

U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys



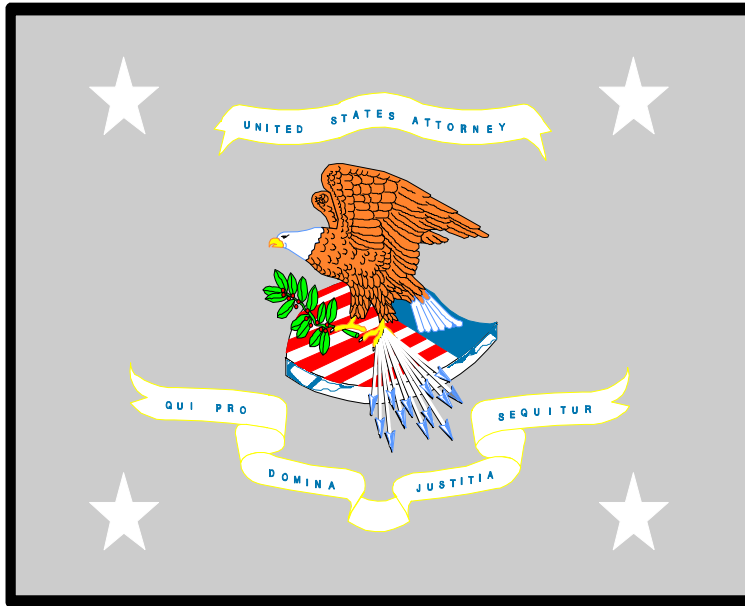
United States Attorneys

Annual Statistical Report

Fiscal Year 1999

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT**

FISCAL YEAR 1999



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

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



U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Office of the Director

Washington, DC 20530

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

I am pleased to welcome you to the United States Attorneys' Fiscal Year 1999 Annual Statistical Report. This report provides a brief summary of the work carried out by the United States Attorneys' offices during the fiscal year. While this abstract of caseload statistics, program discussions, and case summaries does not fully impart the work of the United States Attorneys' offices, it provides a glimpse of the types of cases the offices are handling, the offices' commitment and dedication to prosecuting and litigating cases, and the diversity and complexity of the caseloads and work conducted around the country.

The United States Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General, are responsible for investigating and prosecuting 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. Although there are 94 federal judicial districts, there are only 93 United States Attorneys because one United States Attorney is appointed to serve in both the Districts of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. The 93 United States Attorneys direct and supervise the work of Assistant United States Attorneys and support personnel located in each district's headquarters office and, as needed, in staffed branch offices. The United States Attorney system nationwide consisted of 94 headquarters offices and 123 staffed branch offices as of the end of Fiscal Year 1999.

The United States Attorneys' offices conduct most of the criminal prosecutions and civil litigation handled by the Department of Justice. The offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities, from organized drug trafficking and violent crimes, to environmental offenses, to health care frauds, to corruption by public officials. In the civil arena, the United States Attorneys' offices defend federal government agencies, for example, in tort suits brought by those who allege suffering as a result of government actions, or alleged medical malpractice by federal employees. The United States Attorneys also initiate civil cases against individuals or businesses to enforce the laws, such as in civil health care fraud cases, or to represent the government's interests, such as in bankruptcy actions.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys provides the United States Attorneys' offices with administrative and budget support, provides extensive legal training through the National Advocacy Center to Assistant United States Attorneys and support staff, and supports the operation of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys (AGAC). The AGAC consists of 19 United States Attorneys who are appointed by the Attorney General. The committee, which meets monthly with the Attorney General,

represents various judicial districts, office sizes, and geographic locations. The committee advises the Attorney General and is the voice of the United States Attorneys in Department policy. The AGAC has more than 20 subcommittees and working groups addressing key law enforcement issues.

As an integral part of their prosecution and litigation efforts, the United States Attorneys report to the Executive Office for United States Attorneys in Washington, D.C., information on the criminal and civil matters, cases, and appeals that they handle. A centralized computer database containing this information is maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. The United States Attorneys Annual Statistical Report summarizes and presents the matter and case-related information reported by the United States Attorneys. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys completed the implementation of a new case management system, the Legal Information Office Network System (LIONS), in all United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1998. This new oracle-based data management software allows United States Attorneys' offices to maintain information on pending workloads and to produce a variety of reports based on that information, and to report information to the centralized computer database maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys in a more timely manner.

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

The men and women serving in the United States Attorneys' offices protect our communities from drug activities and violence, protect our nation's and citizens' financial interests through their enforcement of government regulations and the pursuit of white collar criminals, and help to keep our borders secure. They also vigorously represent the United States' interests in the civil litigation and appellate arenas. It is an honor to present to you in this report the outstanding work and accomplishments of the United States Attorneys and their staffs during Fiscal Year 1999.

Mary H. Murguia
Director
March 2000

This Annual Statistical Report prepared by:

Data Analysis Staff
Executive Office for United States Attorneys
Bicentennial Building
600 E. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

FISCAL YEAR 1999 STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

OVERALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

- 50,779 cases filed against 71,560 defendants—case filings up seven percent
- 46,423 cases against 64,517 defendants terminated—case terminations up 14 percent
- 57,876 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 79 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 48 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 28 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

VIOLENT CRIME

- 7,392 cases filed against 9,175 defendants—case filings up seven percent
- 6,539 cases against 8,404 defendants terminated—case terminations up six percent
- 7,327 defendants convicted
- 87 percent conviction rate
- 89 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 69 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 47 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OVERALL NARCOTICS

- 16,617 cases filed against 29,846 defendants—case filings up ten percent
 - *{17,038 cases filed against 30,682 defendants—case filings up ten percent-- when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime and Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Categories are included}*
- 14,800 cases against 25,752 defendants terminated—case terminations up 21 percent
- 23,133 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 61 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 38 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OCDETF

- 3,270 cases filed against 9,222 defendants—case filings up 45 percent
 - *{3,332 cases filed against 9,345 defendants—case filings up 36 percent-- when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime Program Category are included}*
- 2,459 cases against 7,011 defendants terminated—case terminations up 55 percent
- 6,232 defendants convicted
- 89 percent conviction rate
- 92 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 74 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 51 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

NON-OCDETF

- 13,347 cases filed against 20,624 defendants—case filings up four percent
 - *{13,706 cases filed against 21,337 defendants—case filings up five percent--when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime and Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Categories are included}*
- 12,341 cases against 18,741 defendants terminated—case terminations up 15 percent
- 16,901 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 56 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 33 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

IMMIGRATION

- 11,580 cases filed against 12,650 defendants—case filings up 15 percent
- 10,769 cases against 11,770 defendants terminated—case terminations up 24 percent
- 11,206 defendants convicted
- 95 percent conviction rate
- 81 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 30 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 10 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

ORGANIZED CRIME

- 209 cases filed against 429 defendants—case filings up five percent
 - *{266 cases filed against 566 defendants—case filings down two percent-- when cases diverted to the Violent Crime Program Category are included}*
- 173 cases against 362 defendants terminated—case terminations down 13 percent
- 308 defendants convicted
- 85 percent conviction rate
- 70 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 58 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 43 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION

- 535 cases filed against 738 defendants—case filings up two percent
- 477 cases against 662 defendants terminated—case terminations up three percent
- 580 defendants convicted
- 88 percent conviction rate
- 49 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 26 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 10 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

WHITE COLLAR CRIME

- 6,558 cases filed against 8,670 defendants—case filings down two percent
- 6,311 cases against 8,142 defendants terminated—case terminations up four percent
- 7,309 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 56 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 15 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- six percent of prison sentences greater than five years

ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

- Asset forfeiture counts filed in 1,517 criminal cases—down 16 percent
- A total of 1,954 civil asset forfeiture actions filed—down 5 percent
- Estimated recoveries of over \$535,767,852 in forfeited cash and property—up 91 percent

OVERALL CIVIL LITIGATION¹

- 75,603 cases filed or responded to
- 72,131 cases terminated
- 13,907 judgments, or 81 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 18,656 settlements—26 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL LITIGATION¹

- 7,556 cases filed
- 7,120 cases terminated
- 3,005 judgments, or 97 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 1,840 settlements—26 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

- 2,421 cases filed—case filings down eight percent
- 2,040 cases terminated—case terminations down four percent
- 387 judgments, or 90 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 699 settlements—34 percent of all cases terminated
- More than \$1 billion recovered

DEFENSIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 50,498 cases responded to—down four percent
- 48,110 cases terminated—up three percent
- 10,568 judgments, or 77 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 7,978 settlements—17 percent of all cases terminated

¹With the conversion to the LIONS case management system during FY 1998, data on civil debt collection cases is now captured in a separate system and, thus, is no longer included in the civil caseload data shown throughout this report. Therefore, comparisons of data for the overall civil caseload or for the affirmative civil caseload should not be made between FY 1999 and prior years.

CIVIL LITIGATION WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED

- 17,549 cases filed or responded to—down five percent
- 16,901 cases terminated—down 15 percent
- 334 judgments, or 75 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 8,838 settlements—52 percent of all cases terminated

DEBT COLLECTION

- 173,010 debts opened--up 32 percent
- \$5.8 billion in debts opened--up 3 percent
- \$2.3 billion in debts collected and property recovered—up 61 percent
- Amount collected equaled 2.03 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide, and 2.5 times when asset forfeiture recoveries were included
- 319,342 debts pending--up 31 percent
- \$15.4 billion due in pending debts--up from \$13 billion the prior year

CRIMINAL DEBT COLLECTION

- 83,491 debts opened--up 7 percent
- \$4 billion in debts opened--up a half percent
- \$1.2 billion in debts collected and property recovered--up 146 percent
- \$985 million deposited to the Crime Victims Fund
- 172,921 debts pending--up 11 percent
- \$13 billion due in pending debts--up from \$10.6 billion due the prior year

CIVIL DEBT COLLECTION

- 89,519 debts opened--up 69 percent
- \$1.8 billion in debts opened--up 8 percent
- \$1.2 billion in debts collected and property recovered--up 20 percent
- 146,421 debts pending--up 67 percent
- \$2.3 billion due in pending debts—down from \$2.4 billion due the prior year

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

- 15,123 appeals filed—down one percent
- 8,830 criminal appeals filed—up three percent
- 6,293 civil appeals filed—down six percent
- 83 percent of all criminal appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 78 percent of all civil appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 6,652 post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants—down 12 percent

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I. OVERVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

Mission and Organization

The United States Attorneys serve as the chief law enforcement officers within the nation's 94 federal judicial 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. Under general executive assistance provided by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, the United States Attorneys are responsible for: prosecuting criminals for violation of our nation's laws; representing the United States as the chief litigator in civil judicial proceedings; and handling criminal and civil appellate cases before the United States Courts of Appeals. The United States Attorneys also carry out the important role of liaison with federal, state and local law enforcement officers and members of the community on various crime reduction programs.

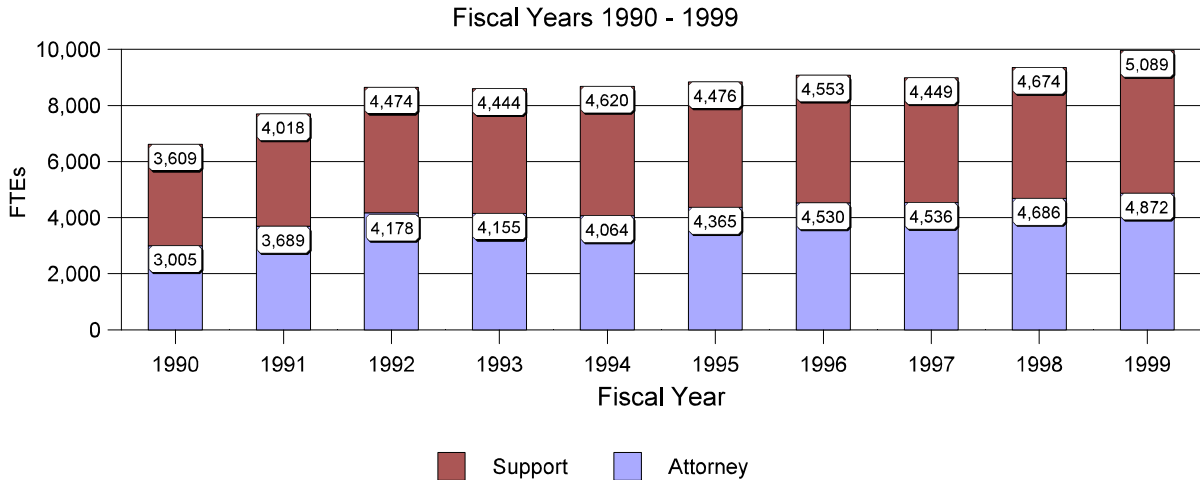
The United States Attorneys continued during Fiscal Year 1999 to aggressively pursue those individuals who violate federal laws, with an emphasis on the law enforcement programs and initiatives of the Attorney General. Although violent crime, as reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has declined in recent years, its continued reduction remains a priority of the Attorney General and the United States Attorneys. Within the violent crime category, the United States Attorneys addressed the continuing, illegal use of firearms by those who perpetrate crimes and accompanying acts of violence in our communities. Drug enforcement continued to be a priority of the United States Attorneys, with particular emphasis on the operations of large drug organizations. The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces target these groups, and made significant progress during Fiscal Year 1999. The United States Attorneys also continue to secure our nation's borders. Some of the other special emphasis areas included child abuse and exploitation, securities fraud, health care fraud, and civil rights violations.

Staffing

The United States Attorneys' offices varied in size during Fiscal Year 1999 from 8.64 allocated Assistant United States Attorney positions in the District of Guam to 352.58 in the District of Columbia. In the District of Columbia, the United States Attorney's office also bears responsibility for the prosecution of local crimes in the District of Columbia Superior Court. The staffing levels in the United States Attorneys' offices nationwide equaled 4,872 full time equivalent (FTE) attorneys and 5,089 FTE support employees. See Overview Chart 1 below. During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys were authorized an increase of 96 positions, which included 64 attorneys to augment existing narcotics efforts.

Assistant United States Attorneys constituted 52 percent of all Department of Justice attorneys and about 66 percent of those Department attorneys with prosecution or litigation responsibilities. Most new Assistant United States Attorneys have prior litigation experience with a prosecuting attorney's office, a law firm, or another government agency. In addition to their prior legal experience, Assistant United States Attorneys nationwide have an average of nine years' experience in United States Attorneys' offices.

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

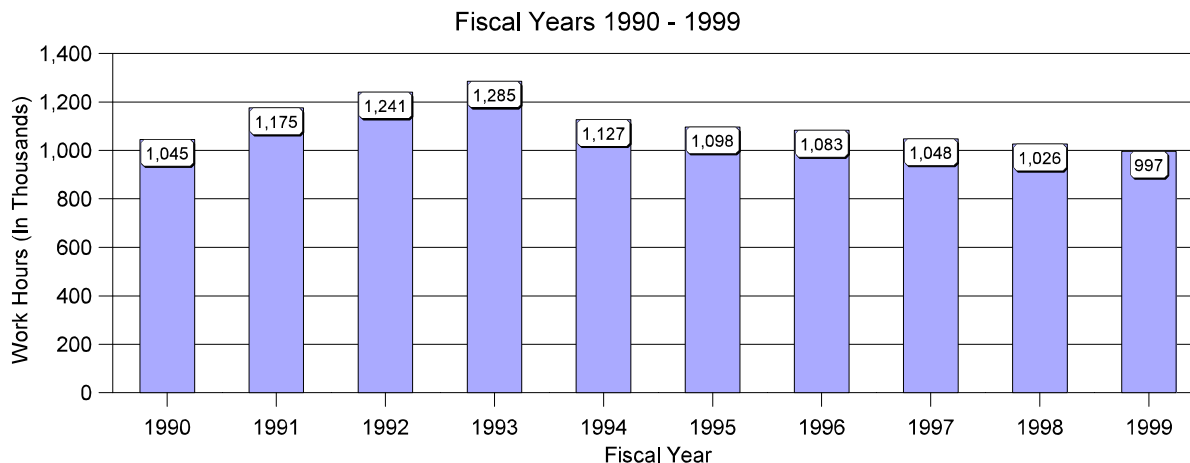


While the civil caseload is larger numerically, about 76 percent of attorney personnel were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 24 percent to civil litigation. Ninety-two percent of all attorney work hours spent in United States District Court were devoted to criminal prosecutions and eight percent to civil litigation. See Table 13.

During Fiscal Year 1999, a total of 997,357 attorney work hours were devoted to court-related activity. This represents a decrease of 28,676, or three percent, in the number of court-related work hours when compared to Fiscal Year 1998, and is the sixth consecutive year during which court-related time has decreased. See Overview Chart 2 below, and Table 13. Decreases were seen in United States District Court for both criminal and civil work hours, reflective of the decreasing number of cases which are going to trial. The number of work hours devoted to Magistrate Court increased again during Fiscal Year 1999, reflecting the increased workload handled in the Magistrate Courts over the past several years.

Of the total court-related work hours, Assistant United States Attorneys spent 510,547 hours, or 51 percent, of their time in court. Sixty-three percent of this time in court was spent on criminal cases in United States District Courts, 20 percent in United States Magistrate Courts, five percent on civil cases in United States District Courts, and seven percent on special hearings. The remaining five percent of the time was spent in the United States Courts of Appeals, United States Bankruptcy Courts, and in state courts. Of the other 486,810, or 49 percent, of court-related work hours, 12 percent was spent on grand jury proceedings, 21 percent on court travel time, and 67 percent on witness preparation.

OVERVIEW CHART 2 -- Court Related Attorney Work Hours



Supporting Law Enforcement and the Community

Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees

The Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECC) were created in an effort to move past territorial and jurisdictional concerns of federal, state, and local law enforcement entities, open the lines of communication, and make the most efficient use of law enforcement resources. LECC members represent a broad range of multilevel government law enforcement agencies. In some of the larger districts, the full LECC may consist of several hundred individuals from federal agencies, state and local government and police departments, and in some cases, foreign law enforcement groups. During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys 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, and health care fraud.

The LECCs are not only responsible for improving communications, but also for providing training. LECCs have the ability to identify specific training needs within their districts and to develop and sponsor training to fill those needs. During Fiscal Year 1999, Law Enforcement Coordinators throughout the country provided training and assistance in Department priority areas such as Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), Weed and Seed, health care fraud, and the Violence Against Women Act. For example:

The United States Attorney for the **Southern District of Georgia**, in conjunction with the Armstrong Atlantic State University of Public Safety, hosted two Telecasts from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center on Officer Survival in Drug Investigations: Critical Decision-Making

in Life Threatening Situations. Telecast I was conducted on August 26, 1999, on “The People, The Problem, and The Process of Drug Enforcement Violence.” Telecast II was conducted on September 21, 1999, on “Risk Management.”

The United States Attorney for the **District of Utah** hosted a health care fraud symposium, the theme of which was, “Bridging the Gap Between Law Enforcement and Health Care Providers.” More than 150 people representing hospitals, physicians, transportation services, home health care agencies, nurses, insurance companies, military medical (Tricare) representatives, medical offices, state regulatory agencies, and law enforcement agencies attended the symposium.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys continued to work closely with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to include forfeitures in federal prosecutions. These assets, which include real and personal property, were judicially deemed to have been the ill-gotten gains of criminal activity or otherwise used to facilitate that activity. Through equitable sharing, a portion of the forfeited assets were returned to state and local law enforcement agencies as a means to further law enforcement efforts.

The United States Attorneys continued to strengthen and expand their roles with non-law enforcement entities within their districts during Fiscal Year 1999. The United States Attorneys, their Assistants, LECC and Victim-Witness Coordinators, and other members of their staffs worked with community, business, and social service representatives to provide assistance to the victims and witnesses of crime, to identify and address the particular violent crime problems within their local communities, 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.

Helping to Put More Police on the Beat

The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program was created in 1994 as an initiative to advance community policing and add 100,000 officers to the street. As of the end of September 1999, the COPS Program had awarded \$6 billion in grants to 11,300 law enforcement agencies to fund the addition of more than 100,000 officers. The United States Attorneys, working with the Department’s Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, continued to play an important role during Fiscal Year 1999 in promoting the COPS Program at the local level. For example, in an effort to address firearm crimes among potential juvenile offenders, the New Haven Department of Police Services and the State Department of Juvenile Probation in the **District of Connecticut** began to identify those probationers attending school who are viewed acutely at risk for criminal behavior, particularly violent behavior. Part of the officers’ regimen is to maintain regular contact with these students to monitor their conduct.

In the **Southern District of Illinois**, the United States Attorney addressed over 400 students at the Scott Elementary School on crime prevention. Students were selected from various classes and were addressed on topics such as: “Ten Things Kids Can Do To Stop Violence and Youth In Action – Planning a Successful Crime Prevention Project.”

And finally, the Great Lakes Native American Conference was held in August 1999 in Green Bay, Wisconsin. The conference was hosted by the United States Attorneys' offices in the **Eastern and Western Districts of Michigan, the District of Minnesota, and the Eastern and Western Districts of Wisconsin**. The 1999 theme for the conference was "Shattering the Circle of Violence: Reclaiming our Communities." The conference provided multi-district victim assistance training that enables federal, state, local, and tribal agencies to develop and provide multi-disciplinary, and multi-jurisdictional approaches to medical professionals, social service providers, educators, clergy, law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and probation personnel.

Encouraging the Use of Locality-Based Strategies

Community partnerships play a vital role in the reduction of crime. Through task forces comprising federal, state, and local law enforcement agents, United States Attorneys have worked to develop partnerships between members of law enforcement and the community. During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys continued their work in support of Operation Weed and Seed by making funding available for local Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees to promote Weed and Seed Programs through training and the publication of brochures. Operation Weed and Seed is a multi-agency strategy designed to "weed out" violent crime, gang activity, drug use, and drug trafficking in targeted high-crime neighborhoods by moving in with a wide range of crime and drug prevention programs and then to "seed" the target areas by restoring these neighborhoods through social and economic programs that stimulate revitalization.

The Weed and Seed Program continues to be a success story for the development of community and law enforcement cooperation. United States Attorneys continued to increase their involvement with the sites in their districts. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1999, 81 districts had used the United States Attorneys' Weed and Seed Fund to assist in the development, training, and community activities of the programs in their districts. Over \$3 million has been allocated to the fund since 1996, and more than \$2.7 million has been expended. Representatives of the Department's Office of Justice Programs and the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys' Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee Subcommittee met during Fiscal Year 1999 to discuss how to continue the development of the United States Attorneys' role in community efforts such as Weed and Seed.

As evident in the growing number of sites and requests for official recognition, Weed and Seed has become a cornerstone in the development of community programs to reduce delinquency and violence in our communities. For example, in the **Eastern District of California**, as part of the Weed and Seed initiative, a residential house and real property forfeited in a federal narcotics prosecution was transferred to a social service agency that will operate the property as a shelter for women and children who are victims of domestic violence. The residence, at an undisclosed rural location, has been approved for transfer from the United States to a County Sheriff's Office, which investigated the former owners' extensive, sophisticated drug operation there. The County Sheriff's Office will transfer the property to a non-profit agency that will establish and operate the shelter.

Guaranteeing the Rights of Victims and Witnesses

Victim/Witness Assistance

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys continued their mission of guaranteeing the rights of all victims of crime through training of Assistant United States Attorneys, enhancing the services provided to crime victims, and better coordinating efforts to address victim issues. For example, in the **Southern District of Indiana**, the United States Attorney's office designed a demonstration program to assist the victims of bank fraud, civil rights violations, and environmental and white collar crimes, and the law enforcement professionals handling these cases. Much of the program focuses on training and providing resources to the victims and law enforcement officers. Two hate crimes brochures were developed to address some of the major concerns for victims of hate crime including the nature and volume of hate crimes and where to go for help. A resource list was also provided in the brochures. Approximately 100 certified law enforcement trainers attended a training session on hate crimes which was designed to enhance officers' ability to identify, respond to, deter, and investigate hate crimes.

Also, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys began conducting quarterly meetings with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Community Specialists for Outreach and Victim-Witness Unit in Washington, D.C. Both offices are involved with community activities and the quarterly sessions provide information on upcoming events, training, and conferences that can be disseminated to Victim-Witness Coordinators in all United States Attorneys' offices. These sessions have enhanced the relationship between the FBI and United States Attorneys' offices and strengthen the effectiveness of federal victim and witness assistance and community outreach initiatives.

Development of the National Victim Notification System for victim assistance continued to move forward during Fiscal Year 1999. The system will provide a seamless approach to providing services and information to victims involved in the federal judicial system. One joint notification system shared among the federal agencies responsible for victim assistance will ensure that consistent, timely, and accurate information is provided to victims. The executive committee overseeing the project reached several goals during Fiscal Year 1999, including completing a requirements, alternatives and system concept analysis and preparing a request for procurement.

Emergency Witness Assistance Program

The Emergency Witness Assistance Program (EWAP) continued to be an asset to the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1999. Through the use of this program, the United States Attorneys have provided services for witnesses to leave their town, city, or state, emergency phone services, temporary subsistence, child or elderly care, or temporary housing/moving expenses. The program relieves some of the fear and concerns witnesses may have about assisting the government and gives them peace of mind which ultimately enhances their ability to testify on the government's behalf. Over 500 witnesses have been assisted by the program to date. Improvements to the program continued during Fiscal Year 1999 and an EWAP manual is currently being developed. This manual will be distributed to all United States Attorneys' offices when completed.

and will include current procedures, case scenarios for EWAP, cost reduction strategies, a risk assessment checklist and a list of prohibited expenses. Future plans include training through video teleconferencing for new United States Attorneys' Victim-Witness Coordinators, refresher training for current users, and updates on program uses.

