



U.S. Department of Justice
Executive Office for United States Attorneys
United States Attorneys

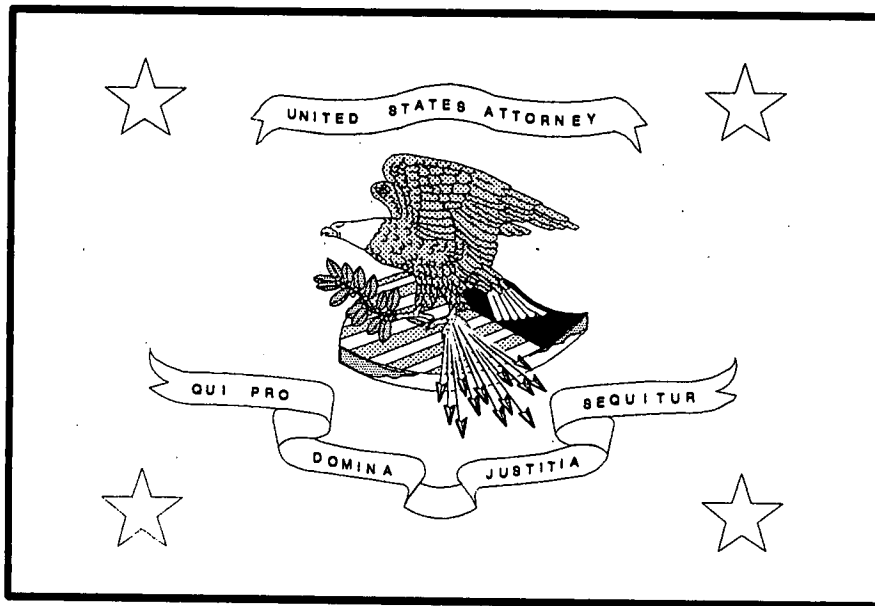
Statistical Report

United States Attorneys' Offices

Fiscal Year 1995

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' STATISTICAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1995



*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)

February 1996

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INTRODUCTION

The United States Attorneys, under the supervision and direction of the Attorney General, are responsible for the investigation and prosecution of those who violate our Nation's laws, and for asserting and defending the interests of the United States, its departments and agencies, through the conduct of civil litigation. The United States Attorneys, appointed to serve in the 94 federal judicial districts throughout the country, are charged with carrying out these prosecution and litigation responsibilities within their respective districts. The United States Attorney in each district directs and supervises the work of Assistant United States Attorneys and support personnel located in the district's headquarters office and, as needed, in staffed branch offices. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorney system nationwide consisted of the 94 headquarters offices and an additional 109 staffed branch offices.

The United States Attorneys' offices conduct approximately 95 percent of the criminal prosecutions and 75 percent of the civil litigation handled by the Department of Justice. As a part of their prosecution and litigation efforts, the United States Attorneys report to Washington information on the criminal and civil matters and cases they handle. A centralized computer database containing this information is maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. The United States Attorneys' Statistical Report summarizes and presents the matter and case-related information reported by the United States Attorneys.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys provides oversight, general executive assistance and direction to the offices of the United States Attorneys and serves as a liaison between the United States Attorneys and other Department components and federal agencies. One of its responsibilities on behalf of the United States Attorneys is the publication of this annual report.

The charts and tables below reflect a statistical summary of the matters and cases handled by the United States Attorneys' offices. 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 staff with federal, state and local law enforcement entities, the victims of crime, the local community, 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.

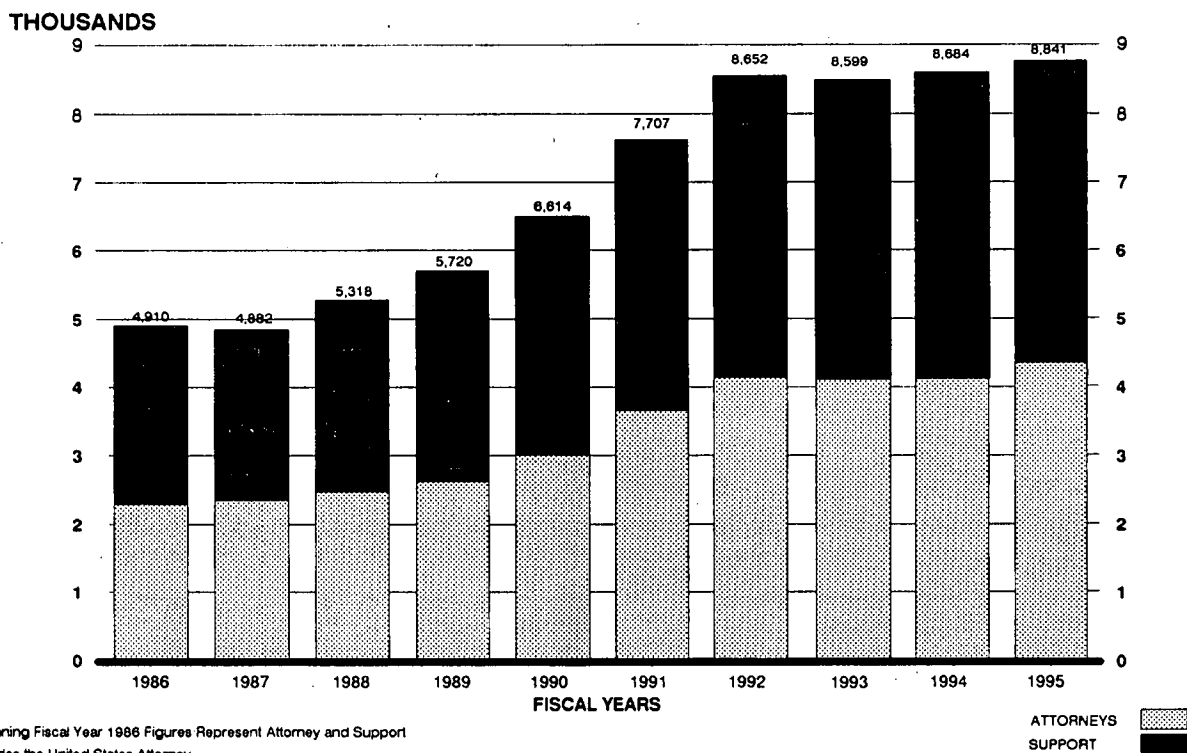
I. UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' OFFICES: PERSONNEL

The 93 United States Attorneys serve as the chief federal law enforcement officers within their respective districts. They are appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and report to the Attorney General through the Deputy Attorney General. Each United States Attorney is responsible for establishing law enforcement priorities within his or her district. Each United States Attorney is also the chief litigator representing the United States in civil judicial proceedings in the district. The United States Attorneys, too, carry out the important role of liaison with federal, state and local law enforcement officers and members of the community on programs such as the Attorney General's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, drug demand reduction, and Weed and Seed.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys' offices varied in size from six allocated Assistant United States Attorney positions in the District of Guam to 299 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 D.C. Superior Court. The staffing levels in the United States Attorneys' offices equaled 4,365 full time equivalent (FTE) attorneys and 4,476 FTE support employees for Fiscal Year 1995.

Assistant United States Attorneys constituted 54 percent of all Department of Justice attorneys and about 61 percent of those Department attorneys with prosecution or litigation responsibilities. Virtually all 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, they have an average of eight years' experience in United States Attorneys' offices.

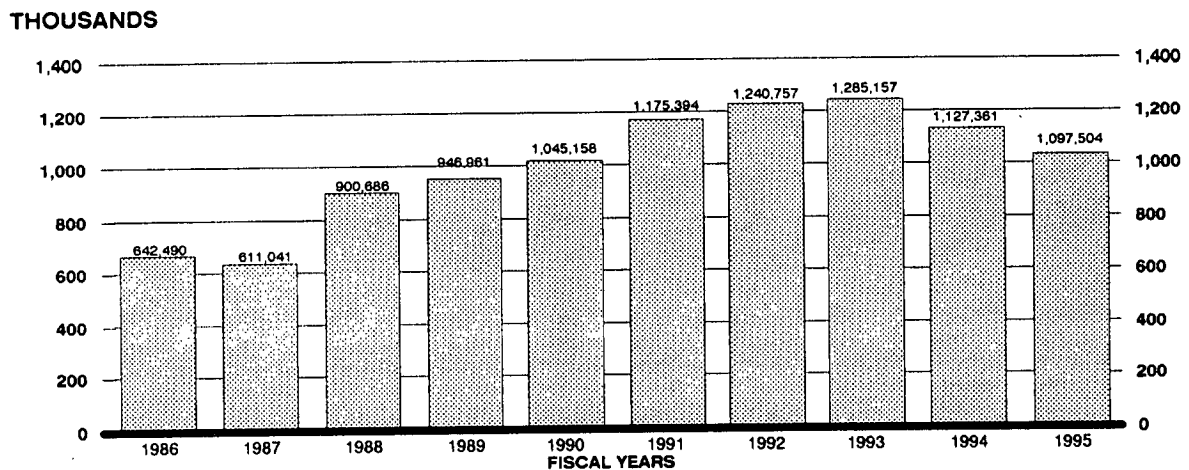
**Chart 1 | Full Time Equivalent Personnel in
United States Attorneys' Offices ***



While the civil caseload is larger numerically, about 74 percent of the United States Attorneys' personnel were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 26 percent to civil litigation. As reflected on Table 13, 90 percent of all attorney work hours spent in United States District Court were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 10 percent to civil litigation.

During Fiscal Year 1995, a total of 1,097,504 attorney work hours were devoted to court-related activity. See Table 13. Of the total court-related work hours, Assistant United States Attorneys spent 51.5 percent of their time in court. Sixty-three percent of this time in court was spent on criminal cases in United States District Courts, 17 percent in United States Magistrate Courts, seven percent on civil cases in United States District Courts, and seven percent on Special Master hearings. The remaining time was spent in the United States Courts of Appeals, United States Bankruptcy Courts, and in state courts. Of all other court-related work hours, 13 percent was spent on grand jury proceedings, 22 percent on court travel time, and 65 percent on witness preparation.

Chart 2 | Court Related Attorney Work Hours - United States Attorneys' Offices



Note: WITNESS PREPARATION hours were included beginning in Fiscal Year 1988.

The United States Attorneys continued to make the best use of resources during Fiscal Year 1995 by promoting coordination and cooperation among federal, state and local law enforcement through Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECC). The LECC brings together federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, state and local prosecutors' offices, state police agencies, and local sheriffs' and police departments, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

As a result of the work of the United States Attorneys, their Assistants and Law Enforcement Coordinators, the LECC program has become the permanent cornerstone of joint federal, state and local law enforcement efforts. The essence of the LECCs is teamwork--law enforcement from all levels training together, sharing information, and working together on task forces and subcommittees. The LECCs provide an organizational mechanism by which federal, state and local law enforcement can reach out to each other and establish a vital link in the fight against crime. The United States Attorneys and their Assistants continued to encourage joint investigations and projects through federal, state and local task forces and working groups established to enhance efforts in many areas including violent crime, organized crime drug enforcement, illegal firearms use, and health care fraud.

The United States Attorneys also continued to strengthen and expand their roles with non-law enforcement entities within their districts. The United States Attorneys, their Assistants, Victim-Witness Coordinators and other members of their staffs worked with community, business and social service representatives to identify and address the particular violent crime problems within their local communities, to provide assistance to the victims and witnesses of crime, to develop and implement prosecution and redevelopment strategies for selected neighborhood sites under the Weed and Seed program, and to encourage and initiate local activities to deter both drug use and violent crime among America's children.

The United States Attorneys' offices had a direct and positive impact on the federal budget through their aggressive federal debt collection efforts, affirmative civil enforcement litigation endeavors, skillful defense of monetary claims filed against the United States and utilization of asset forfeiture laws. As noted later in the report, the United States Attorneys' Fiscal Year 1995 civil and criminal collection efforts alone equaled 1.25 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide, and 1.72 times the amount of their entire nationwide budget when estimated asset forfeiture recoveries are included.

II. CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

The United States Attorneys' offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities and now handle a more diverse workload than ever before. The offices' caseloads include emotionally charged violent crime, including serious violent Indian crime, complex and time consuming financial institution fraud, computer fraud and environmental crime, sensitive public corruption and organized crime, organized crime drug enforcement, and cases involving multiple defendants and international organizations. The nature of many of today's crimes has required the United States Attorneys and their Assistants to become conversant in fields as diverse as the banking and health care industries, computer technology, foreign cultures and languages, and manufacturing processes affected by environmental and other federal regulations.

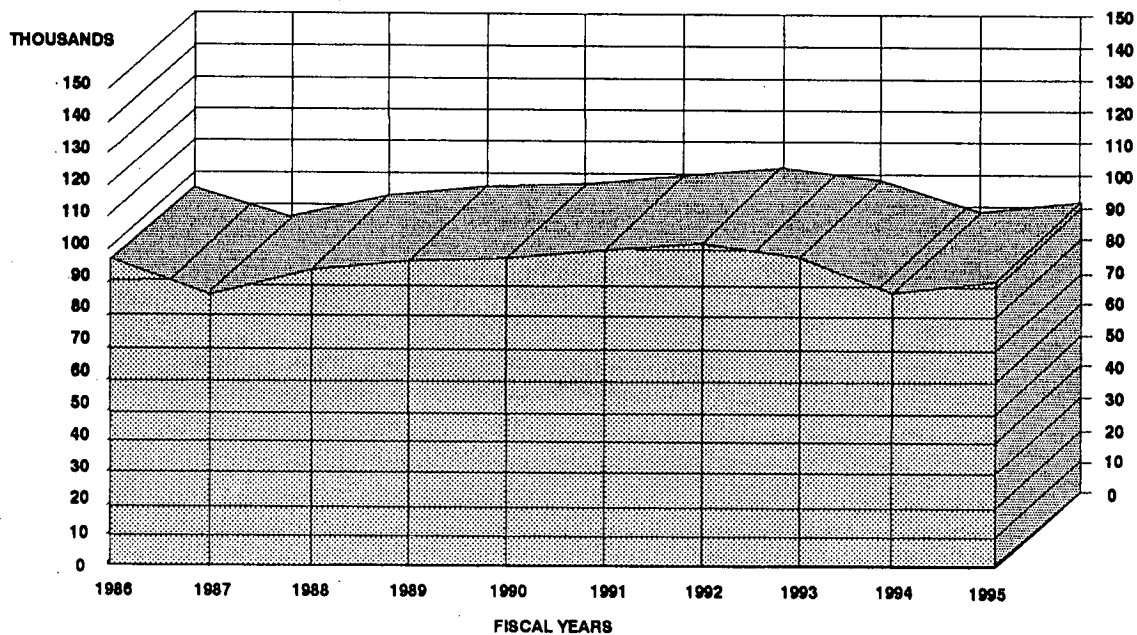
As noted earlier, the offices handle approximately 95 percent of the criminal cases prosecuted by the Department. The United States Attorneys receive most of their criminal referrals, or "matters," from federal investigative agencies, or become aware of criminal activities in the course of investigating or prosecuting other cases. They also receive criminal matters from state and local investigative agencies. Occasionally, criminal violations are reported to the United States Attorneys by 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, only about 12 percent of all criminal defendants are disposed of by 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 1995, the United States Attorneys' offices received 91,892 criminal matters, an increase of more than three percent over the prior year. See Table 11. Matters received includes immediate declinations in addition to later declinations and files initiated in any court.

The offices reviewed and immediately or later declined a total of 43,434 matters during the year. As reflected on Table 18, the reasons most commonly reported for the declination of these matters included weak or insufficient evidence, suspect prosecuted by another authority, lack of a federal offense or criminal intent, office policy, lack of resources, and minimal federal interest. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1995, a total of 57,358 criminal matters were pending. Of these, 7,538, or 13.1 percent, are matters where the defendant is a fugitive, is in a Pre-trial Diversion Program, or is unknown. See Table 15. Of all pending matters, 69.3 percent had been pending for 24 months or less, and 80.9 percent for 36 months or less, as of the end of the fiscal year.

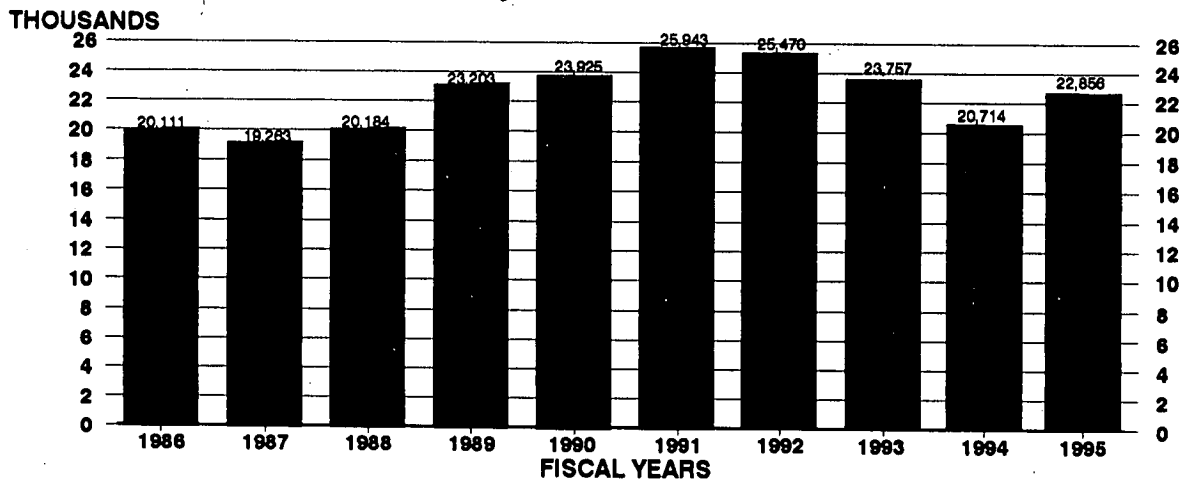
**Chart 3 | Criminal Matters Opened by
United States Attorneys' Offices**



The number of matters where the defendant is a fugitive has increased at a faster rate than the number of non-fugitive pending matters. Between Fiscal Years 1991 and 1995, the total of all pending matters increased by 4.2 percent, while the total of all pending matters where the defendant is a fugitive increased by 23.2 percent. The percentage of all pending matters where the defendant is a fugitive increased from 9.6 percent in 1991 to 11.3 percent in 1995. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1995, 3,073 fugitive matters were pending for more than four years. This represents more than 47 percent of all matters where the defendant is a fugitive.

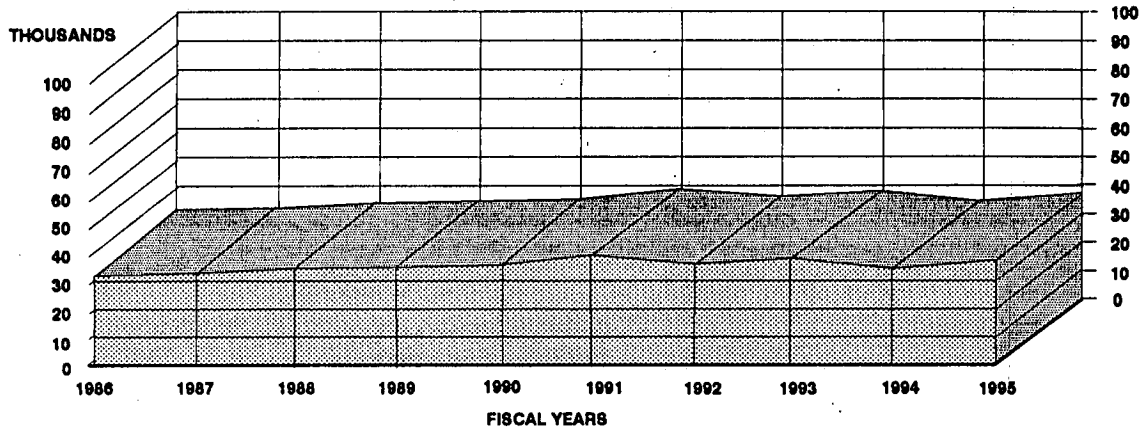
The United States Attorneys' offices conducted a total of 22,856 grand jury proceedings during the year, or an increase of more than 10 percent over the previous year. This increase in grand jury proceedings reverses a decline seen in these proceedings in recent years. The chart below reflects the number of grand jury proceedings conducted by the offices over the past 10 years.

**Chart 4 | Proceedings Before Grand Jury conducted by
United States Attorneys' Offices**



During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys' offices filed 36,878 criminal cases against 56,879 defendants in United States District Court. See Table 1. This represents a 10.7 percent increase in cases filed and an 11.0 percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. Criminal case filings as a percentage of matters received grew by more than three percent over the prior year.

Chart 5 | Criminal Cases Filed by United States Attorneys' Offices

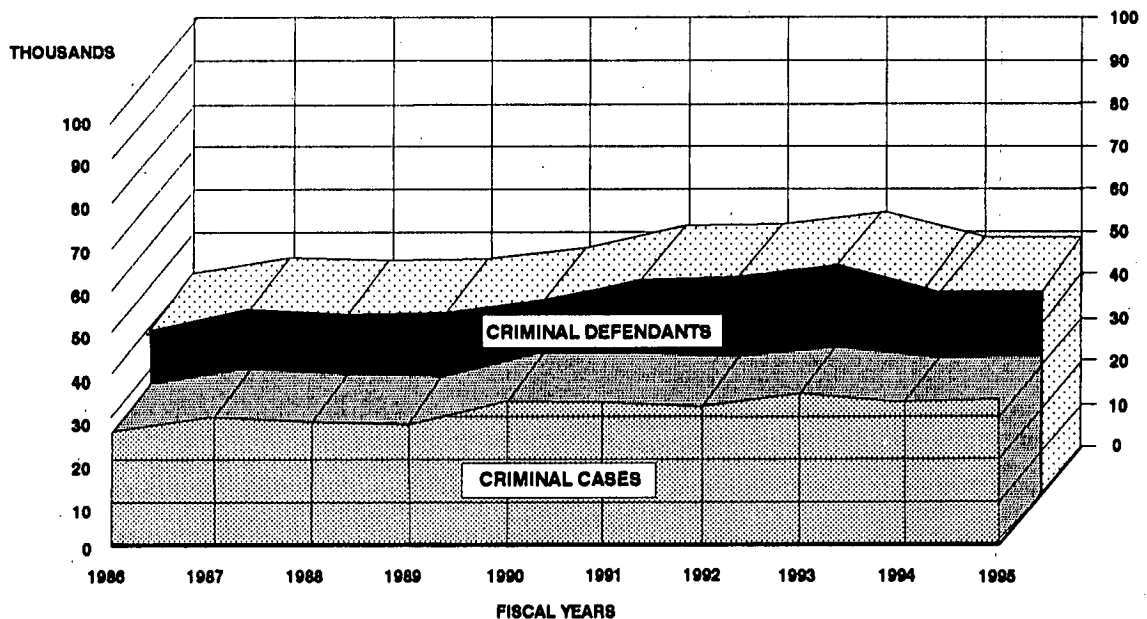


NOTE: These Figures Do Not Include Appeals or Magistrate Cases

Also see Chart 11 below for criminal cases filed by program category for Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995. Charts 5 and 11 do not include United States Magistrate Court or appellate cases.

As reflected on Table 1, a total of 32,829 cases against 49,317 defendants were also terminated during Fiscal Year 1995. A total of 4,846, or 10 percent, of the terminated defendants were disposed of by trial.

Chart 6 | Criminal Cases and Defendants Terminated by United States Attorneys' Offices



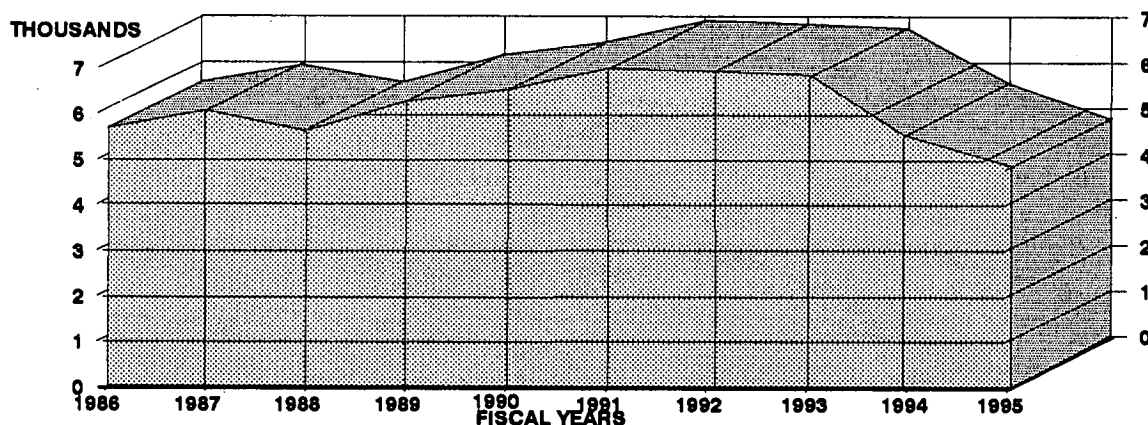
NOTE: These Figures Do Not Include Appeals or Magistrate Cases

According to Administrative Office of the United States Courts' data, between Fiscal Years 1991 and 1995 there has been an almost consistent decrease in the percentage of trials lasting one, two or three days, and a consistent increase in the percentage of trials lasting four-to-nine and 10-to-19 days. The percentage of trials lasting 20 days or more increased from 1.7 percent in Fiscal Year 1994 to 2.3 percent in Fiscal Year 1995.

Of the 49,317 terminated defendants, a total of 41,975, or 85.1 percent, either pled guilty or were found guilty. See Table 3. This rate of conviction compares favorably with that of Fiscal Years 1993 and 1994, represents an increase over the 84.1 percent and 84.7 percent rates of conviction in Fiscal Years 1991 and 1992, respectively, and represents a significant improvement over the conviction rates of earlier years.

A total of 37,942, or 76.9 percent, of all terminated defendants pled guilty prior to trial. This represents a 1.3 percent increase in the percentage of defendants who pled guilty when compared to the prior year, and an increase of nearly four percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1992. The Fiscal Year 1995 increase continues the trend of additional defendants pleading guilty and fewer defendants going to trial.

Chart 7 | United States Attorneys' Offices Criminal Defendants Terminated by Trial



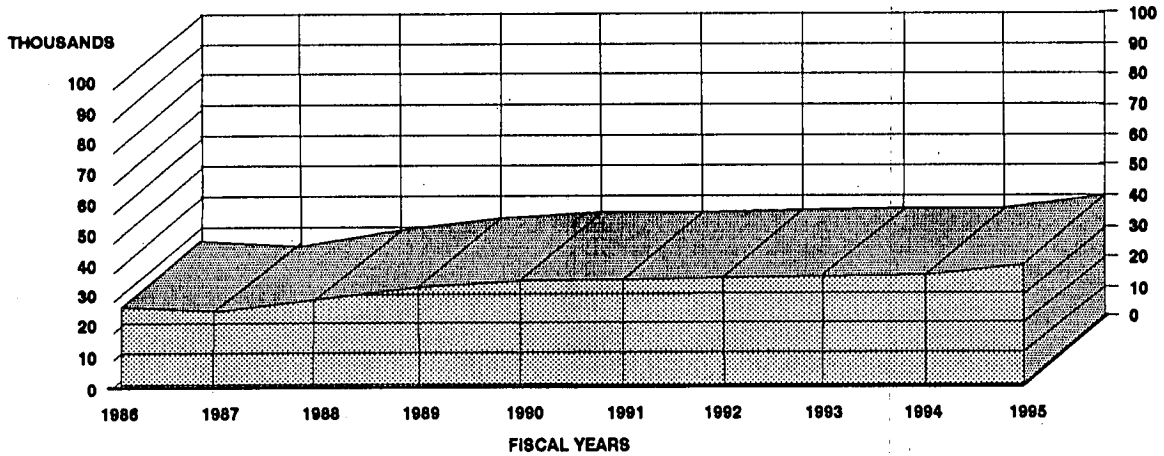
NOTE: These Figures Do Not Include Appeals or Magistrate Cases

Of the 41,975 criminal defendants who pled or were found guilty during the year, 30,802, or 73.4 percent, received prison sentences. A total of 203 defendants received sentences of life imprisonment. The rate of defendants who received prison sentences during Fiscal Year 1995 increased slightly over that of the prior year. This increase continued a trend over the last several years of an increasing number of guilty defendants receiving prison sentences. Also, two defendants in separate cases handled during Fiscal Year 1995 were sentenced to death. Since 1990, a total of eight defendants have been convicted and sentenced to death.

As of the end of Fiscal Year 1995, 40,134 criminal cases against 66,291 defendants were pending. Of these, 12,009, or 29.9 percent, are cases where the defendant is a fugitive, in a mental institution, or in a Pre-trial Diversion Program. Of all pending cases, 26,895, or 67 percent, had been pending for 36 months or less. Fifty-seven percent had been pending for 24 months or less as of the end of the fiscal year.

As with criminal matters, the number of pending cases where the defendant is a fugitive has increased at a faster rate than the number of non-fugitive pending cases. Between Fiscal Years 1991 and 1995, the total of all pending cases increased by 15.8 percent, while the total of pending cases where the defendant is a fugitive increased by 23.4 percent. The percentage of pending cases where the defendant is a fugitive increased from 27.2 percent of all pending cases in 1991 to 28.9 percent in 1995. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1995, 7,847 cases where the defendant is a fugitive had been pending for more than four years. This represents more than 67 percent of all pending cases where the defendant is a fugitive.

Chart 8 | United States Attorneys' Criminal Cases Pending in Court

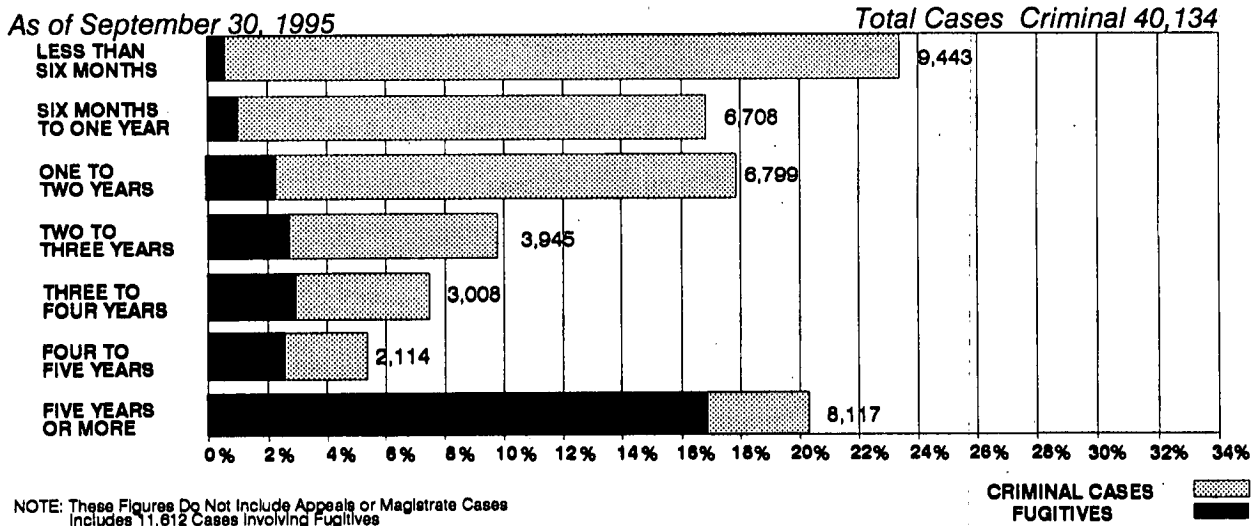


NOTE: These Figures Do Not Include Appeals or Magistrate Cases

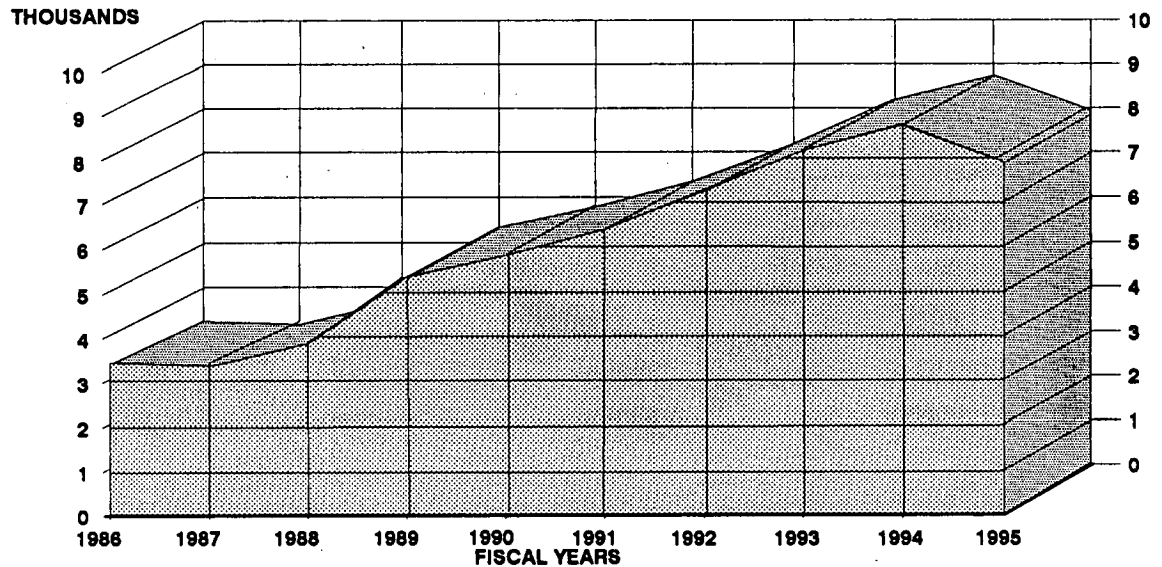
Also see Chart 12 below for criminal cases pending by program category as of the end of Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995. Charts 5 through 9 and 12 do not include cases pending in United States Magistrate Court or pending appellate cases.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys also handled a total of 7,977 criminal appeals filed against or on behalf of the United States. A total of 8,043 appeals were terminated during the same period of time. The number of appeals terminated represents a 1.6 percent increase over that of the prior year. The United States Courts of Appeals ruled in favor of the United States in 83.4 percent of the appeals terminated. See Table 7. The 83.4 percent rate of success achieved during Fiscal Year 1995 represents a two percent increase over that of the prior year.