Promoting Organizational Effectiveness

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys along with the Offices of the United States Attorneys commenced several new initiatives during Fiscal Year 1999 to pursue more efficient and effective ways of doing business. Advances are being made in updating information technology, developing new training courses, and in working towards promoting and achieving greater organizational effectiveness.

Training

Fiscal Year 1999 marked the first year of operation for the National Advocacy Center (NAC). The NAC is a state-of-the-art training center located on the campus of the University of South Carolina in Columbia, South Carolina. Approximately 80 percent of the programs at the NAC are conducted by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys' Office of Legal Education (OLE) with the remaining 20 percent conducted by the National District Attorneys Association. The majority of the students attending OLE classes are Justice Department employees, although other personnel in legal positions throughout the federal government may also attend, space permitting. OLE trained nearly 11,000 students in 262 courses during Fiscal Year 1999, and an additional 2,300 students were trained through OLE's distance education programs. During the year, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the Executive Office for United States Trustees (EOUST) entered into an agreement to permit EOUST to conduct training courses at the NAC.

OLE also hosted staffs from 24 United States Attorneys' offices and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys in Fiscal Year 1999 for Management Team Training. In response to an earlier request of the Attorney General, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys developed a management training course for United States Attorneys and their senior managers. A course curriculum was developed based on the "management team" concept. The course was structured to focus on management techniques, team building skills, and practical approaches to managing United States Attorneys' offices. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1999, all United States Attorneys' offices had participated in the OLE-sponsored Management Team Training.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys also provided ethics, standards of conduct, and employee relations training in more than 84 legal education courses sponsored by OLE. Presentations emphasized the standards of conduct for Department employees, and addressed important issues considered by the Department's Office of Professional Responsibility and Office of Inspector General. In addition, training was conducted in ethics and employee relations in a number of United States Attorneys' offices across the country. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys received an award from the Office of Government Ethics for outstanding achievement in developing and managing a meaningful ethics program.

Also in Fiscal Year 1999, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys developed and presented a seminar entitled "Train the Trainers for the Prevention of Sexual Harassment." This seminar provided information and guidance to employees from the United States Attorneys' offices who were nominated to serve as trainers to address the recent United States Supreme Court decisions on sexual harassment. The trainers, in turn, went back to their offices and presented a prepared training outline to employees. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys and each United States Attorney's office was required to provide this training to all employees to improve education on sexual harassment issues. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys also initiated the development of a video on the Prevention of Sexual Harassment. This video will help educate employees and supervisors on their rights and responsibilities regarding the prevention of sexual harassment in the federal workplace.

Information Technology

Information technology has become key to the effective management of an organization. During Fiscal Year 1999, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys was involved in a number of information technology improvement projects to assist the United States Attorneys' offices in their work. Representatives from the Executive Office for United States Attorneys continued to participate in the Justice Performance Review's Electronic Document Exchange (EDE) Lab and produced all quarterly reports and briefings for the EDE Lab. The EDE Lab was established to examine the nature and scope of electronic document exchange in the litigation setting.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys also replaced 13,200 outdated personal computer workstations and trained the same number of United States Attorney office staff on their new Pentium II workstations. The users are now equipped with sufficient memory to run current versions of software such as the Corel Legal Suite and on-line legal research software. Outdated network devices were also replaced with new, faster switches. Additionally, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys developed a plan to replace 420 servers, the operating system, and an antiquated email system with the Department of Justice JCON II standard server hardware operating and email systems. The new components will include larger Compaq servers, the Windows NT server operating system, and Microsoft Exchange/Outlook email system.

The development of a data warehousing system to facilitate the retrieval of case data entered by the United States Attorneys' offices through the LIONS case management system was commenced in Fiscal Year 1999. Ultimately, this will be the primary system available for conducting statistical and trends analyses for the United States Attorneys' civil and criminal caseloads.

Also, the United States Attorneys' offices successfully completed a review and update of their LIONS systems locally to ensure that full statutory citations, down to the numerous and detailed subsections of Sections 922 and 924 of Title 18 of the United States Code, were included in the system in all cases where a Section 922 or 924 firearms offense was charged. While information from the system was already available for these cases, statutory citations down to the numerous and detailed subsections of Sections 922 and 924 were entered, where needed. The extensive review and

update process was completed by all United States Attorneys' offices in mid-October 1999. Even though the process continued for a brief time at the start of Fiscal Year 2000, only those cases or case activities which actually occurred in Fiscal Year 1999 were extracted from the systems locally and included in our Fiscal Year 1999 data. As a result of the successful review process and some system modifications, case data can now be produced for the numerous and detailed subsections of Sections 922 and 924 starting in Fiscal Year 1999 and for subsequent years.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys also worked to streamline and modernize personnel support processes in United States Attorneys' offices by posting on the Executive Office for United States Attorneys' Intranet a variety of procedural documents, a newsletter, and model position descriptions, recruitment modules, and performance work plans, to foster effective and efficient hiring, compensation, and performance management.

Paying Their Way

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 1999 civil and criminal collection efforts alone equaled 2.03 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide, and 2.5 times the amount of the entire nationwide budget when estimated asset forfeiture recoveries are included.

II. CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

United States District Court

The United States Attorneys' offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities. The United States Attorneys are called upon to respond to changing priorities, and to become involved in various crime reduction programs. During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys continued in their longstanding commitment to address drug and violent crimes. Within the violent crime category, the United States Attorneys addressed the continuing, illegal use of firearms by those who perpetrate crimes and accompanying acts of violence in our communities. Drug prosecutions continued to be a priority of the United States Attorneys, with particular emphasis on the operations of large drug organizations. The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces targeted these groups, and made significant progress during Fiscal Year 1999. The United States Attorneys also continued to work with other Department components to secure our nation's borders. Some of the other special emphasis areas included child abuse and exploitation, securities fraud, health care fraud, and civil rights violations.

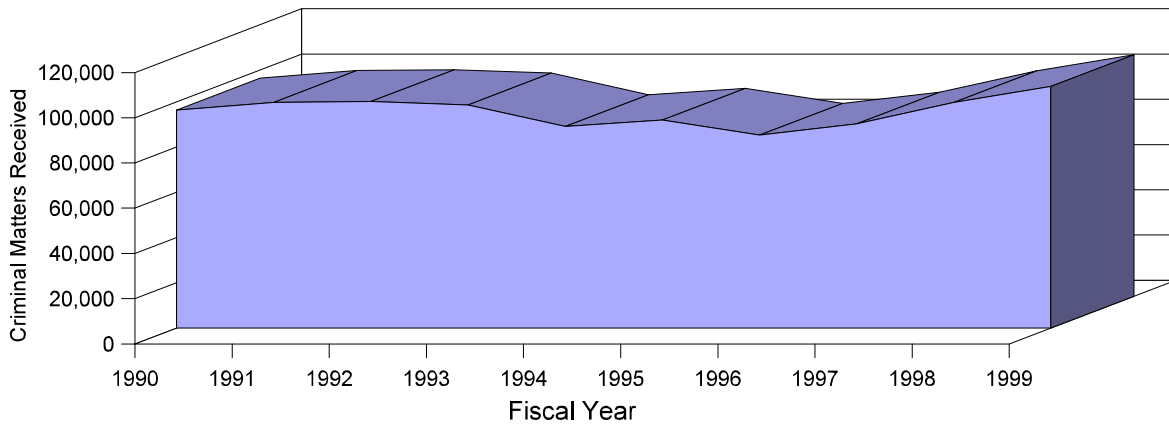
The United States Attorneys' offices handle most of the criminal cases prosecuted by the Department of Justice. The United States Attorneys receive most of their criminal referrals, or "matters," from federal investigative agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of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

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

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys' offices received 106,752 criminal matters, an increase of 7,017, or seven percent, in the number of criminal referrals made by law enforcement agencies, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 1 below, and Table 11. Matters received includes immediate declinations in addition to later declinations and files initiated in any court.

CRIMINAL CHART 1 -- Criminal Matters Received

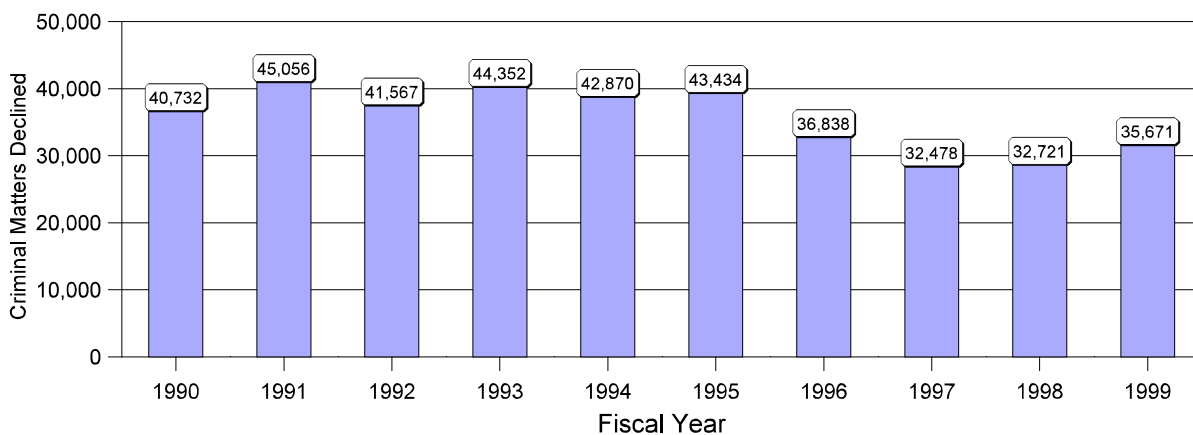
Fiscal Years 1990 - 1999



The offices reviewed and immediately or later declined a total of 35,671 criminal matters during the year. See Criminal Chart 2 below, and Tables 18 and 19. As reflected on Tables 18 and 19, the reasons most commonly reported for the declination of these matters included weak or insufficient evidence, the suspect to be prosecuted by another authority, lack of criminal intent, office policy, no federal offense committed, agency request, and minimal federal interest.

CRIMINAL CHART 2 -- Criminal Matters Declined

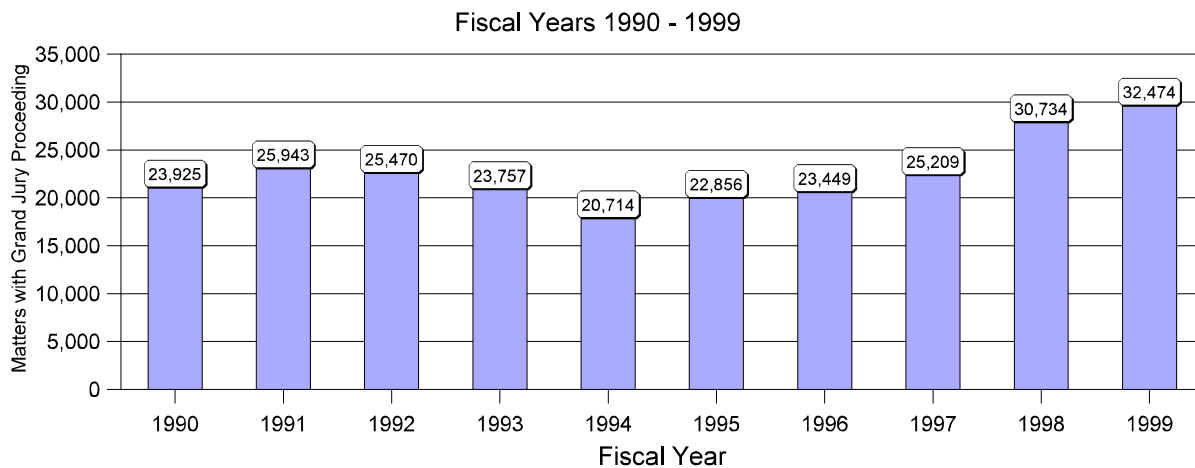
Fiscal Years 1990 - 1999



As of the end of Fiscal Year 1999, a total of 67,608 criminal matters were pending, an increase of 1,435, or two percent, when compared to the prior year. Of these, 8,324, or 12 percent, were matters where the defendant was a fugitive, was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program, or was unknown. See Table 14. Of all pending matters, 46,716, or 69 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 54,765, or 81 percent, for 36 months or less, as of the end of the fiscal year.

The grand jury, a body of 16 to 23 citizens, functions to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a person has committed a criminal offense. An Assistant United States Attorney's responsibility is to advise the grand jury on the law and to present evidence for the grand jury's consideration. The grand jurors decide whether to return an indictment. In instances where more information is required, the grand jury can issue subpoenas in order to obtain additional evidence. The United States Attorneys' offices handled a total of 32,474 criminal matters during Fiscal Year 1999 in which grand jury proceedings were conducted, an increase of 1,740, or six percent, over the previous year. See Table 11. This increase in grand jury proceedings continues the reversal of a decline seen in these proceedings between Fiscal Years 1992 and 1994. Criminal Chart 3 below reflects the number of matters in which grand jury proceedings were conducted over the past ten years.

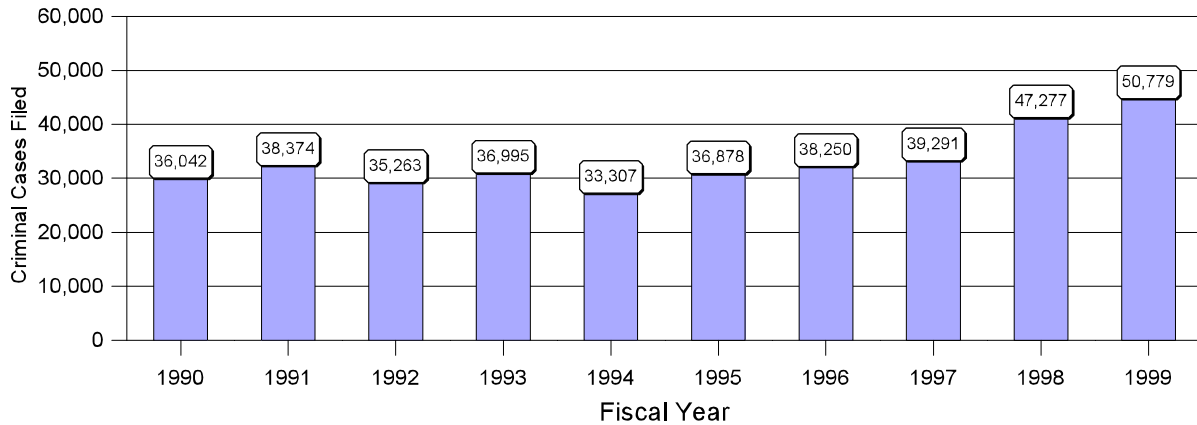
CRIMINAL CHART 3 -- Proceedings Before Grand Jury



During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys' offices filed 50,779 criminal cases against 71,560 defendants in United States District Court. See Criminal Chart 4 below, and Table 1. This represents a seven percent increase in cases filed and a seven percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year, and represents the highest number of cases filed over the past ten years. The largest increase in the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1999 was in the immigration program category, which showed an increase of 15 percent in the number of cases filed, when compared to the prior year and an increase of 67 percent over Fiscal Year 1997. Large increases were also observed in the number of Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) cases filed, which increased by 45 percent over the prior year, and the number of violent crime cases filed, which increased by seven percent, when compared to the prior year. Cases filings also grew in the areas of health care and securities fraud, which showed 16 and 22 percent increases respectively.

CRIMINAL CHART 4 -- Criminal Cases Filed

Fiscal Years 1990 - 1999

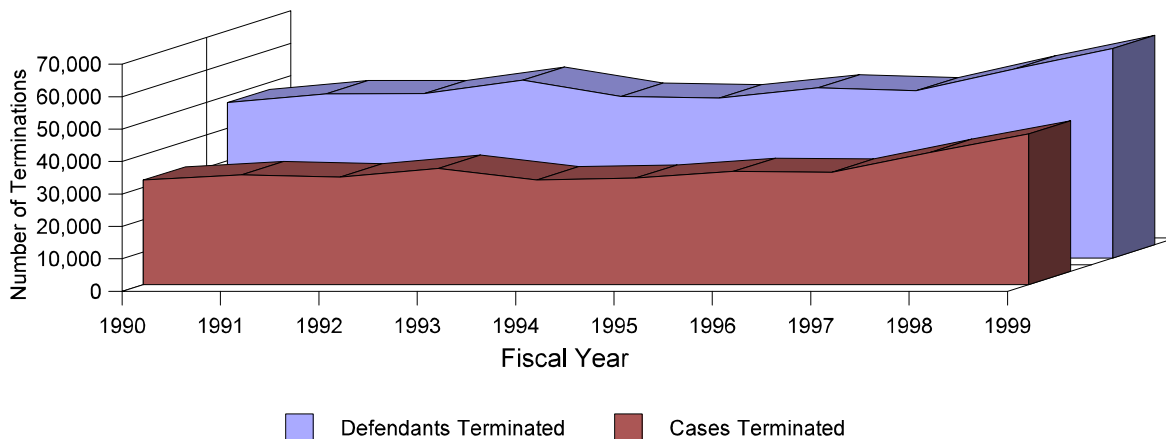


See Criminal Chart 12 for a display of criminal cases filed by program category, or case type, for Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999. Criminal Charts 4 through 12 do not include United States Magistrate Court or appellate cases.

A total of 46,423 cases against 64,517 defendants were also terminated during Fiscal Year 1999, representing an increase of 14 percent in the number of cases terminated and 11 percent in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 5 below. A total of 4,083, or six percent, of the terminated defendants were disposed of by trial. See Criminal Chart 6 below, and Table 2.

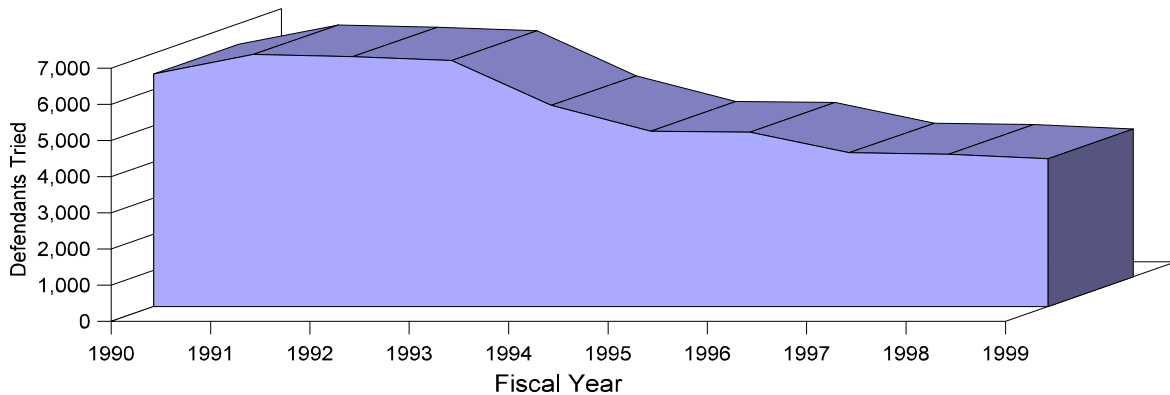
CRIMINAL CHART 5 -- Criminal Cases and Defendants Terminated

Fiscal Years 1990 - 1999



CRIMINAL CHART 6 -- Criminal Defendants Disposed of by Trial

Fiscal Years 1990 - 1999

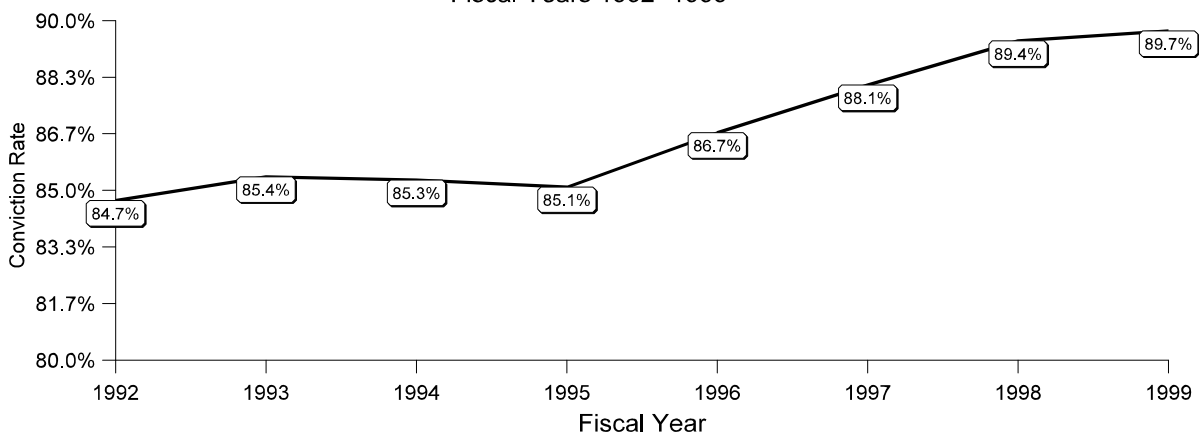


The trend seen over the past several years of an increasing number of defendants pleading guilty, thereby avoiding trial, continued during Fiscal Year 1999. During the year, 4,083, or six percent of all terminated defendants, were disposed of by trial, a decrease of three percent when compared to the prior year. The number and percentage of defendants disposed of by trial during Fiscal Year 1999 represents the lowest number over the past ten years. Defendants in civil rights prosecutions were the most likely to go to trial, with 25 percent of all terminated defendants disposed of by trial. This is followed by violent crime defendants, with 12 percent of all terminated defendants disposed of by trial.

Of the 64,517 defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 1999, 57,876, or 90 percent, either pled guilty or were found guilty. See Criminal Chart 7 below, and Table 3. This rate of conviction represents more than a one percent increase over that of Fiscal Year 1998, and represents the highest conviction rate over the past several years. The highest conviction rate of any program category is seen in immigration cases, where 95 percent of all defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 1999 were convicted.

CRIMINAL CHART 7 -- Conviction Rate

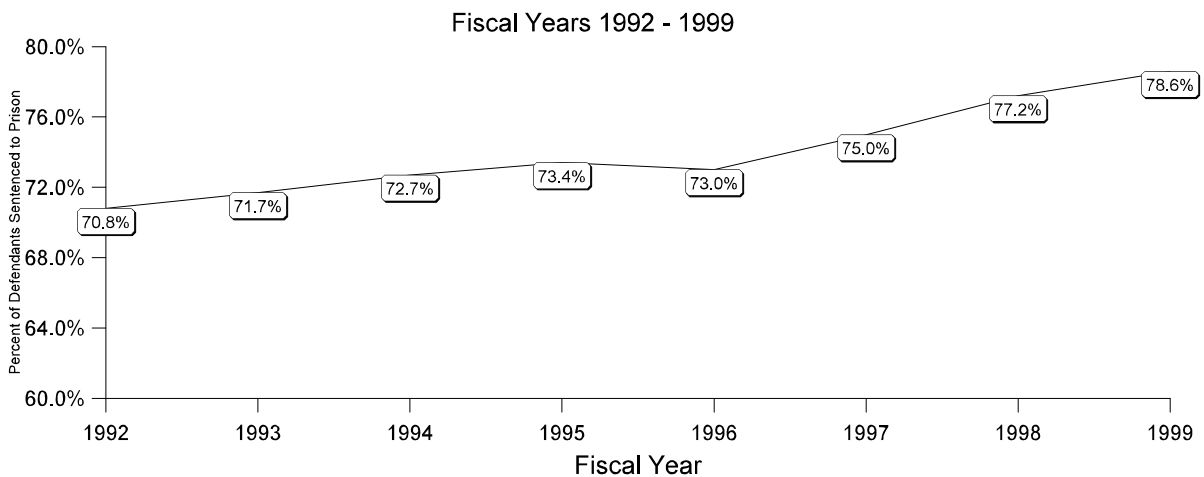
Fiscal Years 1992- 1999



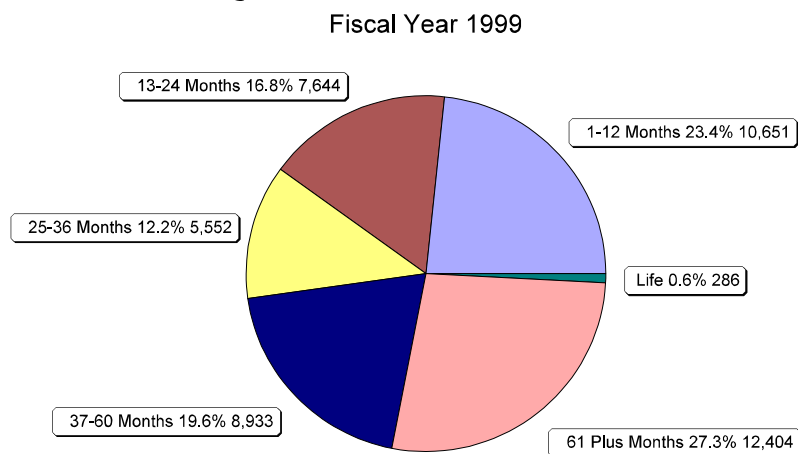
During Fiscal Year 1999, a total of 54,438, or 94 percent, of all convicted defendants pled guilty prior to or during trial. This represents a one percent increase in the percentage of convicted defendants who pled guilty when compared to the prior year, and continues the trend of additional defendants pleading guilty and fewer defendants being disposed of by trial.