Chart 9 | Age of United States Attorneys' Criminal Cases Pending in Court



**Chart 10 | Criminal Appeals Filed by or Against the United States
in United States Attorneys' Offices**



The number of appeals handled by the United States Attorneys has increased dramatically in recent years. The increase in appeals results in part from implementation of the Sentencing Guidelines which became effective in November 1987. While the Guidelines have resulted in additional case-related work overall, 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. Appeals are 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. While deemed necessary, the additional work associated with the Sentencing Guidelines, nonetheless, has affected the United States Attorneys' ability to pursue the investigation and prosecution of more cases. 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 financial institution fraud, organized crime, armed career criminal, organized crime drug enforcement, public corruption, and health care fraud cases.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the number of appeals filed declined for the first time since implementation of the Sentencing Guidelines in November 1987. However, the number of appeals has increased by 104.6 percent since the time the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect.

Additionally, since the time the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect there has been a dramatic increase in the number of post-sentence motions filed by incarcerated defendants under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. The number of these motions, filed by defendants primarily to vacate a sentence, increased from 1,053 cases in 1987 to 5,444 cases in 1995, or a 417 percent increase. In Fiscal Year 1995 alone, the number of cases increased by 1,231, or 29 percent, over the prior year. The work required of Assistant United States Attorneys to respond to these motions is time consuming and has proven increasingly burdensome.

In addition to those cases filed and handled in United States District Court, the United States Attorneys' offices filed criminal cases against an additional 14,786 defendants during Fiscal Year 1995 in United States Magistrate Court. A total of 13,171 defendants were terminated during the year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1995, criminal cases against 13,399 defendants were pending in United States Magistrate Court. See Table 1. Petty offenses handled in United States Magistrate Court are not included in this data.

District of Columbia Superior Court Proceedings

As noted earlier, the United States Attorney's office for the District of Columbia also bears responsibility for the prosecution of criminal cases in D.C. 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. The Superior Court Division consists of six sections. The Homicide, Violent Crime, and Sex Offense Sections are organized to handle vertical prosecution of their caseloads. The remaining sections are the Misdemeanor Trial, Grand Jury/Intake and General Felony Sections. Violent crime and weapons offenses continued to be the primary focus of the Superior Court Division.

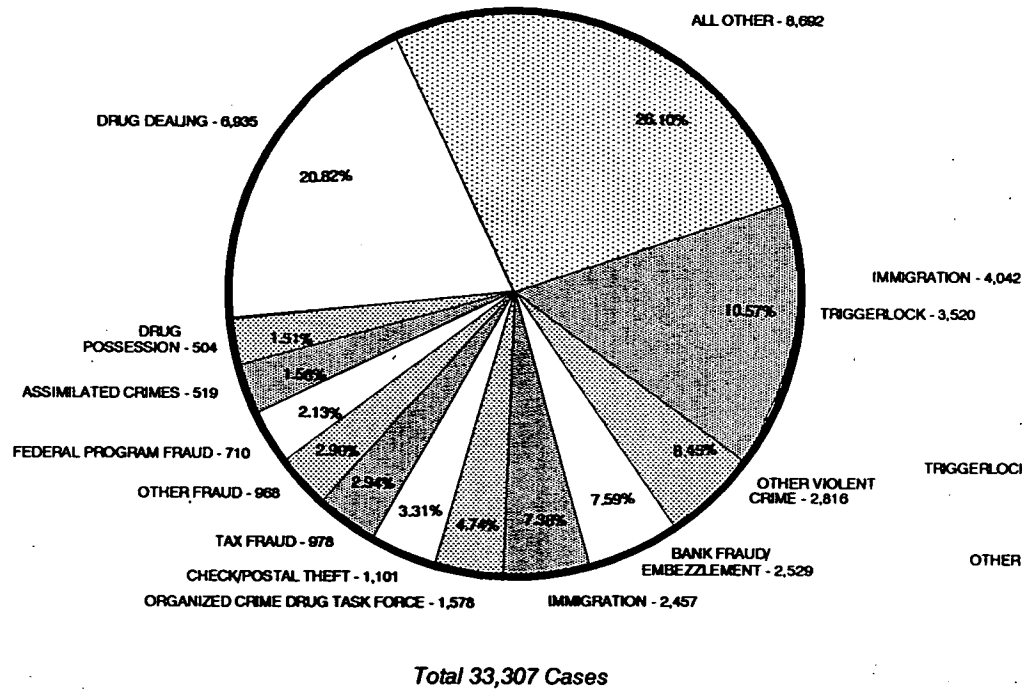
The following chart details the Superior Court Division's caseload during Fiscal Year 1995. The data is not included in the other charts and tables contained in this report.

SUPERIOR COURT WORKLOAD FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

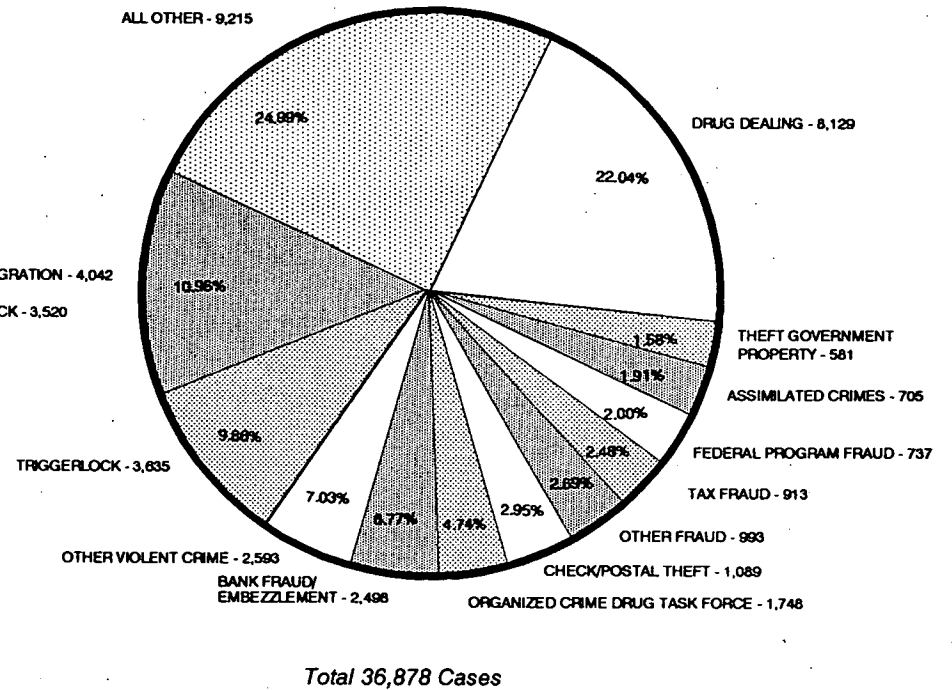
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Acquittal	Mistrial	Total
Jury Trial					
Felony	389	188	19	99	695
Misdemeanor	82	91	3	21	197
Court Trial					
Felony	22	4	0	0	26
Misdemeanor	577	144	48	1	770
Other Dispositions					
	Plea	Dismissed	Other	Prior to Adjudication	Inactive
Felony	3,984	1,613	42	166	1,544
Misdemeanor	2,769	2,682	32	8,936	2,516
			Felony	Misdemeanor	
Total Dispositions as of End of 1995			8,070	17,902	
Total Active Caseload as of End of 1995			3,020	3,494	

Chart 11 | Criminal Cases Filed by United States Attorneys by Program Category

As of September 30, 1994



As of September 30, 1995

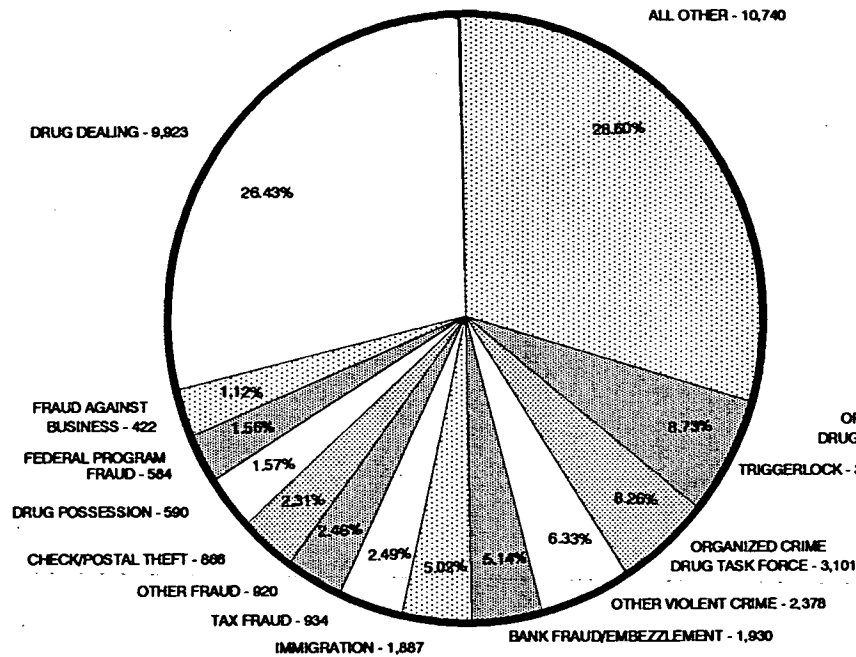


NOTE: These Figures Do Not Include Appeals or Magistrate Cases
 Offense Categories have been changed to reflect Budgetary Categories
 Fiscal Year 1994 numbers have been adjusted to match Fiscal Year 1995 Categories

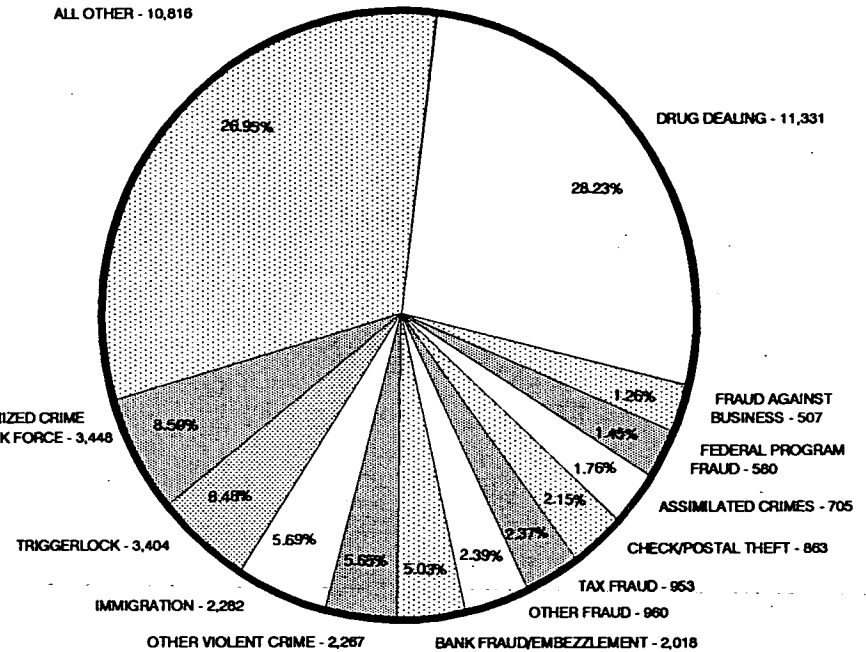
Chart 12 | Criminal Cases Pending in United States Attorneys' Offices by Program Category

As of September 30, 1994

As of September 30, 1995



Total 37,554 Cases

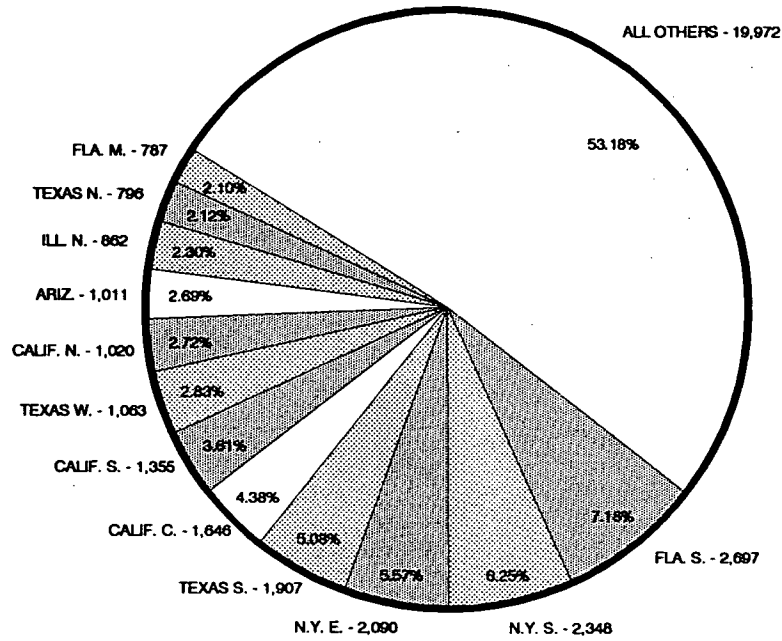


Total 40,134 Cases

NOTE: These Figures Do Not Include Appeals or Magistrate Cases.
 Fiscal Year 1994 numbers have been adjusted to match Fiscal Year 1995 Categories

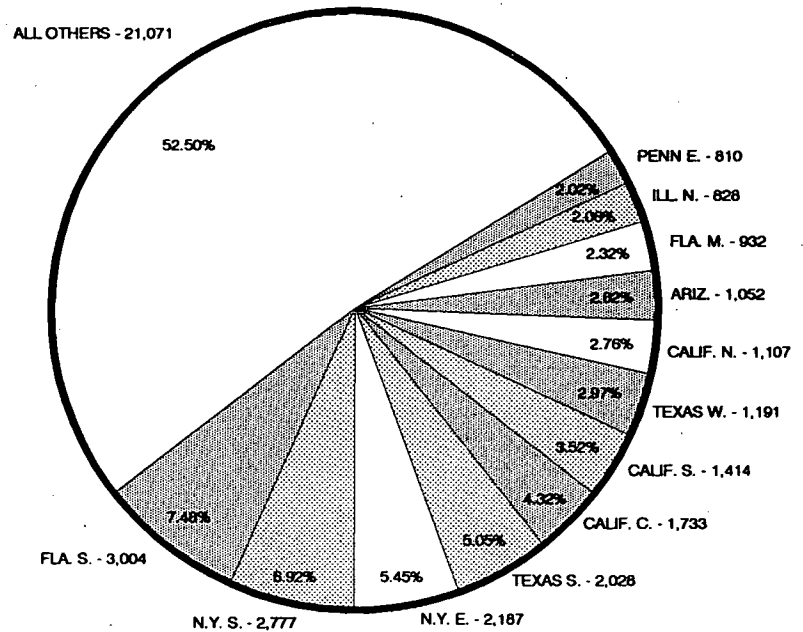
Chart 13 | Criminal Cases Pending in United States Attorneys' Offices by District

As of September 30, 1994



Total 37,554 Cases

As of September 30, 1995



Total 40,134 Cases

NOTE: These Figures Do Not Include Appeals or Magistrate Cases

Priority Criminal Prosecution Areas

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. Such priorities are designated by the Attorney General to focus national attention on the prosecution of certain categories of cases. Some priority program prosecution areas are addressed separately below.

Violent Crime

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys continued to prosecute the most violent criminal offenders under the Attorney General's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative and through use of the enhanced criminal provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. The United States Attorneys filed a total of 6,708 criminal cases against 9,190 violent offenders during the year. These cases represent 18 percent of all criminal cases filed. A total of 6,435 violent crime cases against 8,719 defendants were also terminated. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, the United States Attorneys achieved an 85 percent conviction rate. Ninety percent of all convicted defendants were sentenced to prison, with 67 life sentences obtained.

Attorney General's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative

The United States Attorneys continued to work in tandem with members of their local communities and with state and local law enforcement officials to do what is best for each violent crime case and for each community. Under the Attorney General's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, unprecedented working partnerships have been forged with state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation to make sure that the most serious violent criminals and crime problems are addressed. The Anti-Violent Crime Initiative calls on all law enforcement officials and prosecutors throughout the land to share in the work of responding to the violence that affects all Americans.

One example of how the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative is working arises out of the Southern District of California, where a program was adopted that encourages close coordination among the various county, state and federal agencies and the United States Attorney's office during investigations. Before arrests are made, it is decided whether a case will be handled by the District Attorney or the United States Attorney. In a recent operation, the district's Gang Unit arrested 24 individuals charged with narcotics trafficking offenses in both state and federal court. Four of the individuals arrested qualified as career offenders and were indicted by the United States Attorney for distribution of cocaine. The remainder, to be prosecuted by the state, include three individuals who come under California's newly-enacted "three strikes" law.

Some examples of successful violent crime prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **District of Idaho**, two defendants were each sentenced to 55 years in prison for taking eight Pocatello business leaders hostage on July 29, 1994. After a two and a half week trial, the defendants were convicted of conspiracy to violate the Hobbs Act, interstate travel in aid of racketeering, eight counts of attempted extortion, and five firearms offenses. Both defendants, in their mid-30s, were recent parolees from the State of Utah, and between them, had a total of 16 previous felony convictions or juvenile adjudications. The eight victims were lured to a former credit union building on the pretext of bidding for jobs on a proposed medical clinic. As the victims arrived for their appointments, they were taken hostage at gunpoint and were robbed of their valuables, including credit cards.
- * In the **Western District of Tennessee**, two brothers were sentenced to life imprisonment plus 10 years for their roles in the murder and robbery of a couple, and the three-year coverup and intimidation of witnesses that followed. The defendants' mother was sentenced to eight years and one

month in prison for obstruction of justice and perjury. Another defendant was also sentenced to life in prison plus 10 years for his participation in the crime. A fifth defendant was also indicted on charges, but escaped from prison and remains at large.

- * In the **Eastern District of Texas**, nine defendants received prison sentences ranging from 27 months to over 35 years for their roles in a carjacking incident. The defendants, who were juveniles at the time of the incident, used two sawed-off shotguns and a pistol to steal a 1986 Dodge Caravan. One victim was shot repeatedly and another shot at point-blank range and left for dead. Both victims survived the ordeal. Each defendant agreed to be prosecuted as an adult and entered a guilty plea.

Violent Crime Control Act of 1994

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys also began to implement the enhanced violent crime provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. The Act offers a tough, targeted approach to fighting crime in communities around the country. The Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 made "Three Strikes and You're Out" the law of the land. The law requires life imprisonment, without the possibility of parole, for federal offenders convicted of a serious violent felony after two or more federal or state convictions for a serious violent felony, or for a serious violent felony and a serious drug offense. During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys filed "Three Strikes" sentencing enhancements against 19 defendants. Three of these defendants were convicted and sentenced. Examples of "Three Strikes" prosecutions successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **Northern District of Iowa**, in the first "Three Strikes" prosecution in the country, the United States Attorney obtained a mandatory life sentence against a defendant for armed robbery of a supermarket. During the robbery, the defendant urged his accomplices to kill a store employee who was unable to open the store's safe. The defendant had been convicted previously of second degree murder, robbery while on parole, and murdering a fellow inmate. If prosecuted under state law, the defendant would have been eligible for parole in just two and a half years.
- * In the **District of Kansas**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison under the "Three Strikes" provision for aggravated assault and conspiracy to commit bank larceny. He and three others attempted to steal a bank's automated teller machine and fired shots at maintenance workers prior to fleeing the scene. The defendant, who had previously been convicted of four armed robberies, had been out of prison a total of 15 months since 1971 and was out of prison only five months before committing this crime. This was the first "Three Strikes" case in Kansas and the second in the country.

The Violence Against Women Act, passed as part of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994, created a new federal offense when an abuser crosses state lines to violate a protection order or to injure, harass, or intimidate a spouse or partner. This provision can be a useful tool in cases where movement across state lines makes state prosecution difficult and where state law penalties may not be tough enough. A successful prosecution concluded during Fiscal Year 1995 includes:

- * In the **Southern District of West Virginia**, the Violence Against Women Act was used to obtain a life sentence against a defendant who brutally beat his wife, put her in the trunk of their car, and drove the car around West Virginia and Kentucky for five days. The wife suffered irreversible brain damage and remains in a permanent vegetative state. Under West Virginia state law, the defendant could have received less than two years in prison for this brutal assault.

During the year, the United States Attorneys also utilized the Assault Weapons Ban in an effort to deter the manufacture and proliferation of combat-style firearms that are designed to kill as many people as quickly as possible.

One case successfully prosecuted during Fiscal Year 1995 includes:

- * In the **District of Puerto Rico**, a king pin of a gang involved in firearms dealings, and seven members of his gang, pled guilty to assorted substantive offenses in a conspiracy to buy assault rifles in Miami and transport them to Puerto Rico, where they were sold to violent gangs involved in drug trafficking activities, carjackings and bank robberies. The king pin of the gang was sentenced to nine years in prison. Other defendants received prison sentences ranging from 46 months to nine months. One defendant, who cooperated during the investigation, received five years' probation.

The Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 also created a new federal offense to incarcerate those who travel in interstate or foreign commerce to sexually molest minors. Examples of cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during the year include:

- * In the **District of Oregon**, a defendant pled guilty to three counts of traveling across state lines with intent to engage in sexual acts with children and was sentenced to six and a half years in prison. The defendant traveled from the State of Washington to a hotel in Oregon to teach sexual techniques to three children under the age of 13.
- * In the **Eastern District of Louisiana**, a popular Mississippi disc jockey pled guilty to charges of distributing by computer in interstate commerce a visual depiction of minors engaging in sexually explicit conduct. The defendant also traveled to New Orleans for the purpose of engaging in a sexual act with a minor. The defendant signed a consent decree forfeiting to the United States the computer equipment used to transmit the child pornography. The defendant is scheduled for sentencing in January 1996.

In addition to utilizing the interstate child molestation provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994, the United States Attorneys pursued the prosecution of those who harm America's children through the commission of criminal acts. Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **Central District of California**, a defendant pled guilty in one of the first cases in the Nation brought under the International Parental Kidnapping statute and was sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment. The defendant kidnapped his infant daughter and took her to Russia, during what was supposed to be a routine day-long visit. The defendant was apprehended in Russia with the help of Russian authorities and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The daughter was later found with the defendant's new wife in Cyprus, and was returned to her mother.
- * In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant was sentenced to 14 years in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, on charges of distributing and receiving child pornography. The court further imposed as a condition of probation that the defendant not obtain employment in any way related with children, and ordered \$10,500 in restitution be paid to the victims. The investigation originated from the execution of an Arizona state search warrant, in which a computer bulletin board named GROTTO was determined to be distributing child pornography. A search of the residence revealed a videotape mailed from the defendant.
- * In the **Western District of Louisiana**, two defendants were sentenced to life in prison following conviction for first degree murder. The defendants, the father and stepmother of a four year-old girl, were involved in physical beatings which culminated in the death of the child. Testimony in the case showed that the child received about 200 serious blows, including about a dozen to the head.

- * In the **Northern District of Mississippi**, a convicted pedophile was sentenced to 38 years and nine months in prison for the abduction of an eight year-old girl from her elementary school in Mississippi. The defendant admitted kidnapping and molesting "a hundred or more" girls between the ages of five and 12.

Through the organizational structure of the LECCs, the United States Attorneys also continued to utilize and participate in community programs designed to deter violent crime and drug activities among America's children. In the **District of Delaware**, the United States Attorney's office, the LECC and the Delaware Police Chiefs Council worked together on a 3,400 student assembly that stressed anti-drug, anti-violence messages to promote healthy behavior and attitudes among youth. And in the **Northern District of West Virginia**, the United States Attorney's office participated in week-long community events that were part of "Hooked on Fishing--Not on Drugs," a comprehensive drug prevention program that reaches children of all walks of life.

Firearms Prosecutions

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys continued to prosecute those who violate federal firearms statutes. Firearms prosecutions now focus on individuals with long criminal histories or excessively violent criminal behavior, and those who sell firearms as gun runners. A defendant already convicted of three or more drug or violent felonies who uses or possesses a firearm in the commission of a later offense is deemed an armed career criminal and is subject to a minimum mandatory sentence of 15 years. Firearms cases represent a substantial portion of the United States Attorneys' overall violent crime caseload.

Firearms have killed more than one million American civilians since 1920. A sharp increase in this carnage began in 1985. Production of large caliber, semi-automatic pistols, increasingly preferred by offenders, also grew substantially after 1986. From 1985 to 1992, homicide rates by youth under age 18 more than doubled. In 1993, 70 percent of the 24,526 reported murders were committed with firearms. Handguns were used in approximately 80 percent of these killings, and handguns are the most rapidly growing weapon among the more than 220 million guns available to the general public.

According to information maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys in a separate firearms database, a total of 5,101 defendants were charged with firearms violations during Fiscal Year 1995, with 229 of these defendants charged as armed career criminals. During the year, the United States Attorneys achieved an 85 percent conviction rate on all firearms prosecutions. Ninety-five percent of those sentenced were sent to prison. The average sentence of incarceration was 104 months, with 588, or 19 percent, of the defendants sentenced to life or more than 15 years.

The United States Attorneys rely on stiff federal penalties and the joint efforts of federal, state, and local law enforcement to prosecute firearms offenders successfully. Since April 1991 when the Department's firearms initiative began, a total of 26,218 defendants have been charged with federal firearms violations. Of these, 1,510 have been charged as armed career criminals. A total of 17,712 defendants have been convicted, representing an 82 percent conviction rate. Of the defendants sentenced, 93 percent have been sent to prison. The average sentence of incarceration has been 101 months with 3,032 of the defendants sentenced to life or more than 15 years. Some examples of successful firearms prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **Southern District of Alabama**, a defendant was sentenced to 15 years in prison for making or presenting false information to a licensed firearms dealer, sale of a firearm to a felon, and being a felon in possession of a firearm. The defendant, a convicted felon, directed his co-conspirators to act as straw purchasers in the purchase of assault weapons. He then transported the firearms from Mobile, Alabama, to Washington, D.C., where he delivered them to a violent gang, the First & Kennedy Crew. One of the weapons, a converted fully automatic Cobray-M11, was delivered to a

Crew member and associate of the defendant, who used the weapon in November 1994 to murder two FBI agents and a D.C. police detective at the downtown Washington, D.C., police headquarters.

- * In the **District of Utah**, a defendant was sentenced to 66 years and 10 months in prison for bank robbery, conspiracy to commit bank robbery, carrying or using a firearm in a violent crime and being a felon in possession of a firearm. The defendant purchased a 9 mm semi-automatic pistol from a Utah gun dealer, used the weapon in a robbery of a credit union, and two days later pawned the weapon. The defendant then purchased a second 9 mm semi-automatic pistol and conspired with a juvenile to rob two Colorado and three Utah banks. The juvenile was sentenced as an adult in state court to five years to life in prison. The two defendants were arrested by members of the district's Violent Crime Task Force and officers of the Ogden Police Department.
- * In the **District of Virgin Islands**, two defendants were each sentenced to 25 years in prison on federal counts and 25 years in prison on Virgin Islands counts, or a total of 50 years, after pleading guilty to the murder of a Navy lieutenant, the attempted murder of a member of the United States Coast Guard and a United States Navy petty officer, and possession of a firearm during a crime of violence. The victims, all in uniform, were aboard the USS Yorktown and were attacked in broad daylight by the defendants and a juvenile co-conspirator during a failed robbery attempt.

Violent Street Gangs

Members of organized and loosely structured violent street gangs are frequently involved in drug trafficking activities and frequently use firearms in the commission of their crimes. Collectively, these violent street gangs are destroying the fabric of American communities, taking over parts of cities, flooding the streets with drugs and terrorizing and killing innocent people. Under the Attorney General's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, many United States Attorneys have focused their efforts on dismantling violent criminal gangs, using federal racketeering laws, federal and state narcotics laws, and outstanding warrants to take violent gang members off the streets. The United States Attorneys have successfully prosecuted gang members, and have seen harsh sentences handed down. Prosecutions handled during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **District of Connecticut**, nine leaders and soldiers of the Latin Kings street gang were convicted of conspiring with one and other to sell drugs and commit acts of violence, including nine murders and several drive by shootings. Thirty-three members of the Latin Kings were charged in December 1994 in a 38-count superseding indictment. Sixteen of the defendants pled guilty prior to the start of the trial. Of the nine defendants tried, eight were sentenced to life in prison without parole. The ninth defendant was sentenced to 35 years in prison. Of the remaining defendants, one pled guilty and awaits sentencing. The other defendants are scheduled for trial in March 1996.
- * In the **Southern District of New York**, the leader of a violent Bronx-based street gang known as C & C was convicted on racketeering charges including eight murders, two attempted murders, and three kidnappings. The principal business of the gang was to extort heroin dealers in a neighborhood in the Bronx by requiring thousands of dollars in rent money every week for the right to sell heroin in the neighborhood. A professional hitman was also convicted of three counts including the murder of a founder and co-leader of C & C when an internal war broke out within C & C in the spring of 1992. These convictions were the result of a three-year investigation by the Drug Enforcement Administration, the office of the Bronx County District Attorney, and the New York City Police Department. Following the arrests in this case, the murder rate in the Bronx neighborhood that C & C had controlled dropped by half. The defendants were each sentenced to 15 years in prison and three years of supervised release.

- * In the **Western District of North Carolina**, two defendants received nine life sentences plus 105 years and seven life sentences plus 90 years, respectively, for their involvement in the Flowe drug organization. The organization was responsible for many acts of violence in the city of Charlotte, North Carolina, including three murders, five kidnappings, and numerous shootings in the west and northwest sections of the city. Additionally, the organization turned the Dalton Village public housing complex into a heavy drug trafficking area by distributing approximately \$12.4 million worth of crack cocaine. The government utilized applications of the RICO statutes in the prosecution which resulted in the defendants receiving the longest sentences known to have been given under the United States Sentencing Guidelines.
- * In the **Northern District of Ohio**, two defendants received life sentences for their roles as leaders of a crack and powder cocaine distribution conspiracy. The two defendants and several others, who called themselves the East Side Posse, transported multiple kilogram quantities of cocaine from New York to Lima, Ohio. They regularly used juveniles, who concealed the narcotics and cash in back packs. The gang's regular use of weapons was proven by witness testimony, including a drive-by shooting by one of the two defendants and another gang member of a competitor. One of the defendants fired into the car, which contained the rival drug dealer and three young girls, ages four to 15. The rival drug dealer is a paraplegic as a result of the injuries he sustained.

Violent Indian Crime

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys with exclusive jurisdiction over felonies in Indian country continued their work to enhance communication with Native American tribes and to be more responsive to the violent crime problems on reservations. Assistant United States Attorneys, appointed by the United States Attorneys to respond to Native American concerns, have become involved in Multi-Disciplinary Teams to better respond to violent crime, including child abuse, and received training on prosecuting violent crimes in Indian country. During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys filed 480 violent Indian crime cases against 513 defendants. This represents a 26.3 percent increase in cases filed and a 22.1 percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. Also during Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys terminated 385 violent Indian crime cases against 421 defendants. The United States Attorneys achieved an 86 percent conviction rate for those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year. Eight-one percent of the convicted defendants received prison sentences. Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **District of Arizona**, a defendant was sentenced to 11 years and two months' incarceration for aggravated sexual abuse. The defendant sexually molested the victim from age seven to nine. The defendant disputed his confession and his tribal guilty plea to endangering the welfare of the child by engaging in the sex acts. A federal jury found the defendant guilty of aggravated sexual abuse.
- * In the **District of Minnesota**, a defendant from the Red Lake Indian Reservation was sentenced to 25 years in prison for the ax murder of his girlfriend. The defendant struck the victim several times in the head, as well as other parts of her body.
- * In the **District of Utah**, a defendant was sentenced to 27 years and three months' imprisonment for second degree murder of his 70 year-old grandmother on the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Reservation in southeastern Utah. The defendant stabbed his grandmother over 40 times after pushing her to the floor of her residence during an argument. Due to fetal alcohol syndrome, the defendant was adjudged incompetent by a Utah State court in April 1992. The murder occurred in October 1992 and the defendant was ultimately found competent by the United States District Court. At sentencing, the court refused the defendant's downward departure request based on fetal alcohol syndrome and, instead, departed upward relying on two aggravated assaults (one while incarcerated) which the state dismissed due to the federal prosecution and plea.

At the end of Fiscal Year 1995, the Attorney General announced the implementation of the Indian Country Justice Initiative. Under this initiative, the Department's Criminal Division and the United States Attorneys in Montana and New Mexico, in cooperation with the Office of Tribal Justice, Office of Policy Development, Administrative Office of United States Courts, and the Department of Interior, will conduct a pilot program to address the most serious problems hindering vigorous federal enforcement of major crimes in Indian Country. The pilot program will systematically examine the intersection of the federal and tribal justice systems and examine the strengths and weaknesses of the justice system in Indian Country, while involving the community in the process of identifying problems and suggesting solutions. The knowledge gained through this pilot project will be used to modify the Department's approach and expand efforts to other tribes in the future.

Narcotics Prosecutions

The United States Attorneys again directed substantial resources to the prosecution of narcotics and Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) cases during Fiscal Year 1995. These cases represented 27.6 percent of all criminal cases filed during the year. The United States Attorneys continued to work closely with federal, state and local law enforcement on the investigation and prosecution of narcotics and OCDETF cases. During the year, a total of 10,182 cases were filed against 21,109 drug defendants, representing a 12.9 percent increase in cases filed and a 12.1 percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. Of these, 8,434 cases were filed against 15,767 non-OCDETF drug defendants. During the same period of time, a total of 6,921 cases against 12,628 non-OCDETF drug defendants were also terminated. Of these defendants, 10,755 pled or were found guilty, which represents an 85.2 percent conviction rate. A total of 9,499, or 88.3 percent, of all guilty defendants received prison sentences, or an increase of nearly one percent over the prior year. Seventy-two of the defendants received life sentences.

Federal, state and local prosecutors and law enforcement agents continued to work together on OCDETF task forces for the purpose of targeting significant narcotics traffickers and their suppliers. Although the task force concept is encouraged, individual law enforcement agencies may submit a case to the United States Attorney for further investigation and prosecution, and, in some instances, Assistant United States Attorneys may initiate a grand jury investigation as a result of historical information provided by a number of sources. During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 1,748 OCDETF cases against 5,342 defendants, representing a 10.8 percent increase in cases filed and a 10.7 percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. During the same period of time, a total of 1,536 OCDETF cases against 4,635 defendants were terminated. Of these defendants, 3,814 pled or were found guilty, which represents an 82.3 percent conviction rate. Of the guilty defendants, 88.1 percent received prison sentences. Fifty-four defendants received life sentences. Overall, a higher proportion of OCDETF defendants sentenced to prison during Fiscal Year 1995 received sentences of three-to-five years or five years or more than in Fiscal Years 1992, 1993 or 1994. Some of the cases the United States Attorneys prosecuted during the year include:

- * In the **Middle District of Alabama**, nine defendants in a complex OCDETF case were sentenced to life in prison, with three other defendants receiving prison sentences ranging from 27 to 30 years. The case, which included the participation of over a dozen federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, involved a drug distribution ring responsible for the delivery of between 50 and 80 percent of the cocaine distributed in the Montgomery, Alabama, area.
- * In the **Eastern District of Arkansas**, a defendant was sentenced to 15 years and six months in prison, followed by five years of supervised release, for possession with intent to distribute 100 grams of crack cocaine and for money laundering. The defendant reigned over a crack cocaine distribution organization that extended throughout northwest Arkansas and accomplished his role in the organization by recruiting youths to serve as drug couriers.

- * In the **District of Columbia**, a career criminal from Cuba was sentenced to 17 and a half years' incarceration without parole for the distribution of cocaine base. The defendant, the leader and organizer of a narcotics assembly, and his 11 co-conspirators were charged in a 71-count indictment with narcotics violations within 1,000 feet of Lincoln Multicultural and Beall Multicultural Middle Schools in Washington, D.C. The defendants dealt narcotics in and around the African Room night club in the Mt. Pleasant area, which was managed by one of the co-conspirators. All 12 defendants pled or were found guilty of violating narcotics laws.
- * In the **Northern District of Georgia**, two defendants were sentenced to 26 years and 10 months in prison, followed by 10 years of supervised release, and four other defendants sentenced to prison terms ranging from 10 to 18 years, followed by five to 10 years of supervised release, for their roles in a major Nigerian heroin importation enterprise involving over 20 kilograms of heroin with a street value of over \$33 million. Seven other defendants were sentenced to prison terms ranging from five to 10 years, followed by five years of supervised release, for conspiracy to possess more than five kilograms of heroin with intent to distribute.
- * In the **Middle District of Tennessee**, a defendant was sentenced to life in an aggravated drug conspiracy case. The defendant and other co-conspirators, several of whom were from Los Angeles, selected Nashville as their southeastern market and distribution outlet for cocaine after doing market research similar to MBA graduates. This highly sophisticated organization shipped quantities of cocaine secreted in hermetically sealed cans from Belize, South America, to Los Angeles, and then on to Nashville. The cans, identical in size and shape to coffee cans, were also sealed with "party" labels to further conceal their contents. Numerous shipments evaded the detection of drug dogs.
- * In the **Western District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to 72 years' incarceration for conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine, unlawful possession of methamphetamine with intent to distribute, and use of a firearm while trafficking in drugs. The investigation involved distributors from the Silverton, Oregon, area who imported methamphetamine into Olympia, Tacoma, and Seattle, Washington, during 1993 and 1994. The defendant is the eighth defendant sentenced thus far.

Organized Crime

The United States Attorneys continued work during the year to eliminate the acts of violence and many criminal enterprises of the La Cosa Nostra families and their associates. In addition to pursuing traditional organized crime, the United States Attorneys investigated and prosecuted the illegal activities of other non-traditional organized crime groups. During the year, a total of 278 cases were filed against 809 defendants. This represents a 54 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 40 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. Additionally, a total of 186 cases against 589 defendants were terminated during Fiscal Year 1995. This represents a 20.8 percent increase in the number of cases terminated and a 26 percent increase in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated, 90 percent either pled or were found guilty. Fifty-two percent of the defendants received prison sentences, with two life sentences obtained. Examples of cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **Northern District of Illinois**, a defendant was sentenced to 41 months, followed by 30 years' imprisonment, for conspiring to commit extortion, interstate travel in aid of racketeering, and possession of a silencer with no serial number. The defendant, along with a co-defendant, travelled from New York to Chicago on Amtrak carrying two handguns, a silencer, ammunition, and various explosives and explosive devices to "convince" a local businessman to pay a disputed debt of \$140,000 to an apparel company located in Tunisia. They threatened the victim but were arrested before they had an opportunity to escalate their tactics. The co-defendant testified against the defendant at the trial, and was sentenced to 41 months, followed by five years' imprisonment.

- * In the **District of New Jersey**, six Lucchese crime family members or associates, including an alleged caporegime, were convicted on charges including drug trafficking, firearms trafficking, dealing in stolen property and conspiring to establish gambling operations in an attempt to expand the crime family's operations in New Jersey. The defendants received prison sentences varying from 13 years to 18 months.
- * In the **Southern District of New York**, 16 defendants pled guilty to charges of being members or associates of the New York Chapter of the Almighty Latin King Queen Nation, also known as the Latin Kings. The case, which included 36 defendants, one of whom is a fugitive, involved a violent organization responsible for at least 12 murders, numerous attempted murders, arsons, armed robberies, and assaults. Several defendants were also charged with trafficking in heroin and crack cocaine in New York City and Buffalo. Two of the defendants convicted to date have been sentenced to 18 years and 20 years in prison, respectively. The remaining convicted defendants await sentencing.
- * In the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, 18 defendants, who are members of the John Stanfa organized crime family, were convicted of racketeering charges. One defendant admitted his involvement in a mob kidnapping plot, a murder plan and an attempt to obstruct justice. Another defendant admitted involvement in a series of mob extortion and murder plots, including the attempted shakedown of a prominent South Philadelphia cardiologist. Sentencing is scheduled for later in 1996. Three additional defendants have pled guilty since the conviction and await sentencing. Five defendants will be tried in late February 1996. One defendant remains a fugitive.

National Security

The United States Attorneys have and will continue to pursue and prosecute vigorously those who participate in terrorist acts and threaten the lives and well being of American citizens and our national security and defense. The work of the Department will be to ensure that terrorists are brought to justice and that the justice meted out is swift, certain and severe. Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during the year include:

- * In the **Northern District of Illinois**, two defendants were sentenced to prison for six years and three years, respectively, for their roles in a conspiracy with members of the FALN, a Puerto Rican independence group, to transport military explosives that they knew would be used to commit terrorist acts, including the planned escape of two co-conspirators from the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. The defendants helped obtain nearly 40 pounds of "C-4" plastic explosives.
- * In the **Eastern District of New York**, a defendant, reputed to be a highly placed hit man for the late Pablo Escobar and the Medellin Cartel, was sentenced to life in prison on numerous charges including the bombing of Avianca Flight #203, and the extraterritorial murders of two United States citizens aboard the plane. The defendant was also responsible for various rocket attacks against facilities in Bogota, Columbia, including the American Embassy, and was involved in two failed attempts against the life of then President George Bush.
- * In the **Southern District of New York**, 10 defendants were convicted of conspiring to wage a war of urban terrorism against the United States, which included plans to bomb the United Nations, the New York Federal Bureau of Investigation building, the Lincoln and Holland tunnels and other New York landmarks, and the 1993 terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center. The defendants were found guilty of a total of 25 counts and, in addition to the seditious conspiracy charge, one defendant was found guilty of plotting to murder Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, and another defendant was convicted for the 1990 murder in aid of racketeering of Rabbi Meir Kahane. These two defendants were sentenced to life. A third defendant was sentenced to 57 years in prison, with the remaining seven defendants receiving prison sentences ranging from 25 to 35 years.

Immigration

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys joined with other Department components in an aggressive stance to secure the borders of the United States. The Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys established a subcommittee for Border Law Enforcement. The chair of the subcommittee created a pilot program in his district that, in working with expanded United States Border Patrol enforcement and an improved identification program, significantly increased prosecutions for attempted re-entry by aliens previously convicted of felonies and deported. Under the pilot program, such prosecutions increased from 240 in 1994 to 1,236 in 1995. To support the development of this program and efforts by other border districts, the Attorney General directed additional prosecutive resources to border areas through Operation Gatekeeper. Increased attention was also placed on the investigation and prosecution of cross-border drug and illegal alien smuggling cases.

In all, the United States Attorneys filed 4,042 immigration cases against 4,634 defendants during Fiscal Year 1995. This represents a 64.5 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 66.4 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. During the same period of time, a total of 3,620 cases against 4,015 defendants were terminated. A total of 96 defendants were tried during the year, representing a 28 percent increase in the number of defendants tried when compared to the prior year. Ninety-three percent of all defendants whose cases were terminated were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 79.3 percent were sentenced to prison, for an increase of nearly four percent over the prior year. Examples of cases prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **District of Hawaii**, a defendant was sentenced to 13 and a half years in prison, ordered to pay a fine of \$12,500, and given a three-year term of supervised release for Mann Act violations and transportation of an illegal alien for prostitution. The defendant transported a Canadian minor from Canada to Hawaii where she joined other Canadian prostitutes working for the defendant in Waikiki. The victim in the case was 17 years old at the time of the offense. The defendant was also convicted of being a felon in possession of ammunition, and had prior convictions for burglary, assault with a deadly weapon, and two robberies in California.
- * In the **District of Nevada**, two defendants were sentenced to 46 months and 33 months in prison, respectively, for operating an immigration services office that assisted illegal aliens in filing 4,400 false amnesty applications. The defendants provided false employment letters, false witness affidavits, and false notarizations on applications for residence status. One of the defendants grossed over \$1 million from the scheme.
- * In the **Western District of Washington**, two defendants were each sentenced to eight years in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, for their leadership roles in an international conspiracy to smuggle aliens into the United States, and to bribe Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) agents. The two defendants paid INS and United States Border Patrol agents who posed as corrupt officials more than \$1.4 million in exchange for over 800 immigration documents and for facilitating the entry of 43 aliens into the United States. One defendant was also ordered to pay \$100,000 and to forfeit \$95,000. The other was ordered to pay \$100,000.

White Collar Crime

Financial Institution Fraud

The United States Attorneys continued to shoulder primary responsibility for prosecuting the perpetrators of crimes that threaten to undermine public confidence in our Nation's financial institutions. The financial institution fraud enforcement strategy proceeded with a coordinated two-pronged effort. Prosecutors in the United States Attorneys' offices, along with the assistance of prosecutors in the Department's Criminal, Civil and Tax Divisions, not

only send defrauders to prison, but obtain restitution for victims, criminal fines, and other civil monetary penalties, as well as forfeit property traceable to fraud.

According to a separate financial institution fraud database maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, the United States Attorneys, along with the Dallas, New England, and San Diego Bank Fraud Task Forces, filed criminal charges during Fiscal Year 1995 against 876 defendants in "major" financial institution fraud cases, bringing the total number of those charged since October 1, 1988, to 6,612. The number of defendants charged during Fiscal Year 1995 represents a 20 percent increase over the prior year. A total of 732 defendants were convicted in major financial institution fraud cases during the year, which represents a 98.2 percent conviction rate. The total number of those convicted in major cases since October 1, 1988, is 5,651. Of those sentenced during Fiscal Year 1995, a total of 507 were sent to prison. A "major" financial institution fraud case is defined as a case in which the amount of fraud or loss is \$100,000 or more; the defendant is or was an officer, director, owner, or shareholder of the financial institution; or the scheme involved multiple borrowers within the same institution. Some of the financial institution fraud prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **Eastern District of California**, a United States District Judge revoked the probation of a convicted savings and loan swindler after a five day-hearing on his willful failure to pay restitution. The defendant was convicted of 24 felony bank fraud and related violations in the District of Oregon in 1989. He was sentenced to two years in prison and ordered to pay \$2 million in restitution. After a reduction in his sentence in 1991, the defendant was released and ordered to make restitution payments as a condition of his probation. Subsequently, the government petitioned the Court to revoke his probation claiming a willful failure to pay his restitution while continuing to live a lifestyle that included a comfortable home with a pool and pool service. The defendant's probation was revoked and he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and restitution in the amount of \$2 million. He also pled guilty to one count of conspiracy to defraud the United States by obstructing and impeding the Internal Revenue Service in the assessment and collection of tax and one count of making and subscribing a materially false corporate tax return. A civil judgment was imposed on the corporate nominees in the amount of \$36 million and they were placed into receivership.
- * In the **Eastern District of Louisiana**, a New Orleans attorney and former chairman of a New Orleans thrift was sentenced to 21 years in prison and ordered to pay \$2 million in restitution to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and \$32,000 to a New Orleans developer. The defendant's brother, former president of the thrift, was sentenced to 29 months in prison and ordered to pay \$45,000 in restitution to the FDIC and \$1,000 to the developer. The brothers, along with a New York attorney, were convicted by a jury of conspiracy to misapply funds of Gulf Federal Savings Bank, to make false entries in the thrift's records and to make false statements to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. The defendants conspired to deceive federal examiners in connection with loans from Gulf Federal totalling in excess of \$4.6 million to shell corporations.
- * In the **Southern District of Ohio**, a defendant was sentenced to 41 months' imprisonment, ordered to pay \$3.2 million in restitution, fined \$75,000, and agreed to forfeit \$219,569 in a plea agreement on four counts of money laundering and 14 counts of bank fraud. Beginning in 1987, the defendant obtained extra copies of mortgage closing documents. By forging the extra documents, he was able to obtain double mortgages on more than a dozen apartment buildings and houses. He then laundered the double-mortgage money through additional banks and a brokerage company. The defendant is currently serving a 54-month prison sentence for a conviction on similar charges in the **Northern District of Ohio**.

Official Corruption

Work on rooting out corruption by officials in whom the public trust is vested, and other government-related corruption, continued to receive the United States Attorneys' attention. During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys filed 521 criminal cases charging 699 defendants with official corruption. This represents a 20.3 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 17.3 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. These prosecutions included official corruption in federal procurement, federal programs, federal law enforcement and other federal activities, as well as corruption by state, local and other officials. The United States Attorneys also terminated 416 cases against 557 official corruption defendants during the year. A total of 456 of the defendants either pled or were found guilty, which represents an 82 percent conviction rate. Of the guilty defendants, 41.5 percent received prison sentences.

Over the years, federal and state legislators, governors, judges, and many other federal, state and local public officials have been prosecuted for violating their oaths of office. The unique nature of the federal criminal justice system provides maximum support in prosecuting these sensitive and often complex cases. Examples of official corruption cases prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **District of Hawaii**, a narcotics detective and 14-year veteran of the Honolulu Police Department was sentenced to 12 and a half years in prison for cocaine and "ice" (crystallized methamphetamine) trafficking offenses. The defendant used his position to have informants engage in drug trafficking, to pass confidential information to them, and to divert "buy" money for his own drug trafficking purposes.
- * In the **Western District of Oklahoma**, Oklahoma's ex-chief trader and former Deputy Treasurer was sentenced to nine years in prison for her role in a \$6.7 million kickback and bribery scheme funded by \$1 billion of Oklahoma tax funds. One of the co-defendants received a sentence of more than eight years for his participation in the scheme. A third defendant fled prior to trial and is currently a fugitive.
- * In the **District of Puerto Rico**, a state police officer was sentenced to life in prison to be served concurrently on all three counts of attempted possession with intent to distribute, attempted possession with intent to distribute on board a United States vessel, and importing approximately 239 kilograms of cocaine. Another defendant, a local fisherman, was sentenced to 24 years and seven months' imprisonment to be served concurrently on all three counts. Each defendant also received a special parole term of five years upon release for each count.
- * In the **Northern District of Texas**, 16 federal employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs' Medical Center in Dallas were convicted for their involvement in theft activities. A four-month undercover surveillance of various retail functions in the Center revealed that cashiers were under ringing the value of retail merchandise or food items for associates or not charging them anything at all. The case involved losses of \$204,914.
- * In the **Southern District of Texas**, the Sheriff of Hidalgo County was sentenced to seven years in jail, a \$20,000 fine and ordered to forfeit \$151,000 as proceeds of his racketeering activities. A co-defendant, the County's Chief Jailer, was convicted of racketeering conspiracy and accepting bribes and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. The Sheriff and Jailer accepted money in exchange for allowing a federal prisoner to have conjugal visits with his wife and girlfriend in the Sheriff's office.

Health Care Fraud

Health care fraud remains a top priority of the Attorney General and the United States Attorneys. The United States Attorneys have designated criminal and civil attorneys within their offices to pursue health care fraud cases and extensive training has been provided. Additionally, the Department has taken steps to coordinate the prosecution of large multi-district health care fraud cases. Both prosecutions and monetary recoveries are increasing as a result of these efforts.

Health care fraud takes many forms, for example, defrauding Medicare, Medicaid, Department of Veterans Affairs or other government insurers or providers, defrauding insurance companies, and defrauding or misleading patients on quality of care issues. The fraudulent activity may include double billing schemes, billing for unnecessary or unperformed tests, or may be related to the quality of the medical care provided. The United States Attorneys prosecute those responsible for such fraudulent activity, such as health care professionals, hospitals, nursing homes and other providers, specialized business entities, pharmacies, medical supply companies, and other persons associated with these entities. The primary objective of criminal prosecution is to ensure the integrity of our Nation's health care programs and to punish those who, through their fraudulent activities, abuse the health care system and the taxpayers. Civil remedies are also being pursued by the United States Attorneys to obtain monetary penalties and restitution enforcement.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys filed 229 health care fraud cases against 381 defendants. This represents a 59 percent increase in cases filed and a 59 percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. A 118 percent increase in cases filed and a 143 percent increase in defendants filed has been realized when compared to Fiscal Year 1993. Also during Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys terminated 169 cases filed against 286 defendants. This represents a 51 percent increase in cases terminated and a 73 percent increase in defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. When compared to Fiscal Year 1993, a 117 percent increase in cases terminated and a 129 percent increase in defendants terminated has been realized.

Of the health care fraud defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys achieved an 88.8 percent conviction rate. This conviction rate was four percent greater than that of the prior year. Forty-six percent of the convicted defendants received prison sentences. Some of the United States Attorneys' successful prosecutions during the year include:

- * In the **Northern District of Florida**, a pharmacist who operated Ward Drugs, Inc., was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison for money laundering and mail fraud. The defendant fraudulently billed the Florida Medicaid Program and the Florida Employees Self Insurance Program for \$1.5 million in bogus prescription claims, and collected \$1.2 million in nine months. The Internal Revenue Service discovered his criminal activities when he structured cash deposits at his local bank. The defendant was also ordered to pay \$1.2 million in restitution.

- * In the **Southern District of Georgia**, three defendants were sentenced to prison for their participation in a conspiracy to defraud the United States. One defendant, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Healthmaster, Inc., one of the largest home health care agencies in Georgia, was sentenced to 33 months in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, and fined \$2.5 million. Two other defendants received sentences of 12 years and seven months in prison and a \$75,000 fine, and eight years and one month in prison, respectively. The three defendants were indicted after an investigation revealed an organization that used Medicare monies to pay for pleasure trips and ghost employees and diverted Medicare monies to the personal use and benefit of its executives. The CEO must also pay \$10 million in restitution to the federal Medicare Program, \$1.5 million to the state managed Medicaid Program, will divest herself of all interest in the corporation, and is barred from participation in the Medicare-related business for 10 years. The investigation was conducted by a task force of federal and state agencies, including the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, the Georgia State Department of Audits, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Office of Inspector General for the Department of Health and Human Services.

Environmental Crime

The United States Attorneys, in conjunction with the Department's Environment and Natural Resources Division, enforce the Nation's criminal and civil environmental laws such as the Clean Air Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act. Procedures implemented last year defined and strengthened the partnership between the United States Attorneys and the Environment and Natural Resources Division in the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes, and emphasized the Department's goal to utilize the strengths of every office in prosecuting those who perpetrate environmental crimes.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys filed 145 environmental crimes cases against 232 defendants, representing a 33 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 41 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. Ninety-two percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. Also during Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys filed environmental crime charges in an additional 48 criminal cases against 66 defendants. Examples of cases prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **Middle District of Florida**, two defendants, and former employees of Durex Industries, were sentenced to 27 months in prison for knowingly endangering other persons by the improper treatment and storage of hazardous waste. Two nine-year old boys died as a result of toluene intoxication after the youths had become trapped in a Durex Industries dumpster in which the hazardous waste toluene had been improperly disposed. The corporation pled guilty, and was sentenced to a maximum fine of \$1.5 million.
- * In the **Eastern District of Texas**, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation received a maximum fine of \$500,000 after pleading guilty to a one count information charging a violation of the Clean Water Act. An investigation determined that the corporation was discharging pollutants into waters of the United States from a floating dry dock located at its shipyard in Port Arthur, Texas. In addition, the company paid \$1 million into the Southeast Texas Coastal Trust Fund, a fund managed by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Foundation used to fund projects to acquire wetlands and improve aquatic environments.
- * In the **District of Utah**, in one of the most important cases prosecuted since enactment of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) in 1979, a defendant was found guilty on charges of violating the Act and damaging United States property. The defendant, a repeat ARPA offender, arranged to be flown to two remote sites in Canyonlands National Park and the Manti-Lasal National Forest to loot artifacts. The case received national attention because some of the criminal activity involved desecration of human remains of an Anasazi infant. The defendant was sentenced to six years and six months in prison.

Computer Crime

The mode of operation of criminals who perpetrate fraud and other crimes is becoming more sophisticated and often involves the use of computers. Computer-aided attacks on government and corporate entities are becoming more numerous. The theft of information and vandalism goes beyond individual computers and extends to entire computer networks. Recognizing the growth in computer crime, law enforcement entities are becoming more involved in this area and are uncovering schemes which victimize both government and non-government entities. Some of the schemes resemble traditional thefts, except that the computer is the instrument of the crime instead of the forger's pen or fraudulently prepared documents. Prosecution of computer crime requires sophisticated knowledge of computer technology and systems. This high-tech crime represents an emerging area of concern for federal law enforcement agencies and the United States Attorneys.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys filed 27 computer fraud cases against 43 defendants. This represents a 28.6 percent increase in cases filed and a 72 percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. During the same period of time, a total of 14 computer fraud cases against 25 defendants were terminated. The United States Attorneys achieved a 92 percent conviction rate for those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, with 65 percent of the defendants sentenced to prison. Examples of cases successfully prosecuted during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **Middle District of North Carolina**, nine defendants were prosecuted in an international conspiracy to violate the credit card fraud statute. The case, one of the first national and international efforts to combat computer fraud, involved defendants who became acquainted through a vast network of computers and modems, linked together by the worldwide telecommunications network. Many of the defendants operated bulletin board systems (BBS) whereby anyone with the BBS's number could call and retrieve, send, or exchange data. One defendant, working for MCI Telecommunications, found that by using a certain piece of equipment he could monitor all the telephone numbers going across the network, including those issued by MCI as well as other telecommunications companies. He proceeded to sell the numbers to individuals who in turn distributed them. Officials estimate that the loss to the various telephone companies was approximately \$28 million. The investigation of this international conspiracy was a major effort by the United States Secret Service to coordinate an international attack on computer fraud. Sentences were imposed on the various defendants ranging from probation to 38 months in prison.
- * In the **Northern District of Ohio**, a defendant was sentenced to 15 months in prison followed by two years of supervised release after pleading guilty to receiving visual depictions of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct by means of a computer. The defendant had downloaded the material from a bulletin board in another state. Agents of the United States Customs Service and United States Postal Service seized approximately 1,400 files containing photographs of prepubescent children from computer hard drives and floppy disks. The defendant was also ordered to forfeit the computer hardware and software used to commit and promote the crime.

Other White Collar Crime

The United States Attorneys' offices handled a myriad of other white collar crime prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1995, such as crimes against business institutions, procurement fraud, tax fraud, federal program fraud, and securities and commodities fraud. Of those white collar crime categories not specifically addressed above, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 4,237 cases against 6,183 defendants during the year. This represents a 3.8 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 5.3 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. A total of 3,842 cases against 5,526 defendants were also terminated. Of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 4,713, or 85.3 percent, pled or were found guilty. Of these, 41.8 percent received prison sentences. Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **Eastern District of California**, a career con-man and a former banker were sentenced to 24 years and five months' and 13 years and eight months' imprisonment, respectively, for their roles in an investment Ponzi scheme, among the stiffest sentences ever given in a securities fraud case. The defendants were also ordered to pay \$5.8 million in restitution. The defendants were found guilty of numerous counts of racketeering, money laundering, securities fraud, mail fraud, and bankruptcy fraud. The former banker had 20 years of experience as an officer with Bank of America, Guarantee Savings, and Glendale Federal Bank.
- * In the **Middle District of Florida**, four defendants were sentenced to prison terms ranging from two to 15 years in a case involving more than \$2 billion in counterfeit securities. Two defendants pled

guilty during trial and two defendants were convicted following a three-month trial in a case which represented the United States Secret Service's largest seizure of counterfeit obligations. An investigation culminated in negotiations for the sale of a counterfeit 50 billion yen Japanese bond to undercover United States Customs Service and United States Secret Service agents. At the time of the seizure 50 billion yen was worth approximately \$400 million. At the time of arrest, \$2 billion worth of counterfeit Japanese bonds and bank cashier checks were seized.

- * In the **District of Massachusetts**, a defendant was sentenced to five years and three months in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, was ordered to pay \$953,857 in restitution, and was fined \$100,000 for his involvement in one of the largest electronic tax filing schemes ever prosecuted. The defendant, the former president of Quik Tax Dollars, Inc., a nationwide tax preparation service, was convicted of conspiracy to submit false claims, filing false claims, and money laundering. The defendant caused Quik Tax to electronically file 431 false tax returns claiming \$1,131,241 in refunds, and then laundered the proceeds of the scheme through various bank accounts. He executed his scheme during both the 1991 and 1992 tax filing seasons. During the 1991 tax filing season, he caused Quik Tax to electronically file 145 false tax returns using completely fictitious names and Social Security Numbers.
- * In the **Southern District of Mississippi**, a Certified Public Accountant and self-styled insurance and investment guru was sentenced to eight years and one month in prison, followed by five years of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$5.7 million in restitution for a mail and bank fraud scheme arising out of the failure of Andrew Jackson Life Insurance Company. As President, CEO, and owner of Andrew Jackson Life, he diverted millions of dollars of policyholder premiums to poor investment schemes in a Mexican telephone company and a cabinet manufacturer. The loss to the policyholders, the various state guaranty funds, and debenture and certificate holders was in excess of \$48 million.
- * In the **Southern District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to 21 years and ten months in prison for bilking hundreds of her investors out of approximately \$12.7 million and laundering funds in excess of \$65 million over a two and one-half year period. The defendant defrauded investors through a scheme in which she claimed to be a certified minority contractor entitled to special consideration in the awarding of government contracts. She solicited investors to advance her money in order to secure performance of the government contracts. However, there were no government contracts. The defendant diverted millions of dollars to finance her lavish lifestyle.
- * In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, the former President of the United Way of America (UWA) was sentenced to seven years in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, for charges including conspiracy, mail fraud, wire fraud, and interstate transportation of fraudulently acquired property. An investigation determined that for years the defendant and his cohorts had treated the UWA and its spinoffs as personal piggy banks, using their funds to improperly pay for an extraordinary array of personal expenditures, including luxury vacations, personal chauffeuring expenditures, dozens of trips by a girlfriend, a luxury condominium in New York, gambling trips to Las Vegas and Atlantic City, and home improvements. Two other defendants, including the former Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the UWA, were convicted of numerous felony charges. The former CFO was sentenced to 55 months in prison followed by three years of supervised release. A third defendant was sentenced to 30 months in prison with one year of supervised release. The two former UWA executives were also ordered to forfeit \$552,000 each.

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' offices prosecute excessive official use of

force or police or correctional officer brutality cases, violations based on unlawful discrimination, and other violations of civil rights. In order to prosecute timely an increasing number of Fair Housing Act cases, the United States Attorneys also began prosecuting cases along with the Civil Rights Division's Fair Housing Section during Fiscal Year 1995. The United States Attorneys and the Civil Rights Division are working closely together to ensure quick and consistent handling of these cases.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys filed 92 criminal civil rights cases against 152 defendants. This represents a 58.6 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 55.1 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated a total of 74 criminal civil rights cases against 118 defendants. Ninety-nine, or 83.9 percent, of the terminated defendants either pled or were found guilty. A total of 69, or 69.7 percent, of these defendants received prison sentences. Some of the cases prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **Southern District of Indiana**, a defendant was sentenced to five years' imprisonment after pleading guilty to being a felon in possession of a firearm. The defendant pointed a loaded pistol at a group of African-American school children walking home from a Valentine's Day party at their Indianapolis school and shouted racial epithets at the children.
- * In the **District of Kansas**, two defendants were each sentenced to six months in prison and ordered to pay \$1,474 in restitution for violating the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act. The two defendants welded themselves inside vehicles blocking the entrances to the Women's Health Care Services Clinic in Wichita. More than 30 law enforcement officers spent hours removing the men from the vehicles.
- * In the **District of Massachusetts**, a defendant, who was the founder of the neo-Nazi skinhead group called the New Dawn Hammerskins, was sentenced to 38 years and ten months' incarceration, followed by three years of supervised release, for conspiring to violate the civil rights of individuals living in the Brockton and Randolph areas of Massachusetts. The defendant and others vandalized and desecrated Jewish synagogues. The defendant also participated in a second conspiracy aimed at intimidating and interfering with the civil rights of African Americans living in the city of Brockton.

III. UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' 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 individuals from engaging in criminal activity. Asset forfeiture has proven to be an effective law enforcement tool. Statistics accompany this report, but statistics alone cannot be the measure of the power of forfeiture. In appropriate cases, forfeiture has facilitated the return of funds to victims of fraud and removed crack houses that were a blight to a community.