Of the 57,876 criminal defendants who either pled or were found guilty during the fiscal year, 45,470, or 79 percent, received prison sentences. This represents the highest number and percentage of guilty defendants to receive prison sentences over the past several years, and a notable increase over Fiscal Year 1992, when 71 percent of guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. Significant increases in the percentage of guilty defendants being sentenced to prison have occurred in the following program areas: official corruption which increased from 43 percent in Fiscal Year 1992 to 49 percent in Fiscal Year 1999; white collar crime which increased from 50 percent in Fiscal Year 1992 to 56 percent in Fiscal Year 1999; organized crime which increased from 63 percent in Fiscal Year 1992 to 70 percent in Fiscal Year 1999; and immigration which increased from 65 percent in Fiscal Year 1992 to 81 percent in Fiscal Year 1999. A total of 286 guilty defendants received sentences of life in prison. See Criminal Charts 8 and 9 below.

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



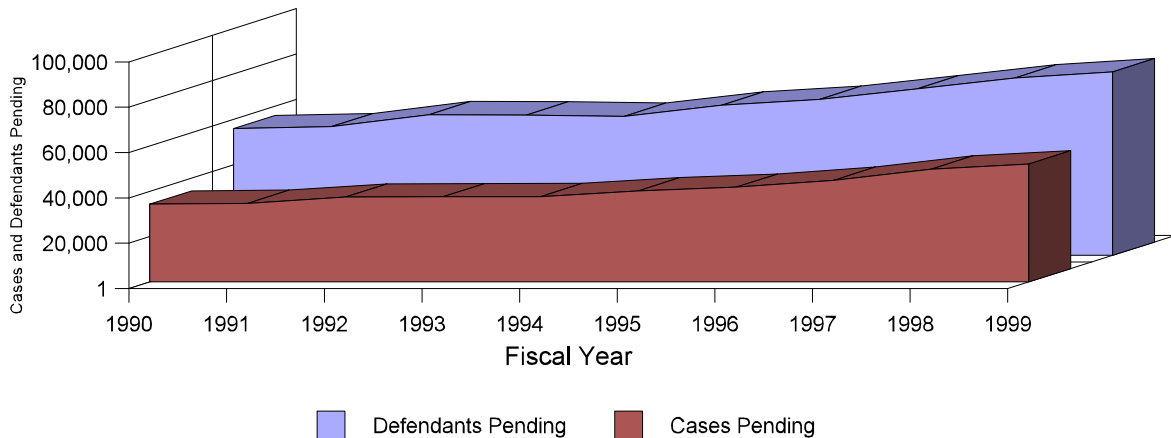
CRIMINAL CHART 9 -- Length of Sentences for Defendants Sentenced to Prison



As of the end of Fiscal Year 1999, 52,055 criminal cases against 80,942 defendants were pending. This represents an increase of five percent in the number of cases pending and four percent in the number of defendants pending, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 10 below, and Table 1.

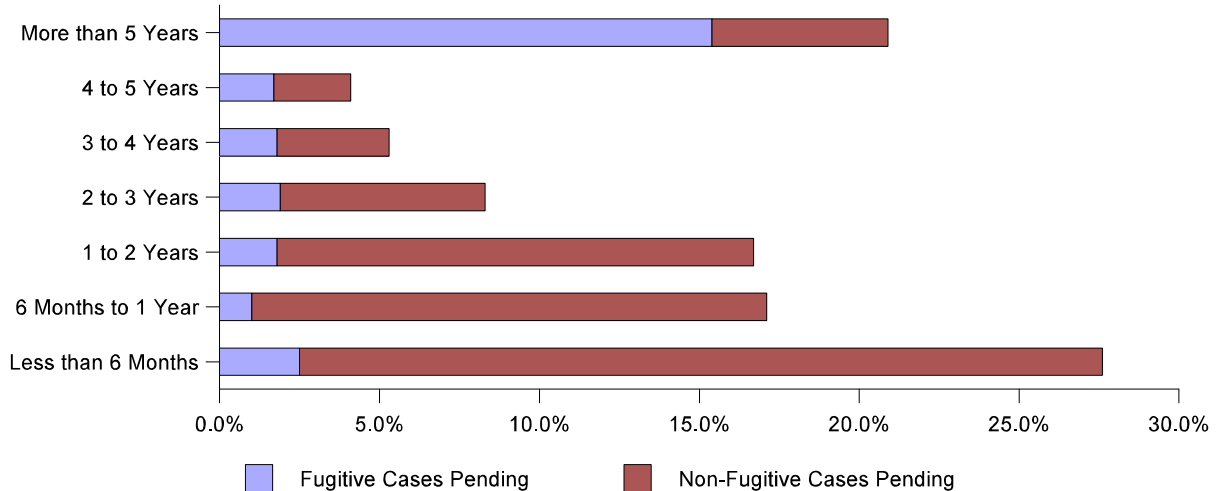
CRIMINAL CHART 10 -- Criminal Cases and Defendants Pending

Fiscal Years 1990 - 1999



Of the 52,055 pending criminal cases, 31,947, or 61 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 36,267, or 70 percent, had been pending for 36 months or less. See Table 15. In 27 percent of pending cases the defendant was a fugitive, was in a mental institution, or was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program. As Criminal Chart 11 below shows, the percentage of pending cases where the defendant is a fugitive is greatest in those cases that have remained pending for several years.

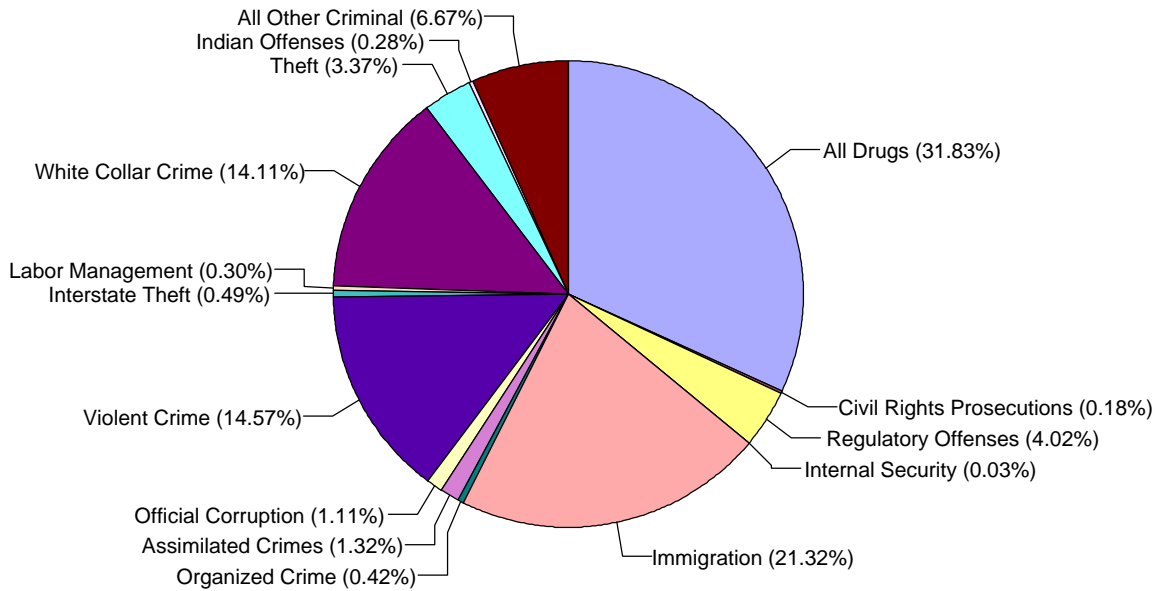
CRIMINAL CHART 11 -- Age of Pending Criminal Cases



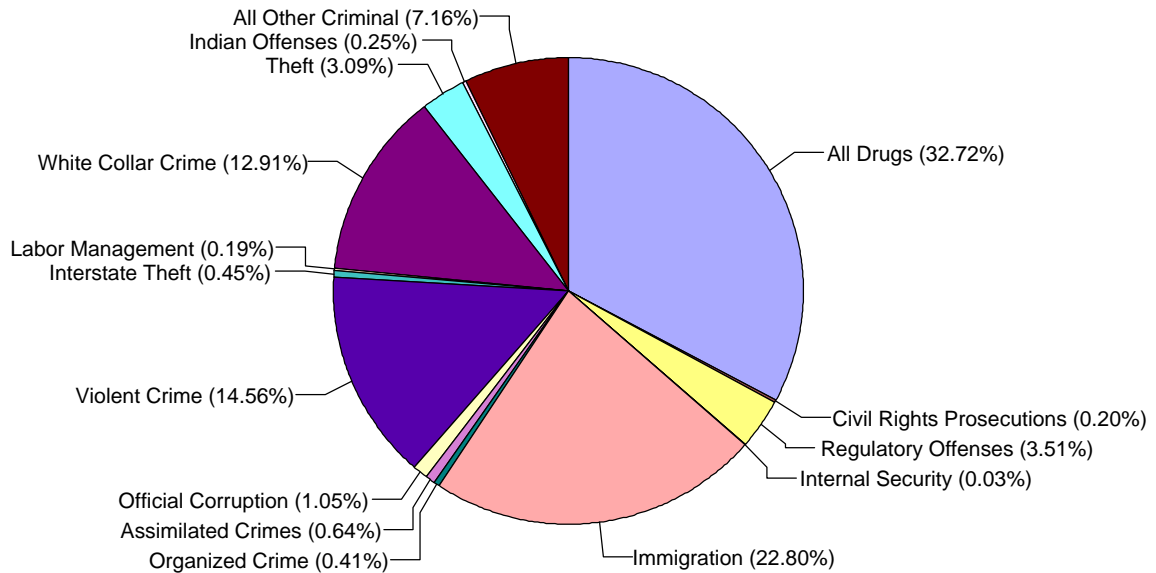
See Criminal Chart 13 below for a display of pending criminal cases by program category, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999. Criminal Chart 13 does not include cases pending in United States Magistrate Court or pending appellate cases.

CRIMINAL CHART 12 – Criminal Cases Filed by Program Category

FY 1998 – Total Cases Filed 47,277

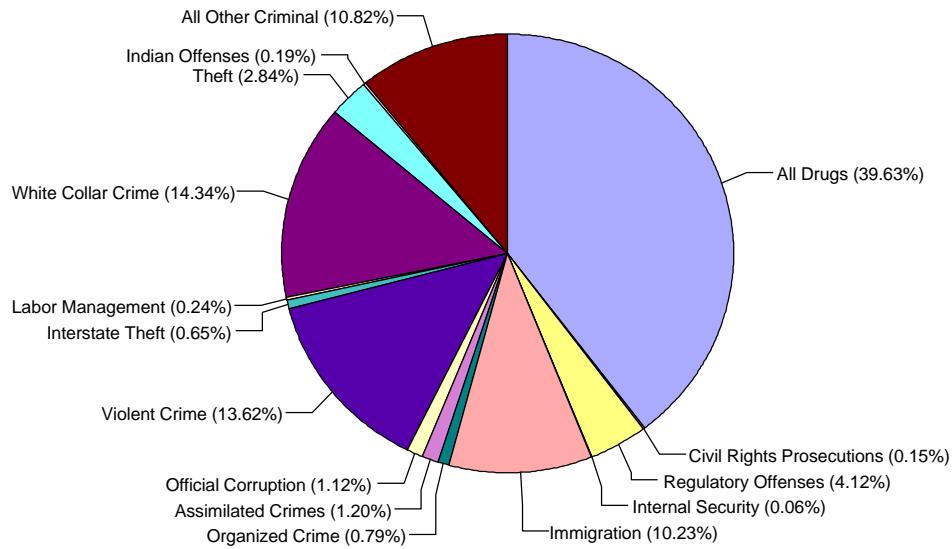


FY 1999 – Total Cases Filed 50,779

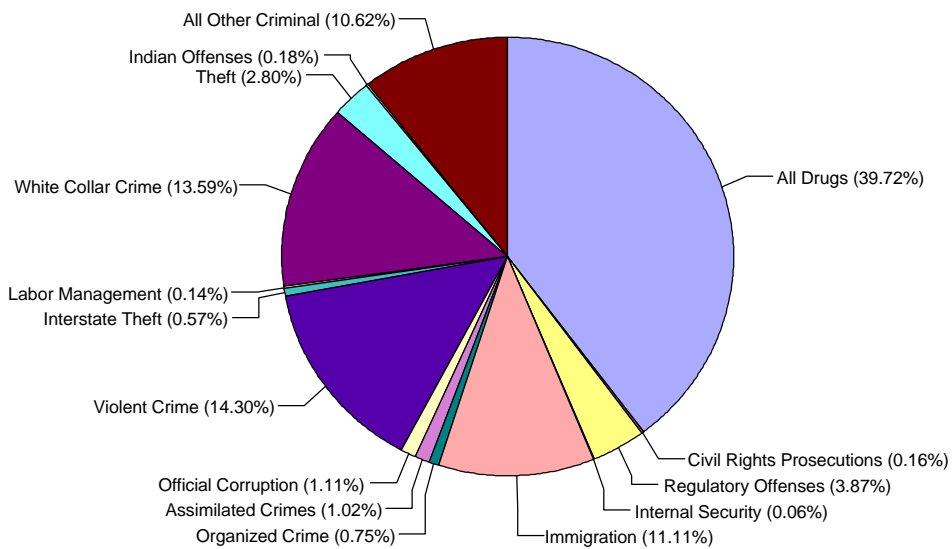


CRIMINAL CHART 13 – Criminal Cases Pending by Program Category

FY 1998 – Total Cases Pending 49,768



FY 1999 – Total Cases Pending 52,055



United States Magistrate Court

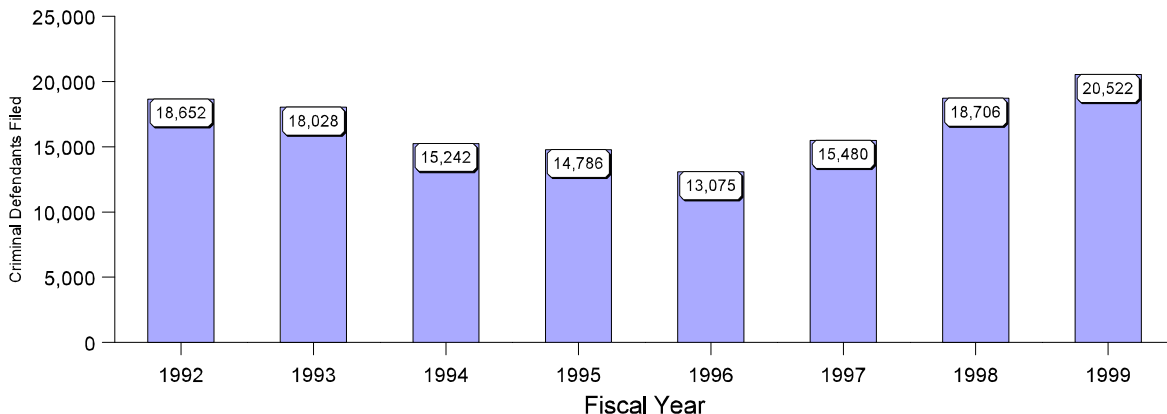
In addition to those criminal cases filed in the United States District Court, the United States Attorneys also handle a considerable criminal caseload which is filed in the United States Magistrate Courts. Congress created the judicial office of Federal Magistrate in 1968. The District Court judges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

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

In addition to those cases filed and handled in United States District Court, the United States Attorneys filed criminal cases against an additional 20,522 defendants in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 1999, an increase of ten percent when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 14 below, and Table 1. A total of 16,964 defendants were also terminated during the year, for an increase of 20 percent over Fiscal Year 1998. See Criminal Chart 15 below. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1999, criminal cases against 18,100 defendants were pending in United States Magistrate Courts, an increase of three percent over the number pending at the end of Fiscal Year 1998. See Table 1. Petty offenses handled in United States Magistrate Court are not included in this data.

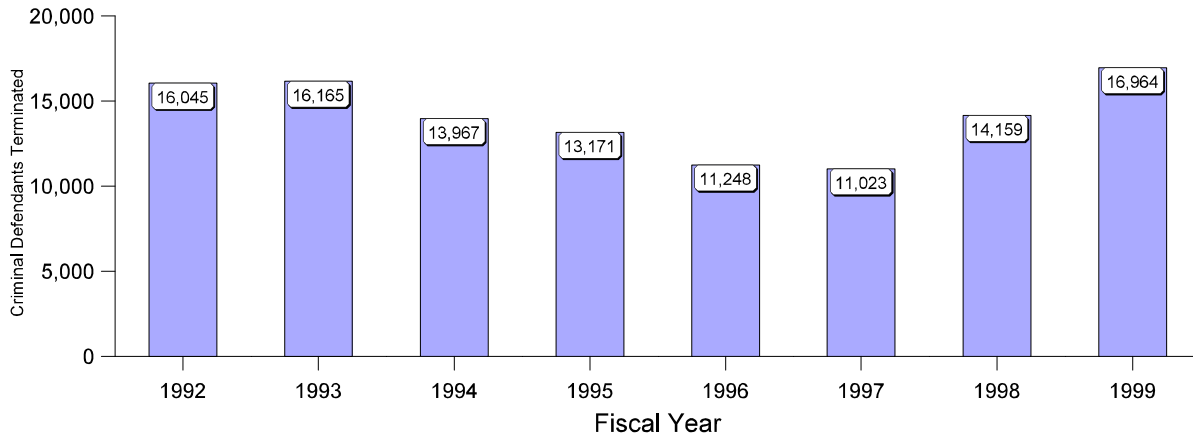
CRIMINAL CHART 14 -- Defendants Filed in U.S. Magistrate Court

Fiscal Years 1992 - 1999



CRIMINAL CHART 15 -- Defendants Terminated in U.S. Magistrate Court

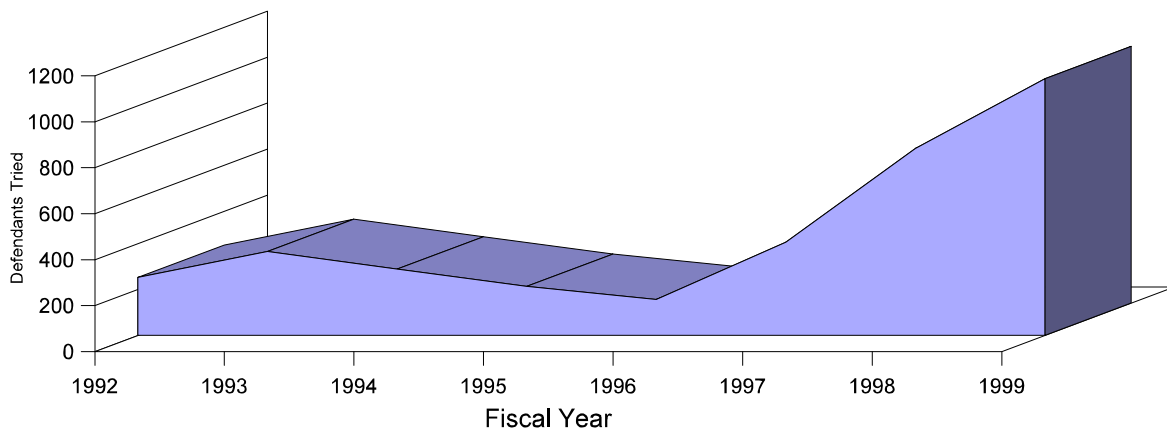
Fiscal Years 1992 - 1999



Of the defendants terminated in Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 1999, 1,117, or seven percent, were terminated after a court or jury trial. See Criminal Chart 16 below, and Table 2A. This represents an increase of 303 defendants disposed of by trial, or 37 percent, when compared to the prior year, and continues the sharp reversal of a trend seen in recent years of a decreasing number of trials in Magistrate Courts.

CRIMINAL CHART 16 -- Defendants Disposed of by Trial in U.S. Magistrate Court

Fiscal Years 1992 - 1999



District of Columbia Superior Court

As noted earlier, the United States Attorney's office for the District of Columbia also bears responsibility for the prosecution of criminal cases in the District of Columbia Superior Court. The Superior Court Division of the United States Attorney's office handles the prosecution of criminal violations of the District of Columbia Code committed by adults and juveniles charged as adults. The Division began the year with seven sections – Misdemeanor, Grand Jury/Intake, General Felony, Violent Crime, Homicide, Community Prosecution, Sex Offense -- and the Domestic Violence Unit. During Fiscal Year 1999, the Division underwent a reorganization in an effort to expand the office's Community Prosecution (CP) initiative. The CP concept involves the community, the United States Attorney's office and the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) working closely together to reduce crime. The Division combined the resources of the Violent Crime, Homicide and the existing CP Sections to form six District Sections, one section for each of MPD's seven districts (the Second and Fourth Districts are combined as one section) to collectively form the Community Prosecution Major Crimes Section. As a result of the reorganization, the Violent Crime Section no longer exists and the Homicide Section was downsized.

By the end of Fiscal Year 1999, the Superior Court Division consisted of six sections and one unit: the Homicide, Community Prosecution Major Crimes, and Sex Offense Sections, which are organized to handle vertical prosecution of their caseloads; the Misdemeanor Trial, Grand Jury/Intake, and General Felony Sections; and the Domestic Violence Unit. While violent crime and weapon offenses continued to be the primary focus of the Superior Court Division, the workload of the Division reflects cases brought as a result of a variety of initiatives including Community Prosecution, Operation Ceasefire, and Domestic Violence.

The following data details the Superior Court Division's caseload during Fiscal Year 1999. This data is not included in the other charts and tables contained in this report.

	Cases Filed		Cases Terminated	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Felony	9,196	37.4%	6,406	34.5%
Misdemeanor	15,397	62.6%	12,138	65.5%
Total	24,593		18,544	

Cases Disposed of by Jury Trials							
	Number of Trials	Number Guilty	Percent Guilty	Number Not Guilty	Percent Not Guilty	Number of Mistrials	Percent of Mistrials
Felony	383	253	66.1%	123	32.1%	7	1.8%
Misdemeanor	19	8	42.1%	11	57.9%	0	0.0%
Total	402	261	65.0%	134	33.3%	7	1.7%

Cases Disposed of by Court Trials							
	Number of Trials	Number Guilty	Percent Guilty	Number Not Guilty	Percent Not Guilty	Number of Mistrials	Percent of Mistrials
Felony	119	77	64.7%	42	35.3%	0	0.0%
Misdemeanor	923	546	59.2%	377	40.8%	0	0.0%
Total	1,042	623	59.8%	419	40.2%	0	0.0%

Case Dispositions		
	Number of Guilty Pleas	Number of Dismissals
Felony	3,438	2,466
Misdemeanor	4,251	6,945
Total	7,689	9,411

Convictions		
	Number of Convictions	Conviction Rate
Felony	3,768	58.8%
Misdemeanor	4,805	39.6%
Total	8,573	46.2%

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 of the Fiscal Year 1999 priority program prosecution areas are addressed separately below.

International Crime

With technological improvements in communication and the increased ease of trans-continental travel drawing us rapidly into the Twenty-first Century, the possibilities of criminal enterprises expanding to encompass the world increase dramatically. During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys, through the Department of Justice, continued to work closely with the Department of State and the Department of the Treasury in the fight against international crime. In May 1998, the Department assisted in developing the International Crime Control Strategy, an innovative action plan that provides a coordinated, effective, long-term attack on international crime. The Strategy includes eight broad goals, including combating smuggling, countering international financial crime, and responding to emerging threats like high-tech and computer-related crime.

International crime cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during the year include:

In the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, YBM Magnex International, Inc., of Canada, pled guilty to an information charging the corporation with conspiracy to commit mail and securities fraud, and was sentenced to five years of probation and ordered to pay a \$3 million fine, a \$400 special assessment, and restitution. YBM Magnex was created by Russian organized crime figures working from Budapest, Hungary. They manipulated the company's stock price through a series of false reports and misrepresentations about company profits. The stock was traded on the Alberta and Toronto Stock Exchanges until August 1998, when Canadian authorities suspended the trading. The company is now operating under the management of a receiver appointed by the Court of Queen's Bench, Calgary, Alberta.

In the **District of Rhode Island**, a defendant was sentenced to 20 years in prison for attempting to extort 1,000,000 pesos (approximately \$300,000) from Automation Software, Inc, a Rhode Island-based company which the defendant co-founded. In February 1994, the defendant murdered the company president while the two were on a business trip in Queretaro, Mexico. He then flew to Rhode Island and told company officials that the president had been kidnaped and that he had been told to pay ransom of 1,000,000 pesos or the victim would be killed. However, company officials learned that the victim's body had already been found in Queretaro. To prove the extortion at trial, federal prosecutors had to prove the murder as well, thus establishing that the kidnaping story was a fabrication. The defendant was also sentenced to a 19-year prison term in Mexico for murder.

International and Domestic Terrorism

The threat of terrorists, while widely experienced in much of the world, is a relatively new threat to communities within the United States. The United States Attorneys have made a strong statement in their vigorous prosecution of those who, through their terrorist acts, threaten the peace and well-being of American citizens and the security of our nation. Under the Department's guidance, these individuals have been brought to justice and the justice meted out has been certain, swift and severe.