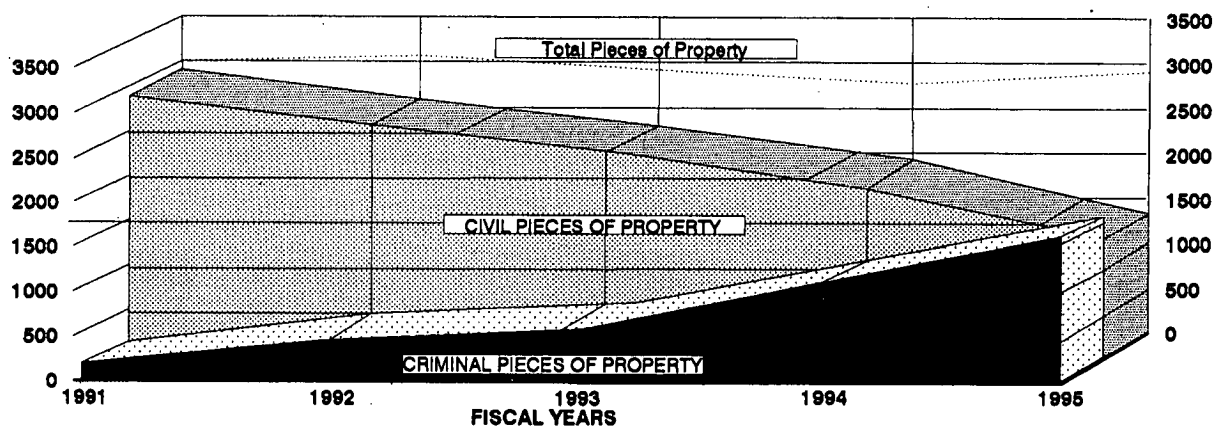
In judicial forfeitures, the United States Attorneys' offices use both criminal and civil asset forfeiture laws to strip away, by court procedures containing due process protection, criminally used and criminally acquired property from drug dealers, money launderers, racketeers and other criminals.

In recent years, emphasis has been placed on shifting from predominantly civil forfeiture cases to incorporating forfeiture in criminal cases. Since mid-1993, a number of United States Supreme Court and United States Courts of Appeals cases have caused attorneys and agents alike to assess and, in some cases, adjust their approach to asset forfeiture cases. Decisions in the United States Courts of Appeals for the Sixth and Ninth Circuits concerning double jeopardy issues have subjected civil forfeiture concerns to additional scrutiny, resulting in increased use of forfeiture in criminal prosecutions.

Information from the United States Attorneys' case management system includes judicial cases developed with both the Department of Justice and the Department of the Treasury but not federal administrative matters or forfeitures brought by a state government. Increasing numbers of asset forfeiture cases are adjudicated in state court since many states have enacted or refined their asset forfeiture laws.

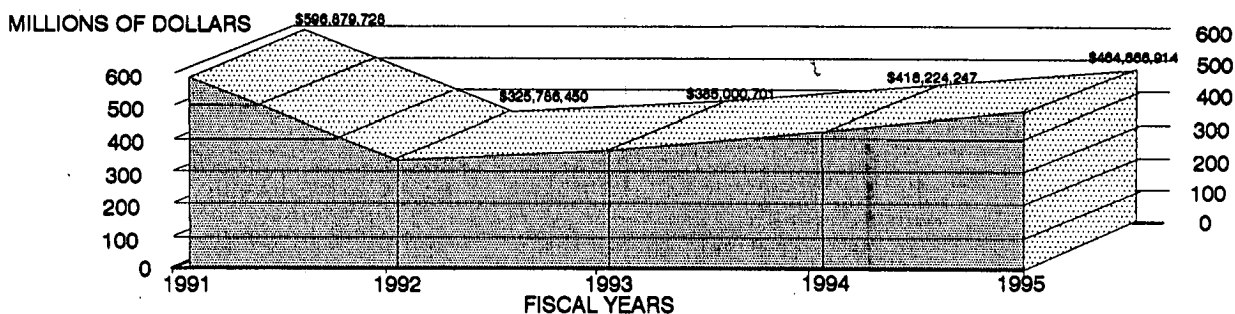
As reflected on Table 20, the United States Attorneys' offices filed asset forfeiture counts in 1,387 criminal cases during Fiscal Year 1995, which represents an 81 percent increase over the prior year. Additionally, 2,193 civil forfeiture actions were filed by the United States Attorneys during the year. Final Orders of Forfeiture were obtained in 1,553 criminal cases, representing a 646.6 percent increase over the prior year and reflecting the trend to pursue forfeitures within criminal prosecutions. The United States Attorneys also obtained 1,379 civil asset forfeiture judgments during the year. The following chart reflects the number of pieces of property (defendants) against whom the United States Attorneys' offices obtained criminal and civil asset forfeiture judgments during the past five years. The chart does not include federal administrative asset forfeiture matters or state court filings.

Chart 14 | Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Judgments obtained by United States Attorneys' Offices



The United States Attorneys' work on judicial asset forfeitures resulted in an estimated recovery during Fiscal Year 1995 of over \$464 million in forfeited cash and property. This represents an 11 percent increase in estimated recoveries when compared with the prior year. Approximately \$9 million, or two percent, of the forfeited property was retained for official law enforcement use. See Table 20. The other assets were converted to cash value and the proceeds used for law enforcement purposes by federal, state, local and foreign law enforcement. Chart 15 below shows the combined civil and criminal asset forfeiture values reported through collections by United States Attorneys' offices over the past five years. The decline in asset forfeiture collections in Fiscal Year 1992 is a result of the increased use of federal administrative forfeiture and state forfeiture, and change toward the use of forfeiture primarily in criminal prosecutions. Chart 15 does not include federal administrative forfeitures or state court forfeitures.

Chart 15 | Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Collections by United States Attorneys' Offices



Note: This chart does not include Administrative Forfeitures.
On Nov 1, 1991, seizing agencies were given authority to administratively forfeit unlimited amounts of cash and monetary instruments.

Examples of asset forfeiture cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995 include:

- * In the **District of Idaho**, a plane was seized and forfeited in connection with the tracking of approximately \$1 million laundered by the Saccoccia money laundering organization. The money was laundered out of Providence, Rhode Island, and New York City, through various front company bank accounts in Los Angeles, through an aircraft broker's account in Denver, and ultimately to Boise where it was used to purchase the forfeited aircraft. The plane was seized just days before it was scheduled for delivery to Cali, Columbia. The government sought forfeiture on the grounds that the plane was property involved in a money laundering transaction and was being purchased, by a Columbian broker, for the Cali Cartel's use in the air shipment of cocaine. This case represents the best in inter-agency cooperation, with assistance provided by law enforcement agencies all over the country and the successful sharing of information and resources.
- * In the **Southern District of New York**, the United States District Court ordered the forfeiture of the Kenmore Hotel in Manhattan, a 22-story, 621-room single occupancy hotel, because it was being used for drug trafficking. The Court found that the hotel had become a haven for crack cocaine dealing and other related crimes, and that the corporate owners of the building did nothing to prevent the problem. The forfeiture followed the government's seizure of the hotel in June 1995 based on New York Police Department investigations which led to over 100 drug-related arrests at the building and over 70 convictions since January 1991.
- * In the **Western District of Washington**, a shopping center and drug proceeds of over \$4.5 million were ordered forfeited to the United States. The defendant was also sentenced to life imprisonment and fined \$4 million for his "ice" (crystallized methamphetamine) trafficking and money laundering activities. The defendant, who was the head of a criminal organization responsible for importing "ice" from Korea into the United States, delivered over 800 kilograms of the drug to his distributors in the Seattle/Tacoma and Los Angeles areas. The distributors then transported the "ice" to Hawaii, where it was sold.

IV. CIVIL LITIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

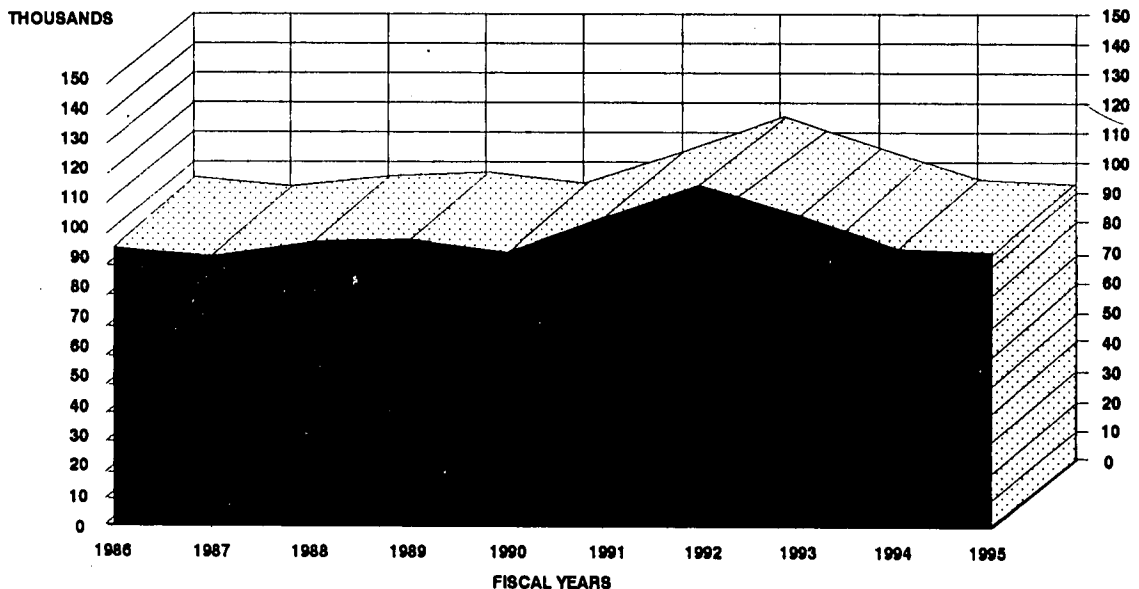
In their work in the civil arena, the United States Attorneys initiate civil actions, or affirmative litigation, to assert and protect the interests of the United States. They also defend the interests of the government in lawsuits filed against the United States, referred to as defensive litigation. Of all civil cases pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1995, 15.1 percent were affirmative litigation and 61.9 percent defensive litigation. Other civil cases, such as when the United States is a third party plaintiff or defendant, a creditor, or an intervenor, represented the remaining 23 percent of the pending civil caseload nationwide.

Civil matters and cases represent a significant portion of the United States Attorneys' workload. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1995, pending civil cases represented 72.2 percent of all pending cases in the United States Attorneys' offices. However, except for appellate court and special master hearings, only about 10 percent of total attorney work hours in court are devoted to civil litigation.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys' offices received a total of 93,261 civil matters. See Table 5. Twenty-three percent of the matters were referred for affirmative action and 48 percent for defensive action. The remaining 29 percent were matters where the United States was a third party or otherwise designated, but in 82 percent of these the United States was identified as a creditor in bankruptcy proceedings.

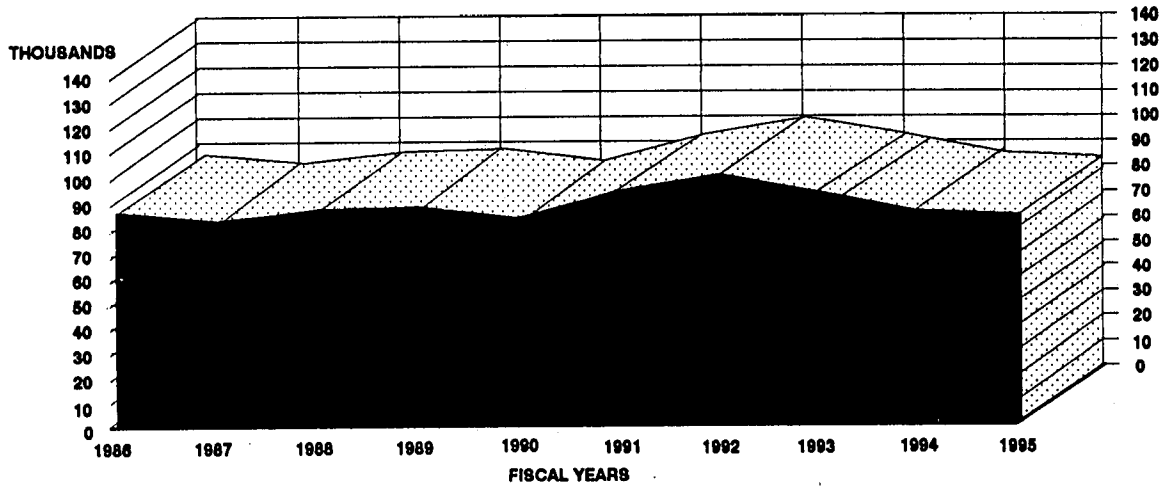
The majority of civil matters received during the year were referred by other components of the Department of Justice, the Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services and Housing and Urban Development, and the Internal Revenue Service. See Table 6. A total of 16,681 matters were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1995. Of these, 34.6 percent had been pending for six months or less, 55.1 percent for 12 months or less, and 76.6 percent for 24 months or less. See Table 17.

Chart 16 | *Civil Matters Opened by United States Attorneys' Offices*



During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys' offices filed or responded to a total of 83,321 civil cases. The cases include those filed or responded to in United States District Courts, United States Bankruptcy Courts and state courts. Of the total, the United States Attorneys filed suit on behalf of the United States in 17.1 percent, defended the United States in 53.3 percent, and was otherwise designated, such as a bankruptcy creditor or third party litigant, in 29.6 percent.

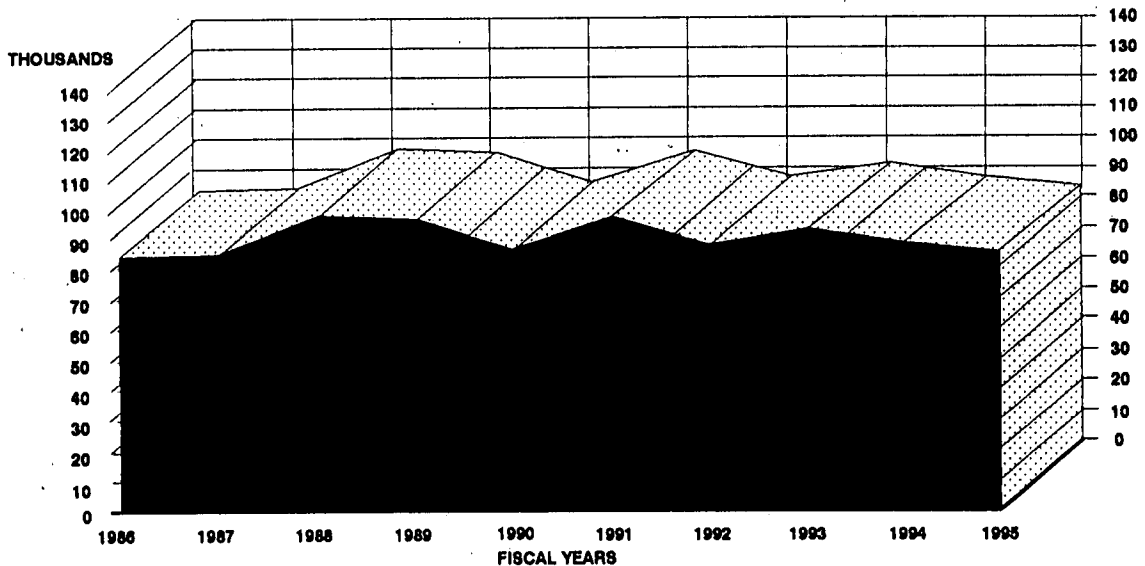
Chart 17 | Civil Cases Filed or Responded to by United States Attorneys' Offices



NOTE: These Figures Do Not Include Appeals

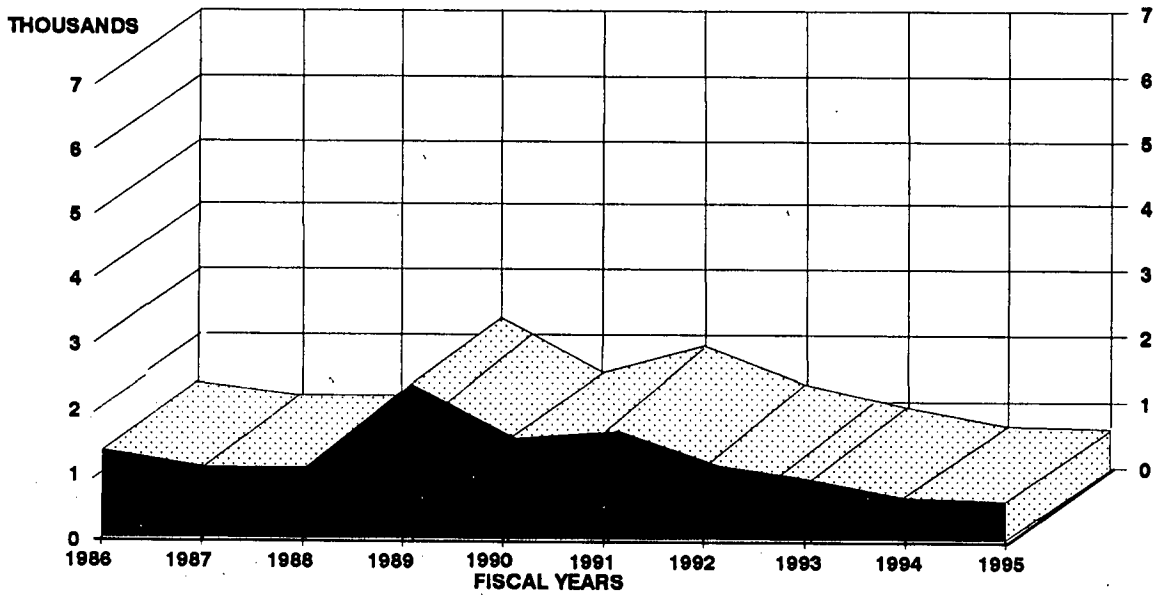
During the same period of time, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 83,868 cases. The court issued judgments in 19,607 of these cases, and a total of 16,554, or 84.4 percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States. Additionally, 23,773 cases were settled in favor of the United States. A total of 791 cases were disposed of by trial. See Table 4.

Chart 18 | Civil Cases Terminated by United States Attorneys' Offices



NOTE: These Figures Do Not Include Appeals

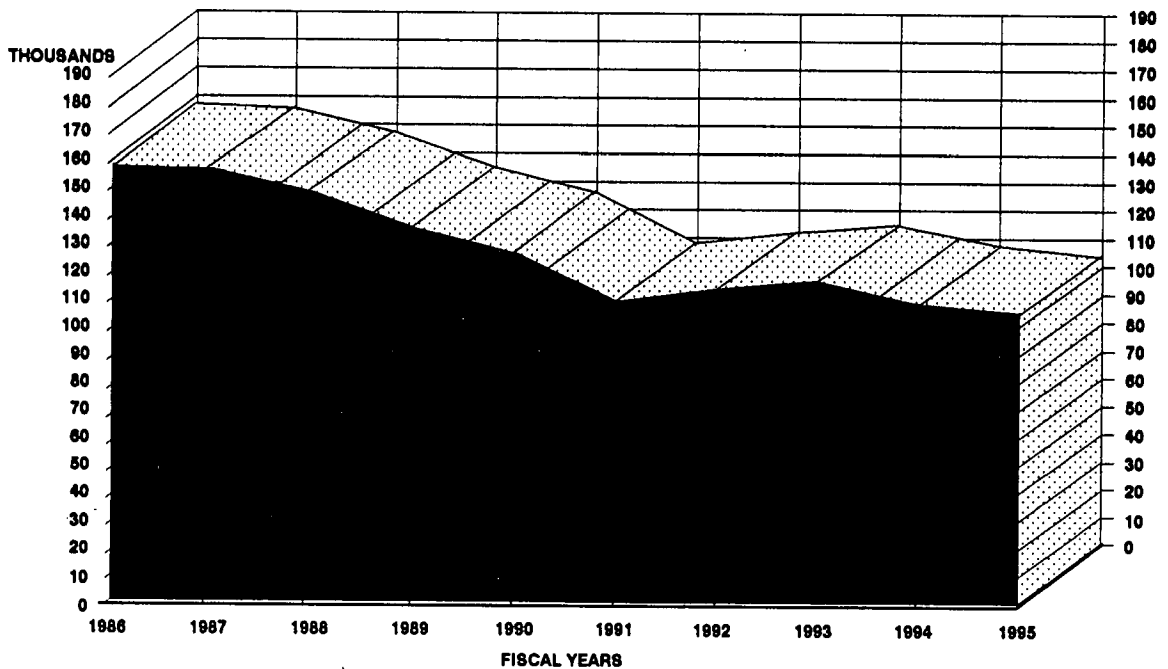
Chart 19 | United States Attorneys' Offices' Civil Cases Terminated by Trial



NOTE: These Figures Do Not Include Appeals

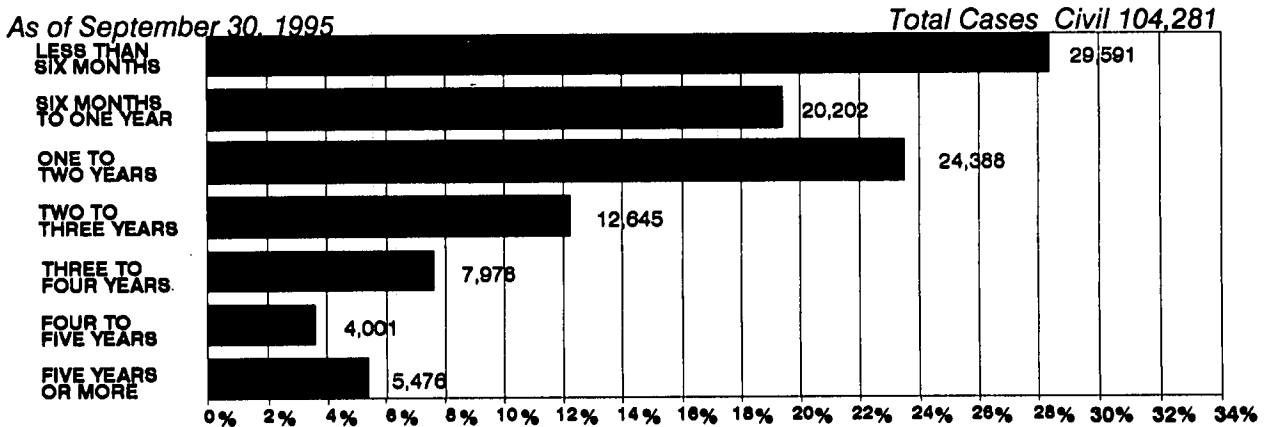
A total of 104,281 civil cases were pending in the United States Attorneys' offices as of the end of Fiscal Year 1995. See Table 10. Of these cases, 28.4 percent had been pending for six months or less, 47.7 percent for 12 months or less, and 71.1 percent for 24 months or less. See Table 16.

Chart 20 | United States Attorneys' Civil Cases Pending in Court



NOTE: These Figures Do Not Include Appeals

Chart 21 | Age of United States Attorneys' Civil Cases Pending in Court



NOTE: These Figures Do Not Include Appeals

While the pending cases represent a diverse range of causes of action, two-thirds of all the cases were bankruptcies, foreclosures and Social Security/medical appeals. See Table 5. The data on Table 5 does not reflect case complexity and, with any statistical representation of workload, does not paint an accurate picture of the time and resources involved in case handling. For example, civil fraud, environmental and Federal Tort Claims Act cases, which represent less than eight percent of all pending cases, may involve months of depositions and discovery and a lengthy trial, while a tax lien case may involve one short appearance before a judge. Nevertheless, each case is treated the same for statistical purposes. Chart 23 below displays pending civil cases nationwide by cause of action as of the end of Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys' offices also handled a total of 5,100 civil appeals filed against or on behalf of the United States. This represents a two percent increase in the number of appeals handled when compared to the prior year and a 16 percent increase when compared to Fiscal Year 1993. The United States Attorneys terminated 4,561 civil appeals during the year, which represents more than an 11 percent increase when compared to the prior year. Of the appeals terminated during the year, 82.9 percent were decided in favor of the United States. This represents a five percent increase over the 78 percent success rate obtained during the prior year. See Table 7.

Chart 22 | Civil Appeals Filed by or against the United States in United States Attorneys' Offices

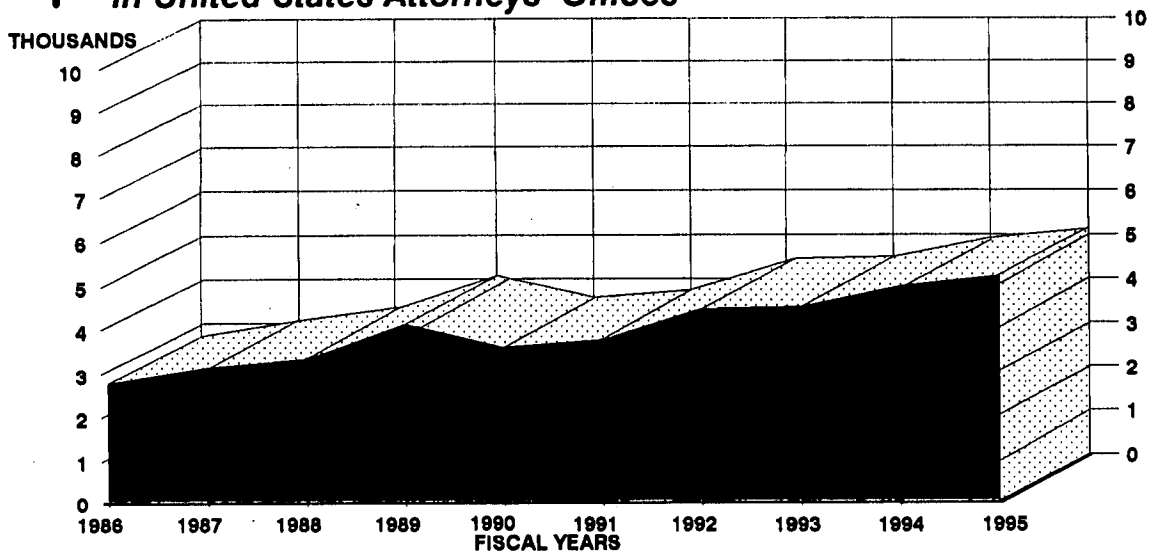
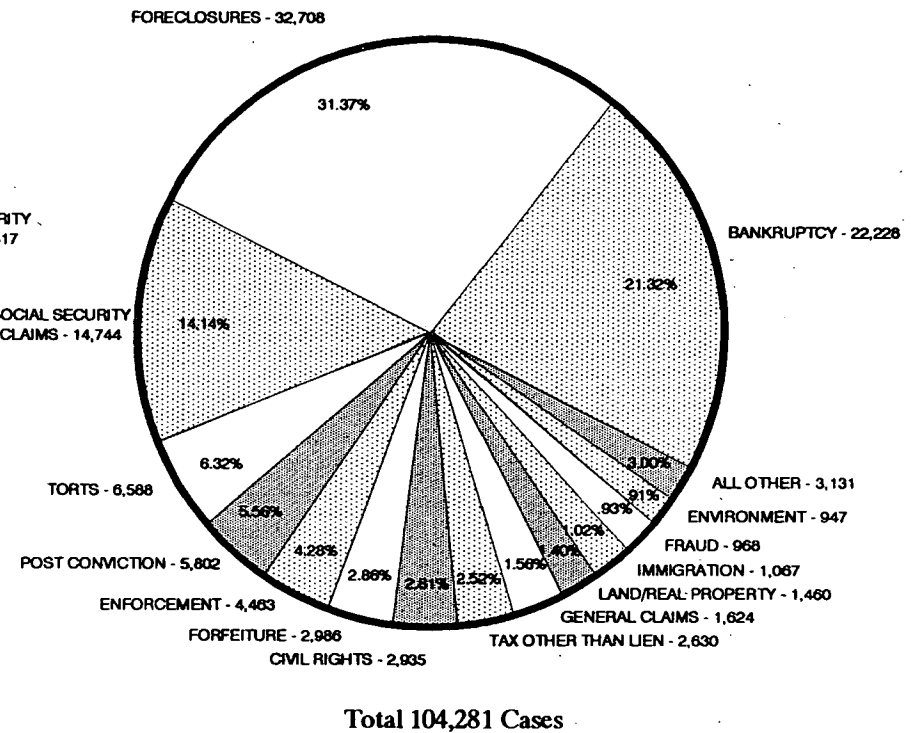
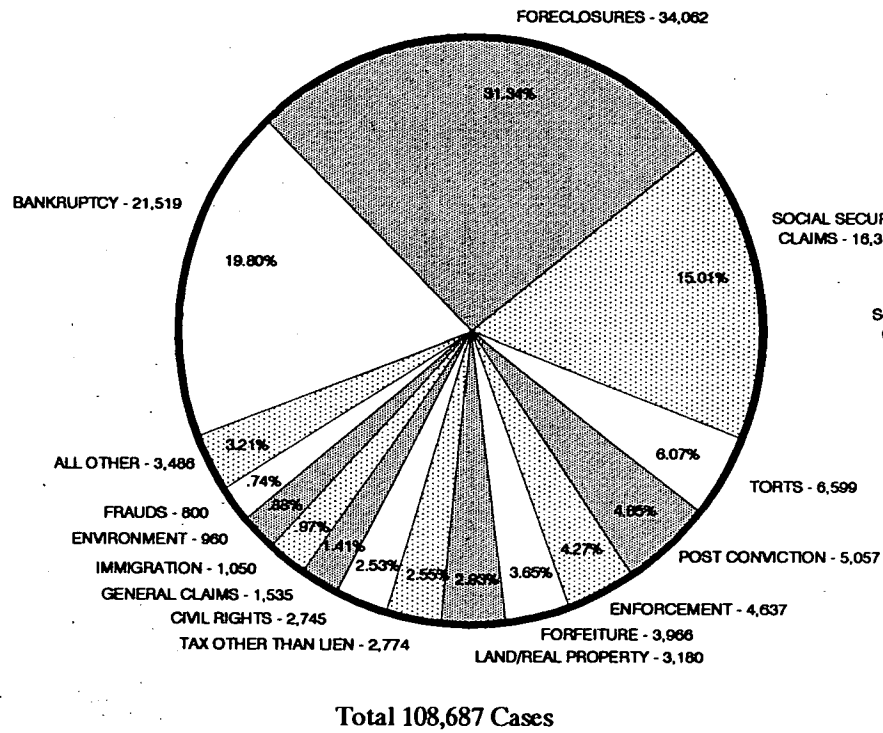


Chart 23 | Civil Cases Pending in United States Attorneys' Offices by Cause of Action

As of September 30, 1994

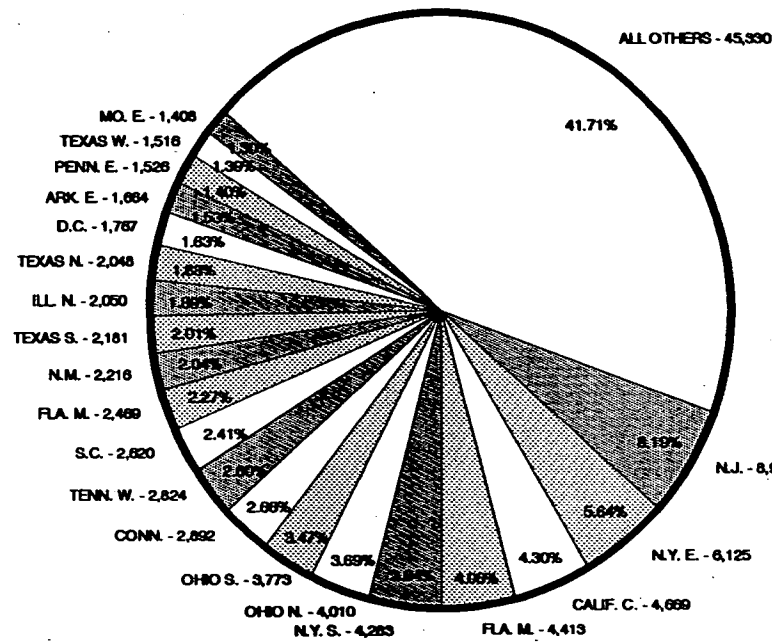
As of September 30, 1995



NOTE: These Figures Do Not Include Appeals
 Categories have been changed for Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 from prior reports

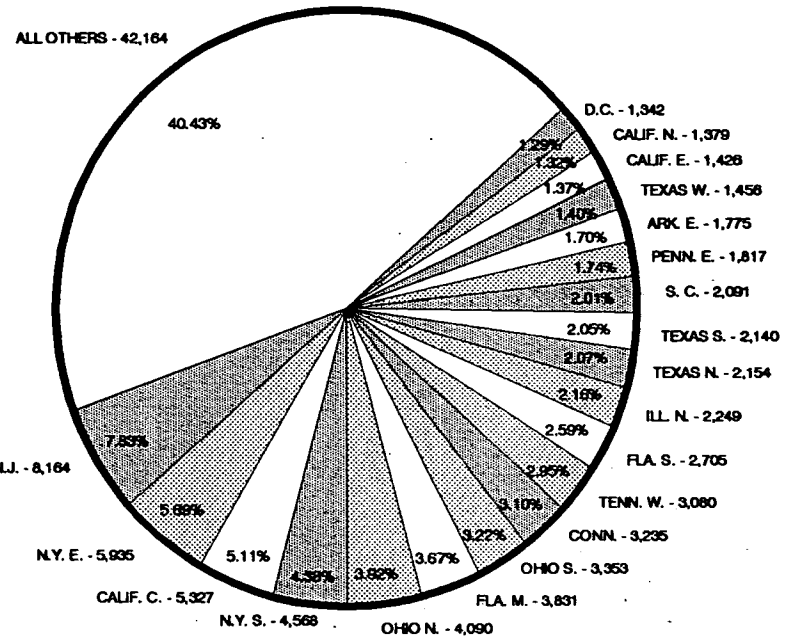
Chart 24 | Civil Cases Pending in United States Attorneys' Offices by District

As of September 30, 1994



Total 108,687 Cases

As of September 30, 1995



Total 104,281 Cases

NOTE: These Figures Do Not Include Appeals

Defensive Civil Litigation

As noted above, the United States Attorneys defend the interests of the government in lawsuits filed against the United States, or defensive civil litigation. Such litigation includes, for example, tort suits brought by those who allege suffering 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.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys' offices received 45,326 defensive civil matters from federal agencies, or 5.6 percent fewer matters than were received in the prior year. These referrals represent 48.6 percent of all civil matters received during the year. As reflected on Table 6, 77.4 percent of the matters were referred to the United States Attorneys by the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Health and Human Services, and other components of the Department of Justice. Foreclosures, Social Security/medical appeals, post-conviction actions, and tort actions accounted for 78 percent of all defensive civil matters received during the year. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys also represented the government in 44,449 defensive civil cases that were filed in court during Fiscal Year 1995. This represents 53.3 percent of all civil cases filed by the offices during the year. During the same period of time, the offices terminated 45,153 defensive civil cases. The court issued judgments in 12,079 of these cases, and a total of 9,523, or 78.8 percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States. This represents a 15.5 percent increase in the number of favorable judgments when compared to the prior year. An additional 12,023, or 27 percent, of the cases filed against the United States were dismissed. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1995, a total of 64,528 defensive civil cases were pending.

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 embrace a regulation or law, or restrain the United States from enforcing a regulation or law. In these cases, the United States Attorneys' offices represent not only the fiscal interests of the government, but also the government's intangible interest in the implementation of lawful policies and practices.

Many defensive civil cases were handled successfully by the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1995. Some examples include:

- * In the **Northern District of Illinois**, the interests of the United States were successfully defended in a \$3.8 million medical malpractice lawsuit arising out of the Department of Veteran Affairs' (VA) North Chicago Medical Center. The United States prevailed in this lawsuit in spite of the former Secretary of Veterans Affairs' public admission of liability for medical malpractice following an extensive review of medical practices at the facility. Although the VA settled numerous claims filed by other veterans treated at the facility, the United States District Court found that there had not been a breach in the standard of care provided to the plaintiff.
- * In the **Western District of Missouri**, the United States prevailed in one of the first jury trials in the Nation of a Rehabilitation Act case. The plaintiff, a longtime United States Postal Service employee, received FECA benefits for injuries to her hand and wrist. She then sued the United States seeking \$300,000 in compensatory damages under the Rehabilitation Act, claiming that she returned to work handicapped and the Postal Service refused to accommodate her. The United States District Court ruled that the injuries did not result in an actual or perceived handicap that should have been accommodated. The court's judgment was upheld on appeal in May 1995.

- * In the **Northern District of Ohio**, a Summary Judgment was granted in favor of the United States and three Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms' agents in a Bivens-type lawsuit alleging that the agents conducted an illegal search of a gun dealer's home, causing a variety of common law injuries including invasion of privacy, emotional stress, and the miscarriage of an unborn child. The United States District Court found that the search was conducted pursuant to a valid search warrant and that the plaintiffs' claims were without merit.

Affirmative Civil Litigation

The United States Attorneys' offices initiate civil actions, or affirmative litigation, to assert and protect the interests of the United States. Such affirmative litigation includes civil actions brought to enforce our Nation's environmental, admiralty and civil rights laws, to represent the government's interests in bankruptcy actions, to recoup money and recover damages resulting from federal program and other fraud, to enforce administrative summonses and, as addressed separately above, to forfeit assets seized by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys' offices received 21,298 affirmative matters from federal agencies. As reflected on Table 6, almost 80 percent of these matters were referred to the United States Attorneys by the Internal Revenue Service, the Departments of Agriculture, Housing and Urban Development and Health and Human Services, and other components of the Department of Justice. Forfeitures, foreclosures, fraud, enforcement and bankruptcy actions accounted for 71 percent of all affirmative matters received during the year. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys filed a total of 14,425 affirmative civil cases during Fiscal Year 1995. During the same period of time, the offices terminated 15,906 affirmative civil cases, or a two percent increase when compared with the prior year. The court issued judgments in 6,405 of these cases. A total of 6,190, or 97 percent, of the judgments were in favor of the United States. Only 1,780, or 12.5 percent, of all affirmative civil cases were dismissed, as compared to the 27 percent dismissal rate achieved by the United States Attorneys in cases filed against the United States. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1995, a total of 15,749 affirmative civil cases were pending.

Affirmative civil enforcement (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. There are a number of federal affirmative civil statutes designed for the express purpose of enforcing the federal law. Among the civil enforcement actions filed by the United States Attorneys are those brought pursuant to the False Claims Act, the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts, civil enforcement of controlled substance violations, Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO), civil divestiture actions, defense procurement fraud actions, qui tam actions, health care fraud enforcement, civil rights cases, civil actions pursuant to the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act, and Food and Drug Administration cases.

The ACE initiative resulted in the government collecting over \$130 million in the three United States Attorneys' offices serving as ACE pilot districts. The ACE initiative was expanded to 37 United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1995. Some districts were allocated teams devoted exclusively to the prosecution of civil fraud. The United States Attorneys have coordinated civil and criminal enforcement programs to target fraud in innovative and productive ways. For example, the Central District of California has established a fast track program to prosecute civilly cases involving loans by federally insured institutions, including Small Business Administration (SBA) loan guarantees, for violations of the Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989. Among the predicate acts is a violation or conspiracy to violate 18 U.S.C. 1014, which makes it a crime to make a materially false statement to a federally insured financial institution to obtain a loan. The United States demands a penalty equal to a percentage of the requested loan amount and, if necessary, files a complaint requesting a penalty equal to that amount. United States District Judges have had to determine the penalty in only three of over 100 cases resolved in the district. In all three cases, different judges, in unpublished opinions, have adopted the government's request for a penalty of 20 percent of the loan amount. This program has proven highly successful and has been credited by the SBA in significantly deterring loan fraud.

Many affirmative civil cases were successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995. Some examples include:

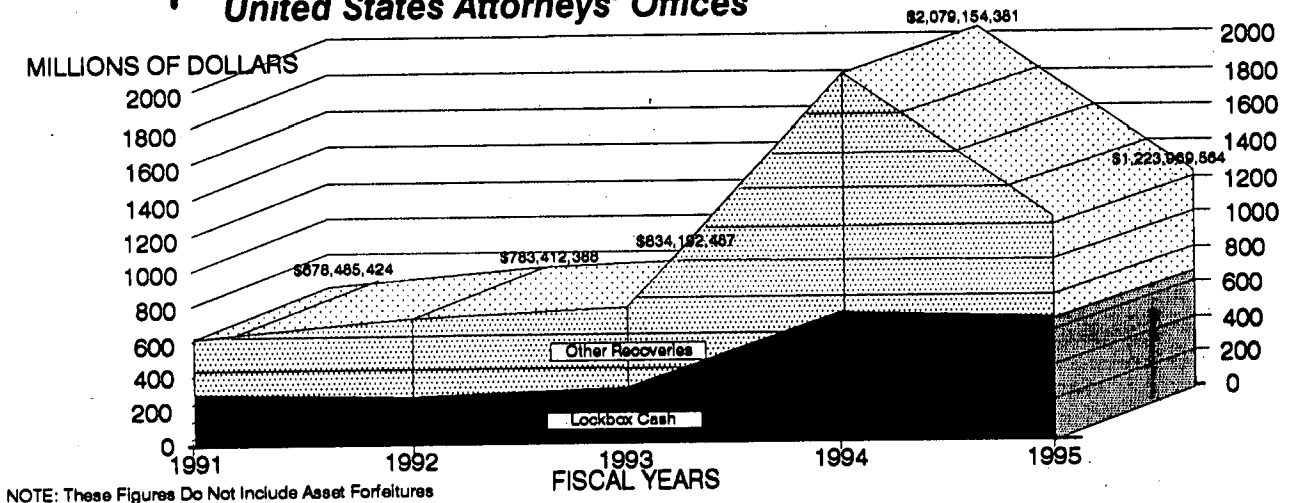
- * In the **Southern District of Florida**, the owner of a 694-unit North Miami Beach apartment complex who refused to rent to minorities will pay \$1.2 million in damages and penalties under an agreement reached with the United States, as well as a local fair housing organization and a group of minorities. This is the largest settlement ever obtained by the government in a rental housing discrimination case based on race, and is the second time the defendant was charged with discriminating against minorities.
- * In the **Northern District of Iowa**, five executives pled guilty to providing incorrect information to the United States Farmers' Home Administration (FmHA) to obtain federal guarantees on loans. A related civil fraud action was also settled with the receipt of \$2.59 million, bringing the total to \$6.94 million, the largest civil recovery in the history of the district. The criminal and civil cases involved 45 loans guaranteed by the FmHA during the farm debt crisis of the mid-1980s and on which the government eventually paid losses of about \$5 million.
- * In the **Eastern District of New York**, a federal judge approved a settlement between the United States and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, ending a four-year civil racketeering suit brought against the local to eradicate decades of corruption and abuse at the union by members of organized crime. The judge appointed an attorney to monitor the union and enforce the anti-corruption provisions of the settlement. The settlement also enjoins the local and its officers, agents, representatives, employees, and members from engaging in racketeering activity, associating with organized crime figures, or obstructing the work of the court appointed monitor.
- * In the **Southern District of Texas**, a corporate defendant was convicted of shipping pulse neutron generators through Italy to Libya from 1987 through 1989, in violation of the 1986 Presidential embargo restricting trade with Libya. The defendant, a major oil and gas service company, and the government agreed to a settlement which provided for a criminal fine of \$1.2 million, and a civil settlement of \$2.6 million. An investigation was begun in 1990 when a confidential informant notified United States Customs Service officials in London that a company subsidiary was shipping oil field equipment to Libya. Most importantly, the investigation disclosed that a small circle of high level company officials were fully knowledgeable of the shipments, and directed the shipments in a manner that circumvented the company's export compliance program.

Federal Debt Collection

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys' offices collected over \$1.1 billion in civil and criminal payments, including those paid to other agencies and the courts due to work by the United States Attorneys' offices. In addition, the offices recovered property valued at \$95.5 million, for a grand total of \$1,221,709,169 collected in Fiscal Year 1995. See Table 12G, Grand Totals. The grand totals on Table 12G exclude asset forfeiture recoveries, which prior to Fiscal Year 1992 were included in the table. If estimated recoveries for asset forfeiture were added to the grand totals for Fiscal Year 1995, the amount would increase to \$1,686,376,083. The grand total for civil and criminal collections for Fiscal Year 1995 equals 1.25 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide, and 1.72 times the amount of the entire budget when estimated asset forfeiture recoveries are included. Even more overwhelming is the fact that, on the average, the Financial Litigation Units in the United States Attorneys' offices are collecting annually over \$3.6 million per Financial Litigation Unit staff member.

The grand total of all debts opened by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1995 amounted to over \$3.3 billion. The number of debts opened increased by 5,571, or 6.8 percent, when compared to the prior year. The grand total balance due on the 162,070 debts pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1995 was over \$8 billion.

**Chart 25 | Debt Collections by
United States Attorneys' Offices**



Civil Debt Collection Cases

The United States Attorneys are the federal government's debt collectors, responsible for handling civil debts for federal agencies. When, for example, federal agencies loan money and the recipients default on repayment of the loans, or federal agencies have paid on guaranteed loans and have not been repaid as provided for in the lending agreement, the United States Attorneys become the legal representatives for the agencies to pursue repayment of the debts. The Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, and Veterans Affairs and the Small Business Administration are some of these client agencies. Some of the work includes filing suit to gain judgments to collect debts, foreclosing on real property, compelling physicians either to repay or fulfill their commitment to the Public Health Service in return for education grants, suing to set aside fraudulent transfers of property which could be used to satisfy defaulted loans, and managing debtor repayment schedules.

As of the end of Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys' offices had a total of 44,786 pending civil debts worth over \$2.4 billion. This represents a 33 percent increase in the dollar amount of pending civil debts. During the year, the offices opened a total of 17,651 debts worth almost \$1.5 billion in the civil collections system. This represents an increase of 25.4 percent in the number of debts opened when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys collected almost \$800 million in payments to satisfy civil debts during Fiscal Year 1995. Additionally, \$94.7 million in property was collected, which represents an increase of 63.5 percent when compared to the prior fiscal year. As a result of collections, debts returned to agencies, assists by other districts, and debts closed as uncollectible, the United States Attorneys were able to close 19,052 civil debts during the year. See Table 12F - Civil Total. This table includes the debts shown in Table 12D - Bankruptcies and Foreclosures, and Table 12E - Other Civil Debts.

Bankruptcy and Foreclosure

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts reported 883,457 filings in United States Bankruptcy Court during Fiscal Year 1995. This represents an increase of 45,660, or 5.5 percent, over the number of filings during the prior year. It is in the vital interest of the United States to have a strong voice in bankruptcy proceedings. If creditors step forward to have their debts accounted for and considered in bankruptcy proceedings, and the interests of the United States are involved, the United States Attorneys must be among the attorneys of the creditors and be resolute in representing the government in such proceedings.

The United States becomes involved in foreclosure actions in both affirmative and defensive roles. If a federal agency must foreclose on federally-mortgaged property to collect the mortgage loan or to collect a mortgage loan

guaranteed by the federal government, the United States Attorney represents the plaintiff federal agency by suing to foreclose on the property which secures the loan. The United States also may be a defendant in a foreclosure action brought by another where the United States has a secured interest in the property which is subject to foreclosure.

As of the end of Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys' offices had a total of 54,936 pending bankruptcy and foreclosures cases. This represents 52.7 percent of all civil cases pending. During Fiscal Year 1995, total recoveries from bankruptcy and foreclosure actions amounted to \$334,799,048 in cash and property. This amount represents 37.5 percent of the total recovered on all civil collections and 27.4 percent of the grand total recovered on all civil and criminal collections during Fiscal Year 1995. See Table 12D - Bankruptcies and Foreclosures.

Criminal Debt Collection Cases

Debts are ordered to be collected from a criminal defendant when the defendant is sentenced by the court. These debts may be in the form of restitution to victims of crime, fines imposed by the court to penalize criminals, special assessments on each criminal conviction count, costs of prosecution and other costs, and forfeitures of appearance bonds. Interest may also be collected in certain cases as part of a criminal debt. In instances where restitution is ordered, the United States Attorneys are involved in collecting federal-restitution payments, or restitution which is owed to the United States, and in collecting non-federal restitution, or that which is owed to private individuals and entities.

In criminal collections, some of the work performed by the United States Attorneys involves coordinating with victims on restitution payments, working to maximize the recovery of fines, restitution, and special assessments, working with Probation Officers and United States Marshals to collect criminal debts and identify assets, and coordinating with the United States Bureau of Prisons to promote prisoners' payment of their criminal debts through the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys' offices opened a total of 69,818 criminal debts worth over \$1.8 billion. During the same period of time, a total of 68,409 criminal debts were closed. For their criminal collection efforts during the year, the United States Attorneys collected \$327,027,028 in cash and \$772,334 worth of property, for a total of \$327,799,362. Of the total amount collected on criminal debts during Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys collected \$268,156,061 owed to the United States and \$59,643,301 owed to third parties.

A total of 117,284 criminal debts worth \$5.6 billion were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1995. This \$5.6 billion represents a 26.0 percent increase over the amount pending as of the end of the prior year. However, the number of debts pending increased by only two percent when compared to the prior year. See Table 12C - Criminal Total. This table includes the debts on Table 12A - Criminal Debts Owed the United States and Table 12B - Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties.

Private Counsel Debt Collection Pilot Program

A program known as the Private Counsel Debt Collection Pilot Program, which authorizes the referral of certain federal debts to private attorneys for enforced collection, continued in operation during the fiscal year. The United States Attorneys' offices that participate in the program include those in the Central District of California (Los Angeles), the Northern District of California (San Francisco), the District of Columbia (Washington, D.C.), the Middle District of Florida (Tampa), the Southern District of Florida (Miami), the Western District of Louisiana (Shreveport), the Eastern District of Michigan (Detroit), the District of New Jersey (Newark), the Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn), and the Southern District of Texas (Houston). During Fiscal Year 1995, the Northern District of Illinois (Chicago) and the Northern District of New York (Syracuse) began participating in the program. The Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) is in the process of being added to the program as well. The debts that were referred to private counsel are included in the Table 12 collections data. In the private counsel pilot districts, private counsel collected \$3,835,228 during Fiscal Year 1995.

V. CONCLUSION

This Annual Report provides a statistical summary of the work of the United States Attorneys' offices on criminal and civil cases during Fiscal Year 1995. The report illustrates the many prosecution and litigation accomplishments achieved by the men and women who work in the offices. The report also illustrates the significant liaison work that is performed with federal, state, and local law enforcement officials, the victims of crime, the local community, schools, and other organizations.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorneys continued to implement the Attorney General's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative and began to implement the enhanced violent crime provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. The United States Attorneys continued to rely on tough federal penalties to prosecute firearms offenders, and continued their work to dismantle violent criminal gangs and to be more responsive to violent crime in Indian country. Substantial resources were again directed toward the prosecution of drug organizations and offenders. In addition to pursuing traditional organized crime, the United States Attorneys prosecuted the illegal activities of other non-traditional organized crime groups. During the year, the United States Attorneys joined with other Department components in an aggressive stance to secure the country's borders. They also continued to prosecute vigorously a myriad of white collar crimes, official corruption, and civil rights violations.

In judicial forfeitures, the United States Attorneys used both 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 their work in the civil arena, the United States Attorneys continued to protect the interests of the United States. They continued to defend the interests of the government in lawsuits filed against the United States, to initiate civil actions to assert and protect the interests of the United States, and to represent the United States in other civil cases, such as when the United States is a third party plaintiff or defendant. During the year, the United States Attorneys' work in the affirmative civil enforcement (ACE) arena was greatly expanded. 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.

The United States Attorneys' offices also continued to pursue aggressively debts due to the government. In Fiscal Year 1995, the offices together collected more than \$1 billion due the United States, an amount exceeding the total annual budget for all United States Attorneys' offices.

As this Annual Report illustrates, the United States Attorneys recorded significant accomplishments in their role of prosecuting those who violate our Nation's laws and asserting and defending the interests of the United States. The statistics provided here, and the narrative summaries of cases, represent the quality work that has been performed throughout the country.

TABLE 2
DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL CASES AND DEFENDANTS IN U. S. DISTRICT COURTS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	CRIMINAL CASES					CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS					DISPOSITION	
	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY 1/	DISMISSED	RULE 20	OTHER 2/	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY 1/	DISMISSED	RULE 20	OTHER 2/	AFTER COURT TRIALS	AFTER JURY TRIALS
ALABAMA N	238	3	41	9	0	338	8	84	12	0	1	40
ALABAMA M	98	6	20	3	0	187	11	33	3	0	0	60
ALABAMA S	180	1	24	2	0	284	5	42	4	1	6	45
ALASKA	74	2	21	1	0	107	2	28	1	5	3	19
ARIZONA	777	13	112	8	2	1,115	19	228	11	7	8	75
ARKANSAS E	198	8	28	7	0	282	12	58	8	0	1	38
ARKANSAS W	95	2	8	6	1	111	2	12	7	1	3	17
CALIF N	377	4	70	5	2	485	4	99	5	3	2	24
CALIF C	863	11	149	20	2	1,280	21	200	28	2	1	125
CALIF E	513	3	78	7	1	882	8	121	9	5	4	56
CALIF S	1,493	3	57	5	0	1,844	3	135	5	0	2	56
COLORADO	193	7	28	10	0	253	9	45	11	2	2	21
CONNECTICUT	167	2	6	4	9	239	3	12	4	32	0	14
DELAWARE	64	0	10	0	0	78	0	11	0	0	1	64
DIST OF COLUMBIA	293	11	27	1	0	443	20	65	1	0	3	87
FLORIDA N	234	2	17	10	1	413	10	38	12	8	6	87
FLORIDA M	571	10	29	24	2	940	23	85	39	7	6	150
FLORIDA S	963	30	57	16	0	1,601	84	138	20	1	0	218
GEORGIA N	427	9	52	18	0	628	17	100	24	0	4	87
GEORGIA M	179	4	32	0	1	258	9	84	4	0	0	25
GEORGIA S	208	2	84	11	0	295	3	98	12	0	3	23
HAWAII	178	2	7	12	1	260	3	9	16	0	0	24
IDAHO	88	1	22	5	0	138	3	45	5	1	9	20
ILLINOIS N	480	4	38	8	1	787	10	49	9	1	4	104
ILLINOIS S	159	3	8	3	0	298	7	13	5	0	0	46
ILLINOIS C	168	2	18	4	0	210	2	28	6	0	8	16
INDIANA N	177	3	24	8	0	252	5	50	12	0	0	22
INDIANA S	195	4	11	7	0	265	5	34	10	0	4	31
IOWA NORTH	72	2	5	4	2	116	2	6	4	2	1	16
IOWA SOUTH	89	3	3	3	1	148	4	9	5	2	1	30
KANSAS	256	3	51	6	1	353	6	64	6	1	3	51
KENTUCKY E	260	8	29	5	0	328	13	52	5	2	0	53
KENTUCKY W	158	2	17	7	2	240	2	31	8	3	5	30
LOUISIANA E	237	6	11	10	0	399	7	19	13	0	2	28
LOUISIANA M	82	0	3	4	0	87	0	5	5	0	1	10
LOUISIANA W	175	4	16	6	2	244	9	35	7	2	5	43
MAINE	111	2	6	3	1	157	2	19	3	2	0	14
MARYLAND	348	3	59	4	1	473	6	88	4	13	22	85
MASSACHUSETTS	274	6	12	3	8	480	14	22	3	0	2	84
MICHIGAN E	529	10	50	13	0	935	19	100	14	0	0	89
MICHIGAN W	208	6	18	5	1	307	11	35	7	2	0	45
MINNESOTA	242	0	9	2	0	434	3	22	4	0	1	60
MISSISSIPPI N	148	3	8	0	5	212	9	14	0	6	0	40
MISSISSIPPI S	182	4	50	11	0	249	6	97	13	1	1	37
MISSOURI E	363	4	26	7	0	448	5	48	7	0	3	53
MISSOURI W	284	2	23	5	0	422	5	43	8	0	1	34
MONTANA	169	4	46	7	0	258	5	70	9	1	8	18
NEBRASKA	157	1	14	2	3	222	1	26	2	4	1	13
NEVADA	272	2	58	11	2	482	6	116	14	2	3	46
NEW HAMPSHIRE	71	1	10	6	0	107	2	20	9	0	1	6
NEW JERSEY	476	4	36	9	0	678	12	71	10	0	0	56
NEW MEXICO	521	4	49	2	0	682	11	108	2	0	0	31
NEW YORK N	255	3	18	3	0	409	6	30	4	0	0	39
NEW YORK E	892	11	55	2	2	1,235	31	93	5	4	0	102
NEW YORK S	613	8	40	19	0	883	28	66	24	1	1	99
NEW YORK W	295	1	14	1	2	405	6	28	2	5	4	7
N CAROLINA E	343	2	31	12	0	599	4	52	13	0	1	64
N CAROLINA M	265	1	39	5	0	393	5	66	12	0	1	88
N CAROLINA W	348	4	39	5	0	745	12	89	13	1	9	54
NORTH DAKOTA	183	4	7	5	0	204	6	10	7	1	3	18
OHIO NORTH	487	2	28	0	0	690	4	52	0	0	1	52
OHIO SOUTH	379	4	22	14	3	446	9	35	16	5	5	31
OKLAHOMA N	148	1	17	3	0	211	4	30	5	0	2	37
OKLAHOMA E	48	2	2	2	0	65	2	2	3	0	0	5
OKLAHOMA W	143	2	8	9	0	182	4	14	10	0	1	28
OREGON	483	2	54	7	0	605	4	74	8	0	8	27
PENNSYLVANIA E	455	6	40	9	0	770	16	53	9	0	2	107
PENNSYLVANIA M	290	4	34	6	1	368	6	54	15	9	2	33
PENNSYLVANIA W	198	4	38	4	0	324	12	52	5	0	0	53
PUERTO RICO	287	4	38	1	0	477	5	124	3	2	2	37
RHODE ISLAND	115	2	3	0	0	141	4	9	0	0	0	24
S CAROLINA	385	4	88	7	0	758	11	177	17	0	4	57
S DAKOTA	217	6	14	5	0	280	9	26	5	0	4	28
TENNESSEE E	311	4	45	7	1	448	14	86	12	2	5	87
TENNESSEE M	134	1	22	4	2	202	4	29	4	3	2	20
TENNESSEE W	324	3	36	5	1	438	9	62	7	1	3	57
TEXAS NORTH	598	7	77	17	0	928	17	134	26	1	3	93
TEXAS EAST	274	2	42	5	0	447	11	99	7	0	1	64
TEXAS SOUTH	958	16	123	8	2	1,593	32	278	12	2	11	175
TEXAS WEST	833	7	71	7	1	1,403	28	119	8	2	11	150
UTAH	199	4	40	8	3	268	5	69	9	3	10	20
VERMONT	74	2	4	0	0	113	2	8	0	0	0	5
VIRGINIA E	570	13	22	8	8	897	33	39	9	8	31	146
VIRGINIA W	213	2	34	4	1	350	14	74	4	1	6	68
WASHINGTON E	329	5	134	2	0	332	5	152	2	0	1	24
WASHINGTON W	340	0	21	11	0	421	0	30	12	0	3	32
WEST VIRGINIA N	92	2	10	0	0	168	3	25	0	0	1	26
WEST VIRGINIA S	155	1	27	1	0	204	1	34	1	0	1	18
WISCONSIN E	187	2	13	5	2	221	2	15	5	2	0	28
WISCONSIN W	174	1	6	5	0	98	1	7	5	0	1	10
WYOMING	112	2	8	4	0	141	5	8	7	0	2	19
GUAM	118	2	24	0	0	135	2	34	3	0	0	5
NORTH MARIANA	13	0	0	0	0	14	0	2	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	508	11	95	3	1	543	21	112	6	3	20	44
TOTALS	28,817	400	3,160	572	80	41,975	843	5,570	758	171	299	4,547

1/ INCLUDES 32 VERDICTS OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY INVOLVING 38 DEFENDANTS.
2/ INCLUDES TRANSFERS, DISMISSALS OTHER THAN BY COURT, PRETRIAL DIVERSIONS, AND PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY BY COURT.

TABLE 2A
DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL CASES AND DEFENDANTS IN U.S. MAGISTRATE COURTS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1995

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	CRIMINAL CASES					CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS					DISPOSITION	
	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY	DISMISSED	RULE 20	OTHER 2/	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY	DISMISSED	RULE 20	OTHER 2/	AFTER COURT TRIALS	AFTER JURY TRIALS
ALABAMA N	0	0	66	0	8	0	0	70	0	8	0	0
ALABAMA M	84	2	37	0	0	89	2	40	0	0	3	2
ALABAMA S	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	30	0	33	1	2	31	0	34	1	2	0	0
ARIZONA	178	0	77	70	18	189	0	102	84	61	1	0
ARKANSAS E	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
ARKANSAS W	4	0	14	2	0	4	0	14	2	0	0	0
CALIF N	2	1	85	5	19	2	1	92	5	30	0	0
CALIF C	28	0	193	365	14	26	0	257	368	41	0	0
CALIF E	50	2	62	100	11	52	2	79	109	19	5	5
CALIF S	2,049	0	183	64	60	2,087	0	243	65	75	0	0
COLORADO	3	0	42	2	0	3	0	46	2	11	0	0
CONNECTICUT	1	0	52	14	15	1	0	52	15	24	0	0
DELAWARE	2	0	6	1	7	2	0	6	2	8	0	0
DIST OF COLUMBIA	79	1	29	1	18	92	1	42	1	25	1	1
FLORIDA N	4	0	47	48	2	4	0	5	0	2	1	0
FLORIDA M	1	0	4	57	2	1	0	60	50	86	0	0
FLORIDA S	3	0	55	3	383	3	0	59	3	427	0	0
GEORGIA N	65	8	49	115	3	4	0	62	127	8	0	0
GEORGIA M	11	1	21	1	4	67	6	44	1	4	2	8
GEORGIA S	0	0	42	2	1	11	1	22	2	1	0	0
HAWAII	0	0	15	1	12	0	0	18	1	15	0	0
IDAHO	2	0	118	92	25	2	0	24	0	17	0	0
ILLINOIS N	3	0	13	0	17	0	0	15	0	17	0	0
ILLINOIS S	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	9	1	1	1	0
ILLINOIS C	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
INDIANA N	0	0	13	1	0	3	0	18	1	0	1	0
INDIANA S	3	0	2	1	4	0	0	2	0	4	0	0
IOWA NORTH	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
IOWA SOUTH	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
KANSAS	1	0	8	1	2	1	0	8	1	2	0	0
KENTUCKY E	0	0	14	1	4	0	0	18	1	14	0	0
KENTUCKY W	11	0	13	0	5	11	0	13	0	7	1	0
LOUISIANA E	2	0	1	0	8	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA M	0	0	6	3	8	2	0	6	3	8	0	0
LOUISIANA W	0	0	60	2	0	0	0	6	3	8	0	0
MAINE	21	0	5	2	2	23	0	61	2	3	0	0
MARYLAND	0	0	84	0	5	0	0	6	0	9	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS	2	2	33	7	10	2	0	64	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN E	2	0	380	49	58	2	0	35	7	14	0	0
MICHIGAN W	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	412	51	83	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI N	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI S	0	0	17	2	33	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
MISSOURI E	0	0	73	23	79	0	0	24	2	72	0	0
MISSOURI W	0	0	3	13	18	0	0	83	23	100	0	0
MONTANA	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	15	30	0	0
NEBRASKA	1	0	17	1	4	1	0	5	1	2	3	0
NEVADA	1	0	58	1	1	1	0	17	1	4	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	1	1	1	0
NEW JERSEY	88	0	194	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	213	24	5	0	2
NEW YORK N	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK E	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
NEW YORK S	2	0	387	219	363	0	0	507	244	651	0	0
NEW YORK W	48	0	178	3	117	2	0	308	3	338	0	0
N CAROLINA E	0	0	15	2	10	78	0	18	2	15	0	0
N CAROLINA M	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0
N CAROLINA W	55	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	2	0	18	7	4	80	0	22	7	7	0	0
OHIO NORTH	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	0
OHIO SOUTH	15	0	122	2	2	0	0	140	2	18	0	0
OKLAHOMA N	0	0	41	0	2	15	0	55	0	21	1	0
OKLAHOMA E	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	5	0	3	0	0
OKLAHOMA W	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	4	0	3	0	0
OREGON	7	0	28	0	2	8	0	34	0	19	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA E	38	0	20	39	26	3	0	24	41	38	1	0
PENNSYLVANIA M	1	0	7	0	2	40	0	14	0	6	2	0
PENNSYLVANIA W	8	0	4	1	2	6	0	5	2	2	1	0
PUERTO RICO	1	0	21	20	19	1	0	23	20	28	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	1	0	22	6	6	1	0	24	7	6	0	0
S CAROLINA	15	1	51	0	2	15	1	51	0	2	1	1
S DAKOTA	19	1	49	3	2	29	1	60	3	9	1	2
TENNESSEE E	2	0	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	3	0	0
TENNESSEE M	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	3	2	1	0	0
TENNESSEE W	0	0	9	0	5	0	0	10	0	18	0	0
TEXAS NORTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEXAS EAST	0	0	45	31	15	0	0	70	31	25	0	0
TEXAS SOUTH	0	1	14	7	13	0	3	19	7	15	3	0
TEXAS WEST	7	0	51	12	5	9	0	66	20	17	0	0
UTAH	39	0	85	23	41	40	0	110	23	73	5	0
VERMONT	1	0	198	3	8	6	0	202	3	9	4	0
VIRGINIA E	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	2	0	4	0	0
VIRGINIA W	601	12	220	2	49	621	12	241	2	77	128	8
WASHINGTON E	39	2	36	9	4	39	2	38	9	13	14	0
WASHINGTON W	1	0	23	6	2	1	0	24	6	2	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA N	1	0	75	34	47	1	0	84	39	91	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA S	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN E	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN W	0	0	51	14	3	0	0	52	15	6	0	0
WYOMING	9	0	16	4	0	12	0	16	4	0	1	1
GLAH	2	0	13	0	1	2	0	13	0	1	0	0
NORTH MARIANA	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	15	0	2	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
TOTALS	3,858	31	4,112	1,477	1,706	3,836	33	4,815	1,585	2,802	186	27

1/ MAGISTRATE COURT CASES DO NOT INCLUDE PETTY OFFENSES.