At the request of the Attorney General, each United States Attorney designated an experienced Assistant United States Attorney during Fiscal Year 1996 to serve as a point of contact on domestic terrorism and to gather information relating to domestic terrorism activity. These focal points in each district continued to ensure that the Department's goal of effective investigation and prosecution of terrorist acts was pursued. Further, senior Assistant United States Attorneys from nearly all United States Attorneys' offices have attended Crisis Management training, along with Federal Bureau of Investigation and state and local emergency response officials.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys' Domestic Terrorism Subcommittee continued to work closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other federal investigative agencies to enhance the effectiveness of task forces comprised of federal, state, and local law enforcement agents.

International and domestic terrorism cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during the year include:

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, a Puerto Rican independence activist and former university professor in Chicago and Puerto Rico, was sentenced to four years and three months in prison for conspiring to plant two pipe bombs outside a military recruiting center in Chicago in 1992. A co-conspirator disarmed one of the bombs before it was placed at the center's front door. The second bomb malfunctioned but sparked a fire that destroyed a military vehicle.

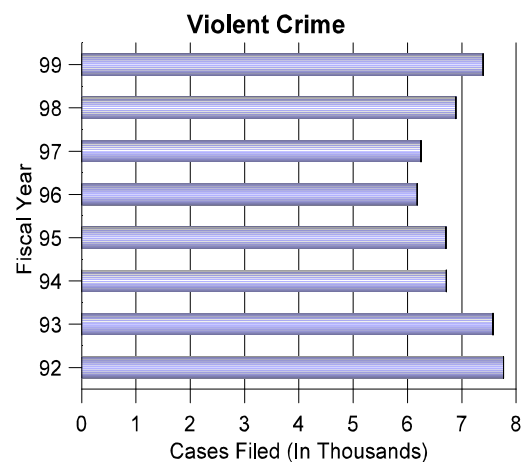
In the **Southern District of New York**, a defendant was sentenced to eight years in prison for aiding and abetting his brother to flee the United States after his brother participated in the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center. A jury convicted the defendant on May 27, 1997, after a one-week trial. According to the evidence, the defendant drove his brother to JFK Airport on March 2, 1993, for a one-way flight to Saudi Arabia, knowing that his brother had taken part in the World Trade Center bombing, which killed six people, injured more than 1,000, and caused more than \$500 million in damage.

In the **Western District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to three years and one month in prison on four felony counts of sending threatening e-mail messages via the Internet to federal judges and others. The charges were based on death threats the defendant posted on the Internet naming two federal judges, and on an e-mail threat he sent directly to Microsoft Chairman Bill Gates. The conviction and sentence are the culmination of a two-year investigation into anonymous threats posted on the Internet and a scheme to assassinate government officials known as "Assassination Politics."

Violent Crime

The number of violent crimes committed in 1998, as reported by local law enforcement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for its Uniform Crime Report, decreased for the sixth year in a row and was the lowest recorded since 1987. The number of offenses reported during 1998, when compared to 1997, equals a six percent reduction. Comparing 1998 to 1992 yields a 21 percent reduction in violent crimes. Preliminary information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the first six months of 1999 show an additional ten percent decrease in violent crime when compared to the same period in 1998. While this is just one measure, it is an indication that federal law enforcement officials working in cooperation with state and local officials is having a positive result in our nation's communities. The United States Attorneys are committed to building upon this success, and to continue to reduce violent crime with aggressive prosecution of these criminals.

During Fiscal Year 1999, 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 7,392 criminal cases against 9,175 violent offenders during the year, representing a seven percent increase in the number of cases filed and a five percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The 7,392 violent crime cases filed represented 15 percent of all criminal cases filed by the United States Attorneys in Fiscal Year 1999. During the year, 13 percent of all criminal attorneys across the nation were devoted to violent crime cases. A total of 6,539 violent crime cases against 8,404 defendants were also terminated in Fiscal Year 1999, representing a six percent increase in the number of cases terminated and a six percent increase in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 87 percent were convicted. This represents the highest conviction rate for violent crime over the last several years. Eighty-nine percent of all guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. One hundred of the guilty defendants were sentenced to life in prison.



The Violent Crime program category was established in Fiscal Year 1992, when the Executive Office for United States Attorneys started classifying case and defendant data by program categories, or criminal case types. In Fiscal Year 1992, greater emphasis was also placed on the prosecution of violent crime. This resulted in a change in the way some criminal cases, primarily narcotics cases, were classified among program categories. Those cases involving narcotics that would otherwise be classified as narcotics cases based on the statutes charged were classified as violent crime cases if the defendants were also charged with a firearms offense or other violent crime, such as murder. Thus, beginning in Fiscal Year 1992, some narcotics cases or cases in which narcotics offenses were charged were classified under and rolled into the Violent Crime program category data.

Beginning in Fiscal Year 1996, in an effort to eliminate confusion and display both violent crime and narcotics case data, Table 3 of this report was broken out further to display those narcotics cases included under the Violent Crime program category. This display of the case data allows users of Table

3 to see all narcotics cases, without double counting cases and without losing information on an equally important criminal prosecution area, violent crime. As shown on Table 3, a total of 340 cases filed against 716 defendants during Fiscal Year 1999 were classified under the Violent Crime program category, but included narcotics charges.

The Violent Crime program category consists of the sum of the various violent crime case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1999 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1998, are as follows:

Case Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1999	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1998
Violent Indian Offenses	620	-8.9%
Violent Crime -- Non-OCDETF Drugs	278	57.1%
Violent Crime -- OCDETF Drugs	62	-68.4%
Violent Crime -- Organized Crime	57	-21.9%
Violent Crime -- Financial Institution Fraud	25	0.0%
Violent Crime -- Other	6,350	10.7%
Violent Crime Total	7,392	7.3%

Some examples of successful violent crime prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **Central District of California**, a private investigator hired by defense attorneys in a capital murder case, pled guilty to being an accessory-after-the-fact in a federal murder-for-hire conspiracy. The murder defendant, who was awaiting trial in state court for killing a California Highway Patrol officer, used information the defendant gave him to conspire from inside a county jail to kill a witness in Texas who had provided information leading to the murder defendant's arrest. He previously pled guilty to federal murder-for-hire charges and also agreed to plead guilty to the state murder charge. He was sentenced to 24 years and five months in federal prison.

In the **District of Connecticut**, in a second round of prosecutions against leaders and members of the Almighty Latin King Nation in Bridgeport, New Haven, and Norwalk, Connecticut, some of the highest ranking gang members were sentenced on racketeering and related charges. The former president of the New Haven Chapter received five concurrent life sentences for the murder of an innocent bystander, attempted murder, Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) charges, RICO conspiracy, and drug offenses. The former executive crown vice president was sentenced to 33 years in prison for organizing and directing a drive-by shooting and other crimes. Another defendant was sentenced to 30 years for his leadership role in the largest Latin Kings' heroin operation in the state and for being an accessory to murder. A fourth defendant, who held the third highest position in the gang, was sentenced to 20 years in prison for planning and executing acts of violence and retaliation. Thirty-nine Latin Kings have been convicted since March 1997. Thirty-three others were sentenced between 1994 and 1995.

In the **District of New Mexico**, a defendant was sentenced to 29 and a half years in prison for his involvement in the disappearance and murder of a victim from Santa Fe, New Mexico. The defendant pled guilty to a two-count information charging him with carjacking resulting in death and commission of a crime of violence with a firearm. He also pled guilty to two counts of a four-count indictment charging interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle, credit card fraud, and production of false identification documents. The defendant rented a vehicle in New Mexico with a stolen credit card and a fake New Mexico driver's license he had made from stolen identification documents. The defendant admitted at his plea hearing that he shot the victim in the head and stole his vehicle. The victim's body was recovered in Modale, Iowa.

In the **Southern District of Ohio**, a defendant was sentenced to 25 years in prison for a carjacking that left the victim with a broken neck and back. The defendant was convicted after a two-day trial. The defendant had approached the victim outside the victim's apartment, ordered him at gunpoint to drive to a nearby bank and withdraw cash, then forced him to drive to a park. The defendant then pushed the victim over the side of a 50-foot cliff and stole his 1988 Corvette. The sentence was the maximum possible statutory penalty for carjacking.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, a jury in Norfolk, Virginia, returned a death sentence against a kingpin of a multi-state crack cocaine ring, for his role in three murders committed to promote and protect his narcotics operation. During the trial and sentencing, evidence showed that the defendant used firearms and other weapons and engaged in a pattern of violent criminal activity, including murders, shootings, and assaults, as well as threats of violence to collect drug debts, intimidate potential witnesses, and ensure the continued profitability of the conspiracy. The investigation was conducted by the Norfolk FBI/Portsmouth Police Department Violent Crimes Task Force, with assistance from the Suffolk Police Department.

Firearms Prosecutions

Violent crime reduction has been a priority of the Attorney General and the Administration, and on March 20, 1999, the President issued a Directive to the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury to build upon the reductions in violent crime of the last six years. The Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury were asked to develop an integrated firearms violence reduction strategy that incorporates the proven measures and innovative approaches being used throughout the country. In response to the Directive, United States Attorneys and federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms' Special Agents in Charge are working together to implement plans in response to the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury's request. Each action plan will be based on the problem of firearms violence in the district, the legal tools and firearms-related information resources available in the district, and will include existing and newly-developed strategies. Each district established a point of contact for the Integrated Firearms Violence Reduction Strategy.

The United States Attorneys rely on stiff federal penalties and the joint efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to prosecute firearms offenders successfully. During Fiscal Year 1999,

the United States Attorneys charged a total of 7,057 defendants with offenses under 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924 in 5,500 criminal cases. The 7,057 defendants included those charged in cases that were handled by the United States Attorneys' offices as purely firearms cases, and defendants charged with firearms offenses in any other criminal cases, such as narcotics cases, organized crime cases, violent crime in Indian Country cases, or other violent crime cases such as bank robberies.

The United States Attorneys classify criminal cases in their local case management system by selecting a "program category" that best defines the overall nature of a case. From Fiscal Year 1992 through Fiscal Year 1998, Table 3 of this report displayed data only for those firearms cases and defendants that the United States Attorneys classified under one of the three Violent Crime–Project Triggerlock program categories. This data, however, did not include cases and defendants that were classified under another criminal program category—such as Drug Offenses, Organized Crime, Violent Crime in Indian Country—but where the defendant was also charged with a firearms offense. As a result, the data included on Table 3 of prior year reports under-represented the number of defendants who were charged with firearms offenses, and the work of the United States Attorneys to enforce our federal firearms laws. Beginning this year, a new Table 3A has been added to this report, in an effort to present a full accounting of the volume of defendants charged with firearms offenses. Table 3A displays information on any and all criminal cases where a defendant was charged with a firearms offense under any provision of the primary federal firearms statutes, 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924. Also, Table 3 has been modified to eliminate the separate displays of data for the three Violent Crime–Project Triggerlock program categories. As noted already, that data under-represents the overall number of defendants charged with firearms offenses. The Violent Crime–Project Triggerlock program category data has been included in the Other Violent Crime program categories.

Also, beginning this year, the United States Attorneys' case management system will be used as the one source for firearms prosecution data. The separate, manual database that was used by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys to track firearms prosecution data in the past has been eliminated. Thus, comparisons of firearms data included in this report should not be made with data from the separate, manual database that was included in this narrative in prior year reports.

Some examples of successful firearms prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **District of Nevada**, following his jury conviction, a career criminal, who had seven prior felony convictions, was sentenced to 23 years and four months in prison for being a felon in possession of a firearm. At the time of his arrest by Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms' agents, the defendant was under investigation by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Repeat Offenders Project for a series of residential burglaries, including one in which shots were fired at the homeowner. Two of the three firearms possessed by the defendant were stolen, including a semiautomatic version of the .45 caliber "Tommy Gun."

In the **District of South Carolina**, a defendant was sentenced to 52 years and three months in prison, without parole, for robbing two post offices, using or carrying a firearm during and in relation to the post office robberies, and being a felon in possession of a firearm. The defendant was tried in absentia after he escaped from the Anderson City Jail on the eve of trial. He was later captured in San Diego and is presently awaiting trial on

escape and carjacking charges.

In the **Western District of Tennessee**, following a jury conviction, a defendant was sentenced to life plus a consecutive five years in prison on Hobbs Act robbery and firearms charges stemming from his robbery of a Loomis Fargo armored car guard. The defendant ambushed the guard and shot him at point blank range in the back of the head. The guard survived the shooting but was left a paraplegic. The defendant had eight prior state convictions for armed robbery and had been on parole less than two months before the armored car robbery.

Violence Against Women

Domestic violence is a continuing threat to the very fabric of America's families. The statistics on domestic violence are staggering. The Department of Justice's November 1998 study, Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey, found that of women who reported being raped or physically assaulted since the age of 18, three quarters were victimized by a current or former husband, cohabitating partner, date or boyfriend. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report, husbands or boyfriends were identified as the murderers of 32 percent of female victims slain in 1998. These statistics and the devastation brought to the families involved in domestic violence mandate continued vigilance in pursuing the assailants and bringing them to justice. The Violence Against Women Act, designed to improve the federal response to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, established federal offenses in cases where an abuser crosses state or tribal lines and commits domestic violence or crosses state or tribal lines to violate a protection order or to injure, harass, or intimidate another. These federal remedies are important tools in cases where movement across state lines makes state prosecution difficult and where state law penalties may not be enough. In addition, amendments to the Gun Control Act that prohibit firearm possession by a person subject to a qualifying protection order, or by a person convicted of a qualifying misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, are important tools to ensure that dangerous persons do not possess firearms.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys' offices continued their aggressive training and education efforts focusing on the federal domestic violence laws. Districts hosted district-specific and multi-district conferences to ensure that the federal domestic violence laws are known as an available tool for local law enforcement officials. These efforts have resulted in over 201 indictments and 140 convictions to date. The partnership between federal, state, local and tribal components remains a critical element in the effort to stem this nationwide crime problem.

Successful prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **District of Idaho**, a defendant became the first Idahoan sentenced for interstate travel to commit domestic violence under the 1994 Violence Against Women Act. The defendant was sentenced to two years and six months in prison, three years of supervised release, and a \$2,000 fine after he pled guilty to charges of battering his domestic partner and burglary with intent to commit assault with a deadly weapon. The defendant was charged under the Violence Against Women Act because he crossed Indian Country boundaries with the intent to commit the battery.

In the **District of the Northern Mariana Islands'** first Mann Act prosecution, two defendants were each sentenced to two years and nine months in prison following their jury conviction on charges of international transportation for illegal sexual activity. The defendants, owners of two karaoke clubs in Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), were charged with bringing at least six women from China for purposes of prostitution. Three victims, who were brought back from China for the trial, testified that they had been hired as waitresses but were told on arrival in the CNMI that they must also provide sexual services for Japanese tourists. Despite language difficulties, the victims, with assistance from a local church, contacted the CNMI-FBI task force. The task force sent in an undercover Japanese-speaking cooperating witness, who was also solicited.

In the **Western District of Texas**, a defendant pled guilty to violating the Violence Against Women Act's provision prohibiting possession of a firearm by a person subject to a protective order, and was sentenced to three years and one month in prison. The defendant agreed that his prison term should be significantly increased to reflect his violent actions toward his wife and children, and to take into account the dozen firearms he owned while under the protective order. The defendant also stipulated that he should receive the stiffest sentence under the appropriate United States Sentencing Guideline's range. On November 15, 1998, police arrested the defendant after responding to a domestic disturbance call and seized a .22 caliber pistol the defendant allegedly used to threaten to kill his wife. At the time of his arrest, the defendant was under an Agreed Family Violence Protective Order issued in Kendall County, Texas, on October 22, 1998. The defendant remains in federal custody pending sentencing.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, a defendant was sentenced to one year and nine months in prison for possession of a firearm by a person previously convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence. The defendant has two domestic violence convictions, the first in 1995 in Ohio, and the second in Norfolk, Virginia, in March 1998. It was during the second incident when Norfolk police, responding to a 911 call from the defendant's wife, seized a semi-automatic pistol and ammunition. The case was referred for federal prosecution when police discovered the defendant's previous domestic violence conviction. This prosecution was part of Project Exile, a multi-agency task force operation targeting criminals for prosecution for possession or use of firearms in violation of federal law.

Violence Against Juveniles

The United States Attorneys continued to pursue the prosecution of those who harm America's children through the commission of criminal acts. The Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 created a new federal offense allowing incarceration of persons convicted of traveling in interstate or foreign commerce to sexually molest minors. During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys investigated and prosecuted those who violated this law as well as other child abuse and pornography statutes.

In June 1999, 47 laptops were distributed to Child Exploitation Points of Contact in United States Attorneys' offices at a training conference held at the National Advocacy Center. The intensive computer training on use of the laptops to prosecute Internet crimes against children used a team approach which

paired an Assistant United States Attorney with a federal law enforcement agent from each district. The crimes addressed during the training included distribution and possession of child pornography on the Internet and using the Internet to lure children across state lines or traveling interstate to sexually molest children. Also, during Fiscal Year 1999, the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys' Working Group on Child Exploitation matters, consisting of United States Attorneys, Assistant United States Attorneys, and Department attorneys, met several times to discuss and coordinate efforts to combat child abuse, child pornography, and other forms of child exploitation.

Some of the cases involving violence against juveniles and child exploitation that were successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **Northern District of Alabama**, a defendant was sentenced on charges of traveling interstate to engage in a criminal sexual act with a 14 year-old girl and using a computer in interstate commerce to solicit and entice the girl to engage in a criminal sexual act. The defendant was sentenced to one year and six months in prison without parole for his use of a computer online service to solicit the girl for sexual acts and then traveling to the Anniston, Alabama, area where he met the girl at a skating rink. The defendant was arrested by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In the **Southern District of Alabama**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison after a jury convicted him of aggravated sexual abuse of a boy under the age of 12 and the transportation of other young boys with the intent to engage in criminal sexual activity. The defendant ran a go-cart shop and recruited young boys to race for him at tracks around the Southeast. Three of the minors testified that the defendant sodomized them on overnight trips to various race tracks. After the defendant's conviction, three adult victims came forward and testified at the sentencing hearing that the defendant had sexually abused them as long as 33 years ago. The United States District Judge departed upward from the Sentencing Guideline range to a life sentence based on the number of the defendant's victims and the number of sexual assaults on each of those victims. The judge also based the upward departure on the psychological harm caused to the young boys, which, in one case, resulted in three suicide attempts.

In the **District of Connecticut**, a former Boy Scout leader was sentenced to five years in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release, for possessing child pornography. The judge also ordered special supervised release conditions prohibiting the defendant from having unsupervised contact with children under age 13 or access to an Internet service. He will also be required to comply with any applicable sex offender notification laws. Investigators searching the defendant's residence found hundreds of child pornography images on computer disks and a computer hard drive. The defendant acknowledged sleeping with the 12 year-old boy who was visiting his home when agents arrested him. The defendant also faces state charges including sexual assault and risk of injury to a minor.

In the **District of North Dakota**, a defendant who was serving 30 years in prison for murdering his 4 year-old daughter in a 1995 house fire, will serve an additional ten years in prison for trafficking in child pornography. The defendant was sentenced on the federal charge to 15 years and eight months, with five years and eight months to be served

concurrent with the murder sentence and the remaining ten years to be served consecutively because multiple victims were involved in the pornography trafficking. A search of the defendant's computer disclosed hundreds of images of children engaged in sexual acts and evidence that the defendant was a frequent visitor of Internet chat rooms for pedophiles. The court also sentenced the defendant to three years of supervised release and ordered him to perform 200 hours of community service.

Violent Crime in Indian Country

The United States Attorneys have worked since 1997 to assist tribal governments with law enforcement efforts in Indian Country. Although violent crime, as well as the total crime index, has been dropping overall, crime in Indian Country continues. In addition to assigning resources to prosecute cases in Indian Country, the United States Attorneys have attempted to bring together relevant parties to discuss crime problems, and to educate each other on how the problems should be addressed.

In September 1997, as requested by the President and the Attorney General, the United States Attorneys held listening conferences with tribal leaders around the country to determine the adequacy of law enforcement resources in Indian Country. The consultations identified a glaring problem of insufficient law enforcement resources. An Executive Committee was formed to make recommendations to the President and the Attorney General based on the conversations with the tribes which resulted in the President's Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative. The Initiative joined the Department of Justice with the Department of the Interior to work together to improve public safety in Indian Country. As a result of the recommendations, the entire structure of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) law enforcement operation was reorganized. Line authority for BIA law enforcement officers was transferred to BIA's Office of Legal Services in February 1999.

Congress appropriated \$109 million in grant funds in Fiscal Year 1999 for the President's Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative for the first year of a four-year program. The funds provided for new FBI agents to be assigned to Indian Country divisions and additional funds for BIA law enforcement. In February 1999, the Attorney General initiated a review of the issues of common concern to the Department of Justice's law enforcement components. As a part of the review, the Attorney General asked a committee, composed of representatives from the Department's law enforcement and other components, including representatives from the Native American Issues Subcommittee of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys, to make recommendations on how the Department could improve its law enforcement efforts in Indian Country. The Committee made recommendations to the Attorney General encompassing the entire criminal justice system.

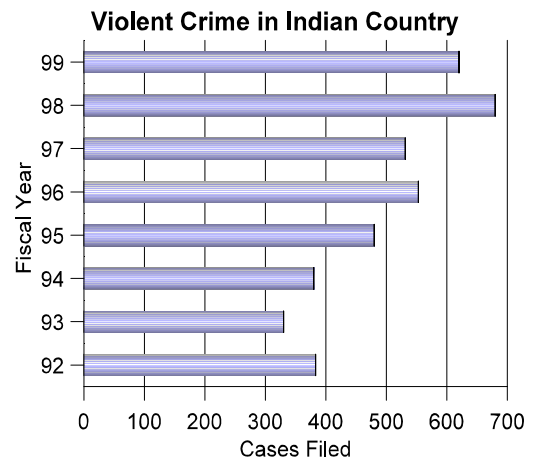
In addition to responding to violent crimes in Indian Country, the United States Attorneys were involved in programs to prevent such crime. For example:

The Great Lakes Native American Conference was held August 9-11, 1999, in Green Bay, Wisconsin. The conference theme was "Shattering the Circle of Violence: Reclaiming our Communities." The conference was hosted by the United States Attorneys' Victim-Witness Coordinators in the **Eastern and Western Districts of Michigan, the District of Minnesota, and the Eastern and Western Districts of Wisconsin**. The conference provided multi-district victim assistance training that enables federal, state, local, and tribal agencies to develop skills, expand resources, and develop multi-disciplinary and multi-

jurisdictional approaches to medical professionals, social services, educators, clergy, victim assistance services, law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and probation personnel.

The United States Attorney’s office in the **District of Nevada** co-hosted the fifth annual state-wide Native American Conference in Winnemucca on June 16-18, 1999. This year’s theme was “No Family Violence: A World of Hope for the New Century.” The conference focused on issues that included family violence, crisis intervention, gang resistance, elder abuse, and cooperative law enforcement in Indian Country. The response for this conference was overwhelming. Participants included representatives from the district’s Native American tribes, federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement, court personnel, service providers, educators, and victim assistance program administrators.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 620 cases charging 691 defendants with violent crimes in Indian Country, representing a decrease of nine percent in the number of cases filed and nine percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. In addition, 632 cases against 690 defendants were terminated, or an increase of seven percent in the number of both cases and defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Eighty-seven percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. Seventy-six percent of all convicted defendants were sentenced to prison, with 147, or 32 percent, of all defendants sentenced to terms of more than five years, including two life sentences.



Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **District of Arizona**, a defendant was sentenced to ten years in prison on two counts of aggravated sexual assault. The defendant, a White Mountain Apache Indian, previously pled guilty, admitting that on May 9, 1998, he entered the home of a woman and forcibly engaged in sexual intercourse with her. He also admitted that on May 24, 1998, he entered the home of a school teacher who lived on the property of the community school and committed the same act.

In the **District of Idaho**, following their guilty pleas to voluntary manslaughter, two defendants were sentenced for a murder on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation. The victim, a tribe member, was found lying in a patch of snow on December 16, 1997. An autopsy revealed that the victim suffered at least 33 separate injuries, including bruises, lacerations, broken ribs, and missing teeth. Although none of the injuries was fatal, the victim died of environmental hypothermia due to blunt injuries of the head and body and alcoholic intoxication. The defendants and a third individual beat the victim to helplessness and left him lying in the snow and rain. Noting the defendants' deliberate cruelty, the judge sentenced one defendant to six years and six months in prison and the other to six years in prison.

In the **Western District of Oklahoma**, a defendant, a member of the Seminole Nation, was sentenced to 21 years and eight months in prison for sexual abuse of a minor between the ages of 12 and 16. The incident occurred on Indian country lands of the Ponca Tribe in the **Western District of Oklahoma**. The defendant, a relative of the victim, used force to engage in a sexual act with the minor female child and threatened to kill her if she told of the abuse. The defendant is a repeat child sexual abuse offender who was previously charged for a similar incident in state court. The judge ordered the defendant to pay restitution for the victim's future counseling. The defendant was also ordered to undergo a sexual assault assessment and treatment as a condition of his five-year term of supervised release.