2/ INCLUDES TRANSFERS, DISMISSALS OTHER THAN BY COURT, PRETRIAL DIVERSIONS, AND PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY BY COURT.

TABLE 3
CRIMINAL CASES AND DEFENDANTS IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1995

PROGRAM CATEGORY	---CASES---		--DEFENDANTS--		-----CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS-----				
	FILED 1/	TERM 2/	FILED 1/	TERM 2/	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY 3/	DISMISSED 4/	RULE 20	OTHER
ASSIMILATED CRIMES	705	380	711	388	283	5	87	4	9
CIVIL RIGHTS PROSECUTION	92	74	152	118	99	10	9	0	0
GOVERNMENT REGULATORY OFFENSE									
COPYRIGHT VIOLATIONS	31	30	50	45	41	0	3	0	1
COUNTERFEITING	463	440	674	682	575	12	58	18	1
CUSTOMS VIOLATIONS - DUTY	95	73	184	107	81	2	17	6	1
CURRENCY	120	124	141	156	142	1	13	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENSES	188	117	293	181	182	5	14	0	0
HEALTH & SAFETY VIOLATIONS	51	51	71	70	61	0	8	1	0
MONEY LAUNDERING	62	24	138	56	51	0	4	1	0
TRAFFICKING IN CONTRABAND CIGARETTES	4	1	10	2	2	0	0	0	0
OTHER REGULATORY OFFENSE	200	199	284	267	197	2	81	8	1
IMMIGRATION	4,042	3,620	4,834	4,015	3,733	7	281	11	3
INTERNAL SECURITY OFFENSES	11	13	21	29	21	3	5	0	0
INTERSTATE THEFT	291	289	452	480	388	13	68	13	0
LABOR MANAGEMENT OFFENSE									
CORRUPTION - BRIBERY	8	5	6	8	7	0	1	0	0
CORRUPTION - PENSION BENEFIT	30	42	30	45	38	0	6	1	0
LABOR RACKETEERING	19	16	20	28	25	0	1	0	0
OTHER LABOR OFFENSES	77	67	92	86	81	1	2	2	0
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS/NON-OCDETF									
DRUG DEALING	8,129	6,894	15,349	12,348	10,502	190	1,500	120	34
DRUG POSSESSION	305	227	418	282	253	2	23	4	0
OFFICIAL CORRUPTION									
FEDERAL PROCUREMENT	59	47	90	78	62	8	6	0	0
FEDERAL PROGRAM	103	93	135	128	108	7	14	1	0
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT	44	36	57	45	43	1	1	0	0
FEDERAL CORRUPTION OTHER	118	78	138	89	79	1	6	3	0
LOCAL CORRUPTION	120	108	180	148	118	11	17	0	2
STATE CORRUPTION	34	27	45	38	28	5	7	0	0
OTHER OFFICIAL CORRUPTION	43	29	54	35	24	3	8	0	0
ORGANIZED CRIME	278	188	809	589	529	17	36	4	3
ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE	1,748	1,536	5,342	4,635	3,814	85	647	46	43
OTHER INDIAN OFFENSES	119	109	163	151	127	2	22	0	0
THEFT									
CHECKS/POSTAL	1,089	1,077	1,395	1,293	1,150	5	112	26	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	75	94	137	144	126	2	16	0	0
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	581	476	686	584	463	4	82	15	0
VIOLENT CRIME									
PROJECT TRIGGERLOCK	3,635	3,505	5,327	5,144	4,387	109	591	41	16
VIOLENT INDIAN OFFENSES	480	385	513	421	361	21	35	2	2
OTHER VIOLENT CRIME 5/	2,593	2,545	3,350	3,154	2,675	86	265	108	20
WHITE COLLAR CRIME									
ADVANCE FEE SCHEMES	123	95	234	194	170	1	11	12	0
AGAINST BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS	548	449	832	672	601	8	38	24	1
ANTITRUST VIOLATIONS	17	28	19	32	26	3	2	1	0
BANK FRAUD AND EMBEZZLEMENT	2,498	2,324	3,169	2,830	2,511	23	216	78	4
BANKRUPTCY FRAUD	158	126	182	153	126	2	23	2	0
COMMODITIES FRAUD	10	9	14	10	9	0	0	1	0
COMPUTER FRAUD	27	14	43	25	23	0	0	0	0
CONSUMER FRAUD	178	148	325	274	234	12	24	4	0
FEDERAL PROCUREMENT FRAUD	114	129	173	215	166	17	27	4	1
FEDERAL PROGRAM FRAUD	737	728	1,069	946	781	9	136	19	1
HEALTH CARE FRAUD	229	169	381	286	254	6	22	4	0
INSURANCE FRAUD	271	229	481	389	328	10	37	11	3
OTHER INVESTMENT FRAUD	72	53	108	98	88	0	7	3	0
SECURITIES FRAUD	103	62	154	113	102	3	7	1	0
TAX FRAUD	913	863	1,239	1,127	977	20	96	30	4
OTHER FRAUD	993	925	1,373	1,303	1,105	18	146	33	1
ALL OTHER	3,849	3,663	4,952	4,629	3,846	91	772	100	20
TOTALS	36,878	32,829	56,879	49,317	41,975	843	5,570	758	171

- 1/ INCLUDES 615 CASES OR 654 DEFENDANTS INITIATED BY TRANSFER UNDER RULE 20.
2/ INCLUDES 572 CASES OR 758 DEFENDANTS TERMINATED BY TRANSFER UNDER RULE 20
AND 0 CASES OR 2 DEFENDANTS DISMISSED BECAUSE OF SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT OR INFORMATION.
3/ INCLUDES 32 VERDICTS OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY INVOLVING 38 DEFENDANTS.
4/ INCLUDES TRANSFERS, DISMISSALS OTHER THAN BY COURT, PRETRIAL DIVERSIONS, AND PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY BY COURT.
5/ INCLUDES CASES WITH LEAD CHARGE OF VIOLENT CRIME, WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE FALL INTO ANOTHER PROGRAM CATEGORY.
6/ THE CRITERIA USED IN THIS TABLE WERE CHANGED IN FY95. DIRECT COMPARISONS TO PRIOR YEARS CAN NOT BE MADE.

TABLE 4

CIVIL CASES HANDLED BY U. S. ATTORNEYS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1995

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	CIVIL CASES IN U. S. DISTRICT COURTS				CIVIL DISPOSITIONS					DISPOSITION	
	BEGIN PENDING	FILED	TERM	END PENDING	JUDGMENT FOR US	SETTLEMENT FOR US	JUDGMENT VS US	DISMISSED	OTHER 1/	AFTER COURT TRIALS	AFTER JURY TRIALS
ALABAMA N	1,217	811	780	1,248	281	110	25	118	248	7	2
ALABAMA M	483	600	563	520	89	281	51	82	100	14	0
ALABAMA S	355	461	517	299	174	59	84	78	142	18	2
ALASKA	285	187	229	223	49	21	7	77	75	6	0
ARIZONA	1,208	987	1,020	1,155	185	204	84	307	280	11	3
ARKANSAS E	1,518	883	806	1,775	39	195	2	172	198	0	0
ARKANSAS W	367	384	511	240	109	129	18	133	122	1	3
CALIF N	1,203	1,107	931	1,379	189	155	21	346	240	3	0
CALIF C	4,471	2,581	1,725	5,327	437	148	33	593	514	51	0
CALIF E	1,298	1,297	1,169	1,428	246	307	37	372	207	8	0
CALIF S	744	509	619	634	121	127	14	205	152	4	1
COLORADO	789	1,243	1,203	829	105	403	20	447	228	10	0
CONNECTICUT	2,888	1,140	791	3,235	76	480	28	132	95	4	3
DELAWARE	250	453	356	347	38	245	2	43	28	0	0
DIST OF COLUMBIA	1,582	950	1,170	1,342	58	24	18	986	84	6	1
FLORIDA N	837	701	736	602	228	48	48	123	113	8	0
FLORIDA M	3,899	4,003	3,871	3,631	742	1,484	77	877	691	15	1
FLORIDA S	2,281	2,738	2,322	2,705	385	267	35	287	1,348	14	4
GEORGIA N	924	1,084	918	1,070	340	111	8	188	271	5	0
GEORGIA M	580	652	559	673	104	249	51	82	73	5	0
GEORGIA S	433	770	655	548	79	229	9	130	208	1	1
HAWAII	338	425	355	406	73	103	8	100	68	7	0
IDAHO	408	362	387	381	73	116	16	104	78	5	1
ILLINOIS N	1,987	1,317	1,035	2,249	302	200	30	197	308	48	3
ILLINOIS S	284	383	363	284	87	98	8	85	105	2	0
ILLINOIS C	408	385	332	441	113	87	12	86	34	0	0
INDIANA N	678	612	753	535	137	237	57	126	196	2	2
INDIANA S	747	596	604	739	186	103	72	181	82	2	1
IOWA NORTH	363	411	405	369	86	99	46	70	104	6	0
IOWA SOUTH	322	542	446	418	130	80	45	87	104	3	0
KANSAS	939	1,229	1,282	888	197	471	53	300	281	13	2
KENTUCKY E	1,183	1,053	1,236	1,010	419	239	244	194	140	3	0
KENTUCKY W	861	752	836	777	239	268	10	210	109	4	2
LOUISIANA E	589	593	684	478	264	109	37	177	97	7	0
LOUISIANA M	215	198	239	174	187	5	1	6	40	0	0
LOUISIANA W	688	897	805	558	313	185	28	162	109	12	3
MAINE	507	335	229	613	32	125	10	38	24	3	0
MARYLAND	483	782	485	780	140	78	30	107	132	4	1
MASSACHUSETTS	789	578	629	718	152	118	20	144	180	14	3
MICHIGAN E	1,147	1,031	1,125	1,053	504	149	52	283	137	10	2
MICHIGAN W	826	627	663	590	108	122	22	134	277	1	0
MINNESOTA	831	739	830	540	285	215	17	120	193	14	1
MISSISSIPPI N	392	234	357	269	60	114	5	65	113	2	0
MISSISSIPPI S	438	584	572	448	130	271	9	75	90	4	0
MISSOURI E	1,228	1,090	1,088	1,248	171	427	9	304	157	6	2
MISSOURI W	820	905	920	805	241	189	64	188	238	3	4
MONTANA	285	326	302	309	74	42	26	85	75	3	3
NEBRASKA	482	508	603	367	122	162	15	160	144	6	0
NEVADA	571	752	746	577	181	190	7	258	110	6	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	175	235	252	158	49	72	13	25	93	1	0
NEW JERSEY	8,784	3,405	4,025	8,164	579	2,479	18	417	532	2	0
NEW MEXICO	2,179	760	2,039	900	30	152	8	168	1,681	4	1
NEW YORK N	1,334	890	890	1,334	76	540	5	140	129	7	1
NEW YORK E	5,981	3,332	3,358	5,935	228	348	35	693	2,054	25	1
NEW YORK S	4,244	1,985	1,661	4,568	163	426	59	453	560	11	11
NEW YORK W	1,122	822	844	1,100	116	516	7	93	112	3	2
N CAROLINA E	519	368	417	470	116	72	23	117	89	22	2
N CAROLINA M	332	301	313	320	153	42	46	36	36	0	0
N CAROLINA W	346	382	394	334	134	100	47	73	40	4	1
NORTH DAKOTA	288	250	267	251	51	81	7	88	60	2	2
OHIO NORTH	3,946	2,159	2,015	4,090	446	736	43	573	217	6	3
OHIO SOUTH	3,697	1,715	2,059	3,353	308	584	32	750	385	5	0
OKLAHOMA N	924	793	983	734	345	274	15	207	142	6	0
OKLAHOMA E	357	285	373	269	149	71	43	38	72	1	0
OKLAHOMA W	615	983	1,010	568	345	232	6	151	276	2	1
OREGON	884	790	832	822	243	111	132	225	121	8	1
PENNSYLVANIA E	1,452	1,022	657	1,817	181	65	14	140	257	15	2
PENNSYLVANIA M	638	748	711	673	174	143	9	205	180	2	0
PENNSYLVANIA W	999	1,015	1,204	810	395	421	60	138	190	3	2
PUERTO RICO	1,208	1,047	1,230	1,023	354	271	30	319	256	6	0
RHODE ISLAND	188	158	134	192	30	42	4	26	32	4	0
S CAROLINA	2,604	1,971	2,484	2,091	242	1,245	112	291	594	11	1
S DAKOTA	265	209	277	197	28	116	8	74	51	3	1
TENNESSEE E	748	1,174	1,211	711	240	549	31	168	223	8	0
TENNESSEE M	484	414	362	536	35	131	14	120	62	2	1
TENNESSEE W	2,754	1,588	1,280	3,080	48	307	3	650	252	3	0
TEXAS NORTH	1,977	1,913	1,738	2,154	259	329	66	508	574	33	1
TEXAS EAST	900	1,010	1,008	902	201	286	38	229	254	16	1
TEXAS SOUTH	2,140	2,131	2,131	2,140	279	573	132	533	614	16	1
TEXAS WEST	1,391	1,631	1,566	1,456	243	544	26	395	358	18	2
UTAH	491	342	331	502	51	89	6	89	96	0	1
VERMONT	223	215	227	211	54	73	11	47	42	3	0
VIRGINIA E	990	1,336	1,332	994	287	327	18	378	322	29	10
VIRGINIA W	618	558	708	468	157	159	42	96	254	8	2
WASHINGTON E	206	310	282	234	47	41	28	97	89	1	1
WASHINGTON W	827	868	816	879	208	125	148	177	158	9	0
WEST VIRGINIA N	277	187	228	236	74	52	34	35	33	3	1
WEST VIRGINIA S	721	486	677	530	153	56	68	68	334	1	0
WISCONSIN E	946	1,249	1,228	967	98	663	13	262	192	1	1
WISCONSIN W	457	609	613	453	94	288	5	147	79	0	1
WYOMING	78	113	92	99	19	19	6	34	14	1	0
GUAM	51	32	25	58	8	7	1	2	7	0	0
NORTH MARIANA	6	10	6	10	1	4	0	1	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	59	59	58	60	20	10	2	20	6	0	0
TOTALS	104,828	83,321	83,868	104,281	16,554	23,773	3,053	19,278	21,212	685	108

1/ INCLUDES TRANSFERS, DISMISSALS OTHER THAN BY COURT, AND PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS.

TABLE 5
CIVIL CASES AND MATTERS BY CAUSE OF ACTION ^{1/}
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1995

CAUSE OF ACTION	MATTERS			CASES			CIVIL DISPOSITIONS				
	RECVD	PENDING	TERM	FILED	PENDING	TERM	JUDGMNT FOR US	SETTLMNT FOR US	JUDGMNT VS US	DISMISSED	OTHER DISP ^{2/}
U. S. AS PLAINTIFF											
ADMIRALTY	26	2	2	26	47	40	6	10	1	22	1
BANKRUPTCY	1,067	27	117	981	997	1,416	30	555	16	204	611
CIVIL RIGHTS	275	144	33	207	312	214	72	67	15	50	10
CONTRACT ACTIONS	42	44	20	24	47	31	8	9	1	7	6
ENFORCEMENT	2,224	852	783	1,460	1,345	1,268	85	604	13	247	317
ENVIRONMENTAL	298	318	68	211	497	220	119	56	6	27	12
FORECLOSURE	5,123	2,859	818	4,774	4,857	4,029	2,217	910	8	271	623
FORFEITURES	4,228	3,050	2,492	2,024	2,846	2,848	1,352	855	40	388	213
FRAUDS	2,489	2,858	1,022	472	730	328	116	94	4	72	42
GENERAL CLAIMS	1,470	1,020	548	941	1,046	868	445	136	11	99	177
IMMIGRATION	50	57	34	37	88	14	8	1	2	0	3
LAND/REAL PROPERTY	526	429	133	259	610	1,882	122	255	18	27	1,460
PENALTIES	617	1,201	524	238	375	281	138	84	4	36	39
POST CONVICTION	1,182	41	14	1,134	878	922	617	10	44	169	82
SOCIAL SECURITY/MEDICAL APPEALS	57	7	9	56	122	72	27	17	5	6	17
STUDENT ASSISTANCE	552	694	193	702	506	709	537	25	3	22	122
TAX OTHER THAN LIEN	420	124	140	300	463	320	82	114	14	55	55
TORTS	142	86	67	85	108	82	15	25	3	26	13
MISCELLANEOUS	520	318	207	314	275	364	194	77	7	52	34
TOTALS	21,298	13,929	7,022	14,225	15,749	15,906	6,190	3,884	215	1,760	3,837
U. S. AS DEFENDANT											
ADMIRALTY		0	2	118	211	182	20	18	17	56	51
BANKRUPTCY	1,185	9	0	1,184	1,180	1,000	73	210	61	353	303
CIVIL RIGHTS	1,802	47	23	1,770	2,519	1,485	394	67	24	695	285
CONTRACT ACTIONS	237	16	8	224	291	159	20	13	4	84	36
ENFORCEMENT	2,310	208	240	2,073	2,580	2,172	355	192	66	1,246	313
ENVIRONMENTAL	258	30	8	243	409	211	29	11	15	130	26
FORECLOSURE	17,009	234	122	16,910	26,748	18,152	240	8,595	450	3,659	5,208
FORFEITURES	188	58	52	154	312	134	21	13	8	57	35
FRAUDS	126	126	50	83	147	64	13	13	0	30	8
GENERAL CLAIMS	334	27	22	308	444	289	31	61	11	126	60
IMMIGRATION	594	29	22	583	953	555	95	12	17	244	187
LAND/REAL PROPERTY	608	48	30	576	782	599	57	131	43	148	220
PENALTIES	23	30	10	18	32	19	2	5	3	6	3
POST CONVICTION	4,918	128	50	4,848	4,737	3,891	2,375	21	230	1,060	205
SOCIAL SECURITY/MEDICAL APPEALS	9,198	27	6	9,193	14,551	10,175	4,751	304	1,276	1,243	2,601
STUDENT ASSISTANCE	14	1	3	12	14	15	1	0	1	8	5
TAX OTHER THAN LIEN	1,033	41	17	1,008	1,863	1,119	230	116	73	520	160
TORTS	4,266	176	115	4,130	5,671	3,964	638	195	123	1,691	1,117
MISCELLANEOUS	1,104	112	72	1,016	1,124	1,008	178	60	134	467	169
TOTALS	45,326	1,347	852	44,449	64,528	45,153	9,523	10,037	2,556	12,023	11,014
ALL OTHER DESIGNATIONS ^{3/}											
ADMIRALTY	9	1	1	9	16	10	0	2	1	5	2
BANKRUPTCY	21,955	76	577	21,367	20,071	19,811	500	8,934	220	4,693	5,464
CIVIL RIGHTS	62	24	10	44	104	42	14	3	1	15	9
CONTRACT ACTIONS	15	2	5	11	15	9	0	0	0	6	3
ENFORCEMENT	1,597	484	736	831	558	853	24	295	2	98	434
ENVIRONMENTAL	24	16	5	16	41	15	3	4	0	5	3
FORECLOSURE	690	20	13	673	1,303	587	10	241	28	215	85
FORFEITURES	59	41	51	18	28	23	6	11	0	5	1
FRAUDS	131	168	34	56	91	30	1	4	1	10	14
GENERAL CLAIMS	87	49	27	68	134	75	7	24	1	10	33
IMMIGRATION	44	5	17	28	26	19	1	2	2	2	12
LAND/REAL PROPERTY	68	27	25	43	68	39	4	5	4	7	19
PENALTIES	25	22	8	10	7	6	4	0	1	1	0
POST CONVICTION	220	15	19	187	187	160	118	2	3	25	12
SOCIAL SECURITY/MEDICAL APPEALS	117	8	5	109	71	169	11	91	3	18	46
STUDENT ASSISTANCE	11	0	4	11	6	8	2	1	0	1	4
TAX OTHER THAN LIEN	365	31	14	342	304	237	13	97	1	66	60
TORTS	710	58	44	673	809	545	106	87	11	239	102
MISCELLANEOUS	448	362	254	143	165	171	17	49	5	52	48
TOTALS	26,637	1,405	1,849	24,647	24,004	22,809	841	9,852	282	5,473	6,361
GRAND TOTALS	93,261	16,681	9,723	83,321	104,281	83,866	16,554	23,773	3,053	19,276	21,212

1/ INCLUDES LAND ACQUISITION AND OTHER CIVIL ACTIONS IN U. S. DISTRICT AND STATE COURTS.
 2/ INCLUDES TRANSFERS, DISMISSALS OTHER THAN BY COURT, AND PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS.
 3/ INCLUDES COUNSEL FOR THIRD PARTIES, AMICUS, CREDITOR, INTERVENOR, AND OTHER APPEARANCES BY THE U. S. ATTORNEY.
 4/ THE CRITERIA USED IN THIS TABLE WERE CHANGED IN FY95. DIRECT COMPARISONS TO PRIOR YEARS CAN NOT BE MADE.

TABLE 8
CIVIL CASES AND MATTERS BY REFERRING AGENCY^{1/}
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1995

AGENCY INVOLVED	MATTERS			CASES			CIVIL DISPOSITIONS				
	RECVD	PENDING	TERM	FILED	PENDING	TERM	JUDGMNT FOR US	SETTLMNT FOR US	JUDGMNT VS US	DISMISSED	OTHER DISP ^{2/}
U. S. AS PLAINTIFF											
AGRICULTURE	3,582	1,664	769	2,733	2,589	2,804	1,170	713	9	261	651
COMMERCE	20	19	15	10	50	23	8	6	2	4	3
DEFENSE	497	540	273	188	366	206	42	89	8	42	27
EDUCATION	139	487	110	295	321	329	195	17	3	9	105
ENERGY	30	34	13	12	25	14	4	6	0	2	2
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	270	259	57	198	490	208	111	55	5	24	11
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT	60	15	2	55	70	74	14	25	7	24	4
GENERAL SERVICES ADMIN.	55	55	34	33	61	29	6	8	0	8	6
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	1,928	1,738	504	822	758	738	474	87	13	61	103
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2,973	2,136	427	2,822	2,705	1,902	1,287	372	11	86	146
INTERIOR	304	318	89	107	273	1,581	31	89	3	15	1,423
JUSTICE	5,244	3,498	2,564	2,798	3,311	3,194	1,549	792	85	473	295
LABOR	198	149	68	125	189	153	65	35	11	21	21
POST OFFICE	253	183	114	151	159	172	106	32	1	22	11
SMALL BUSINESS ADMIN.	457	346	131	341	557	491	180	118	5	79	109
STATE	37	36	25	9	10	8	2	4	1	0	1
TRANSPORTATION	170	245	70	86	108	127	58	19	1	25	24
TREASURY EXCLUSIVE OF IRS	828	418	268	309	340	394	216	72	4	69	33
INTERNAL REVENUE	3,310	837	919	2,515	2,578	2,745	346	1,181	31	439	748
GENERAL ACCT. OFFICE	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	328	215	99	245	264	275	117	50	1	38	69
OTHER	835	735	471	371	544	461	209	114	16	77	45
TOTALS	21,298	13,829	7,022	14,225	15,749	15,908	6,190	3,884	215	1,780	3,837
U. S. AS DEFENDANT											
AGRICULTURE	1,393	66	36	1,347	1,691	1,451	176	403	47	587	238
COMMERCE	55	4	2	56	87	77	14	3	2	49	9
DEFENSE	1,668	81	42	1,618	2,263	1,600	300	89	62	686	453
EDUCATION	253	3	4	253	211	288	29	48	11	100	100
ENERGY	91	5	1	89	127	70	7	1	2	40	20
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	113	10	5	110	198	90	15	5	2	56	12
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT	26	1	0	25	37	35	2	0	1	21	11
GENERAL SERVICES ADMIN.	83	7	6	77	101	71	9	6	2	32	22
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	9,870	83	37	9,819	15,270	10,752	4,852	380	1,408	1,427	2,705
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	831	57	12	846	1,301	775	75	283	25	239	153
INTERIOR	462	22	12	444	838	410	69	55	20	190	76
JUSTICE	7,828	493	391	7,455	9,270	6,680	2,620	420	258	2,595	769
LABOR	144	13	12	136	190	138	25	8	5	82	18
POST OFFICE	1,550	43	41	1,498	1,927	1,255	238	74	44	527	372
SMALL BUSINESS ADMIN.	732	22	10	716	1,194	820	38	241	42	188	113
STATE	58	12	7	52	89	44	8	3	1	29	5
TRANSPORTATION	301	14	12	284	614	295	39	28	17	131	80
TREASURY EXCLUSIVE OF IRS	303	29	23	287	468	266	58	17	6	119	68
INTERNAL REVENUE	17,401	274	135	17,234	26,130	18,267	587	7,788	540	4,129	5,243
GENERAL ACCT. OFFICE	8	0	0	8	9	4	2	0	1	0	1
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	735	25	17	723	989	685	102	100	19	265	199
OTHER	1,423	83	47	1,362	1,736	1,302	262	125	43	521	351
TOTALS	45,326	1,347	852	44,449	64,528	45,153	9,523	10,037	2,556	12,023	11,014
ALL OTHER DESIGNATIONS^{3/}											
AGRICULTURE	3,023	48	164	2,844	2,913	3,297	78	1,688	15	530	986
COMMERCE	14	2	1	11	27	15	0	6	3	3	3
DEFENSE	224	60	55	188	269	189	18	42	4	75	49
EDUCATION	730	12	58	679	428	663	43	100	44	159	317
ENERGY	5	3	1	3	16	8	0	3	0	3	2
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	38	14	8	28	90	31	4	16	0	3	8
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT	3	1	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	2
GENERAL SERVICES ADMIN.	17	4	3	12	26	28	2	0	0	17	5
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	874	113	41	818	708	486	26	231	9	78	142
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	735	24	36	702	792	607	18	221	8	171	191
INTERIOR	70	20	19	52	82	49	5	13	0	19	12
JUSTICE	1,793	628	827	943	992	931	218	261	11	172	269
LABOR	82	38	28	51	83	48	3	16	0	11	18
POST OFFICE	129	33	28	94	111	109	4	10	3	45	47
SMALL BUSINESS ADMIN.	681	25	26	628	817	668	14	269	3	102	280
STATE	68	66	28	9	18	3	0	0	0	1	2
TRANSPORTATION	48	12	9	42	87	64	6	11	0	13	34
TREASURY EXCLUSIVE OF IRS	69	17	18	45	69	50	7	9	0	23	11
INTERNAL REVENUE	17,398	114	331	17,055	15,747	14,865	360	6,785	175	3,884	3,701
GENERAL ACCT. OFFICE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	510	21	91	419	479	430	17	128	4	105	178
OTHER	351	151	79	242	270	245	19	59	3	58	106
TOTALS	26,637	1,405	1,849	24,847	24,004	22,809	841	9,852	282	5,473	6,361
GRAND TOTALS	93,261	16,681	9,723	83,321	104,281	83,868	16,554	23,773	3,053	19,276	21,212

1/ INCLUDES LAND ACQUISITION AND OTHER CIVIL ACTIONS IN U. S. DISTRICT, BANKRUPTCY, AND STATE COURTS.

2/ INCLUDES TRANSFERS, DISMISSALS OTHER THAN BY COURT, AND PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS.

3/ INCLUDES COUNSEL FOR THIRD PARTIES, AMICUS, CREDITOR, INTERVENOR, AND OTHER APPEARANCES BY THE U. S. ATTORNEY.

TABLE 7

 APPEALS FILED AND CLOSED BY U. S. ATTORNEYS OFFICES
 FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1995

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL		CLOSED		CIVIL FILED	CIVIL		CLOSED	
		IN FAVOR OF U. S.	AGAINST U. S.	OTHER	TOTAL		IN FAVOR OF U. S.	AGAINST U. S.	OTHER	TOTAL
ALABAMA N	43	30	8	10	46	58	36	5	12	53
ALABAMA M	32	34	1	5	40	28	25	2	0	27
ALABAMA S	92	92	4	7	103	40	31	2	11	44
ALASKA	52	22	0	8	30	23	18	6	2	26
ARIZONA	122	108	22	14	144	114	57	10	14	81
ARKANSAS E	52	29	4	0	33	40	20	2	2	24
ARKANSAS W	28	27	0	3	30	25	22	1	1	24
CALIF N	88	76	7	13	98	116	68	8	1	75
CALIF C	250	168	21	28	215	148	82	10	24	98
CALIF E	84	81	8	7	98	82	45	7	8	58
CALIF S	142	122	21	33	178	53	42	3	1	48
COLORADO	31	32	5	1	38	146	127	6	9	142
CONNECTICUT	37	30	8	8	44	23	18	2	4	24
DELAWARE	27	26	0	4	30	4	5	0	1	8
DIST OF COLUMBIA	182	189	24	20	213	248	217	3	4	224
FLORIDA N	150	148	14	13	175	84	82	2	8	72
FLORIDA M	218	188	12	55	255	154	118	7	61	188
FLORIDA S	483	304	14	6	324	133	85	1	1	87
GEORGIA N	147	147	18	27	190	52	41	0	9	50
GEORGIA M	80	48	8	10	64	33	31	6	4	41
GEORGIA S	53	53	1	3	57	34	26	1	1	28
HAWAII	43	48	4	8	58	41	29	2	5	38
IDAHO	48	46	5	11	62	34	21	4	2	27
ILLINOIS N	148	135	15	38	188	123	74	10	38	120
ILLINOIS S	78	82	1	12	95	46	38	3	8	47
ILLINOIS C	78	73	7	21	101	30	19	1	5	25
INDIANA N	31	23	5	2	30	25	20	0	2	22
INDIANA S	53	57	4	4	65	39	34	3	4	41
IOWA NORTH	39	35	2	4	39	23	14	0	1	15
IOWA SOUTH	38	21	5	3	28	44	26	0	7	39
KANSAS	98	86	7	5	98	56	54	2	4	60
KENTUCKY E	68	40	1	1	43	68	43	3	5	51
KENTUCKY W	69	48	8	8	58	22	16	3	3	23
LOUISIANA E	19	32	2	2	39	36	43	0	3	46
LOUISIANA M	14	6	0	10	10	6	7	0	0	7
LOUISIANA W	48	39	2	1	42	47	18	3	6	27
MAINE	48	25	1	4	30	19	10	0	0	10
MARYLAND	72	52	7	8	52	57	51	0	6	60
MASSACHUSETTS	82	52	7	8	65	42	37	0	6	43
MICHIGAN E	155	125	0	0	131	157	104	13	4	121
MICHIGAN W	54	53	5	0	58	19	21	2	1	24
MINNESOTA	85	72	5	8	85	55	68	3	7	78
MISSISSIPPI N	44	32	0	6	38	17	9	0	2	11
MISSISSIPPI S	53	44	1	3	48	29	35	1	3	39
MISSOURI E	138	91	7	14	112	34	28	1	1	31
MISSOURI W	71	55	4	2	81	75	72	3	2	77
MONTANA	60	35	7	13	55	45	26	2	5	33
NEBRASKA	52	68	0	2	68	16	26	0	4	16
NEVADA	89	88	4	2	94	71	61	5	3	69
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	15	4	5	24	12	8	2	0	11
NEW JERSEY	178	85	4	17	108	103	59	12	1	72
NEW MEXICO	61	53	8	6	67	36	21	2	3	26
NEW YORK N	47	40	9	1	50	23	20	2	0	22
NEW YORK E	234	223	21	4	248	88	60	0	1	81
NEW YORK S	32	84	4	14	112	56	35	8	8	61
NEW YORK W	30	18	0	1	19	18	10	5	4	19
N CAROLINA E	112	117	10	3	130	59	45	1	4	50
N CAROLINA M	106	89	8	9	104	22	21	0	3	13
N CAROLINA W	131	88	7	9	102	35	31	2	0	33
NORTH DAKOTA	15	18	1	1	18	17	20	3	4	27
OHIO NORTH	108	88	7	9	104	105	75	13	6	94
OHIO SOUTH	55	68	8	7	81	38	37	4	3	44
OKLAHOMA N	49	45	6	1	52	72	37	11	5	53
OKLAHOMA E	24	22	2	1	25	63	38	4	0	42
OKLAHOMA W	80	58	2	4	64	75	63	13	5	81
OREGON	108	105	5	0	110	86	84	17	4	115
PENNSYLVANIA E	184	155	0	1	158	64	49	0	2	51
PENNSYLVANIA M	86	84	3	10	97	80	70	1	4	75
PENNSYLVANIA W	86	54	9	1	64	76	82	3	4	89
PUERTO RICO	84	43	2	7	52	30	28	1	4	33
RHODE ISLAND	73	38	4	15	57	5	2	1	0	3
S CAROLINA	88	65	1	4	70	34	21	1	0	22
S DAKOTA	36	29	3	1	33	29	32	2	5	39
TENNESSEE E	95	82	8	4	74	22	18	0	2	20
TENNESSEE M	58	56	7	5	68	25	20	0	3	23
TENNESSEE W	138	109	8	17	134	56	48	1	2	49
TEXAS NORTH	174	111	12	39	182	90	46	4	11	61
TEXAS EAST	139	126	5	10	141	27	25	1	1	27
TEXAS SOUTH	224	187	9	18	212	103	81	3	4	88
TEXAS WEST	184	213	0	4	217	123	109	3	8	120
UTAH	32	45	10	5	60	56	18	5	8	31
VERMONT	32	32	3	2	37	12	12	0	0	12
VIRGINIA E	148	84	5	35	124	133	86	12	13	111
VIRGINIA W	50	61	5	4	70	40	31	5	2	38
WASHINGTON E	70	55	2	6	63	24	21	2	3	26
WASHINGTON W	65	58	10	4	70	90	58	5	9	72
WEST VIRGINIA N	78	51	4	6	61	23	13	1	3	17
WEST VIRGINIA S	57	74	4	5	83	43	25	1	1	27
WISCONSIN E	88	64	2	14	80	37	28	1	7	36
WISCONSIN W	47	41	6	5	52	48	36	3	2	41
WYOMING	24	26	4	1	31	7	13	0	6	19
GUAM	8	9	1	1	11	1	0	0	0	0
NORTH MARIANA	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	48	78	10	6	94	13	6	0	1	7
TOTALS	7, 877	6, 709	549	785	8, 043	5, 100	3, 783	312	466	4, 561

TABLE 11
MATTERS RECEIVED AND PROCEEDINGS BEFORE GRAND JURY
FISCAL YEAR 1994 COMPARED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1995

Table with columns: JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS (1994, 1995, PER CENT OF CHANGE), CRIMINAL (1994, 1995, PER CENT OF CHANGE), CIVIL (1994, 1995, PER CENT OF CHANGE). Lists all 50 states and a TOTALS row at the bottom.

1/ INCLUDES LAND ACQUISITION MATTERS.

TABLE 12B

U. S. ATTORNEY DEBT COLLECTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995
 CRIMINAL DEBTS OWED TO THIRD PARTIES

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	2/ AMOUNT OPENED	DEBTS OPENED	3/ COLLECTED	PROPERTY RECOVERED	4/ OTHER DECREASES	DEBTS CLOSED	CURRENT BALANCE	DEBTS PENDING
ALABAMA, NORTHERN	1,138,815	26	827,501	0	1,784	9	989,881	31
ALABAMA, MIDDLE	972,531	108	310,189	0	241,994	57	3,712,417	374
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN	15,712,092	50	468,466	0	558,734	22	17,817,975	93
ALASKA	945,075	25	320,127	0	335	13	4,878,938	112
ARIZONA	8,895,509	161	557,784	0	1,816,317	166	41,882,287	707
ARKANSAS, EASTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS, WESTERN	229,448	17	81,683	0	557,833	25	10,823,123	41
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN	30,740,432	122	1,173,393	0	2,828,485	98	104,345,862	720
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL	237,308,436	250	35,251,880	0	83,520,540	32	589,335,122	1,344
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN	9,841,844	58	64,315	0	83,327	16	11,644,604	101
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN	1,359,203	27	111,482	1,200	390,897	19	11,325,332	82
COLORADO	86,494	10	28,223	0	202,507	14	40,534	6
CONNECTICUT	13,907,458	10	45,008	0	2,159,429	8	13,981,935	15
DELAWARE	53,658	8	5,215	0	20	2	90,396	10
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5,280,398	113	118,642	0	70,489	25	17,989,290	286
FLORIDA, NORTHERN	730,852	9	8,339	0	3,165,099	30	2,587,891	33
FLORIDA, MIDDLE	75,345,828	103	635,811	0	1,244,687	53	130,900,744	309
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN	187,744,435	288	461,640	0	-1	14	217,327,891	514
GEORGIA, NORTHERN	1,202,515	3	8,838	0	0	1	1,848,874	18
GEORGIA, MIDDLE	289,317	38	87,504	0	359,504	39	2,115,491	122
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN	753,806	17	71,552	0	30,217	14	3,292,415	37
HAWAII	729,792	57	517,421	800	248,248	23	8,210,604	181
IDAHO	15,353	10	9,784	0	8,337	8	662,263	12
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN	14,387,695	131	431,059	0	4,990,018	65	46,081,808	308
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN	338,422	13	47,775	0	745,044	11	1,803,504	33
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL	7,735,481	60	882,730	0	425,977	87	20,387,798	288
INDIANA, NORTHERN	699,423	36	53,308	0	988,300	9	1,975,738	72
INDIANA, SOUTHERN	1,830,590	52	535,828	0	75,700	8	1,590,848	62
IOWA, NORTHERN	231,417	21	152,871	0	77,124	14	7,753,344	123
IOWA, SOUTHERN	1,022,608	5	1,333	0	34,975	8	3,652,957	7
KANSAS	899,617	20	170,111	0	1,243,328	45	8,873,319	114
KENTUCKY, EASTERN	2,945,139	71	198,041	0	1,370,473	47	14,263,398	204
KENTUCKY, WESTERN	576,629	45	141,334	0	2,418,849	65	4,847,162	113
LOUISIANA, EASTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE	378,084	9	22,870	0	283,405	4	557,375	8
LOUISIANA, WESTERN	403,359	7	577	0	0	3	309,468	6
MAINE	537,895	30	205,645	0	35,034	10	2,407,857	65
MARYLAND	291,352	20	45,649	0	42,080,508	6	157,171	23
MASSACHUSETTS	2,147,886	46	158,807	0	25,275	20	10,605,998	116
MICHIGAN, EASTERN	15,290,114	217	904,299	600	5,040,853	138	62,548,539	793
MICHIGAN, WESTERN	4,625,204	47	217,668	0	182,197	19	14,334,319	150
MINNESOTA	84,671	11	10,013	0	0	0	3,577,508	12
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN	261,819	43	104,433	0	778,895	66	6,267,841	168
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN	69,428	3	38,774	0	77,139	9	38,525	3
MISSOURI, EASTERN	3,043,364	55	380,547	0	530,035	67	5,858,015	174
MISSOURI, WESTERN	3,489,642	26	134,356	0	1,331,809	45	9,595,129	129
MONTANA	658,889	44	94,836	0	142,723	43	3,804,609	141
NEBRASKA	2,508,112	11	8,572	0	728,081	2	5,253,485	17
NEVADA	12,744,168	227	501,944	0	3,979,897	94	38,205,770	780
NEW HAMPSHIRE	472,050	9	15,348	0	81,310	2	1,624,368	19
NEW JERSEY	10,778,650	28	2,934,271	0	0	5	8,494,346	39
NEW MEXICO	1,145,529	28	160,119	0	745,809	41	1,512,982	59
NEW YORK, NORTHERN	2,078,658	16	340,888	0	1,573,087	5	10,672,862	59
NEW YORK, EASTERN	7,743,848	31	231,751	0	49,574	19	16,918,080	115
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN	55,180,188	33	110,881	0	7,107,170	66	122,208,510	142
NEW YORK, WESTERN	413,343	28	17,327	0	-2	6	1,051,365	26
NORTH CAROLINA, EASTERN	858,883	117	200,224	0	391,891	92	7,981,369	428
NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE	3,586,432	52	72,804	0	474,091	27	4,369,805	102
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN	237,429	20	38,573	0	43,028	12	4,270,785	42
NORTH DAKOTA	1,381,325	65	38,558	0	448,712	15	2,518,642	82
OHIO, NORTHERN	13,743,625	201	804,927	0	2,058,534	39	33,555,836	508
OHIO, SOUTHERN	12,397,932	65	151,453	0	7,272,834	203	12,699,989	215
OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN	972,322	88	172,466	0	7,570,275	50	22,438,524	253
OKLAHOMA, EASTERN	186,858	18	93,084	0	161,487	27	104,217	19
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN	775,781	25	81,388	0	0	15	1,818,420	45
OREGON	3,498,435	31	12,532	0	5,193	24	180,140	54
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN	325,000	3	1,558	0	0	1	6,745,437	4
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE	1,374,847	14	850,113	0	57,445	15	1,531,788	34
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN	151,020	8	1,100	0	0	0	149,820	8
PUERTO RICO	6,230	1	0	0	0	0	6,230	1
RHODE ISLAND	280,288	2	420	0	12,059	1	281,184	3
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,484,403	29	662,877	0	2,217	7	2,525,360	32
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,811	3	38,816	0	42,898	7	123,373	8
TENNESSEE, EASTERN	1,387,727	8	354,598	0	374,881	9	2,085,399	31
TENNESSEE, MIDDLE	22,137,624	34	129,587	0	3,268,300	58	28,753,629	139
TENNESSEE, WESTERN	7,630	4	10,627	0	0	4	10,977	3
TEXAS, NORTHERN	8,549,770	201	813,503	0	778,121	100	62,189,629	758
TEXAS, EASTERN	10,508,877	80	373,334	0	49,877	24	45,081,282	225
TEXAS, SOUTHERN	15,558,335	140	247,481	0	22,509	23	43,737,613	347
TEXAS, WESTERN	8,858,758	93	581,733	3,628	-1	34	47,051,129	542
UTAH	11,908,243	79	297,850	0	1,442,724	55	22,959,033	185
VERMONT	5,653,324	13	181,619	0	4,715,854	12	1,550,095	15
VIRGINIA, EASTERN	2,867,625	149	398,240	2,000	3,825,870	103	25,842,487	445
VIRGINIA, WESTERN	1,174,036	7	1,359	0	381,450	3	1,204,289	9
WASHINGTON, EASTERN	1,019,274	24	121,722	0	99,503	15	4,153,830	86
WASHINGTON, WESTERN	30,288,615	68	1,382,107	0	1,098,103	49	79,788,852	186
WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN	1,089,055	22	81,721	0	14,320	36	2,905,403	123
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN	1,313,129	32	138,612	0	1,021,828	38	6,917,712	121
WISCONSIN, EASTERN	3,878,409	75	744,514	0	3,082,005	54	42,805,217	350
WISCONSIN, WESTERN	804,082	49	341,892	0	820,394	84	11,114,024	153
WYOMING	1,114,195	34	73,000	0	5,673,624	32	1,503,603	43
GUAM	56,962	3	11,511	0	0	2	280,157	8
NORTHERN MARIANAS	80,906	1	50	0	0	0	93,706	2
VIRGIN ISLANDS	737,982	17	2,047	0	24,448	4	462,408	15
ALL DISTRICTS	919,448,396	4,760	59,635,073	8,228	219,431,150	2,984	2,164,564,858	15,126

1/ EXCLUDES ASSET FORFEITURES.

2/ OPENED DOES NOT INCLUDE ADJUSTMENTS.

3/ COLLECTED INCLUDES PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE U.S. ATTORNEYS OFFICES, THE COURTS, AND OTHER AGENCIES.

4/ OTHER DECREASES ARE TRANSFERS, REMANDS, PRESIDENTIAL PARDON, DEATH OF DEBTOR, ETC.

TABLE 12D

U. S. ATTORNEY DEBT COLLECTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985

BANKRUPTCIES AND FORECLOSURES

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	2/ AMOUNT OPENED	DEBTS OPENED	3/ COLLECTED	PROPERTY RECOVERED	4/ OTHER DECREASES	DEBTS CLOSED	CURRENT BALANCE	DEBTS PENDING
ALABAMA, NORTHERN	3,626,643	88	3,017,411	0	26,184	82	4,175,475	205
ALABAMA, MIDDLE	1,233,327	105	580,449	0	1,200,659	207	368,442	41
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN	208,341	24	212,974	0	100,846	41	199,103	13
ALASKA	3,350,439	6	511,089	55,000	4,848,285	12	703,766	2
ARIZONA	1,221,562	18	1,949,782	26,350	47,595	11	976,908	38
ARKANSAS, EASTERN	10,704,258	47	2,206,346	471,485	9,353,843	47	1,889,591	19
ARKANSAS, WESTERN	4,334,262	33	883,740	468,620	4,308,373	33	603,550	17
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN	408,659	7	408,684	0	-1	6	634,694	9
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL	0	0	0	0	40,674	1	47,381	2
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN	589,498	10	995,077	0	47,818	6	1,780,595	21
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN	0	0	3,757	0	0	0	56,910	3
COLORADO	904,130	1	912,234	0	89,589	3	114,954	3
CONNECTICUT	3,274,093	35	791,644	1,261,855	2,208,689	49	772,823	10
DELAWARE	829,078	18	455,242	133,617	73,355	12	384,527	6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA, NORTHERN	7,944,582	74	2,585,859	476,733	6,181,250	78	574,040	8
FLORIDA, MIDDLE	38,167,383	437	1,864,905	25,382,112	9,545,046	512	19,186,752	41
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN	25,551,921	260	1,767,472	549,858	479,205	285	65,789	1
GEORGIA, NORTHERN	1,127,877	58	1,868,388	28,400	51,048	35	1,807,802	89
GEORGIA, MIDDLE	1,358,927	45	1,538,857	22,500	143,889	57	101,468	7
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN	2,367,709	3	108,844	0	3,138,999	8	521,781	8
HAWAII	1,024,920	19	504,323	0	538,939	19	422,100	8
IDAHO	9,892,857	27	1,304,931	0	5,785,078	19	5,087,522	13
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN	5,522,787	88	2,928,843	130,650	80,460	68	20,298,013	61
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN	2,401,693	46	1,199,788	317,733	2,192,258	44	3,176,047	36
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL	2,587,117	50	1,409,824	734,870	1,342,073	50	148,794	5
INDIANA, NORTHERN	7,877,193	108	3,544,214	654,805	5,740,538	103	5,445,518	103
INDIANA, SOUTHERN	14,439,312	537	4,379,950	992,052	3,586,697	177	17,203,569	537
IOWA, NORTHERN	1,574,783	37	1,047,990	444,941	1,332,962	39	3,009,125	26
IOWA, SOUTHERN	3,189,726	53	1,468,502	1,291,623	1,729,808	51	2,543,368	27
KANSAS	13,858,980	228	4,874,568	896,828	15,255,398	295	7,713,868	181
KENTUCKY, EASTERN	7,045,517	172	3,668,882	949,776	2,792,179	142	10,185,803	179
KENTUCKY, WESTERN	12,731,707	155	3,885,896	595,042	10,923,440	162	1,398,485	20
LOUISIANA, EASTERN	3,897,283	80	418,751	615,779	4,005,714	58	810,531	10
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE	1,079,507	25	667,641	670,701	1,356,168	25	1,312,118	23
LOUISIANA, WESTERN	7,884,293	127	2,903,223	480,953	8,900,623	115	10,543,578	34
MAINE	5,862,721	66	1,488,721	1,341,778	3,342,188	62	95,188	6
MARYLAND	623,342	14	200,638	198,219	506,522	15	1,900	1
MASSACHUSETTS	727,865	16	123,046	576,650	0	17	355,845	7
MICHIGAN, EASTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN, WESTERN	841,770	52	795,711	0	1,809	51	2,451,784	124
MINNESOTA	13,090,374	52	3,881,305	0	14,143,288	82	4,583,733	24
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN	1,397,098	22	590,581	0	22,004	15	1,888,981	24
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN	1,184,788	20	1,163,151	0	259,286	21	230,223	19
MISSOURI, EASTERN	381,963	2	383,079	0	113,103	5	83,846	6
MISSOURI, WESTERN	112,155	1	143,209	0	109,508	9	291,011	15
MONTANA	6,118,042	29	1,555,588	129,720	3,597,585	22	10,468,004	24
NEBRASKA	16,525,331	132	3,838,999	1,514,033	3,852,467	108	9,476,335	45
NEVADA	0	0	15,820	0	72,847	4	151,870	5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	23,470	1	971	0	0	0	22,770	1
NEW JERSEY	5,145,886	87	2,214,404	4,402	2,842,199	79	2,308,710	34
NEW MEXICO	8,097,222	72	2,438,786	1,706,638	3,983,833	62	1,538,427	25
NEW YORK, NORTHERN	7,963,188	86	1,893,583	2,787,359	3,924,450	79	1,996,619	20
NEW YORK, EASTERN	13,828,754	75	6,541,459	0	13,712	44	17,560,374	139
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN	61,909,220	30	71,023,913	0	30,619,865	30	373,611,846	33
NEW YORK, WESTERN	9,453,170	110	2,663,624	3,853,431	3,176,260	106	136,320	5
NORTH CAROLINA, EASTERN	9,131,487	116	8,838,532	0	6,653,077	151	9,636,104	92
NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE	111,894	4	20,243	0	0	2	158,823	10
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN	723,688	12	372,274	0	57,983	10	711,784	11
NORTH DAKOTA	16,398,734	212	2,955,913	664,101	3,112,366	77	28,782,201	237
OHIO, NORTHERN	13,992,850	237	4,875,121	4,279,660	8,094,196	231	20,311,105	282
OHIO, SOUTHERN	16,075,877	244	7,119,432	2,073,692	7,525,419	239	16,481,916	330
OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN	12,762,423	328	2,614,878	7,201,336	9,788,158	340	124,786	11
OKLAHOMA, EASTERN	5,359,378	54	2,314,740	359,168	9,587,672	51	6,239,397	32
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN	17,833,509	343	7,717,878	2,977,859	10,418,375	341	7,683,394	74
OREGON	4,119,660	19	1,716,235	23,850	3,580,379	20	20,578	2
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN	2,682,036	33	708,088	128,503	927,746	30	4,729,365	54
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE	5,110,836	97	1,638,439	1,448,171	2,934,115	73	3,780,072	38
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN	2,437,283	48	1,600,485	1,766,713	2,830,151	102	2,169,102	44
PUERTO RICO	8,708,157	274	6,032,432	4,981,368	10,101,478	384	7,752,228	165
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	195,624	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	47,588,942	442	7,527,396	9,220,280	28,859,032	442	782,474	8
SOUTH DAKOTA	17,189,631	138	6,013,928	963,949	8,112,153	82	37,480,103	207
TENNESSEE, EASTERN	1,544,731	24	1,238,054	0	1,091,589	40	165,848	18
TENNESSEE, MIDDLE	1,768,678	66	1,691,410	0	68,832	77	432,485	21
TENNESSEE, WESTERN	526,898	3	55,037	0	3,628,768	41	916,585	14
TEXAS, NORTHERN	678,101	35	727,357	0	200,047	37	18,705,349	12
TEXAS, EASTERN	3,487,060	13	3,499,585	0	64,675	15	67,470	6
TEXAS, SOUTHERN	294,874	16	102,257	0	47,900	7	843,283	27
TEXAS, WESTERN	51,180	3	39,256	0	78,362	7	8,808,620	9
UTAH	1,831,668	37	1,147,074	0	240,973	12	5,285,712	84
VERMONT	2,115,729	45	1,055,533	1,062,520	44,949	45	0	0
VIRGINIA, EASTERN	1,699,329	58	1,927,037	0	1,740,591	71	3,128,771	68
VIRGINIA, WESTERN	3,794,251	87	1,242,994	0	2,927,487	50	3,484,813	95
WASHINGTON, EASTERN	3,908,304	23	1,866,171	644,583	4,798,782	48	3,625,982	51
WASHINGTON, WESTERN	2,871,536	41	1,046,427	100,020	1,032,766	46	3,410,514	34
WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN	1,982,669	37	1,027,321	0	369,556	40	1,057,820	52
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN	1,223,182	10	1,772,662	0	9,899,076	321	158,121	2
WISCONSIN, EASTERN	25,934,976	115	3,888,840	1,465,334	7,748,353	108	8,495,782	91
WISCONSIN, WESTERN	9,492,513	78	2,832,259	26,770	5,752,372	68	2,193,503	22
WYOMING	114,892	7	78,528	0	-2	3	230,752	7
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,003,777	8	254,827	0	74,038	6	951,693	5
ALL DISTRICTS	596,943,054	7,169	245,552,864	89,246,184	330,167,656	7,248	757,936,117	4,539

1/ EXCLUDES ASSET FORFEITURES.

2/ OPENED DOES NOT INCLUDE ADJUSTMENTS.

3/ COLLECTED INCLUDES PAYMENTS RECEIVED BY THE U.S. ATTORNEYS OFFICES, THE COURTS, AND OTHER AGENCIES.

4/ OTHER DECREASES ARE TRANSFERS, REMANDS, PRESIDENTIAL PARDON, DEATH OF DEBTOR, ETC.

TABLE 12H
U. S. ATTORNEY DEBT COLLECTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995
CRIMINAL DEBTS IN SUSPENSE

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	CRIMINAL DEBTS OWED U.S. BALANCE	FEDERAL RESTITUTION NUMBER	FEDERAL RESTITUTION BALANCE	NONFEDERAL RESTITUTION NUMBER	NONFEDERAL RESTITUTION BALANCE
ALABAMA, MIDDLE	176 2,837,403.34	26	203,274.45	220	2,881,298.65
ALABAMA, NORTHERN	89 10,097,738.56	11	37,238.70	1	14,543.89
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN	135 10,857,020.58	10	490,438.82	11	14,311,489.31
ALASKA	89 229,274.50	5	8,148.89	14	200,724.62
ARIZONA	875 408,872.45	5	122,875.34	14	858,313.01
ARKANSAS, EASTERN	401 4,408,951.56	14	125,845.79		.00
ARKANSAS, WESTERN	212 778,318.54	8	14,890.85	18	171,791.20
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL	78 23,795,508.11	18	8,438,375.89	37	83,822,338.54
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN	722 429,878.87	25	779,855.95	18	6,572,394.83
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN	70 1,880,082.10	22	12,204,271.01	87	37,398,233.60
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN	532 8,841,807.30	37	918,208.46	19	3,789,830.01
COLORADO	138 3,662,922.52	24	14,695,047.88	43	1,362,665.64
CONNECTICUT	322 3,237,193.20	41	4,308,711.68	5	24,402.50
DELAWARE	21 188,535.87		.00	18	538,898.25
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	515 8,507,383.54	87	258,101,472.82	130	10,710,558.11
FLORIDA, MIDDLE	201 14,768,454.71	89	20,445,421.83	86	30,784,261.77
FLORIDA, NORTHERN	114 31,983,078.54	18	36,787,318.27	14	1,887,987.17
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN	79 5,417,205.11	2	53,843.11	2	1,314,874.64
GEORGIA, MIDDLE	55 1,458,879.93	5	240,702.63	10	288,119.82
GEORGIA, NORTHERN	148 13,599,413.94	29	4,308,860.38	5	231,487.09
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN	228 2,077,745.88	10	275,158.94	8	184,509.38
HAWAII	100 1,453,781.39	8	1,701,543.15	66	5,329,370.36
IDAHO	39 83,150.31	3	22,754.29	2	9,087.62
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL	83 1,388,713.36	22	217,380.98	101	5,923,300.48
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN	281 14,771,580.49	61	9,081,842.50	84	28,298,273.83
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN	88 210,131.72	6	41,109.52	6	855,506.40
INDIANA, NORTHERN	88 3,262,783.89	12	298,115.17	14	781,043.00
INDIANA, SOUTHERN	95 491,534.97	11	111,802.17	12	186,860.12
IOWA, NORTHERN	66 1,502,892.44	11	3,223,089.36	45	6,263,401.84
IOWA, SOUTHERN	31 184,759.61	24	1,770,927.53	5	3,647,868.12
KANSAS	148 1,788,138.95	8	5,873,885.55	39	6,938,990.34
KENTUCKY, EASTERN	27 320,691.81	5	79,281.50	8	239,704.86
KENTUCKY, WESTERN	101 3,218,717.78	31	5,804,848.41	53	2,838,200.85
LOUISIANA, EASTERN	162 10,569,895.56	50	10,078,825.18		.00
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE	8 98,114.19	5	28,815.42	1	68,105.11
LOUISIANA, WESTERN	134 4,281,086.04	52	5,587,077.93	2	293,223.19
MAINE	78 318,164.42	1	88,658.11		.00
MARYLAND	189 2,808,888.70	15	343,148.77	6	62,684.22
MASSACHUSETTS	457 1,178,848.95	8	5,385,384.47	2	262,521.41
MICHIGAN, EASTERN	481 14,280,129.11	59	10,827,602.74	191	28,344,500.75
MICHIGAN, WESTERN	203 4,034,754.02	31	460,187.28	148	11,190,353.23
MINNESOTA	187 9,320,847.83	12	170,777.31		.00
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN	268 837,578.98	14	609,353.48	83	3,921,389.93
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN	341 4,056,087.95	9	324,413.58	2	10,274.00
MISSOURI, EASTERN	225 2,005,809.87	21	3,553,681.06	76	5,016,778.51
MISSOURI, WESTERN	287 2,455,438.12	11	278,487.85	53	6,515,123.26
MONTANA	126 217,539.30	13	173,325.10	42	1,494,486.86
NEBRASKA	139 1,284,437.82	1	.00		.00
NEVADA	421 8,001,601.47	34	748,200.07	311	15,098,974.28
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9 8,010,088.89	2	563,235.59		.00
NEW JERSEY	122 18,839,118.18	8	159,474.35	4	8,320,125.78
NEW MEXICO	143 308,320.24	2	3,015.40	5	131,022.17
NEW YORK, EASTERN	408 12,788,339.51	5	430,917.00	2	1,271,082.65
NEW YORK, NORTHERN	200 1,844,084.41	6	149,186.22	2	4,406,114.50
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN	555 9,869,149.48	27	35,213,755.89	4	2,543,426.22
NEW YORK, WESTERN	55 814,322.30	4	9,571.18		.00
NORTH CAROLINA, EASTERN	0 .00	0	.00	0	.00
NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE	14 1,057,700.00	2	19,222.00	2	.00
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN	77 850,782.30	1	83,785.00		.00
NORTH DAKOTA	41 13,240.33	5	54,000.00	1	13,550.00
OHIO, NORTHERN	470 1,428,181.87	42	1,497,713.11	108	5,410,598.77
OHIO, SOUTHERN	423 3,321,678.39	63	2,834,231.41	1	.00
OKLAHOMA, EASTERN	21 34,578.87	3	68,313.37	4	2,806.33
OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN	142 10,382,354.28	9	10,752,850.02	81	19,729,157.88
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN	67 1,363,431.70	28	3,355,300.37	11	1,238,839.53
OREGON	40 1,249,038.88	7	206,727.55	12	98,310.80
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN	112 12,780,847.54	12	5,289,102.35		.00
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE	14 844,781.48	8	458,972.30	8	113,538.51
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN	46 4,006,586.78	1	11,943.87	2	2,000.00
PUERTO RICO	47 1,409,662.80	4	524,122.53		.00
RHODE ISLAND	280 36,847,839.92	7	3,235,052.38	1	59,703.54
SOUTH CAROLINA	222 8,992,984.06	23	2,412,853.03	6	89,744.98
SOUTH DAKOTA	6 2,135.00	2	31,997.60	2	.00
TENNESSEE, EASTERN	55 1,320,748.85	15	268,474.27	7	195,187.45
TENNESSEE, MIDDLE	114 4,838,311.55	14	175,828.89	26	821,624.22
TENNESSEE, WESTERN	24 570,509.07	3	71,996.80		.00
TEXAS, EASTERN	160 1,806,784.45	22	688,589.08	36	9,573,798.81
TEXAS, NORTHERN	630 2,441,846.58	38	29,000,478.59	15	2,837,889.20
TEXAS, SOUTHERN	391 7,171,504.16	49	72,212,275.89	22	17,133,500.22
TEXAS, WESTERN	657 2,886,855.60	17	7,810,806.42	27	6,098,904.48
UTAH	8 2,880.00	2	434,899.20	13	3,443,735.45
VIRGINIA, EASTERN	83 185,078.58	4	58,055.87	4	30,381.19
VIRGINIA, WESTERN	145 8,097,688.24	9	511,791.24		.00
VERMONT	87 708,367.13	15	3,882,188.07	21	1,542,183.84
WASHINGTON, EASTERN	84 208,226.22	2	2,551.18	7	461,023.78
WASHINGTON, WESTERN	156 7,378,441.10	24	1,321,858.10	82	34,862,833.24
WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN	49 2,245,934.91	2	10,871.00	5	402,849.38
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN	167 3,263,247.79	11	234,314.32	38	1,704,484.42
WISCONSIN, EASTERN	287 4,826,270.83	33	131,808.72	182	8,709,580.41
WISCONSIN, WESTERN	23 381,550.00	6	437,044.84	33	1,940,135.17
WYOMING	88 13,790.00		.00	5	1,050.00
GUAM	77 178,135.70	3	82,882.80	1	21,278.80
NORTHERN MARIANAS	10 72,024.33	1	95,575.00	1	12,825.00
VIRGIN ISLANDS	157 52,805.95		.00	1	4,000.00
ALL DISTRICTS	18,738 425,332,581.13	1,521	611,912,984.89	2,848	461,619,473.38

TABLE 14
CRIMINAL CASES PENDING AGED BY DATE RECEIVED^{1/}
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	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 N	59	30	29	24	5	3	13	183
ALABAMA M	43	20	21	14	2	5	12	117
ALABAMA S	66	46	28	29	24	18	28	237
ALASKA	28	13	13	6	8	4	5	77
ARIZONA	275	146	117	78	112	83	243	1052
ARKANSAS E	61	43	35	12	9	1	1	182
ARKANSAS W	38	19	8	8	4		4	79
CALIF N	160	162	217	128	133	59	248	1107
CALIF C	334	188	281	216	171	125	418	1733
CALIF E	252	97	96	48	29	20	49	591
CALIF S	292	149	152	126	127	67	501	1414
COLORADO	117	112	77	46	41	30	79	502
CONNECTICUT	30	48	37	33	15	10	70	243
DELAWARE	33	4	6	1	3			47
DIST OF COLUMBIA	88	84	78	36	33	24	47	370
FLORIDA N	77	41	50	29	17	14	79	307
FLORIDA M	278	150	133	111	78	47	137	932
FLORIDA S	591	308	297	178	158	188	1288	3004
GEORGIA N	123	72	112	33	36	28	75	477
GEORGIA M	45	42	49	28	9	10	18	201
GEORGIA S	50	35	43	19	9	7	11	174
HAWAII	317	174	124	13	27	10	71	738
IDAHO	23	13	19	7	2	4	8	74
ILLINOIS N	102	88	98	79	84	59	342	828
ILLINOIS S	51	73	42	9	10	2	18	205
ILLINOIS C	78	51	21	12	10	4	5	181
INDIANA N	44	45	41	33	24	13	18	218
INDIANA S	29	33	29	7	6	4	13	121
IOWA NORTH	39	21	34	14	10	3	8	129
IOWA SOUTH	33	27	23	10	4	6	7	110
KANSAS	78	86	53	20	11	4	42	284
KENTUCKY E	98	47	30	12	9	4	10	208
KENTUCKY W	24	36	33	24	12	9	10	148
LOUISIANA E	64	52	45	28	18	11	60	276
LOUISIANA M	27	12	20	5	1		6	71
LOUISIANA W	37	33	35	21	14	9	15	184
MAINE	24	19	17	7	6	3	17	83
MARYLAND	104	71	117	60	32	23	63	470
MASSACHUSETTS	69	95	115	54	51	28	80	502
MICHIGAN E	99	135	172	100	80	40	133	739
MICHIGAN W	36	52	37	15	9	4	8	181
MINNESOTA	49	44	53	28	23	9	37	241
MISSISSIPPI N	27	18	18	12	5	3	2	83
MISSISSIPPI S	44	36	33	18	10	5	13	157
MISSOURI E	102	84	53	18	17	6	22	302
MISSOURI W	62	69	78	34	12	9	12	276
MONTANA	87	56	32	15	10	9	12	221
NEBRASKA	71	50	47	25	15	13	13	234
NEVADA	130	71	60	39	48	38	67	453
NEW HAMPSHIRE	55	20	47	9	7	3	5	148
NEW JERSEY	135	84	74	53	41	39	88	494
NEW MEXICO	172	151	158	85	60	42	84	752
NEW YORK N	62	62	73	33	24	13	63	330
NEW YORK E	342	339	429	284	177	152	484	2187
NEW YORK S	274	421	460	317	221	158	828	2777
NEW YORK W	57	69	63	52	44	21	33	339
N CAROLINA E	74	51	42	32	9	8	20	236
N CAROLINA M	110	87	19	9	5	9	11	230
N CAROLINA W	134	122	85	30	29	13	21	434
NORTH DAKOTA	38	16	11		2	3	9	77
OHIO NORTH	69	98	70	43	21	16	30	345
OHIO SOUTH	95	64	68	40	23	14	33	337
OKLAHOMA N	31	43	37	12	7	2	24	156
OKLAHOMA E	13	7	6	2	1	1	3	33
OKLAHOMA W	42	25	13	9	5	4	6	104
OREGON	161	95	75	58	41	33	51	512
PENNSYLVANIA E	155	128	139	92	88	72	136	810
PENNSYLVANIA M	40	68	73	24	19	12	29	265
PENNSYLVANIA W	31	43	88	30	19	8	22	239
PUERTO RICO	119	59	63	27	6	7	22	303
RHODE ISLAND	24	26	11	4	11	3	34	113
S CAROLINA	173	141	124	48	25	21	33	585
S DAKOTA	78	53	32	9	4		3	177
TENNESSEE E	94	57	58	43	20	7	8	285
TENNESSEE M	21	29	38	27	18	11	15	155
TENNESSEE W	87	88	78	39	19	15	28	392
TEXAS NORTH	143	107	125	107	101	48	149	780
TEXAS EAST	108	44	42	24	12	9	19	258
TEXAS SOUTH	419	157	244	167	140	133	788	2028
TEXAS WEST	392	172	177	109	81	53	207	1191
UTAH	75	49	57	28	14	6	20	247
VERMONT	27	22	23	8	13	8	41	142
VIRGINIA E	100	65	44	39	57	25	103	433
VIRGINIA W	63	81	74	29	10	10	11	258
WASHINGTON E	92	52	21	7	3	1	5	181
WASHINGTON W	84	47	59	36	20	16	78	340
WEST VIRGINIA N	22	16	30	12	14	6	10	110
WEST VIRGINIA S	32	38	20	10	7	6	10	123
WISCONSIN E	42	27	25	22	13	19	31	179
WISCONSIN W	15	12	15	3	4	1	4	54
WYOMING	27	22	14	2	5	3	2	75
GUAM	47	15	15	8	4	10	6	105
NORTH MARIANA	4	2	2		1	1		10
VIRGIN ISLANDS	87	30	28	11		7	8	175
TOTAL	8443	6708	6789	3945	3008	2114	8117	40134

1/ INCLUDES 11612 FUGITIVE CASES, 39 CASES WHERE DEFENDANT IS IN A MENTAL INSTITUTION, AND 358 CASES WHERE DEFENDANT IS IN PRETRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM.