Violent Street Gangs

Street gangs have been part of America's urban landscape for most of the country's history. However, historically, most street gangs were small groups involved in delinquent acts or relatively minor crimes. Increasingly today, there are different types of street gangs. Individual members, gang cliques, or entire gang organizations traffic in drugs, commit shootings, assaults, robbery, extortion, and other felonies, and terrorize neighborhoods. Some of the most ambitious gangs have spread out from their home jurisdictions to other cities and states. An increasing number of gangs are supported by the sale of cocaine, heroin, and other illegal drugs, and they have access to more firepower than the average police officer.

According to the National Institute of Justice, research on the relationship between gangs and delinquency has shown that gang members have significantly higher levels of delinquency than other youths and that law enforcement focus on gang-related crime and delinquency has consistently increased over the past two decades. Gangs, by their very nature, foster criminal behavior, especially violence. One national survey found that the most commonly reported criminal activity for gangs was violence. Other research suggests that increases in gang violence are the result of a "contagion" effect, subsequent acts of violence -- usually in retaliation -- following an initial act of violence. The United States Attorneys, along with other prosecutors throughout the country, are striving to give communities relief from these violent gangs by building strong cases that remove violent gang members from the streets. The United States Attorneys have successfully prosecuted violent gang members, and have seen harsh sentences handed down. Prosecutions handled during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **District of Columbia**, a defendant, the reputed leader of a violent drug trafficking gang generally known as the "L Street Crew," and his cousin, a crew member, were each sentenced to life imprisonment plus a consecutive 120 years and consecutive 25 years in prison, respectively. The two were convicted following a jury trial of narcotics and RICO conspiracy, first-degree sexual assault while armed, kidnaping, attempted murder in aid of racketeering, and numerous firearms violations. The defendant was also convicted of money laundering. According to evidence presented during the seven-week trial, the defendant's organization distributed large quantities of marijuana, crack cocaine, and PCP in the Greenleaf Gardens housing complex for the past seven years. To protect and promote the organization's drug trafficking activity, the gang engaged in a pattern of violence against rival drug crews, including a brutal, retaliatory kidnaping, a gang rape, and the shooting of a young woman who was suspected of setting up a drive-by at the defendant's residence. The prosecution was the result of a long-term investigation by the

Safe Streets Task Force. More than two dozen members or associates of the defendant's gang have now been convicted as a result of this investigation.

In the **District of Columbia**, three defendant's were each sentenced to prison terms of 30 years to life in prison for their roles in the murder of a young man who came to the aid of a homeless man the defendants and others were assaulting. The defendants, members of a gang called "Mara R," were convicted of first-degree murder and related charges stemming from a March 15, 1998, incident that began after the defendants and fellow gang members were thrown out of a nightclub. The gang members then came upon and attacked a homeless person. A theology student, home on spring break, happened to be driving by, stopped, and attempted to intervene in the attack. The gang members turned on him and chased him for several blocks before catching and surrounding him. They kicked, beat, and stabbed the victim mercilessly, administering injuries that were ultimately fatal.

In the **District of New Jersey**, the leader of Newark's notorious "Zoo Crew," a high-volume drug gang that passed itself off as a civic organization, was sentenced to 30 years and five months in prison on drug charges. The defendant pled guilty in June 1998 to drug-trafficking conspiracy, admitting that he was the leader of an organization that distributed more than 150 kilograms of cocaine and heroin. The defendant was among the last of the "Zoo Crew" defendants to be sentenced. Fourteen co-defendants have received sentences ranging from 11 months to 16 years for their participation in the drug ring. Operating behind ostensibly legitimate retail businesses including sportswear, florist, fast food, and auto parts operations, the "Zoo Crew" conspired in a heroin and cocaine trafficking enterprise that purchased drugs in New York for sale in New Jersey, North Carolina, and elsewhere. The defendant and others portrayed themselves as businessmen trying to improve the lives of everyday people in Newark.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a violent youth gang leader was sentenced to life in prison and a consecutive 25 years in prison following his conviction on charges relating to a series of carjackings. The defendant, a member of the "Latin Brown Kings," was 18 at the time of the offenses. A jury found him guilty of murder, carjacking, and related firearms offenses. In October 1996, the defendant and other gang members committed three separate carjackings. In one, the victim was shot six times in front of his home and in view of his wife, and in another instance, a 21 year-old driver was shot to death despite offering no resistance. The victims were selected on the basis of unique wheel rims on their cars. This case was the first to be prosecuted in the district under the federal carjacking statute.

Violence in Public Housing

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys continued their implementation of an agreement between the Attorney General and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to combat violence in public housing. The agreement has resulted in the development of model anti-crime and violence reduction programs in numerous cities. Representatives from United States Attorneys' offices continued to meet with housing authorities and local police to develop strong management programs to

certify residents and to enforce leasing agreements. In addition, several cities designated attorneys to prosecute all targeted area offenses, including the eviction of tenants who are involved in drug or violent crimes.

Other activities have focused on youth violence, particularly youths and guns. Federal, state and local task forces were established by several United States Attorneys' offices to combat gang-related crime and narcotics trafficking. One particular United States Attorney's office is focusing efforts on employment development for public housing residents in the hope of developing job training opportunities that will address the residents' needs and provide jobs to those residents. Finally, community oriented policing and Weed and Seed activities were expanded in many of the cities. These initiatives have had a direct impact on public safety in public housing facilities. The United States Attorneys will continue to provide leadership in this important area and work with the participants to implement the agreement. An example of a successful prosecution by a United States Attorney under the public housing initiative includes:

In the **Northern District of Indiana**, a defendant was sentenced to life imprisonment for his involvement in a drug conspiracy and other drug-related convictions, plus a consecutive 30-year sentence for carrying a firearm equipped with a silencer in relation to the drug conspiracy. The defendant was part of an organization that operated out of the Delany Housing Complex and other areas of Gary, Indiana, from approximately January 1993 until the summer of 1997. It is estimated that the organization distributed more than 300 kilograms of cocaine, mostly crack cocaine. During one period, the organization distributed as much as four kilograms daily. In addition to narcotics distribution, the organization commonly employed guns and used violence to protect its interests. In late 1995, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms' Violent Crimes Task Force, working with the Drug Enforcement Administration, began to investigate the organization in the OCDETF-designated "Operation Knockout." As a result of the investigation, nine organization members were indicted. This is the defendant's second drug conviction. He was on federal probation during much of the time he was involved in the organization, and after his 1998 conviction, his probation was revoked.

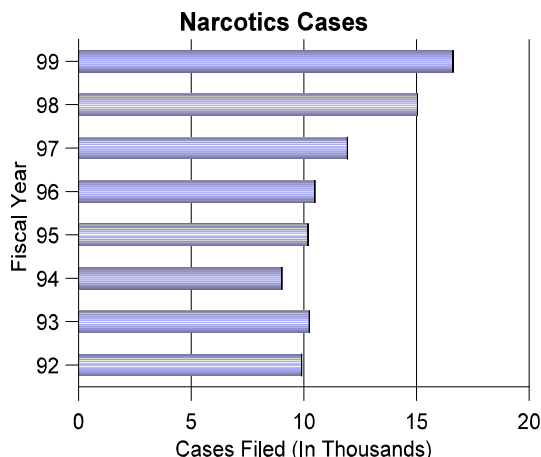
Narcotics Prosecutions

Today, 6.4 percent of Americans use illegal drugs, down more than 50 percent from 17.5 percent of the population in 1979 according to the 1999 National Drug Control Strategy, Office of National Drug Control Policy. While the drop in percentage of users is encouraging, it belies the depth of the problem in the United States. We must remain vigilant in our fight to keep drugs out of our communities and, most importantly, away from our children. In fact, according to data included in the 1998 Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 39 percent of teenagers surveyed responded that drugs were the biggest problem facing people their age today. Drugs are a major factor in the commission of violent crimes, and a burden on our healthcare system.

The United States Attorneys' drug strategy is to target and prosecute significant drug traffickers and highly structured drug organizations. Task forces are utilized throughout the country to benefit from the expertise and criminal intelligence of federal, state, and local law enforcement officials. The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) are an integral element of the United States Attorneys' drug enforcement effort and focus attention on significant drug traffickers and organizations, including violent drug offenders, organized gangs, money laundering organizations, and corrupt public officials.

In response to a Congressional mandate, each United States Attorney developed a local Drug Control Strategic Plan during Fiscal Year 1998 in conjunction with state, local and federal law enforcement agencies. The Drug Control Strategic Plans summarize local drug problems and present a counter-drug strategy to address identified problems. The Department used this information to promote OCDETF coordination at the regional level and to refine and update the Department's National Strategic Plan.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys again directed substantial resources to the prosecution of narcotics and OCDETF cases. These cases represented 33 percent of all criminal cases filed during the year, an increase over the 32 percent of all criminal cases filed during the prior fiscal year. During Fiscal Year 1999, a total of 16,617 cases were filed against 29,846 drug defendants and classified under the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (Non-OCDETF) and the OCDETF program categories. See Table 3. This represents an increase of ten percent in the number of cases filed and 11 percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year, and the highest number of drug cases and defendants filed over the past eight years. A total of 14,800 cases against 25,752 defendants were also terminated, representing increases of 21 percent in the number of cases terminated and 13 percent in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Ninety percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, the highest narcotics conviction rate seen over the last several years. Of the convicted defendants, 21,092, or 91 percent, were sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 7,933, or 38 percent, were sentenced to terms of five or more years in prison.



As noted in the Violent Crime section, beginning in Fiscal Year 1996 Table 3 was broken out further to display those narcotics cases that are classified under the Violent Crime and the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. Of the cases falling under these two program categories during Fiscal Year 1999, 421 cases filed against 836 defendants were narcotics cases.

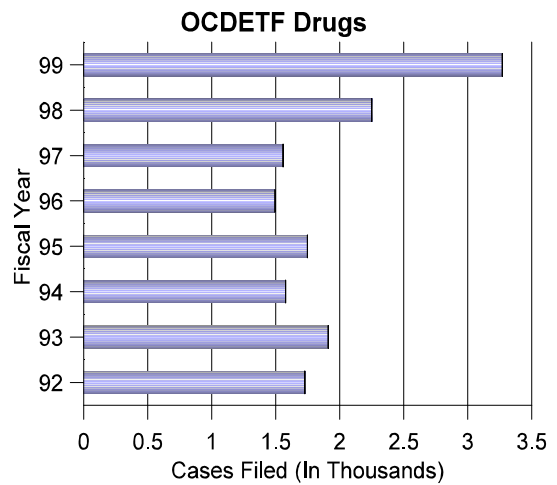
OCDETF

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) align the United States Attorneys' offices, federal agents and support staff, and state and local law enforcement officials to meet the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy and the Department's Strategic Plan. OCDETFs target foreign and domestic trafficking organizations, money laundering activities, gangs, and public corruption. A typical task force consists of the United States Attorney, agents and support staff from other federal agencies, and participating state and local law enforcement agencies. Task forces have been established across the country, in both urban and rural areas, focusing on drug-trafficking networks.

In Fiscal Year 1997, the Department, in conjunction with the United States Attorneys, initiated an OCDETF regional restructuring designed to respond more effectively to current and emerging drug trafficking patterns, to cluster districts with common drug trafficking problems, and to enhance communications and coordination within and among OCDETF regions. Consistent with the Department's Strategic Plan and the National Drug Control Strategy, the number of OCDETF regions was reduced from 13 to nine. In Fiscal Year 1998, the new OCDETF regions became operational, and focused greater

attention, expertise, and resources on those criminal organizations that are responsible for the greatest volume of drugs and violence in our country, and has borne significant results in the battle against drug traffickers.

The United States Attorneys filed 3,270 OCDETF cases against 9,222 defendants during Fiscal Year 1999, an increase of 45 percent in the number of cases filed and a 47 percent increase in the number of defendants filed, when compared to the prior year. In addition, 2,459 cases against 7,011 defendants were terminated. Eighty-nine percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1999 were convicted. Ninety-two percent of the convicted defendants were sentenced to prison, the highest percentage seen over the last several years. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 2,930, or 51 percent, were sentenced to terms of five years or more, including 100 life sentences. During Fiscal Year 1999, the OCDETF program initiated 1,484 new investigations. This represents an increase of nine percent over the prior year, and is the greatest number of investigations initiated since the OCDETF program began 17 years ago.



As noted in the section on Violent Crime, during Fiscal Year 1996 Table 3 was broken out further to display those narcotics cases that are classified under the Violent Crime and the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. This display of the data allows users of Table 3 to see all narcotics cases, without double counting cases. As shown on Table 3, an additional 62 OCDETF cases were filed against 123 defendants during Fiscal Year 1999, but were classified under the Violent Crime program category.

OCDETF drug cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **Northern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to 24 years and four months in prison for operating a Continuing Criminal Enterprise. The defendant, a Nigerian national living in Oakland California, used a sophisticated network of couriers to transport heroin into, and cocaine out of, the United States. The defendant also distributed heroin to an undercover agent. The defendant was indicted along with 14 other defendants in January 1994 on charges of conspiracy to distribute heroin and cocaine, heroin distribution, interstate travel in aid of racketeering, and using a telephone to conduct narcotics transactions. Charged with the defendant were his international heroin suppliers from Thailand, Pakistan, England, and the Netherlands. The conviction followed a two-month jury trial.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a North Miami Middle School Assistant Principal was sentenced to 30 years and five months in prison following his conviction for orchestrating drug deals in his school office. The 22-year school district veteran, who was in charge of meting out discipline to students, conducted a 30-kilogram cocaine buy

through meetings with a Drug Enforcement Administration undercover agent in his school office and parking lot. In tape recorded conversations over his office telephone, the defendant indicated that his job as Assistant Principal provided good cover for his cocaine trafficking. The judge imposed sentence enhancements for use of a nine millimeter pistol during the offense and perjurious trial testimony, as well as an upward departure for abuse of a position of trust. The defendant testified at trial that he had intended to take the 30 kilograms of cocaine immediately to a nearby police station to turn it in when he was arrested by the Drug Enforcement Administrator. The case arose from an OCDETF investigation.

In the **Northern District of Mississippi**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole on drug trafficking charges. The defendant was convicted of conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute cocaine, possession of marijuana with intent to distribute, possession of firearms as a convicted felon, possession of a firearm with an obliterated serial number, and eight counts of money laundering. The defendant's conviction and sentencing marked the culmination of a four-year OCDETF investigation in the Mississippi Delta. The joint investigation included the Central Delta Drug Task Force, the Internal Revenue Service's Criminal Investigation Division, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Washington and Bolivar County Sheriffs' Departments, the Greenville Police Department's Special Operations Unit, the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics, the Mississippi Department of Corrections, and the Los Angeles, California, Police Department.

In the **District of Montana**, a career offender was sentenced to life imprisonment without parole in an OCDETF case in which he and 11 others were charged with importing hundreds of kilos of marijuana from Mexico and Arizona into Montana. The sentence was enhanced as a result of the defendant's two previous drug felony convictions. The defendant's history also included violent assaults on those he perceived as informers, or those who failed to pay. The defendant directed much of the drug smuggling operation while in custody awaiting trial on another charge through collect phone calls to his wife, who, in turn, connected the defendant with other co-conspirator's through a three-way calling feature. A portion of the marijuana and some methamphetamine were "body packed" into Montana State Prison for inmate sale and use. The conspiracy lasted from 1992 to the end of 1997. The other 11 defendants were previously convicted and received sentences ranging from ten to 20 years in prison. The defendants also forfeited approximately \$125,000 in real and personal property. Agencies participating in the case were the Internal Revenue Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Montana Narcotics Investigation Bureau.

In the **Northern District of Ohio**, a defendant became the 42nd defendant to be sentenced in connection with a year-long OCDETF investigation dubbed "Operation Roadkill." The defendant received a 20 year prison term. Fifty individuals were originally indicted on charges of cocaine conspiracies and money laundering. Eight defendants remain fugitives. Six of the defendants sentenced prior to the defendant had previous convictions for homicides, attempted murder, aggravated robberies, aggravated burglaries, and kidnappings. Nine of those sentenced earlier received terms ranging from ten years to 21 years and ten months in prison. The drug conspiracies were responsible for multi-

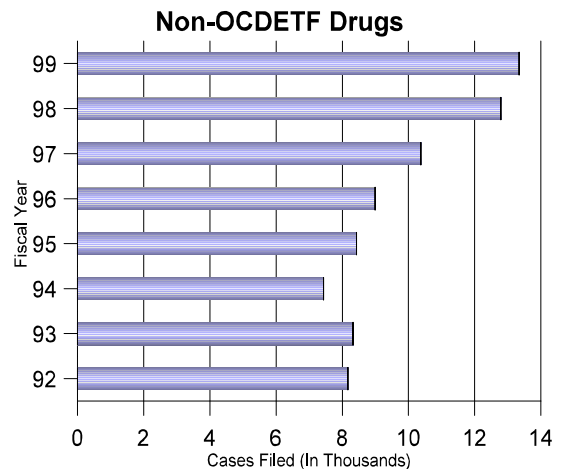
kilograms of cocaine being shipped to the greater Cleveland area from New York City and southern Florida. The bulk of the evidence presented was the result of approximately three months of wiretap interceptions. Seized or forfeited were 35 weapons, 46.5 kilograms of cocaine, and \$435,000. The case was investigated by the collocated FBI/Caribbean Gang Task Force, which has assisted in the development of numerous OCDEF cases.

In the **Eastern District of Texas**, two defendants, both of Stockton, California, were each sentenced to life in prison for their roles in a high-volume cocaine trafficking enterprise and on various other charges. Two other cooperating defendants, were sentenced to nine years and 13 months in prison, respectively. The four defendants were part of a drug trafficking enterprise that moved into the North Texas area in 1993 and smuggled large quantities of cocaine from Stockton to Dallas, Tyler, and Paris, Texas. In 1995, the drug enterprise turned violent when another defendant tried to settle debts by plotting to rob and kill four suspected drug dealers from Oklahoma. In February 1995, police found two bodies, which led to the discovery of the wide-ranging criminal enterprise. Of the seven people originally indicted, four pled guilty. Three were convicted during a two-week trial.

In the **District of the Virgin Islands**, a defendant was sentenced to 20 years in prison and ten years of supervised release after his conviction for possession of cocaine and crack cocaine with intent to distribute within 1,000 feet of a school. The defendant was the tenant of a guest house that officers of the Virgin Islands Safe Street Task Force entered to execute a search warrant on an unrelated case. In the defendant's room, the officers found in plain view drugs and drug paraphernalia. The defendant, who was not home at the time, was later stopped in his vehicle and was found in possession of more than \$11,000 in cash. The defendant was convicted after a four day jury trial. The \$11,000 seized from him was administratively forfeited by the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Non-OCDEF Drugs

In addition to OCDEF cases, a total of 13,347 cases were filed by the United States Attorneys against 20,624 non-OCDEF drug defendants during Fiscal Year 1999 and classified under the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (Non-OCDEF) program category. This represents an increase of four percent in the number of cases filed and a decrease of less than one percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. A total of 12,341 cases against 18,741 defendants were also terminated, representing an increase of 15 percent in the number of cases terminated and a seven percent increase in the number of defendants terminated. Ninety percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, with 91 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison. Of the 15,363 guilty defendants who were sentenced to prison, 5,003 or 33 percent, were sentenced to prison terms of more than five years, including 71 defendants who were sentenced to life in prison.



As noted in both the Violent Crime and OCDETF sections, beginning in Fiscal Year 1996 Table 3 was broken out further to display those narcotics cases that are classified under the Violent Crime and the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. Of the cases falling under these two program categories during Fiscal Year 1999, 359 cases filed against 713 defendants were non-OCDETF drug cases.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys continued work to implement the Midwest Methamphetamine Strategy. The Attorney General announced the Midwest Methamphetamine Strategy in Fiscal Year 1996 to augment the National Methamphetamine Strategy. The goal of both the National and Midwest strategies is to develop a partnership among all levels of law enforcement, educators, treatment professionals, and the community to deter the growth of methamphetamine production and use. Methamphetamine is dangerous to users, but the production in methamphetamine labs also creates bio-hazardous conditions which can impact the community as well. In response to the Attorney General's Methamphetamine Strategy, each United States Attorney in the Midwest designated an Assistant United States Attorney to coordinate investigations among federal, state and local law enforcement, to share intelligence, and to control illegal distribution of the chemicals used to make methamphetamine. Under the strategy, law enforcement officers are being trained to detect precursor chemicals, investigate labs, safely seize methamphetamine-making materials, and understand the pharmacological and psychoactive effects of the drug. Also, communities are being educated about the dangers of methamphetamine and prevention and treatment programs are being established.

Some of the non-OCDETF drug cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during the year include:

In the **Eastern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to more than eight years in prison for selling 262 cases of tablets containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, knowing these chemicals would be resold in large quantities for the purpose of manufacturing methamphetamine. Such a large number of tablets would produce more than 130 pounds of methamphetamine with a wholesale value of about \$780,000 and a retail value of between \$3.5 million and \$4.7 million.

In the **Central District of Illinois**, a defendant was sentenced to 30 years in prison for conspiracy to distribute cocaine and crack cocaine and conspiracy to engage in money laundering. At sentencing, the defendant testified that, contrary to his admission when he pled guilty, he never distributed crack cocaine. The court found the defendant liable for distribution of more than five kilograms of crack cocaine, and also found his denial to be a willful attempt to obstruct justice resulting in a 68-month increase in his Sentencing Guidelines range.

In the **Northern District of Indiana**, a defendant was sentenced to 12 year in prison and three years of supervised release for possession with intent to distribute crack cocaine and carrying a firearm in furtherance of drug trafficking. The defendant had a previous state conviction for cocaine possession and was on state parole supervision at the time of this offense. The case was investigated by the Gary Response Investigative Team, the task force designated to investigate drug and violent crime in Gary, Indiana.

In the **Eastern District of New York**, the New York leader of the Almighty Latin King Queen Nation (“The Latin Kings”), pled guilty to heroin and cocaine distribution charges. The defendant was one of more than 100 defendants arrested on federal charges filed by the United States Attorneys’ offices in Brooklyn and Manhattan in May 1998 following an 18-month investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the New York City Police Department into the gang’s criminal activities. With the assistance of the Kings County District Attorney’s office, the defendant and three other individuals were charged last spring in a multi-count federal indictment with conspiring to distribute and distributing heroin and cocaine during a ten-month period.

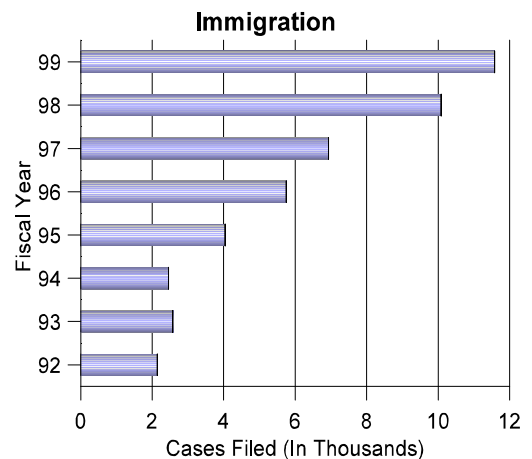
Immigration

Border Enforcement

More than 176,000 undocumented immigrants, a third of whom have criminal records, were expelled from the United States during 1999 according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This represents a three percent increase over 1998, during which 171,154 deportations occurred. Thus, although efforts have been stepped up in recent years by INS and the United States Attorneys, more work needs to be done to enforce our immigration laws not only preventing illegal immigration, but also dealing with the ramifications of illegal immigrants through the justice system. During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys continued to work with the INS and other Department components in taking an aggressive stance to secure the borders of the United States.

Also, in July 1999, the Attorney General asked the United States Attorneys to meet with INS Regional and/or District Directors and develop unified strategies for the interior enforcement of federal immigration laws. These strategies will include local threat assessments and operational plans for the enforcement of immigration laws. The plans will be consistent with the INS Interior Enforcement Strategy and will seek to accomplish the following objectives: identify and remove criminal aliens and minimize recidivism; deter, dismantle, and diminish smuggling or trafficking of aliens; respond to community reports and complaints about illegal immigration and build partnerships to solve local problems; minimize immigration benefit fraud and other document abuse; and block and remove employers’ access to undocumented workers.

In all, the United States Attorneys filed 11,580 immigration cases against 12,650 defendants during Fiscal Year 1999. This increasing caseload represented 23 percent of all criminal cases filed during the year, and a 15 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 14 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year. There was a 440 percent increase in the number of immigration cases filed when compared to Fiscal Year 1992. Ninety-five percent of the 11,770 defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1999 were convicted, with 81 percent of these defendants sentenced to prison. Sixty-one percent of all immigration cases during Fiscal Year 1999 were filed by the five United States Attorneys’ offices along the Southwest border.



Examples of immigration cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **Central District of California**, the leader of a large-scale immigration fraud ring was sentenced to nine years in prison and ordered to pay restitution of \$1,061,638.75. The defendant was convicted at trial for producing and distributing counterfeit immigration documents and laundering the proceeds of the scheme, which netted him approximately \$11 million from 1,174 victims.

In the **District of Idaho**, a defendant was sentenced to one year and eight months in prison for altering immigration documents in connection with a scam in which he preyed on mostly young illegal aliens with limited financial means. The defendant, who operated a business that purportedly obtained legitimate work permits for illegal aliens wanting to work in the United States, convinced victims that they were proceeding through legal channels to obtain the INS-approved work permits. Each alien paid the defendant a \$2,500 paperwork processing fee. The defendant had acquired a facsimile of an INS stamp that he used on passports to make it appear the passport holder had been INS-authorized to work. In fact, the defendant had obtained no such approval and provided INS with phony addresses for the aliens, causing them to be deported after they did not appear for INS hearings. The defendant, a resident alien from Guatemala, is subject to deportation after serving his sentence.

Anti-Smuggling Initiative

Part of the United States Attorneys' border enforcement efforts include the prosecution of those who smuggle illegal aliens into the United States. Prosecutions for bringing in and harboring aliens increased by 24 percent during Fiscal Year 1999, with 1,917 cases filed against 2,859 defendants. Eighty-nine percent of the 2,527 defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, with 79 percent of these defendants sentenced to prison. Eighty percent of the cases filed during the year were filed in the five Southwest border districts. Examples of successful anti-smuggling prosecutions by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **Eastern District of California**, a Mexican citizen legally residing in Fresno, California was sentenced to more than five years in prison for his role in smuggling illegal aliens into this country. The defendant pled guilty in October 1998 to conspiracy to transport and harbor illegal aliens. He was charged with heading a smuggling ring that, between August 1996 and January 1998, brought more than 100 illegal aliens into the United States. The aliens hid in secret compartments under the dashboard or floorboards of passenger vans while they passed through the San Ysidro port of entry. They were smuggled from Tijuana into San Diego and on to destinations in other parts of California and throughout the western United States. The defendant charged each alien between \$1,200 to \$1,400 for the trip. The defendant is now subject to deportation.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a former INS Detention Officer was sentenced to three years and one month in prison for illegally transporting 15 illegal aliens. The defendant, a 20-year veteran of the INS, pled guilty to all seven counts in the indictment.

In addition to his prison term, he will have to serve three years of supervised release and perform 200 hours of community service.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a defendant, the ring leader of an alien harboring and smuggling organization, was sentenced to four years and four months in prison and was fined \$15,000. The defendant's organization operated a store, hotel, and apartments in Raymondville, Texas, using the properties for alien harboring for as many as ten years. Raymondville is approximately 50 miles from the Sarita checkpoint and the properties were used as staging areas for harboring illegal aliens and then guiding them through or around the checkpoint. The defendant's group devised many schemes to avoid detection including using school buses during high school football playoffs or funeral processions to sneak the aliens north through the checkpoint. The United States Border Patrol has removed thousands of illegal aliens from the defendant's controlled properties. The defendant is one of 13 defendants who were charged with and pled guilty to the conspiracy. All but two have been sentenced.

Detention and Removal of Criminal Aliens

Criminal aliens--non-citizens who commit crimes--are a growing threat to public safety and national security, as well as a continuing drain on our criminal justice resources. For years, criminal aliens formally deported by the INS, after the commission of serious felonies, repeatedly found their way back into the country only to commit further serious felonies. Although some, when arrested again, were charged with felony re-entry, most were prosecuted as misdemeanor illegal entries because of the large volume of these cases along the Southwest border. When convicted of the misdemeanor, the criminal alien received no more than 180 days in jail, and often less. Again in Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys handled an increased number of prosecutions brought for attempted re-entry of aliens previously convicted of felonies and deported. A total of 7,323 cases were filed against 7,361 defendants during the year, representing an 11 percent increase in the number of cases and defendants filed when compared with the prior year. Fifty-seven percent of the cases were filed by the five Southwest border districts. Ninety percent of the 6,654 defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1999 were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 93 percent were sentenced to prison. Successful criminal re-entry prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **Middle District of Louisiana**, a defendant was convicted after a jury trial of one count of illegal re-entry after deportation and one count of possessing a counterfeit Alien Registration Receipt Card. Served pretrial with a notice of sentencing enhancement as an aggravated felon, the defendant defended with three witnesses, his mother, a Mexican midwife, and a Mexican farmer, who each swore he was an American citizen by birth, born in a small Texas community near a natural hot spring. In fact, he was a twice convicted, mid-level heroin dealer, born in Mexico, who had been deported three times in the past ten years.

In the **District of Utah**, an El Salvador national was sentenced to six years and five months in prison following a conviction on charges that he re-entered the country as a deported alien involved in aggravated felonies. The defendant, who was deported from the country twice, was serving a sentence for aggravated sexual assault in the Utah State Prison when he came to the attention of federal investigators. He had a criminal history that

included driving under the influence of alcohol, several convictions for car thefts and car burglary in California, and criminal mischief in Utah.

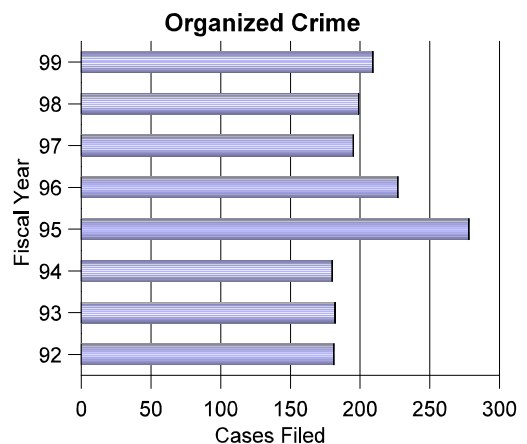
In the **District of Utah**, a Mexican national was sentenced to 12 and seven months in federal prison after pleading guilty to four criminal counts, including illegal re-entry, possession of a controlled substance with intent to distribute, felon in possession of a firearm, and illegal alien in possession of a firearm. The defendant served a five-year term in a California state prison for a second-degree felony robbery and had served time for several convictions on drug and firearm charges. He had been deported at least once and had used, and been convicted under, a variety of aliases.

Organized Crime

The roots of crime organizations may date far back in our country's history, but with the availability of modern technology, and the emergence of organizations from all over the world, organized crime operations are becoming ever more sophisticated and far-reaching. During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys continued to work to eliminate the acts of violence and the many criminal enterprises of the La Cosa Nostra families and their associates. Organized crime can encompass violations relating to gambling, extortion, and the infiltration of legitimate business. In addition to pursuing traditional organized crime, the United States Attorneys investigated and prosecuted the illegal activities of other non-traditional organized crime groups. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, organized crime organizations from Russia, Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, and many other parts of the world have begun to operate effectively and very dangerously in the United States.

On May 28, 1999, the Attorney General approved Operation Sudden Stop, a national initiative to address vehicle and cargo theft where there is a likelihood of organized crime involvement. The initiative, sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, contemplates a one-year, phased effort that relies on each United States Attorney's office to review and prosecute, where appropriate, cases presented as a result of the initiative. The initiative has specific objectives to be accomplished during separate phases which will carry over into FY 2000. The latest phase is being implemented in coordination with United States Attorneys' offices to focus the more sophisticated aspects of investigative techniques. Approaching these criminal activities through the enterprise theory of investigation will ensure the use of all criminal law enforcement tools available and result in successful prosecutions where defendants receive sentences proportionate to the criminal activity involved and the resultant harm to society.

During the year, a total of 209 cases were filed against 429 defendants and classified under the Organized Crime program category. This represents a five percent increase in cases filed and a ten percent increase in defendants filed over Fiscal Year 1998. Additionally, a total of 173 cases against 362 defendants were terminated. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1999, 85 percent either pled or were found guilty. Seventy percent of these defendants received prison sentences, with three life sentences obtained. Also during Fiscal Year 1999, an additional 57 organized crime cases were filed against 137 defendants, but were classified under the Violent Crime program category.



Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **Eastern District of New York**, a member of the Colombo Organized Crime Family, was convicted for four Mafia-related murders, including the killing of the Colombo Family action underboss. The defendant was sentenced to life plus 25 years in prison. The conviction of the defendant and a close associate conclude a series of prosecutions over the last five years of numerous Colombo Family members and associates. After a four-week trial, the defendant was convicted of all charges, including racketeering, racketeering conspiracy, murder in aid of racketeering, using firearms in relation to a crime of violence, drug conspiracy, and drug distribution.

In the **Southern District of New York**, the alleged acting boss of the Gambino Crime Family was sentenced to six years and four months in prison for conspiring to violate the federal racketeering statute by, among other things, bribing a labor official, conspiring to extort money from a construction company, defrauding a lending institution, and engaging in the operation of an illegal gambling business. The defendant also pled guilty to loansharking and conspiring to defraud the Internal Revenue Service, charges that arose from conduct in the Eastern District of New York. The judge also ordered the defendant to forfeit certain property to the government, including \$358,000 in cash and real property located in Milford Township, Pennsylvania, and Sullivan County, New York. In addition, the judge entered an order requiring the defendant to forfeit certain other properties, but stayed its execution for 30 days to provide the defendant an opportunity to demonstrate legitimate sources for certain funds he tendered to the government in satisfaction of a portion of his additional \$1 million forfeiture obligation under the plea agreement. The judge also ordered the defendant to pay \$336,000 in restitution to the lending institution he defrauded. The defendant was originally indicted on January 21, 1998, with 22 others, following a joint federal-state racketeering investigation.

In the **Northern District of Ohio**, a jury found three defendants guilty in a RICO-murder case involving organized crime in the Youngstown, Ohio, area. The court then sentenced each defendant to life in prison without the possibility of parole. The three associates of the Pittsburgh Family of La Cosa Nostra were convicted of substantive RICO charges, RICO conspiracy, and conducting an illegal gambling business. With respect to the RICO counts, all three defendants were found guilty of predicate acts of participating in the murder of a reputed Youngstown gambling figure, the attempted murder of a Mahoning County prosecutor, and conducting an illegal gambling business. Two of the three defendants were also convicted of engaging in violent crime in aid of racketeering.

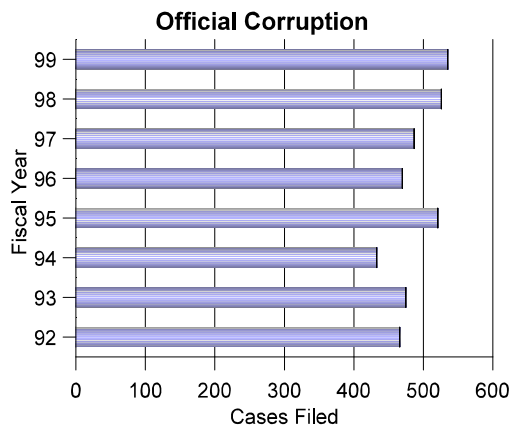
Official Corruption

The United States Attorneys handle public corruption cases to ensure that the trust of the American people in their public officials is not betrayed. Over the years, federal and state legislators, governors, judges, and other federal, state and local public officials have been prosecuted for violating their oaths of office. During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys continued their prosecution of public officials and employees for misconduct in, or misuse of, office, including attempts by private citizens to bribe or otherwise corrupt public employees. These prosecutions included bribery, graft, conflicts of interest, and

other violations by federal, state, and local officials and law enforcement personnel. The unique nature of the federal criminal justice system provides maximum support in prosecuting these sensitive and often complex cases.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys filed 535 criminal cases charging 738 defendants with official corruption, representing a two percent increase in the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated 477 cases against 662 official corruption defendants during the year. A total of 580, or 88 percent, of the terminated defendants either pled or were found guilty. Of the guilty defendants, 284, or 49 percent were sentenced to prison.

The Official Corruption program category consists of several case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1999 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1998, are as follows:



Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1999	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1998
Federal Procurement	76	40.7%
Federal Program	66	-21.4%
Federal Law Enforcement	37	-28.9%
Other Federal Corruption	138	2.9%
Local Corruption	128	3.2%
State Corruption	56	43.6%
All Other Official Corruption	34	-12.8%
Official Corruption Total	535	1.7%

Examples of official corruption cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **District of Columbia**, two defendants, both former District of Columbia motor vehicle inspectors, were sentenced to three years and ten months and two years and five months in prison, respectively, for their roles in a long-term conspiracy to supply uninspected taxicabs with inspection stickers. The defendants were convicted of bribery and conspiracy to commit bribery, respectively, following a jury trial. At trial, it was established that the defendants conspired with other inspectors to sell approximately 1,000 illegal inspection stickers to owners of taxicab companies. Their sentences were the last arising from an investigation known as "Operation Free Ride," conducted jointly by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Metropolitan Police Department, which resulted in 33 guilty pleas or guilty verdicts.

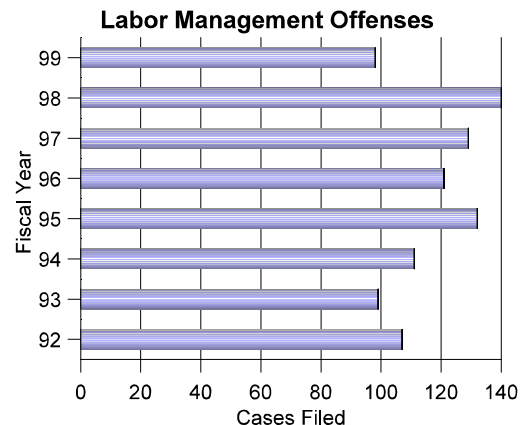
In the **Southern District of Florida**, a former Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Supervisory Special Agent was sentenced to five years in prison and ordered to pay \$191,000 in restitution after he was convicted of embezzling more than \$400,000 in FBI funds, obstructing a criminal investigation in which he was involved, making false statements and representations to the FBI, and making false statements to a United States District Judge to obtain a Rule 35 sentence reduction for an organized crime figure. The defendant was a supervisor in the Organized Crime Division and a 25 year FBI veteran. He embezzled thousands of dollars that came into his possession in a variety of ways and from different sources. Some of the funds had been seized as evidence; some were designated for undercover operations; some had been taken from an unregistered confidential source who obtained the money in the course of an undocumented and unauthorized money laundering investigation. The false statement charges arose from the defendant's efforts to hide his theft and to mislead fellow FBI investigators and his supervisors with intent to hinder, delay, and prevent communication of information relating to the criminal activities of an illegal gambling operation he had been assigned to investigate.

In the **Central District of Illinois**, a former Quincy, Illinois, police officer was sentenced to life in prison for his part in a conspiracy to transport and distribute methamphetamine from California to west central Illinois. The defendant was characterized as one of the largest methamphetamine distributors in the region. Four co-conspirators, all of whom pled guilty, were sentenced to terms ranging from seven to 22 years in prison, and testified during the defendant's trial. They include the defendant's stepson, step-granddaughter, and her boyfriend, as well as the defendant's step-grandson. The government seized more than \$750,000 in cash and property in the case and distributed it to various participating law enforcement agencies.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a United States District Judge sentenced a former Immigration and Naturalization Service Inspector to 15 years and nine months in prison following his jury conviction for violating the civil rights of a Mexican national by sexually assaulting her when she tried to come into the country at the Laredo Port of Entry. The defendant was also convicted of taking bribes in exchange for immigration documents.

Labor Management Offenses

The Labor Management Offenses program category encompasses cases that include a wide range of violations of government statutes and regulations relating to labor management relations, internal operations of labor unions, embezzlement, conversion, and other misuse of union pension, welfare, and benefit funds, and bribery of, or extortion by, union officials. During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys filed 98 criminal cases charging 111 defendants with labor management offenses, representing a 30 percent decrease in the number of cases filed and a 30 percent decrease in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The



United States Attorneys also terminated 141 cases against 150 defendants during the year, representing a 20 percent increase in cases terminated and a 13 percent increase in defendants terminated. A total of 142, or 95 percent, of the terminated defendants either pled or were found guilty. Twenty-eight percent of the guilty defendants were sentenced to prison.

The Labor Management Offenses program category consists of several labor management case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1999 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1998, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1999	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1998
Corruption -- Bribery	2	-60.0%
Corruption -- Pension	30	-31.8%
Labor Racketeering	10	-9.1%
All Other Labor Management Offenses	56	-30.0%
Labor Management Offenses Total	98	-30.0%

Examples of labor management offense cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, one of Illinois' largest road contractors, three members of the family, and a company affiliate pled guilty to fraud charges, agreed to pay \$15 million in fines and restitution, and were permanently barred from public road work. The family members each agreed to a prison term of one to two years. The companies admitted defrauding the Illinois Department of Transportation and 35 local government entities in performing 60 road construction and repair contracts over more than a decade by falsifying weight tickets to bill for more materials than were actually used. The three family members admitted filing false labor documents that understated their unionized employees' hours, thus cheating approximately 900 workers out of about \$3.2 million. The workers and the governmental entities will receive restitution totaling more than \$10 million, and the five defendants together will pay \$4.75 million in fines. The companies are banned from any future public road contracts, and all of the defendants agreed not to contest debarment by any government entity. The case yielded an important ruling by the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit that criminal prosecution of the labor fraud was not preempted by federal labor laws.

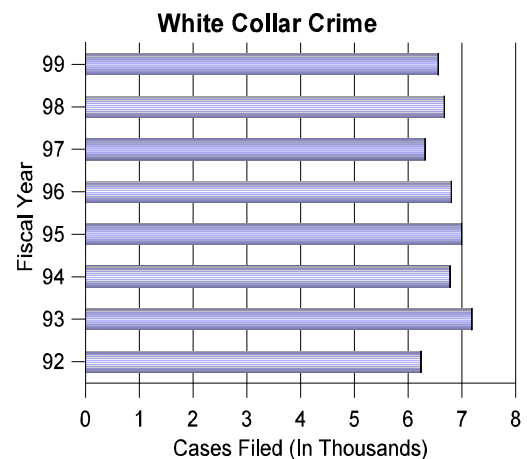
In the **Southern District of New York**, the Mason Tenders District Council of Greater New York, its employee benefit funds, its constituent local unions, and the United States agreed to a supplemental consent decree calling for continued supervision of the Mason Tenders to ensure that corruption and organized crime influences are not allowed to return to the union. The supplemental consent decree follows a four-year period of court-ordered supervision of the Mason Tenders union, during which court-appointed officers, at the union's expense, had broad oversight powers over the Mason Tenders to root out corruption. The original consent decree expired last month. The supplemental decree will be in place for three years.

In the **Western District of Washington**, a former union treasurer was sentenced to five months in prison and three years of supervised release following his conviction for embezzling union funds from UAW Local 76 in Fremont, California. He must also spend five months in home confinement with electronic monitoring. In addition to his sentence, the defendant was ordered to pay restitution of \$37,961.03 to the union, where he served as the elected financial secretary/treasurer. He paid himself unauthorized wages at various times while holding this position, and also wrote checks to himself purportedly to pay medical insurance premiums.

White Collar Crime

The United States Attorneys handled a myriad of white collar crime prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1999, including health care fraud, financial institution fraud, federal program fraud, securities fraud, and computer crime. White collar criminals use ingenious methods to conceal their crimes, which often means that the investigation of white collar crimes are long and laborious. The sophisticated nature of the crimes, the professionals involved, and the fact that the criminal offenders can usually afford the best defense lawyers requires considerable investigative and prosecutorial expertise.

In all, the United States Attorneys filed 6,558 cases charging 8,670 defendants with white collar crime during Fiscal Year 1999, a decrease of two percent in the number of cases filed, but a two percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. A total of 6,311 cases against 8,142 defendants were also terminated, representing a four percent increase in cases terminated and a two percent increase in defendants terminated over Fiscal Year 1998. Ninety percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year either pled or were found guilty. Fifty-six percent of the guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. The rate of conviction during Fiscal Year 1999, and the percentage of guilty defendants who received prison sentences, continued the upward trend of the past several years and represented substantially higher rates than those of Fiscal Year 1992.



The White Collar Crime program category consists of a number of fraud and other white collar crime case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1999 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1998, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1999	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1998
Advance Fee Schemes	82	-14.5%
Fraud Against Business Institutions	498	-8.9%
Antitrust Violations	18	-48.6%
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	2,469	1.3%
Bankruptcy Fraud	184	-1.1%

Commodities Fraud	16	-42.9%
Computer Fraud	68	33.3%
Consumer Fraud	125	-29.4%
Federal Procurement Fraud	97	4.3%
Federal Program Fraud	710	-4.3%
Health Care Fraud	370	16.4%
Insurance Fraud	130	-18.8%
Other Investment Fraud	75	-3.9%
Securities Fraud	175	21.5%
Tax Fraud	765	-4.6%
All Other Fraud	776	0.1%
White Collar Crime Total	6,558	-1.7%

Discussions of some of the priority white collar crime prosecution areas follow.

Health Care Fraud

The detection and eradication of health care fraud and abuse is a top priority of federal law enforcement. Efforts to combat fraud were consolidated and strengthened considerably by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996. Prior to the enactment of HIPAA, United States Attorneys' offices dedicated substantial resources to combating health care fraud and abuse. HIPAA resources have supplemented these efforts.

Health care fraud involves many different types of schemes that defraud Medicare, Medicaid, the Department of Veterans Affairs, or other insurers or providers. The fraudulent activity may include double billing schemes, kickbacks, billing for unnecessary or unperformed tests, or may be related to the quality of the medical care provided. The United States Attorneys criminally and civilly prosecute health care professionals, providers, and other specialized business entities who engage in health care fraud, and work with the Department's Civil and Criminal Divisions, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys strengthened ties with numerous federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies involved in the prevention, detection, evaluation, and investigation of health care fraud. In addition to the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Office of Inspector General and the Health Care Financing Administration, these agencies included the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Department of Defense's TRICARE Support Office (formerly CHAMPUS), Inspectors General of other federal agencies, and state Medicaid Fraud Control Units. To facilitate coordination and communication at the local and state level, each United States Attorney's office has appointed a criminal and a civil Health Care Fraud Coordinator. Health care fraud working groups continued at the national, regional and local levels to enable federal and state prosecutors and investigators from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the HHS Office of Inspector General, the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, state Attorneys General and Medicaid Fraud Control Units, and other agencies to discuss enforcement strategies and other useful information. The Department has also continued its work with HHS in establishing a national health care fraud data collection program for the reporting of final adverse actions against health care fraud providers.

Over the past year, United States Attorneys' offices have diligently worked to enhance provider understanding of the Department's enforcement responsibilities and efforts. A number of outreach presentations have been made to health care professionals, provider organizations, and beneficiary groups around the country in this regard.

United States Attorneys' offices have also worked over the past year to ensure that the civil False Claims Act was applied to national initiative civil health care matters in a fair and responsible fashion. At the direction of Congress, the General Accounting Office (GAO) completed a review of the Department's compliance with the provisions of guidance issued on use of the civil False Claims Act in civil health care matters. As the final GAO report notes, the Department has taken a number of affirmative steps to ensure that all United States Attorneys' offices are complying with the guidance in national health care initiatives. The August 1999 report also contains several constructive suggestions for strengthening compliance efforts. As recommended by GAO, the Department has taken steps to improve its oversight of national health care initiatives.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys filed 370 health care fraud cases against 504 defendants, representing a 16 percent increase over the number of cases and defendants when compared to the prior year. During the year, 300 cases against 454 defendants were also terminated, an increase of 26 percent in cases terminated and 27 percent in defendants terminated over Fiscal Year 1998. A total of 396, or 87 percent, of the terminated defendants were convicted. Fifty-three percent of the convicted defendants received prison sentences. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys had 1,994 criminal investigative matters pending, representing a seven percent increase over the prior year. Some of the United States Attorneys' successful prosecutions during the year include:

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant, a registered nurse who was administrator of Mederi of Dade County, Inc., one of the nation's largest home health care agencies, was sentenced to 12 years in prison, three years of supervised release, and \$15,233,489 in restitution following her guilty plea to conspiracy and money laundering charges. The defendant was one of 17 defendants convicted in the government's prosecution of a \$60 million home health care fraud industry that operated by using Mederi nursing groups from 1991 through December 1992. After a four-month trial, a Miami federal jury convicted the physical therapist and nursing group owner. In sentencing the defendant, the court made an upward departure under the Sentencing Guidelines, for disruption of a lawful government function, finding that the extensive nature of the defendant's conduct undermined the public's confidence in the nation's health care system.

In the **Northern District of Georgia**, a former state parole officer was sentenced on charges of conspiracy and mail fraud to three years and ten months in prison and ordered to pay \$7,368,383.99 in restitution to the State of Georgia Department of Medical Assistance. He will also serve three years of supervised release following incarceration. The defendant pled guilty in the midst of his trial to charges of conspiring to defraud the Medicaid program through false billings for psychotherapy treatments allegedly rendered to children attending after-school and summer day camp programs conducted by his business, The Human Resources, Inc. Concept (HRIC). Trial evidence revealed that hundreds of inner-city children participated in HRIC programs promoted as academic, cultural, and recreational opportunities. In fact, HRIC billed Medicaid for group and individual psychotherapy. During the trial, several parents testified that they had not

enrolled their children to receive psychotherapy, and program employees testified that no such services were provided. The defendant's plea included another scheme for which he was previously indicted involving fraudulent billings to Medicaid for services under the provider number of a psychiatrist who was not in the country during the billing period. Medicaid reimbursements in that case totaled approximately \$6.7 million.

In the **Northern District of Ohio**, a defendant, the former president of Harris Medical Supply, Inc., of Toledo, was sentenced to five years and eight months in prison and ordered to pay \$15,135,000 in restitution for his principal role in a conspiracy to falsely bill Medicare \$41.8 million for noncovered incontinence kits and to launder \$8.9 million of the money Medicare paid on those claims. The court has already ordered the criminal forfeiture of about \$35 million in property the defendant accumulated with the fraud proceeds. The government auctioned 18 of these properties, will auction 18 apartment buildings and commercial buildings, and will sell eight other properties in the Cayman Islands, including a \$1 million residence at the Cayman Island Yacht Club, five cars, a motor home, and jewelry valued at \$127,000.