TABLE 15
 CRIMINAL MATTERS PENDING AGED BY DATE RECEIVED
 AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1995

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	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 N	205	100	95	52	17	4	10	483
ALABAMA M	99	38	29	15	1	1	4	185
ALABAMA S	80	52	41	11	9	3	4	200
ALASKA	41	24	42	25	3		1	136
ARIZONA	375	193	188	127	69	41	104	1095
ARKANSAS E	193	84	38	12	1		2	328
ARKANSAS W	82	25	42	18	4		3	154
CALIF N	388	222	322	220	122	79	282	1613
CALIF C	420	334	608	523	461	214	388	2947
CALIF E	188	125	142	54	43	14	44	608
CALIF S	538	109	145	149	78	31	229	1279
COLORADO	170	135	134	79	51	48	84	701
CONNECTICUT	123	72	100	78	39	17	35	484
DELAWARE	57	28	25	13	4			127
DIST OF COLUMBIA	241	139	109	33	14	14	14	584
FLORIDA N	132	81	64	29	14	5	18	323
FLORIDA M	482	274	307	141	96	36	33	1369
FLORIDA S	412	238	308	191	189	70	128	1512
GEORGIA N	228	158	188	90	64	41	68	813
GEORGIA M	105	51	89	47	17	11	2	322
GEORGIA S	138	114	95	32	7	11	18	415
HAWAII	105	49	73	31	28	12	34	332
IDAHO	88	59	42	30	15	7	6	245
ILLINOIS N	430	318	550	343	282	187	212	2302
ILLINOIS S	88	47	77	21	5	6	2	244
ILLINOIS C	109	41	58	21	17	10	7	283
INDIANA N	98	84	104	54	18	11	16	383
INDIANA S	114	79	113	32	20	7	17	382
IOWA NORTH	91	38	51	25	18		3	228
IOWA SOUTH	75	72	47	20	9	1	1	225
KANSAS	91	79	77	29	14	5	13	308
KENTUCKY E	83	78	86	34	9	5	3	298
KENTUCKY W	157	98	90	36	13	6	5	405
LOUISIANA E	184	82	131	109	41	25	23	575
LOUISIANA M	83	42	64	17	16	6	7	215
LOUISIANA W	142	81	93	44	22	23	12	417
MAINE	73	39	60	29	14	2	3	220
MARYLAND	271	177	179	84	38	23	87	859
MASSACHUSETTS	214	132	161	91	76	62	69	805
MICHIGAN E	492	368	317	200	89	73	128	1887
MICHIGAN W	104	75	75	22	14	4	9	303
MINNESOTA	163	98	149	56	46	28	17	555
MISSISSIPPI N	78	38	53	25	15	9	2	220
MISSISSIPPI S	148	92	62	50	21	14	6	393
MISSOURI E	228	204	283	98	40	18	9	856
MISSOURI W	180	106	125	68	32	12	10	513
MONTANA	87	62	52	16	4	4	2	227
NEBRASKA	78	76	75	32	20	10	6	297
NEVADA	170	58	64	50	22	14	21	399
NEW HAMPSHIRE	74	49	83	33	21	11	10	281
NEW JERSEY	585	374	462	239	251	208	335	2454
NEW MEXICO	214	131	130	53	17	21	18	584
NEW YORK N	199	104	121	49	25	9	20	527
NEW YORK E	588	393	370	243	239	148	310	2269
NEW YORK S	547	401	487	312	188	107	224	2248
NEW YORK W	228	131	204	85	51	19	29	747
N CAROLINA E	181	73	83	36	15	10	3	401
N CAROLINA M	74	42	28	17	5	1	2	187
N CAROLINA W	140	84	33	23	5		6	292
NORTH DAKOTA	78	40	33	14	1	2		188
OHIO NORTH	278	146	137	73	30	17	12	691
OHIO SOUTH	194	119	141	73	59	23	29	638
OKLAHOMA N	110	39	38	11	5	1	1	205
OKLAHOMA E	42	29	24	10	5	5	3	118
OKLAHOMA W	99	62	65	38	23	7	11	303
OREGON	180	77	103	51	20	22	21	474
PENNSYLVANIA E	417	258	293	206	141	69	159	1543
PENNSYLVANIA M	172	135	138	57	23	10	12	545
PENNSYLVANIA W	133	96	110	49	19	11	11	429
PUERTO RICO	124	78	64	26	30	10	13	346
RHODE ISLAND	70	37	27	7	4	1	3	149
S CAROLINA	275	126	185	58	20	10	12	686
S DAKOTA	171	71	35	9	4			290
TENNESSEE E	113	64	86	30	11	2	7	313
TENNESSEE M	85	59	77	32	22	8	12	295
TENNESSEE W	128	90	141	57	32	24	14	488
TEXAS NORTH	329	240	425	198	111	87	69	1459
TEXAS EAST	130	81	104	45	27	11	32	430
TEXAS SOUTH	360	184	198	145	73	28	114	1100
TEXAS WEST	322	187	315	155	122	113	228	1442
UTAH	171	96	86	55	30	13	15	466
VERMONT	37	28	16	16	15	2	5	130
VIRGINIA E	510	286	392	281	210	82	310	2051
VIRGINIA W	108	70	45	24	7	6	18	278
WASHINGTON E	125	48	47	14	6		1	239
WASHINGTON W	235	113	140	76	52	15	28	659
WEST VIRGINIA N	68	42	42	17	11		5	183
WEST VIRGINIA S	161	119	99	35	32	6	8	458
WISCONSIN E	119	93	103	57	30	17	27	446
WISCONSIN W	64	45	58	16	8	4	8	201
WYOMING	36	33	20	12	3	3	3	110
GUAM	28	21	29	32	3	25	5	143
NORTH MARIANA	3	2	7	13	5	4		34
VIRGIN ISLANDS	54	23	15	9	3	3	5	112
TOTAL	17144	10362	12223	6673	4215	2394	4347	57358

1/ INCLUDES 6492 FUGITIVE MATTERS, 2 MATTERS WHERE DEFENDANT IS IN A MENTAL INSTITUTION,
 1005 MATTERS WHERE DEFENDANT IS IN PRETRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM, AND 39 MATTERS WHERE DEFENDANT IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 18
 CIVIL CASES PENDING AGED BY DATE RECEIVED^{1/}
 AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1995

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	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 N	348	222	351	189	80	45	35	1248
ALABAMA M	238	117	85	22	4	3	41	520
ALABAMA S	159	67	38	12	7	6	12	289
ALASKA	89	41	49	23	15	1	15	223
ARIZONA	388	224	271	130	82	50	30	1155
ARKANSAS E	371	198	405	380	197	138	108	1775
ARKANSAS W	147	38	37	5	6	3	3	240
CALIF N	478	278	325	137	73	49	38	1379
CALIF C	1013	810	1884	888	420	233	418	5327
CALIF E	434	285	351	184	77	40	65	1426
CALIF S	173	108	147	82	54	37	53	634
COLORADO	424	171	123	44	34	15	18	829
CONNECTICUT	533	424	887	583	411	308	331	3235
DELAWARE	198	85	46	28	6	2	4	347
DIST OF COLUMBIA	397	309	312	122	74	33	95	1342
FLORIDA N	192	178	160	38	13	12	9	602
FLORIDA M	1338	808	987	411	115	47	44	3831
FLORIDA S	519	514	704	339	184	99	346	2705
GEORGIA N	375	234	205	100	81	34	41	1070
GEORGIA M	283	142	135	69	38	8	18	673
GEORGIA S	287	129	80	38	7	7	10	548
HAWAII	181	78	81	27	14	6	17	406
IDAHO	125	78	70	40	22	30	18	381
ILLINOIS N	308	504	511	388	318	143	79	2249
ILLINOIS S	80	110	47	22	9	8	8	284
ILLINOIS C	154	93	104	47	28	7	10	441
INDIANA N	202	128	115	43	19	10	19	535
INDIANA S	222	180	210	78	23	22	24	739
IOWA NORTH	132	99	74	40	14	5	5	389
IOWA SOUTH	205	113	57	28	10	4	3	418
KANSAS	421	210	154	65	24	4	8	886
KENTUCKY E	400	241	213	72	53	20	11	1010
KENTUCKY W	250	159	185	98	28	25	22	777
LOUISIANA E	187	115	101	42	27	17	9	478
LOUISIANA M	55	31	49	11	13	9	6	174
LOUISIANA W	229	143	123	30	19	6	8	558
MAINE	137	105	152	87	53	38	33	613
MARYLAND	453	128	115	38	18	15	17	780
MASSACHUSETTS	149	84	157	82	65	73	86	716
MICHIGAN E	342	231	223	90	54	25	88	1053
MICHIGAN W	220	128	128	44	29	24	19	590
MINNESOTA	202	149	128	64	46	18	7	540
MISSISSIPPI N	74	44	64	46	15	11	12	269
MISSISSIPPI S	185	100	80	46	18	18	24	448
MISSOURI E	340	238	289	142	103	55	71	1248
MISSOURI W	308	209	193	42	29	12	12	805
MONTANA	107	72	88	28	16	12	10	308
NEBRASKA	147	98	73	21	10	6	3	377
NEVADA	228	184	111	21	10	1	17	578
NEW HAMPSHIRE	86	43	18	8	1	1	1	158
NEW JERSEY	1441	1009	1868	1919	1555	124	150	8184
NEW MEXICO	278	215	255	84	32	15	11	900
NEW YORK N	378	284	330	148	82	33	73	1334
NEW YORK E	1541	1174	1740	503	287	251	429	5935
NEW YORK S	800	688	1135	668	474	284	539	4588
NEW YORK W	273	275	280	127	61	31	43	1100
N CAROLINA E	194	110	89	47	13	13	4	470
N CAROLINA M	122	88	83	10	24	2	11	320
N CAROLINA W	131	89	89	28	21	8	8	334
NORTH DAKOTA	74	41	83	34	12	5	2	251
OHIO NORTH	733	727	910	540	442	349	389	4090
OHIO SOUTH	818	491	685	480	366	294	471	3353
OKLAHOMA N	268	178	131	108	29	10	12	734
OKLAHOMA E	112	70	35	14	14	12	12	289
OKLAHOMA W	240	167	120	24	9	6	2	588
OREGON	287	189	180	99	41	26	20	822
PENNSYLVANIA E	388	280	388	233	180	145	245	1817
PENNSYLVANIA M	239	159	228	28	9	6	8	673
PENNSYLVANIA W	257	117	153	109	87	43	34	810
PUERTO RICO	331	189	254	154	36	17	42	1023
RHODE ISLAND	43	49	46	22	10	9	13	182
S CAROLINA	602	567	521	181	126	47	47	2091
S DAKOTA	64	48	38	24	10	3	10	187
TENNESSEE E	353	174	114	25	33	7	5	711
TENNESSEE M	153	110	137	78	26	15	19	538
TENNESSEE W	871	533	842	504	316	140	74	3080
TEXAS NORTH	888	378	454	308	142	101	85	2154
TEXAS EAST	349	207	177	71	41	20	37	902
TEXAS SOUTH	875	387	428	218	110	80	62	2140
TEXAS WEST	559	295	309	127	88	43	35	1458
UTAH	124	99	127	72	25	19	36	502
VERMONT	78	49	51	18	10	1	6	211
VIRGINIA E	442	199	179	64	51	19	40	894
VIRGINIA W	181	128	100	27	19	3	10	488
WASHINGTON E	128	58	27	8	4	2	9	234
WASHINGTON W	296	216	199	66	41	13	48	879
WEST VIRGINIA N	68	59	89	20	5	8	9	236
WEST VIRGINIA S	182	132	127	38	35	6	10	530
WISCONSIN E	393	241	194	83	29	11	16	987
WISCONSIN W	199	105	85	32	17	6	9	453
WYOMING	37	29	20	4	3	2	4	99
GLJAM	29	8	12	3	4	1	1	58
NORTH MARIANA	1	3	2				2	10
VIRGIN ISLANDS	10	14	19	7	5	1	4	60
TOTAL	29591	20202	24388	12645	7978	4001	5478	104281

1/ INCLUDES LAND ACQUISITION CASES AND CIVIL CASES IN STATE COURTS.

TABLE 17
 CIVIL MATTERS PENDING AGED BY DATE RECEIVED^{1/}
 AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1995

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	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 N	38	22	12		4			82
ALABAMA M	17	5	3		1			26
ALABAMA S	38	6	7				1	50
ALASKA	21	7	10		5			45
ARIZONA	73	21	40		67	11	1	220
ARKANSAS E	28	13	6		9	6		62
ARKANSAS W	4	1						5
CALIF N	128	53	78		18	8	5	301
CALIF C	187	117	200		64	18	68	713
CALIF E	54	43	74		28	13	7	211
CALIF S	33	19	19		15	5	12	110
COLORADO	61	17	18		3	2	1	102
CONNECTICUT	83	66	57		8		45	300
DELAWARE	26	24						53
DIST OF COLUMBIA	27	31	92		13	3	3	169
FLORIDA N	47	14	13		2	1	1	78
FLORIDA M	198	129	133		57	42	13	568
FLORIDA S	320	228	207		74	38	12	1100
GEORGIA N	116	42	64		37	102	13	392
GEORGIA M	8	4	4				1	15
GEORGIA S	33	19	13		2	1		68
HAWAII	77	24	13		6		2	126
IDAHO	30	13	20		5	2	3	73
ILLINOIS N	158	102	138		35	23	10	472
ILLINOIS S	21	23	8		5	2		60
ILLINOIS C	18	7	12		1	1	1	40
INDIANA N	11	4	9		2	1	1	28
INDIANA S	48	15	39		12	4		118
IOWA NORTH	20	5	3		1			29
IOWA SOUTH	38	6	3				1	48
KANSAS	40	7	5		3			55
KENTUCKY E	67	25	17		4		2	117
KENTUCKY W	36	24	15		5	11		91
LOUISIANA E	23	13	18		3	4	1	62
LOUISIANA M	19	4	4		1	1		28
LOUISIANA W	66	24	28		10	3		133
MAINE	36	14	17		6	4	4	88
MARYLAND	91	64	54		26	4	5	247
MASSACHUSETTS	157	77	52		45	49	20	418
MICHIGAN E	69	59	34		15	11	3	202
MICHIGAN W	36	26	13		9	4	1	90
MINNESOTA	75	35	32		23	29	1	195
MISSISSIPPI N	38	17	14		9	2	1	83
MISSISSIPPI S	38	15	9		6	1		71
MISSOURI E	67	49	44		16	13	4	213
MISSOURI W	72	29	29		10	10	1	154
MONTANA	31	18	7		2	1		58
NEBRASKA	17	13	13		2			46
NEVADA	32	14	13		3	5	1	68
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	6	5		3	1		25
NEW JERSEY	151	85	158		57	131	193	819
NEW MEXICO	44	30	25		7	1		107
NEW YORK N	147	74	155		28	11	1	422
NEW YORK E	130	58	129		98	43	21	529
NEW YORK S	101	59	95		58	38	35	447
NEW YORK W	104	66	56		52	24	5	308
N CAROLINA E	54	22	34		4	1		118
N CAROLINA M	31	12	4		1			48
N CAROLINA W	19	15	11		7	5		57
NORTH DAKOTA	36	4	7		1			50
OHIO NORTH	92	43	32		6	9	4	201
OHIO SOUTH	82	22	24		14	10	12	170
OKLAHOMA N	81	19	14		70	8		192
OKLAHOMA E	24	31	5		17	1		78
OKLAHOMA W	81	38	18		1	1		139
OREGON	44	26	44		10	9		141
PENNSYLVANIA E	79	180	418		127	82	31	944
PENNSYLVANIA M	259	475	24		37	18	1	815
PENNSYLVANIA W	58	22	31		5	2	4	124
PUERTO RICO	125	35	41		13	7	7	229
RHODE ISLAND	11	2	6		6	8	4	40
S CAROLINA	221	78	53		15	17	2	389
S DAKOTA	29	6	1		1			36
TENNESSEE E	13	14	22		14	3		66
TENNESSEE M	32	16	19		8	1		74
TENNESSEE W	17	8	18		4	3		50
TEXAS NORTH	68	43	59		20	14	7	212
TEXAS EAST	37	11	7		6	6		67
TEXAS SOUTH	84	32	58		23	26	7	252
TEXAS WEST	112	74	41		17	16	14	276
UTAH	20	16	7		10			53
VERMONT	31	12	19		5		3	71
VIRGINIA E	165	71	95		53	22	6	459
VIRGINIA W	8	10	11		6	2	1	39
WASHINGTON E	12	2	5		1		1	21
WASHINGTON W	42	21	34		16	7	5	127
WEST VIRGINIA N	17	8	5		7	1	5	46
WEST VIRGINIA S	37	18	14		6	5	2	83
WISCONSIN E	38	14	24		22	3	3	108
WISCONSIN W	31	14	12		3			63
WYOMING	6	3	17		2			28
GLAM	19	16	11		2			50
NORTH MARIANA	1	1	1					3
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	2			2			5
TOTAL	5778	3420	3585	1527	1034	553	783	16681

1/ INCLUDES LAND ACQUISITION MATTERS.

TABLE 18

CRIMINAL MATTERS DECLINED
IMMEDIATE AND LATER DECLINATIONS BY REASON DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

DECLINATION REASON	OFFIC	ORG	DRUG	DRUG	CIVIL		GOVT	INDIAN		CHECKS	BANK	ASSIM	GOVT			TOTALS
	CORRUP	CRIME	FRAUD	DEAL	POSS	RIGHTS	IMM	REG	OFFNSE	ITSP	POSTAL	ROBB	CRIM	PROP	OTHER	
				1/												
NO FEDERAL OFFENSE COMMITTED	176	49	915	436	8	284	27	130	320	39	77	26	8	40	983	3,518
LACK OF CRIMINAL INTENT	155	34	1,596	414	16	235	43	304	98	37	73	41	16	78	1,591	4,731
SUSPECT PROSECUTED OTHER CHARGE	11	14	282	215	9	15	20	47	16	13	15	34	6	10	290	997
SUSPECT PROSECUTED OTHER AUTH.	48	29	2,816	1,073	66	48	29	247	193	74	134	245	18	88	1,984	7,092
SUSPECT SERVING SENTENCE	2	1	32	20	0	0	9	7	5	1	5	9	3	2	106	202
NO KNOWN SUSPECT	2	2	383	77	2	24	3	12	23	24	10	44	2	15	222	845
SUSPECT A FUGITIVE	1	1	20	13	0	1	11	3	2	3	6	0	0	0	46	107
SUSPECT DECEASED	5	2	76	27	0	1	1	5	6	1	6	5	1	2	58	196
SUSPECT DEPORTED	1	0	3	1	0	0	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	55
RESTITUTION BEING MADE	3	0	147	2	0	0	0	30	2	1	20	0	3	18	45	271
OTHER DISCIPLINARY ALTERNATIVES	79	0	850	50	14	29	123	182	54	5	143	5	30	193	562	2,319
MINIMAL FEDERAL INTEREST	59	6	2,065	177	37	13	76	185	47	26	102	20	14	133	944	3,904
OFFENDER'S AGE, HEALTH, ETC.	1	0	61	5	6	2	7	8	22	1	8	5	4	4	170	304
SUSPECT'S COOPERATION	3	2	37	50	4	1	1	11	4	2	3	1	1	0	66	186
JUVENILE SUSPECT	0	1	19	11	3	3	1	10	31	1	2	7	2	2	45	138
STALENESS	9	2	131	78	1	10	8	154	23	3	11	5	22	18	84	559
JURISDICTION OR VENUE PROBLEMS	7	1	177	18	1	10	4	23	31	6	6	2	3	9	126	424
WEAK OR INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE	247	53	1,956	846	36	421	68	279	488	127	154	115	39	111	1,708	6,648
WITNESS PROBLEM	9	3	65	45	2	41	7	8	160	9	8	4	4	4	109	478
PETITE POLICY	1	0	43	9	1	5	1	7	2	2	4	6	0	3	58	142
LACK OF RESOURCES	77	9	2,361	245	30	74	58	131	46	27	45	16	2	27	658	3,806
DEPARTMENT POLICY	6	2	67	6	0	316	4	14	0	0	0	2	0	4	55	476
OFFICE POLICY	24	3	2,608	183	14	15	216	59	7	10	47	29	5	29	339	3,588
STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	9	0	91	9	0	14	1	6	14	0	4	1	1	6	45	201
AGENCY REQUEST	58	14	784	273	58	41	89	102	24	18	51	23	12	45	640	2,232
ALL OTHER REASONS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	15
TOTALS	993	228	17,585	4,284	308	1,603	842	1,968	1,618	430	934	645	198	841	10,957	43,434

1/ INCLUDES ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE.

TABLE 19

CRIMINAL MATTERS DECLINED
IMMEDIATE AND LATER DECLINATIONS BY REASON AND AGENCY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

DECLINATION REASON	DRUG ENFORCE ADMIN	FED BUREAU INVEST	IMM NATURAL SERVICE	ALL OTHER JUSTICE	POSTAL SERVICE	SECRET SERVICE BUREAU	OTHER	TOTALS
NO FEDERAL OFFENSE COMMITTED	242	1,876	27	89	175	147	962	3,518
LACK OF CRIMINAL INTENT	189	2,197	44	71	193	678	1,359	4,731
SUSPECT PROSECUTED OTHER CHARGE	109	392	24	33	43	82	314	997
SUSPECT PROSECUTED OTHER AUTH.	517	3,036	41	213	351	709	2,225	7,092
SUSPECT SERVING SENTENCE	6	80	9	15	4	34	54	202
NO KNOWN SUSPECT	12	550	0	4	40	111	128	845
SUSPECT A FUGITIVE	8	30	11	10	2	16	30	107
SUSPECT DECEASED	10	79	2	2	11	14	78	196
SUSPECT DEPORTED	0	2	38	4	0	6	5	55
RESTITUTION BEING MADE	1	117	1	4	11	42	95	271
OTHER DISCIPLINARY ALTERNATIVES	33	813	131	45	192	185	920	2,319
MINIMAL FEDERAL INTEREST	84	1,999	72	62	150	424	1,113	3,904
OFFENDER'S AGE, HEALTH, ETC.	6	101	9	3	10	108	67	304
SUSPECT'S COOPERATION	24	57	4	7	5	15	74	186
JUVENILE SUSPECT	7	50	1	0	4	32	44	138
STALENESS	36	168	10	3	21	9	312	559
JURISDICTION OR VENUE PROBLEMS	10	225	4	7	11	40	127	424
WEAK OR INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE	381	3,253	85	98	364	454	2,013	6,648
WITNESS PROBLEM	25	215	7	7	6	18	200	478
PETITE POLICY	1	60	2	1	4	17	57	142
LACK OF RESOURCES	113	2,517	55	68	132	209	712	3,806
DEPARTMENT POLICY	2	381	4	14	2	10	63	476
OFFICE POLICY	62	2,275	219	19	71	381	561	3,588
STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	5	105	1	5	6	8	71	201
AGENCY REQUEST	129	830	91	39	108	213	822	2,232
ALL OTHER REASONS	1	4	0	2	0	3	5	15
TOTALS	2,013	21,412	892	825	1,916	3,965	12,411	43,434

TABLE 20
 ASSET FORFEITURE ACTIONS HANDLED BY U. S. ATTORNEYS
 FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1995

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	--CRIMINAL CASES--		--CRIMINAL PROPERTY		RECORDS--	-----CIVIL CASES-----		CASE/MATTER APPRAISED VALUE	---	RECOVERIES---
	FILED	PENDING	FILED	PENDING	JUDGMT FOR US	FILED	PENDING		CASH 1/	RETAINED FOR OFFICIAL USE 2/
ALABAMA, NORTHERN	13	15	141	193	2	22	25	1,403,084	240,788	38,500
ALABAMA, MIDDLE	2	4	15	13	25	17	25	3,108,860	1,333,340	0
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN	28	38	85	91	5	6	3	4,818,101	800,910	12,700
ALASKA	14	11	38	34	13	7	11	1,848,230	617,163	125,675
ARIZONA	59	58	128	130	13	24	34	12,637,175	4,688,120	93,000
ARKANSAS, EASTERN	9	8	21	20	9	11	19	723,683	310,227	0
ARKANSAS, WESTERN	8	6	11	6	1	8	12	180,301	217,820	0
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN	0	1	0	1	2	19	37	31,332,477	4,171,840	1,725,817
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL	28	42	51	78	3	125	240	72,961,883	32,939,702	225,260
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN	11	11	34	36	8	31	64	8,642,332	905,901	9,800
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN	219	161	338	391	102	61	101	52,233,181	37,748,099	0
COLORADO	24	19	182	177	18	23	16	16,184,092	2,201,044	122,580
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	5	19	9,815,474	548,555	313,379
DELAWARE	3	3	5	5	0	9	5	181,500	285,754	43,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	29	32	41	83	19	12	9	18,339,834	1,545,608	44,475
FLORIDA, NORTHERN	8	10	57	58	18	48	35	51,871,440	48,051,489	356,350
FLORIDA, MIDDLE	34	138	57	347	1	35	67	143,853,581	18,589,444	728,000
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN	74	102	388	614	102	84	123	290,738,287	45,916,538	0
GEORGIA, NORTHERN	39	50	48	53	8	67	52	12,362,457	10,408,572	63,785
GEORGIA, MIDDLE	0	2	0	0	0	14	14	1,234,471	1,547,091	18,811
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN	12	12	24	36	10	24	13	4,518,991	1,181,702	84,800
HAWAII	22	20	54	50	9	10	17	7,830,483	1,424,810	233,146
IDAHO	6	9	44	103	7	6	34	3,303,338	775,711	0
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN	5	21	18	118	0	34	74	14,344,459	9,719,538	209,823
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN	14	14	74	73	0	18	12	5,480,883	599,818	900
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL	2	4	2	7	1	7	12	447,803	484,299	83,398
INDIANA, NORTHERN	2	7	3	5	5	1	12	134,510	414,211	0
INDIANA, SOUTHERN	8	7	17	14	1	11	12	788,971	1,348,481	29,950
IOWA, NORTHERN	11	17	18	41	15	7	17	985,289	985,505	2,100
IOWA, SOUTHERN	4	8	15	22	10	0	4	568,213	1,591,087	0
KANSAS	3	3	4	4	0	12	14	2,031,892	864,252	59,375
KENTUCKY, EASTERN	35	33	117	109	10	13	24	5,433,444	943,712	68,742
KENTUCKY, WESTERN	15	15	42	45	0	12	12	3,265,338	309,827	0
LOUISIANA, EASTERN	24	24	100	108	2	18	14	12,828,630	821,711	0
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE	1	1	1	1	0	3	3	54,591	59,530	0
LOUISIANA, WESTERN	4	1	5	1	2	8	3	48,411	327,812	62,400
MAINE	4	4	14	20	3	4	5	1,762,302	83,891	27,350
MARYLAND	1	3	2	11	0	45	20	3,368,514	842,888	0
MASSACHUSETTS	22	35	181	282	114	39	37	8,875,028	1,618,799	64,720
MICHIGAN, EASTERN	11	20	55	85	3	51	59	15,289,533	3,356,192	146,428
MICHIGAN, WESTERN	13	20	107	127	0	18	17	1,174,080	1,319,448	0
MINNESOTA	18	21	34	79	13	14	18	1,063,064	4,834,873	27,440
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	903,995	181,006	0
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN	6	8	90	82	35	9	23	32,983,888	607,228	44,500
MISSISSIPPI, EASTERN	8	5	32	24	2	28	32	3,439,565	238,971	12,500
MISSOURI, EASTERN	18	19	55	57	5	11	21	9,487,530	474,157	118,975
MISSOURI, WESTERN	9	7	35	25	6	3	7	1,066,000	368,342	0
NEBRASKA	14	12	32	29	3	8	6	253,084	232,210	14,175
NEVADA	25	26	174	173	122	14	7	1,292,598	71,941,203	105,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7	12	41	50	13	4	4	477,838	118,870	0
NEW JERSEY	4	17	20	120	34	69	61	15,418,033	4,521,223	87,611
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	12	14	14,788,049	4,338,412	858,472
NEW YORK, NORTHERN	13	22	18	32	17	31	33	2,010,162	1,359,427	125,514
NEW YORK, EASTERN	1	3	1	3	0	178	385	231,754,202	14,757,961	0
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN	13	29	44	101	8	25	79	86,997,349	24,980,221	156,699
NEW YORK, WESTERN	7	13	25	50	2	51	51	13,686,129	4,508,422	22,713
NORTH CAROLINA, EASTE	18	14	119	80	33	40	40	5,706,186	1,789,575	0
NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE	8	10	11	19	9	29	33	1,485,048	601,244	47,487
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTE	7	9	35	33	12	30	48	11,320,821	2,082,867	30,885
NORTH DAKOTA	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	83,000	0
OHIO, NORTHERN	21	26	89	117	31	17	20	2,973,038	2,344,939	76,582
OHIO, SOUTHERN	10	19	21	89	46	44	47	7,301,983	6,282,481	84,814
OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN	4	4	10	10	0	9	19	2,685,443	2,137,427	13,725
OKLAHOMA, EASTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232,000	0	0
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN	11	7	62	40	1	9	8	4,310,510	614,935	27,625
OREGON	4	15	11	82	10	10	20	22,450,889	2,787,124	0
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN	58	127	90	304	38	8	48	19,355,585	4,461,570	234,775
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE	14	21	41	48	2	54	58	2,202,938	489,782	0
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN	15	28	65	134	6	42	67	16,212,697	2,573,332	176,740
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	60	77	45,747,788	12,220,023	0
RHODE ISLAND	18	8	18	8	19	8	8	1,072,908	580,772	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	32	37	57	132	10	21	24	15,289,405	2,415,208	9,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	4	15	14	1	0	0	0	62,269	0
TENNESSEE, EASTERN	18	28	152	155	41	7	41	8,180,001	1,647,648	1,182,444
TENNESSEE, MIDDLE	3	3	4	3	0	12	24	4,741,166	259,345	15,825
TENNESSEE, WESTERN	3	3	7	7	0	11	32	3,138,245	1,381,607	0
TEXAS, NORTHERN	2	6	14	34	12	46	21	3,714,417	2,508,299	264,264
TEXAS, EASTERN	15	17	70	58	117	13	10	712,064	1,954,334	25,651
TEXAS, SOUTHERN	11	35	117	289	31	78	86	24,554,809	10,299,587	121,475
TEXAS, WESTERN	12	11	73	70	6	100	60	15,723,989	1,900,354	31,442
UTAH	2	2	14	14	0	9	24	5,355,959	199,888	3,700
VERMONT	5	5	6	6	0	8	14	1,770,813	532,932	0
VIRGINIA, EASTERN	34	28	109	96	135	38	33	9,990,572	7,979,508	451,350
VIRGINIA, WESTERN	5	9	26	32	17	11	8	411,242	2,866,692	0
WASHINGTON, EASTERN	25	6	39	6	20	5	5	657,818	1,284,313	17,075
WASHINGTON, WESTERN	41	33	212	185	85	13	29	19,409,045	5,989,867	7,040
WEST VIRGINIA, NORHTE	1	5	31	95	15	18	18	934,978	199,784	5,200
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHE	4	9	22	35	0	8	5	1,082,609	89,255	28,269
WISCONSIN, EASTERN	23	50	44	134	31	28	10	6,845,818	1,403,597	34,848
WISCONSIN, WESTERN	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	951,745	222,311	56,800
WYOMING	1	3	29	66	1	2	2	565,675	17,000	1,500
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,485,500	0
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2,060,000	25,000	76,518
ALL DISTRICTS	1,387	1,781	4,727	6,773	1,527	2,193	2,986	1,511,117,568	455,264,530	9,402,384

1/ INCLUDES APPRAISED VALUES.
 2/ APPRAISED VALUES.