Major Financial Institution Fraud

The United States Attorneys continued to prosecute the perpetrators of crimes that threaten to undermine our financial institutions. The enforcement strategy proceeded with a coordinated approach whereby Assistant United States Attorneys and Department attorneys from the Criminal, Civil and Tax Divisions not only send defrauders to prison, but obtain restitution for victims, criminal fines, civil monetary penalties, and forfeiture of property traceable to fraud. 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. Since October 1988, the United States Attorneys, with the Dallas, New England, and San Diego Bank Fraud Task Forces, have filed criminal charges against 8,711 defendants in major financial institution fraud cases. Ninety-seven percent of the defendants have been convicted, with 74 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys filed criminal charges against 318 defendants in major financial institution fraud cases. Of the 307 defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 99 percent were convicted. Eighty-three percent of the convicted defendants received prison sentences. Some of the United States Attorneys' successful prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **Middle District of Florida**, the former president of the National Baptist Convention (NBC) pled guilty to charges of tax evasion, bank fraud, making false statements to a financial institution, and making false statements to a federal agency. After his election as NBC president, the defendant engaged in a series of schemes to defraud. As an example, he and a co-defendant lied about their financial and personal histories in applying for a loan to purchase waterfront property worth \$700,000 in Tierre Verde, Florida. In another transaction, the defendant forged the signature of the NBC's general secretary in order to borrow \$300,000 from a Tennessee bank that he intended to use in marketing a credit card program. An Internal Revenue Service analysis of the defendant's corporate deals in 1995 and 1996 determined that he failed to report approximately \$1.3

million in taxable income. The defendant was sentenced to four years and three months in prison, five years of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$5,229,300 in restitution.

In the **Southern District of New York**, Bankers Trust Company was sentenced to pay a \$60 million criminal fine in connection with a scheme by high-ranking bank officials to enhance the institution's financial performance by falsely recording approximately \$19.1 million in unclaimed funds as income and reserves. Bankers Trust Company pled guilty to three counts of making false entries in bank books and records. The charges resulted from an investigation of a scheme by high-level employees in the Bankers Trust Company's Client Processing Service Division to divert unclaimed funds--which should have been held for customers and/or should have been escheated to states as abandoned property--and record them as bank income and reserves to falsely enhance the division's financial performance. In addition to paying the \$60 million criminal fine, Bankers Trust Company has reversed and returned approximately \$17.85 million of the approximately \$19.1 million unlawfully recorded to rightful owners, including customers and state abandoned property departments. Bankers Trust Company's plan to return the balance of the \$19.1 million will be supervised by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

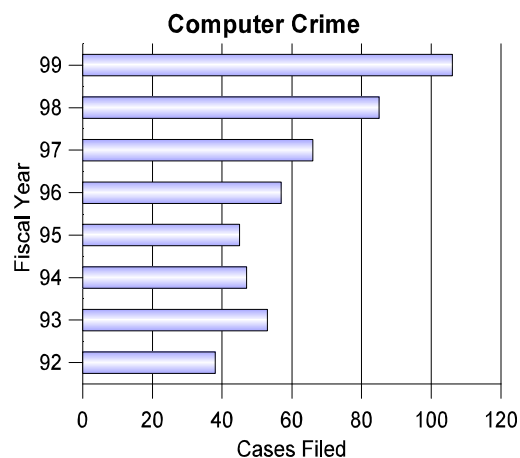
In the **Southern District of Texas**, a former bank vice president was sentenced to five years and ten months in prison for bank fraud in connection with check kiting schemes at the now-failed Westheimer National Bank in Houston. The defendant was convicted after a jury trial of three counts of bank fraud and one count of criminal forfeiture in connection with his illegal dealings with bank customers.

Computer Crime

The United States Attorneys and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys are working with the Criminal Division to address the growing problem of fraud in cyberspace. The Internet Fraud Initiative, sponsored by the Attorney General's Council on White Collar Crime, focuses on improving enforcement control and prevention. The Initiative's response to the Internet fraud threat includes: determining the scope of the Internet fraud problem; ensuring that prosecutors and agents have sufficient training and resources to conduct investigations; developing Internet fraud identification and investigation methods and strategies; fostering and promoting coordination among federal and state law enforcement and regulatory agencies; providing advice and support in Internet fraud prosecutions; and conducting Internet fraud public education and prevention programs.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the Attorney General also approved a new enforcement initiative to protect intellectual property rights. The Intellectual Property Enforcement Initiative is aimed at addressing the burgeoning copyright piracy and trademark counterfeiting crime problem in the United States and around the world, largely due to the explosive growth of the Internet. One of the key components of the Initiative is increasing the number of prosecutions brought in the United States. To focus efforts, seven districts were identified where the intellectual property crime problem is severe. Under the initiative, the Department will train and equip investigators and prosecutors, work with industry to generate appropriate criminal referrals, seek additional reform of domestic laws where needed, and support the government-wide international coordinated effort on bilateral and multilateral discussions and training.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys filed 104 computer crime cases against 148 defendants. This represents a 22 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 28 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. During the same period of time, a total of 96 cases against 132 defendants were terminated, representing a 55 percent increase in cases terminated and a 83 percent increase in defendants terminated over Fiscal Year 1998. Eighty-four percent of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. The data reported here includes those cases classified under the White Collar Crime/Computer Fraud program category, as well as cases including other computer crime charges. Examples of cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:



In the **Central District of California**, a defendant pled guilty to trafficking in counterfeit labels affixed to counterfeit music CDs and counterfeit CD-ROMs that the defendant manufactured. The defendant was sentenced to two years and nine months in prison followed by three years of supervised release. The defendant was also ordered to pay restitution of \$60,000. The value of the counterfeit intellectual property was more than \$13 million. The defendant replicated copyrighted CDs, including Microsoft computer programs and music recordings. This is the first conviction under the Intellectual Property Initiative that the Department of Justice announced on July 23, 1999.

In the **Northern District of Ohio**, in a case involving the first-ever FBI wiretap of a high speed computer data line, a defendant was sentenced to one year and three months in prison, two years of supervised release, and 100 hours of community service following his conviction for possession and computer distribution of child pornography and a number of other computer-related crimes. A co-defendant was sentenced to two years of probation and 50 hours of community service for conspiracy to install a "sniffer" program on the computer network at Cleveland's Case Western Reserve University, where she was employed as a systems administrator. The defendant was also charged with installing "sniffer" programs on 11 computer networks, "hacking" into various college and business computer systems, including Cleveland State University, George Mason University in Virginia, the University of Minnesota, the University of Iowa, the University of Arkansas, Modern Exploration, Inc., APK Net, Inc., Cyber Access (which writes software for telephone companies), New Age Consulting Service, and the Internet web site for a computer security company. The defendant pled guilty to the child pornography charges, which resulted in a higher Sentencing Guidelines' computation.

In the **Eastern District of Texas**, two defendants were sentenced to prison terms of six years and five months and five years, respectively, following their guilty pleas to charges of conspiracy to commit theft of trade secrets belonging to the Intel Corporation. The defendants were also fined \$10,000 and \$50,000. In May 1998, they contacted Cyrix Corporation, offering to sell Intel Prototype "Slot II" computer central processing units they

had acquired without authorization. Cyrix alerted the FBI and cooperated with authorities when the defendant offered to sell five "Slot II" units for a total of \$75,000. He then arranged for the co-defendant to deliver two of the prototype units to Cyrix headquarters in Richardson, Texas. The co-defendant was arrested as he attempted to deliver the units, and the defendant was apprehended later.

In the **Northern District of Texas**, a defendant, of Oregon, and a co-defendant, of Texas, were sentenced for hacking into computer systems belonging to Sprint Corporation, Southwestern Bell, and GTE, illegally obtaining long distance calling card numbers, and selling these stolen calling card numbers. The defendant was sentenced to three years and four months in prison and ordered to pay \$10,000 to the victim corporations. The co-defendant was sentenced to two years in prison and also ordered to pay \$10,000 to the victim corporations. Both defendants pled guilty to criminal fraud in connection with access devices and computers. The defendants were the ringleaders in a computer hacker organization known as the "Phone Masters," whose ultimate goal was to own the telecommunications infrastructure from coast-to-coast. In addition to numerous telecommunications systems, the group also penetrated computer systems of credit reporting agencies, utility providers, and state and federal government agencies, including the National Crime Information Center computer. These hackers organized their assaults on the computers through teleconferencing and used encryption program PGP to hide the data they exchanged.

Other White Collar Crime

The United States Attorneys' offices handled other white collar crime prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1999, such as fraud against business institutions, commodities fraud, consumer fraud, insurance fraud, procurement fraud, tax fraud, telemarketing fraud, and investment fraud. Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during the year include:

In the **District of Arizona**, a defendant received the maximum 30-year prison sentence, the longest ever for a white collar crime defendant in the district, and was ordered to pay \$8 million in restitution for operating a telemarketing fraud scheme that targeted elderly victims. The defendant was the owner and president of American Eagle Advertising, a company with offices in Phoenix and Atlanta. American Eagle sold small gift items such as baseball caps, cups, and pens to businesses that ordered the products with their logos to use for advertising purposes. Most of the company's revenue, however, was obtained by telemarketers who repeatedly called a group of victims, age 65 and older and living alone, and falsely stated that they had won their "fair share" of \$500,000 in gold or other valuable prizes. The victims were told they had to purchase advertising items to receive their prizes and were directed to send their payments to the Phoenix office. Many sent thousands of dollars to American Eagle after repeated promises that they would receive their prizes. The defendant directed the overall fraud operation from Phoenix, while a co-defendant, who was also convicted, managed the Atlanta "boiler room" where telemarketers made their calls. After a four-month trial, a jury convicted the defendant and co-defendant on two counts of conspiracy, 15 counts of mail fraud, 13 counts of wire fraud, and 11 counts of money laundering.

In the **Middle District of Florida**, the defendant and his wife, were each sentenced to 24 years and four months in prison, to be followed by five years supervised release for their role in a telemarketing enterprise. The two other individuals who led the sales divisions of the enterprise, as well as working as seminar speakers, were each sentenced to five years in prison. Additionally, all of the corporations named in the indictment were convicted. The jury entered a forfeiture of \$10.5 million, which represents funds transferred by the defendants to an off-shore account in the Cayman Islands. The money seized in the Cayman Islands was the first case to be presented under the Proceeds of Criminal Conduct Law (PCCL) which allows the United States to seize the proceeds of fraud, as opposed to drug proceeds, which are laundered by being placed off-shore. Additionally, a United States Magistrate Judge, also ruled that the defendant's attorney, must return to the United States his \$2 million fee. The large sentence imposed against the defendants was due to the money laundering offenses, which comprised most of 97 counts in the indictment.

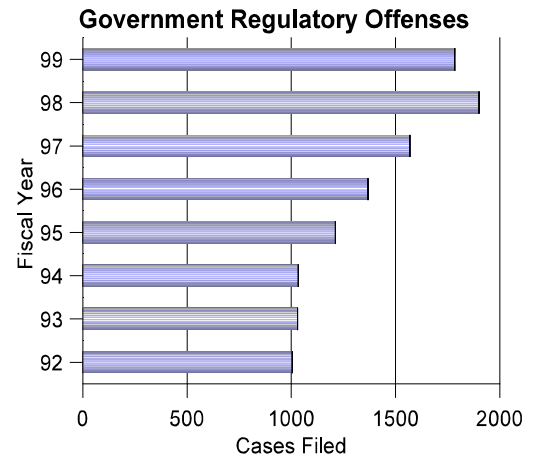
In the **Eastern District of Texas**, the owners of Loe's Highport Marina on the Texas-Oklahoma border were fined and sentenced to prison after they were convicted in two trials of conspiracy, fraud, making false statements, and other criminal charges. One defendant was sentenced to six years and six months in prison, fined \$4,738,201.12, and ordered to pay restitution of \$1,735,130.11 after being convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States, four counts of false statement to a federal agency, two counts of aiding and assisting in preparation of false documents under Internal Revenue Service laws, three counts of false statement on income tax return, two counts of conspiracy to commit mail and wire fraud, one count of mail fraud, and seven counts of engaging in monetary transaction in property derived from unspecified unlawful activities. Her husband, was sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$75,000 after being convicted of conspiracy to commit mail fraud and wire fraud. Their company, Loe's Highport, Inc., was placed on five years of probation, fined \$4,800,000, ordered to pay restitution of \$1,735,130.11 to the United States Army Corps of Engineers and two insurance companies, and \$1,602,705.56 in restitution to the Internal Revenue Service after being convicted on 19 counts. The corporation was also ordered to pay \$74,354.02 for the cost of prosecution on the tax counts.

In the **Southern District of West Virginia**, following a four-day sentencing hearing on the government's motion to depart upward under the Sentencing Guidelines, a defendant was sentenced to 25 years in prison on mail fraud charges arising from an insurance fraud scam that resulted in the murder of at least one person. The defendant, who previously pled guilty to five counts of mail fraud, and his wife devised an extensive insurance fraud scheme involving the acquisition of more than 75 life insurance policies worth millions of dollars over the course of five years. Many of the policy applications were completed with false information concerning the applicants' health histories. In at least 18 instances, signatures on the applications were forged. Most of the would-be insured's were relatives and friends of the defendant and his wife. In departing upward, the court found that the defendant had murdered his stepson, on whose life the defendant collected more than \$600,000 in insurance proceeds, and that he had repeatedly attempted to obstruct justice through his solicitations to have witnesses murdered and various acts of witness intimidation.

Government Regulatory Offenses

Government Regulatory Offenses is a wide-ranging category of cases involving such diverse criminal activities as violation of United States Customs regulations relating to the payment of duty, the importation or exportation of United States' currency or monetary instruments, and money laundering. This category of cases also involves the violation of statutes relating to the sale or pricing of federally regulated energy sources, violations of federal health and safety regulations, violations of statutes relating to copyrighted material, including motion pictures and sound recordings, and violations of our nation's environmental statutes and regulations.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys filed 1,784 cases charging 2,556 defendants with government regulatory offenses. This represents a six percent decrease in the number of cases filed and a nine percent decrease in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The decrease in cases filed follows a 21 percent increase in the number of cases filed in Fiscal Year 1998. The United States Attorneys also terminated 1,753 cases against 2,545 defendants during the year, representing a 13 percent increase in the number of cases terminated and a ten percent increase in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. A total of 2,265 of the defendants either pled or were found guilty, representing an 89 percent conviction rate. Of the convicted defendants, 49 percent received prison sentences.



The Government Regulatory Offenses program category consists of a number of specific case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1999 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1998, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1999	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1998
Copyright Violations	30	-25.0%
Counterfeiting	830	-0.7%
Customs Violations -- Duty	70	-15.7%
Customs Violations -- Currency	211	19.2%
Energy Pricing Violations	4	100.0%
Environmental Offenses	278	-13.7%
Health and Safety Violations	42	40.0%
Money Laundering -- Narcotics	81	-2.4%
Money Laundering -- Other	94	-25.9%
Trafficking in Cigarettes	4	-81.8%
All Other Regulatory Offenses	140	-21.3%
Government Regulatory Offenses Total	1,784	-6.1%

Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **Eastern District of Arkansas**, Vertac Chemical Corporation and Hercules, Inc., were ordered to pay \$104 million to the United States to resolve allegations that they failed to consider risks of injuries and fatalities to employees working with dioxin and neighborhood residents living near the Vertac Superfund site, failed to consider the cancer potency of dioxin, and failed to maintain adequate documentation concerning the dioxin and incineration of drummed wastes. The restitution amount covers government costs for cleaning up toxic and hazardous wastes in Jacksonville, Arkansas, that came from buried drums of waste on the Vertac site and at municipal landfills. The company buried the drums in the 1960's and failed to develop a disposal method for the hazardous dioxin. Vertac was added to the National Priorities List of hazardous waste sites when the State of Arkansas forbade the continued practice of burying the plant wastes at the site and required Vertac to improve its hazardous waste practices.

In the **Western District of North Carolina**, an attorney was sentenced to eight years and one month in prison and ordered to pay \$1.1 million in restitution for laundering money stolen from the Charlotte Loomis Fargo facility. A jury found the defendant guilty of conspiracy and five counts of money laundering in connection with the Charlotte Loomis Fargo heist. A convicted defendant, who helped to plot the theft, paid the defendant \$10,000 in exchange for his professional services in transferring cash to buy a \$635,000 luxury home. The defendant also stored \$433,000 in \$20 bills for the convicted defendant, knowing the money was stolen, until he could convert it into certified checks for the real estate closing.

In the **Western District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to three years and five months in prison, to be followed by three years supervised release, for possession of approximately \$7,000 in counterfeit United States currency and being a drug user in possession of firearms. According to his plea agreement, the defendant knew the notes were counterfeit and acted with intent to defraud when he attempted to spend the bills at a striptease club. The defendant also admitted possessing a firearm while illegally using a controlled substance. In fact, six weapons, including a semi-automatic pistol, a rifle, a shotgun, and three handguns, were found in the defendant's apartment.

Environmental Crime

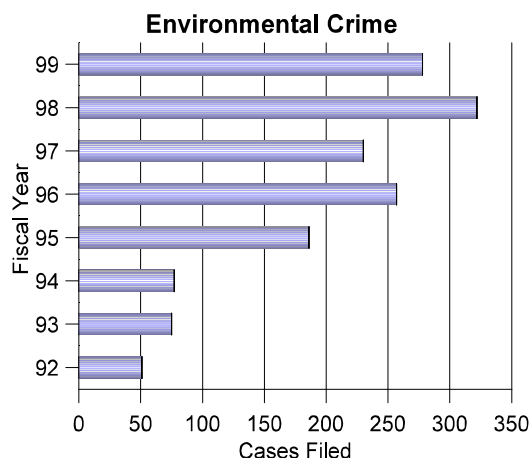
The United States Attorneys, in conjunction with the Department's Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD), enforce the nation's criminal and civil environmental laws, including the Clean Air Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act. During Fiscal Year 1999, the partnership between the United States Attorneys and the ENRD continued in the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes.

On July 15, 1999, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia and the Mayor of the District of Columbia, announced the first judicial actions under the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act. These first cases secured groundbreaking settlements, including making 4,000 dwelling units in the District of Columbia and Maryland lead safe. In the latter part of FY 1999, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys,

working with the Environment and Natural Resources Division, prepared a packet of information about how such enforcement cases under this Act can be investigated and developed, including model pleadings, the applicable statutory and regulatory provisions, and other background materials about lead-poisoning. The lead paint “tool-kit” was distributed to all United States Attorneys’ offices.

Many United States Attorneys’ offices participate in or direct environmental crimes task forces that meet on an ad hoc basis. A few United States Attorneys’ offices are involved in numerous environmental task forces such as the **Eastern District of California**, which directs or co-chairs six environmental task forces. Typically, the task forces are composed of federal, state, and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors. The task forces’ primary focus is on criminal prosecution. The task forces also provide training to task force members, local law enforcement officials, first responders, non-criminal investigators such as public health nurses who may come in contact with environmental infractions or crimes, and members of the community. In the **Middle District of Florida**, for example, the task force actively trains local law enforcement agents who are more likely to discover environmental hazards in disadvantaged neighborhoods. The task forces may also reach beyond the borders of the United States, such as in the **District of Alaska** and the **Western District of New York** which have formed task forces or working groups that include Canadian law enforcement agencies.

The United States Attorneys filed 278 criminal environmental cases against 440 defendants during Fiscal Year 1999. This represents a decrease of 14 percent in the number of cases filed and 11 percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. This follows a significant increase of 40 percent in cases filed and 42 percent in defendants filed in Fiscal Year 1998. Also during the year, 280 cases against 420 defendants were terminated, representing an increase of 16 percent in the number of cases terminated and an increase of 12 percent in defendants terminated when compared to Fiscal Year 1998. Eighty-four percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted.



Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **District of Alaska**, a Dutch corporation that operated the Holland America Line cruise ship SS Rotterdam, was placed on five years of probation and ordered to pay \$2 million for illegally dumping oily unprocessed bilge water into Alaskan waters in violation of the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships. This is the largest criminal environmental fine for a single cruise vessel and the second largest fine ever for a case involving cruise ships. The investigation began after an assistant engineer aboard the SS Rotterdam refused an order to pump untreated bilge water overboard and then reported the violations to United States and Canadian Coast Guard officers in Vancouver and Juneau. The Act permits the court to award up to half the fine amount to a person giving information leading to conviction, and the court awarded the assistant engineer \$500,000 for his significant assistance. Holland America was also ordered to make major changes in vessel operating procedures as part of a fleet-wide compliance plan.

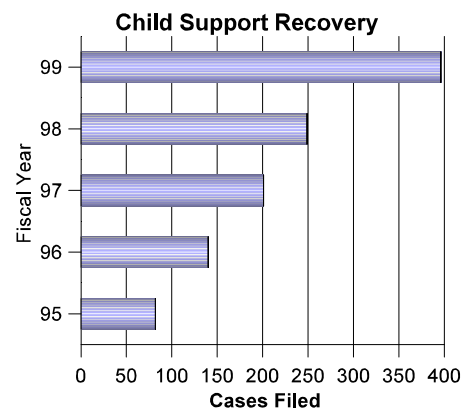
In the **Southern District of Georgia**, the United States District Court handed down two of the harshest sentences on record for environmental offenses. An LCP Chemicals Plant Manager was sentenced to five years and 11 months in prison and a former company CEO received nine years in prison for damaging the environment and endangering plant employees through excessive discharge of waste water and mercury from LCP's Brunswick, Georgia, plant. A jury found the defendants guilty of numerous CERCLA, RCRA, and Clean Water Act violations, as well as conspiracy to violate environmental laws. Three other defendants pled guilty and testified for the government. The environmental manager, production manager and a former plant executive were sentenced to 18, nine, and ten months in prison, respectively.

In the **District of Maryland**, Interstate General Company, L.P. (IGC), pled guilty to a felony charge of violating Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, which prohibits the filling of wetlands without a permit. Under the plea agreement, IGC agreed to pay a criminal fine of \$1.5 million to the United States. IGC illegally filled federally protected wetlands in an area on either side of a flowing stream in a residential neighborhood. IGC received prior notice that filling wetlands in the development would require permits from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, yet beginning in 1990, IGC filled wetlands without the required permits. In addition, IGC and its corporate affiliate, St. Charles Associates, agreed to the filing of a consent decree in a parallel civil case that would require IGC to pay an additional \$360,000 civil fine, and also require IGC and SCA to undertake a wetlands remediation plan on two other parcels, including creating wetlands remediation sites totaling 73 acres and wetland buffers. The proposed consent decree also requires that, once the remediation plans are finished, the remediation sites are to be subjected to deed restrictions and conservation easements barring further development of the wetland areas. The wetland areas protected under these conservation easements will total more than 155 acres.

Child Support Recovery Act

In order to further the Attorney General's effort to protect America's children, the United States Attorneys continued to participate in initiatives that enhance investigations and prosecutions under the Child Support Recovery Act of parents who willfully fail to pay child support obligations for a child living in another state. The United States Attorneys continued to develop effective case referral and screening procedures in coordination with state and local child support agencies. The Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) have initiated a pilot program, Project Save Our Children Task Forces, to use resources more effectively in investigating and prosecuting child support cases. The Task Force members include the United States Attorneys' offices, HHS, and the state child support agencies.

The United States Attorneys have steadily increased the number of prosecutions against parents who willfully fail to pay their child support obligations. The number of cases filed increased from 82 in Fiscal Year 1995, to 140 in Fiscal Year 1996, to 201 in Fiscal Year 1997, to 249 in Fiscal Year 1998, and to 396 in Fiscal Year 1999. The number of cases filed in Fiscal Year 1999 represents an increase of 59 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1998 and a 383 percent increase when compared to Fiscal Year 1995.



Examples of successful prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **Southern District of California**, an Alabama resident was sentenced to eight months in prison and a year of supervised release pursuant to his guilty plea to a felony charge of failure to pay child support for children who reside in South Carolina. The court applied a two-level enhancement for the commission of a crime against a "vulnerable victim." The defendant was also ordered to pay full restitution of approximately \$48,000. Federal charges were filed at the request of the South Carolina Department of Social Services, Office of Child Support Enforcement. The defendant was one of the first defendants convicted of a felony under the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998.

In the **Middle District of Florida**, a former football player with the Tampa Bay Buccaneers and the Miami Dolphins, pled guilty to two counts of failing to pay child support, admitting that he owed his children more than \$284,655. The defendant was sentenced to six years of probation and ordered to pay \$294,282 in restitution. In addition, the defendant was ordered to obtain and maintain gainful employment, and if unable to find employment, to participate in a vocational education program, perform 20 hours of community service work per year in an area involving youth or family orientated activities and maintain regular contact with both children, if such contact was so desired by the children. The indictment was based on child support orders filed in state family court requiring the defendant to pay \$2,700 a month for his son and daughter, both of whom live in St. Petersburg. After retiring from football, the defendant filed for protection from his creditors in bankruptcy court in Miami. At the time, he reported his income as \$41,666 a month.

In the **Western District of New York**, a defendant was charged under the felony provisions of the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998 for committing a second offense and, following his guilty plea, was sentenced to ten months in prison. He was also ordered to pay \$101,833.65 in past due child support. The defendant, whose child lives in western New York, failed to pay his court ordered child support for periods of time between September 1996 and February 1998.

In the **District of Puerto Rico**, a multi-millionaire orthopedic surgeon from Mission, Texas, was sentenced to the maximum prison sentence of six months and fined \$5,000 for failing to pay child support. The defendant was found guilty of violating the Child Support Recovery Act after a bench trial. His child support arrearage for his quadriplegic son, who suffers from cerebral palsy, was \$64,565.

In the **District of South Carolina**, a defendant, of North Carolina, pled guilty and was sentenced to one year and one day in prison without parole, to be followed by one year of supervised release for failing to pay child support. The defendant, who owns a used car lot, was ordered to pay \$2,100 per month, but amassed an arrearage of \$62,700. He was held in contempt by courts in both North and South Carolina, and the South Carolina Office of Child Support Enforcement requested federal prosecution. Enhancements were applied to the defendant's sentence based on vulnerable victims.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, in the district's first case filed under the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998, a defendant was sentenced to one year and six months in prison and ordered to pay restitution of \$173,097 following his guilty plea to a charge of failing to pay a child support obligation. The defendant and his wife divorced in 1985 after the defendant left Texas to resettle in California. The divorce decree gave custody of three of the couple's four children to the wife, and ordered the defendant to pay child support of \$1,500 per month. Although he is an engineer, owned a machine shop, and supplemented his income by working at the family's restaurant, the defendant consistently failed to comply with the child support order. State efforts to collect child support from the defendant failed.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, a defendant of Daytona Beach, Florida, was sentenced to five years of supervised probation and ordered to pay \$32,018.76 in restitution, at the rate of \$500 a month, for past due child support and his share of medical bills for his 13 year-old daughter, who had a cancerous kidney removed in 1995. The defendant, who is currently in county jail on a state civil contempt charge for failure to pay child support, was ordered to begin restitution payments immediately after his release in October 1999.

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. Among other civil rights violations, the United States Attorneys' offices prosecute excessive official use of force or police or correctional officer brutality cases, violations based on unlawful discrimination, including the Fair Housing Act, and other violations of civil rights. The United States Attorneys and the Civil Rights Division continued to work closely together during Fiscal Year 1999 to ensure consistent handling of these cases.

In December 1998, the Attorney General announced the establishment of Regional Worker Exploitation Task Forces by the Department of Labor and the Department of Justice. Worker exploitation, which often involves the recruitment and smuggling of foreign nationals into the United States, forced labor under abominable conditions, and the exploitation of migrant farm workers, sweatshop laborers and others, amounts to modern-day slavery. The regional task forces were created to allow investigators and prosecutors to better share information and to better coordinate their enforcement efforts. In January 1999, to facilitate these regional efforts, the United States Attorneys designated a point of contact in their offices to serve as their representative on the regional worker exploitation task forces. On May 18, 1999, the United States Attorneys' points of contact for the Southeastern portion of the United States participated in the training program for investigators and prosecutors that was held at the offices of the Solicitor of Labor in Atlanta, Georgia, and hosted by the National Worker Exploitation Task Force.

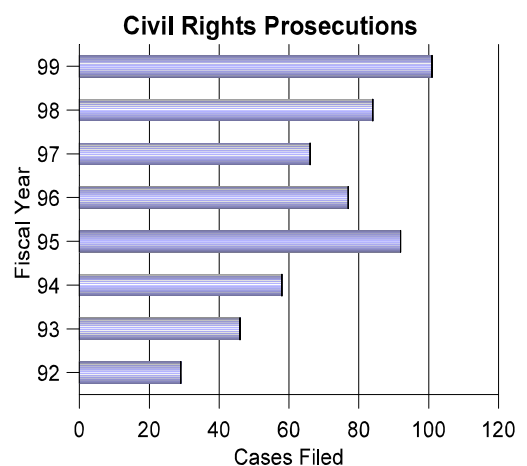
The United States Attorneys also continued their efforts to ensure that the problems of hate crimes are adequately addressed in their districts. A key element of the Department's strategy to address hate crimes was the United States Attorneys' development or expansion of existing working groups aimed at combating hate crimes. These groups were created to develop enforcement strategies, to share best practices, and to educate the public about hate crimes. In March 1999, the United States Attorneys' Hate Crimes Coordinators began participating in periodic telephone conferences with the members of the Department's Hate Crimes Working Group. These conference calls have strengthened the United States Attorneys' ability to share best practices and to ensure continued exchange of information nationwide. A

Federal Hate Crimes Conference was also held in Washington, D.C. This one-day conference included United States Attorneys' Hate Crimes Coordinators, Civil Rights Division attorneys, and FBI points of contact. The conference presented best practices from around the country to allow participants an opportunity to learn what progress had been made in developing Hate Crimes Working Groups in each district.

The 1988 Fair Housing Amendments Act requires that new multi-family housing be designed and constructed to be accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. The requirements apply to newly constructed housing intended for first occupancy after March 1991. In Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys and the Housing and Civil Enforcement Section of the Civil Rights Division participated in a pilot project to expand enforcement efforts in order to address these problems more comprehensively and open up more housing opportunities for people with disabilities around the country.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the Attorney General asked the Disability Rights Section of the Civil Rights Division and the United States Attorneys' offices to work jointly to educate local and state law enforcement officers about the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in Fiscal Year 1999. The ADA prohibits discrimination by state and local governments against individuals on the basis of a disability. This means that state and local law enforcement officers must possess the ability to recognize a person with a disability and assess the needs of that person and meet those needs from initial contact through incarceration. In order to build a program that would accomplish the Department's goal of providing the most comprehensive training possible to the widest audience, the Department created an advisory working group whose members included representatives from the United States Attorneys' offices, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, the Community Oriented Policing Service Office, and the Disability Rights Section. The working group developed a program that is designed to provide training to state and local law enforcement concerning the ADA. The United States Attorneys' Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee Coordinators will coordinate the training in each district across the country.

The United States Attorneys filed 101 criminal civil rights cases against 158 defendants during Fiscal Year 1999. This represents a 20 percent increase in the number of cases filed and an 11 percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated a total of 95 cases against 173 defendants, representing a 67 percent increase in cases terminated and a 71 percent increase in the number of defendants terminated when compared to Fiscal Year 1998. Of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 76 percent either pled or were found guilty. A total of 88, or 67 percent, of these defendants received prison sentences. Civil rights cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:



In the **District of Idaho**, six defendants were sentenced to prison for conspiring to violate civil rights in a series of racially motivated attacks against minority members Nampa, Idaho, in the summer of 1997. Among other offenses, the men were charged with conspiring to physically assault the victims near their homes and with chasing the victims'

children through the streets of their neighborhoods, yelling racial slurs. The sentences vary from two to six years in prison. All of the defendants pled guilty shortly before they were scheduled for trial.

In the **Northern District of Iowa**, a defendant was sentenced to six years and five months in prison for setting two crosses on fire in the yard of an interracial couple on and for tampering with a witness to the cross-burning by detonating a pipe bomb outside her trailer home. One co-defendant was sentenced to one year and nine months and another to three years and two months in prison for their participation in the cross-burning. The incidents occurred in Quasqueton, Iowa.

In the **District of Massachusetts**, the Boston Housing Authority (BHA) reached a settlement with the Justice Department, agreeing to pay \$1.5 million in damages and legal fees to tenants who were subjected to racial harassment and physical violence while living at four of its housing developments. A civil lawsuit brought under the Fair Housing Act against the BHA, along with an agreed upon settlement that would resolve the government's complaint, were filed in federal court. The filing also resolves a separate class action lawsuit previously brought by private plaintiffs.

National Church Arson Task Force

The United States Attorneys, through local task forces, continued to work with the National Church Arson Task Force which was established in response to a directive from the Attorney General in June 1996 to investigate and prosecute those responsible for attacks on houses of worship. While it was the number of fires at African-American churches that brought these crimes to national attention, the Task Force was formed to investigate and prosecute arsons and bombings of all houses of worship, regardless of their denomination, congregational, or racial composition. Based on Task Force statistics, arsons investigated to date were motivated by a wide array of factors, including blatant racism or religious hatred, financial profit, burglary, vandalism, and personal revenge.

Many United States Attorneys also performed significant outreach activities, meeting with church and community leaders to address their concerns, to discuss the law enforcement response, and to provide information about arson prevention. Some examples of successful prosecutions by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **District of New Mexico**, following his conviction on a ten-count indictment for the arson of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS) in Roswell, New Mexico, and a series of vandalism of other LDS churches, a defendant was sentenced to 15 years in prison, and was ordered to pay restitution to the LDS Church of \$2,999,099.17, and restitution to another victim of \$1,316.74. The vandalism involved the destruction of musical instruments, pews, doors, and walls, and caused damage of more than \$150,000. These events were motivated by the defendant's obsession with the church's secretary after she ended their eight and a half year extra-marital affair.

In the **Eastern District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to concurrent prison terms of four years and three months for the destruction of religious real property and five

years for arson, and was ordered to pay restitution of \$54,000. The defendant pled guilty to setting fire to the Gainesville Church of God in Christ, a minority church near the Texas-Louisiana border. A co-defendant also pled.

III. ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

The asset forfeiture laws are designed to attack the profit motive for crime, to seize assets used to commit crimes, and generally to deter individuals from engaging in criminal activity. Asset forfeiture has proven to be an effective law enforcement tool. The statistics reflected in this report do not completely reflect the positive impact that forfeiture can have in a community. In appropriate cases, forfeiture has facilitated the return of funds to victims of fraud, removed crack houses that were a blight to a community, and resulted in the equitable sharing of millions of dollars to state and local law enforcement.

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.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys continued to work closely with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to include forfeitures in federal prosecutions. These assets, which include real and personal property, were judicially deemed to have been the ill-gotten gains of criminal activity or otherwise used to facilitate that activity. Through equitable sharing, a portion of the forfeited assets were returned to state and local law enforcement agencies as a means to further law enforcement efforts.

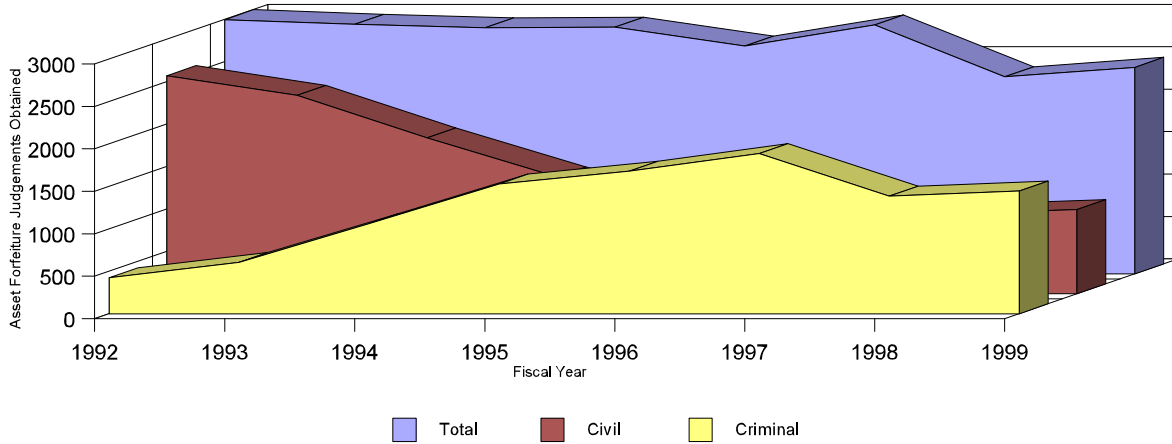
Information from the United States Attorneys' case management system includes judicial cases developed with both the Department of Justice and the Department of the Treasury but not federal administrative matters or forfeitures brought by a state government. Increasing numbers of asset forfeiture cases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

As reflected on Table 20, the United States Attorneys' offices filed asset forfeiture counts in 1,517 criminal cases during Fiscal Year 1999. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 2,499 criminal asset forfeiture cases pending. Additionally, 1,954 civil forfeiture actions were filed by the United States Attorneys during the year, an decrease of five percent when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also obtained 998 civil asset forfeiture judgments during the year. Asset Forfeiture Chart 1 below 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 six years. The chart does not include federal administrative asset forfeiture matters or state court filings.

The United States Attorneys' work on judicial asset forfeitures resulted in an estimated recovery during Fiscal Year 1999 of over \$535,767,852 in forfeited cash and property. This represents an increase of 91 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1998. In addition, approximately \$5,852,212, or one percent of the forfeited property, was retained for official law enforcement use. Lastly, approximately \$38,821,330 of asset forfeiture proceeds were applied to restitution in victim-related offenses. 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.

AF CHART 1 -- Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Judgments Obtained

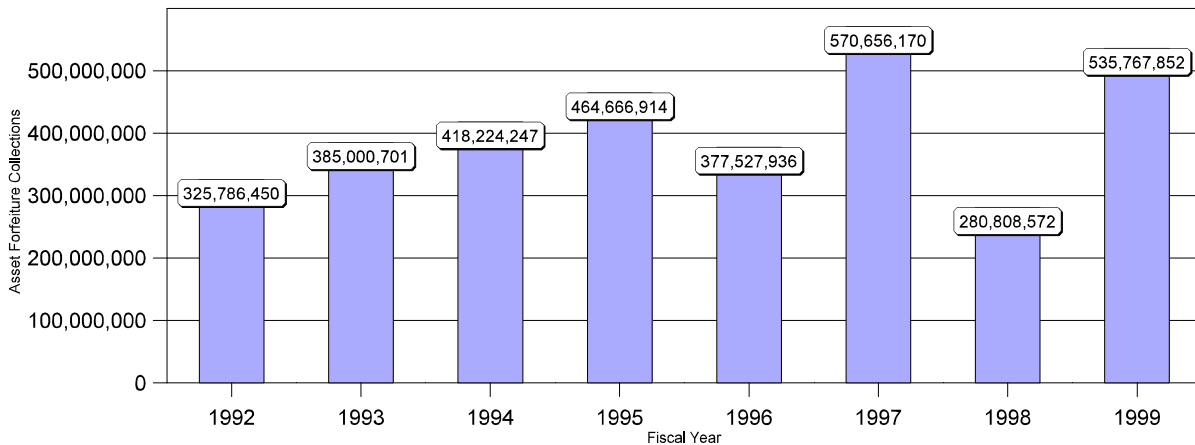
Fiscal Years 1992 - 1999



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

AF CHART 2 -- Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Collections

Fiscal Years 1992 - 1999



Fiscal Year 1997 included a recovery in the Reiners case in which \$221 million that was initially seized was returned to the victim banks as restitution. Asset forfeiture proceeds applied to restitution are tracked and displayed separately on Table 20.

Examples of asset forfeiture cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **District of Arizona**, pursuant to a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty request from the Netherlands, the United States Customs Service seized the assets of a convicted Dutch drug trafficker. The assets represented proceeds of a large-scale hashish trafficking operation and included a \$2 million promissory note--with an extremely rare 1964 Ferrari GTO worth more than \$3.5 million as collateral--and a 1971 Ferrari subsequently forfeited to the United States. The forfeiture case resulted from a loan that a Florida man secured from the defendant through a specialty car dealer in Scottsdale, Arizona, by offering the 1964 Ferrari as collateral. The Ferrari was kept at the car dealership while the borrower paid off the debt. After the defendant's conviction and imprisonment, the United States government became the sole owner of the promissory note. The \$2 million promissory note plus \$900,000 in interest were deposited with the court after the Ferrari was sold. Pursuant to the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, a substantial portion of the \$2.9 million will be transferred to the Netherlands.

In the **Southern District of New York**, a priceless medieval carved wood panel from the historic Great Mosque in Divrigi, Turkey, that was stolen from the Turkish Republic sometime in or after 1995 was returned to Turkey following its recovery through a forfeiture proceeding brought pursuant to the Cultural Property Implementation Act. The panel was stolen from the depository of Turkey's General Directorate of Foundations, removed from Turkey, and ultimately transported into the United States. The panel was recovered in April 1998, when a London art dealer shipped it to New York for display at a Manhattan art fair.

In the **District of Rhode Island**, 83 bars of gold unearthed in a residential backyard were ruled a substitute asset and thus forfeitable to help satisfy a \$136 million forfeiture order against a convicted money launderer. The defendant is serving a 660-year sentence for laundering Colombian drug trafficking proceeds. A \$136 million criminal forfeiture order was part of the defendant's sentence, imposed in 1993. Depositions undertaken in the search for his assets led to his mother's backyard, where FBI agents dug up the gold in February 1997 - 6,000 troy ounces now worth approximately \$1.5 million. Not including the gold, \$3 million has been forfeited, and forfeiture proceedings are pending in several European countries against an additional \$8 million.

In the **Southern District of West Virginia**, the Chief of the Virginia/West Virginia District, Internal Revenue Service-Criminal Investigation Division, presented the deed to a half acre of commercial real estate, appraised at \$100,000, to the Town of Jefferson, under the Treasury Department's Weed & Seed Program, for use as a town hall. The property is located in an area known locally as "the badlands" for its history of horrendous murders and other crimes and the presence of numerous adult nightclubs. Previously, the real estate was a strip bar called The Sports Page, where prostitution and drug trafficking occurred. The club's owner previously pled guilty to tax evasion and money laundering charges and faces substantial federal tax liabilities. As part of his plea, he agreed to forfeit the bar and an additional \$100,000. About two years ago, area citizens and businesses

joined to improve the community. The Town of Jefferson was created and a mayor elected. Several ordinances were enacted to generate revenue and drive out the strip bars. Citizens and business owners have committed to contributing services and materials for renovation of the former strip club and conversion of the structure to a town hall.

IV. CIVIL LITIGATION

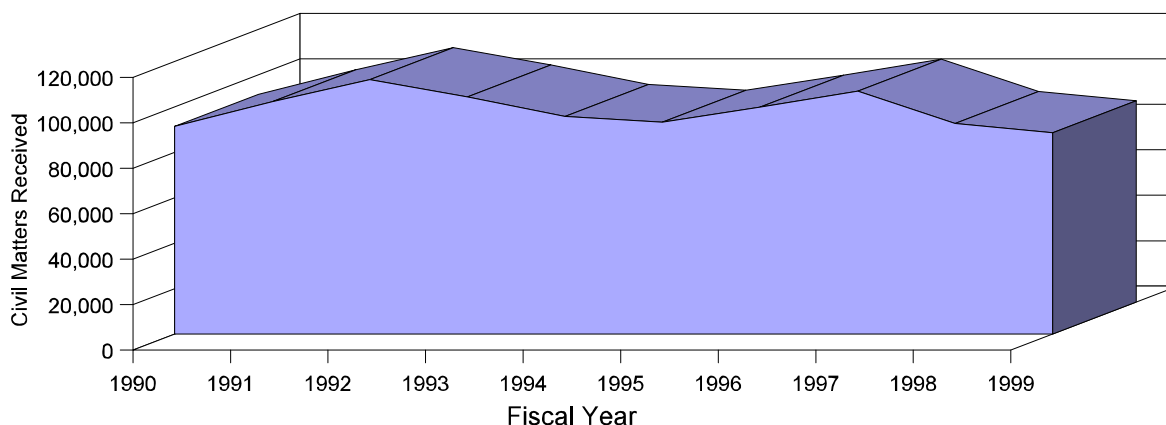
In their work in the civil arena, the United States Attorneys initiate civil actions, or affirmative litigation, to assert and protect the interests of the United States. They also defend the interests of the government in lawsuits filed against the United States, referred to as defensive litigation. Of all civil cases pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1999, 10 percent were affirmative litigation and 75 percent were defensive litigation. Other civil cases, such as when the United States is a third party plaintiff or defendant, a creditor, or an intervener, represented the remaining 15 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 1999, pending civil cases represented 67 percent of the 157,987 pending criminal and civil cases in the United States Attorneys' offices. However, except for appellate court and special master hearings, only about five percent of total attorney work hours in court were devoted to civil litigation.

Beginning in Fiscal Year 1997, and continuing into Fiscal Year 1998, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys implemented a new case management system, called the Legal Information Office Network System (LIONS). With the implementation of LIONS, data on civil debt collection cases is now captured in a separate system and, therefore, it is no longer included in the civil caseload data addressed or displayed in this report. Thus, it is impossible to make any comparison or calculate any increases or decreases in the overall civil litigation caseload data, or the affirmative civil litigation caseload data, between Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, or with other prior years.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys' offices received a total of 88,640 civil matters. See Civil Chart 1 below, and Table 5. Sixteen percent of the matters were referred for affirmative action. Sixty percent were referred for defensive action, a one percent increase over the 59 percent of matters referred for defensive action the prior year, and the highest percentage of defensive civil cases since at least Fiscal Year 1992. The remaining 24 percent were matters where the United States was a third party or otherwise designated. In 80 percent of these matters the United States was identified as a creditor in bankruptcy proceedings.

CIVIL CHART 1 -- Civil Matters Received

Fiscal Years 1990 - 1999

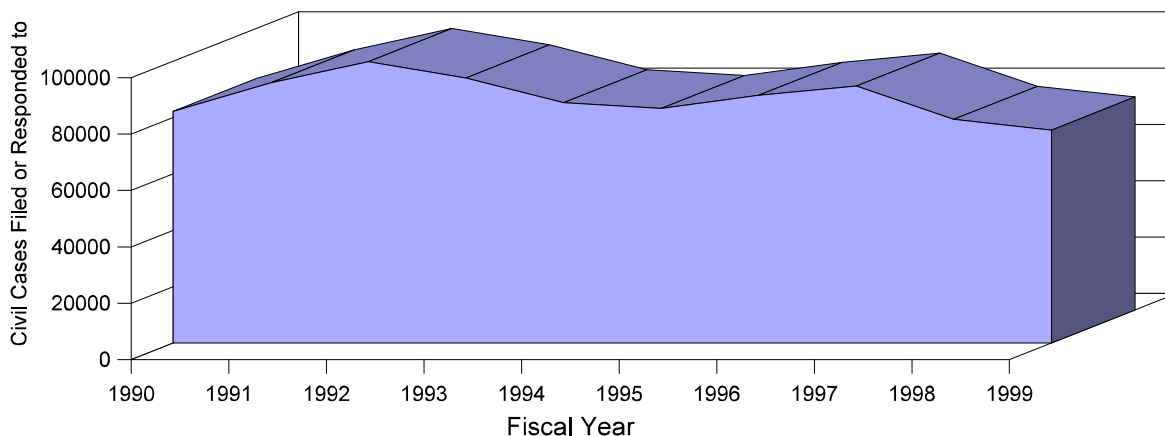


The majority of civil matters received during the year were referred by the Internal Revenue Service, components of the Department of Justice, the Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, and Education. See Table 6. A total of 19,846 civil matters were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1999. Of these pending matters, 6,113, or 31 percent, had been pending for less than six months, 9,696, or 49 percent, for less than 12 months, and 14,276, or 72 percent, for less than 24 months. See Table 16.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys' offices filed or responded to a total of 75,603 civil cases. See Civil Chart 2 below. 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 7,556, or ten percent. The United States Attorneys defended the United States in 50,498, or 67 percent, of all civil cases, up from 66 percent during the prior year, and the highest percentage of defensive cases seen over the last several fiscal years. The United States was otherwise designated, such as a bankruptcy creditor or third party litigant, in 17,549, or 23 percent, of all civil cases.

CIVIL CHART 2 -- Civil Cases Filed or Responded to

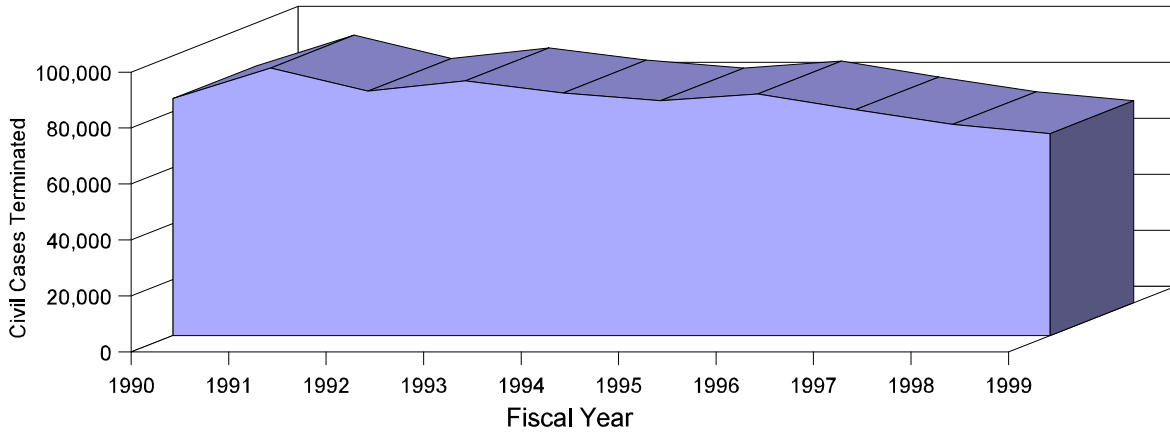
Fiscal Years 1990 - 1999



During the same period of time, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 72,131 cases. Judgments were issued in 17,284, or 24 percent, of these cases, and a total of 13,907, or 80 percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States. The percentage of civil cases in which judgments were issued, and the percent of those judgments in favor of the United States, has remained consistent for several years. Additionally, 18,656, or 26 percent, of the cases were settled. A total of 474 civil cases were disposed of by trial. See Civil Charts 3 and 4 below, and Table 4.

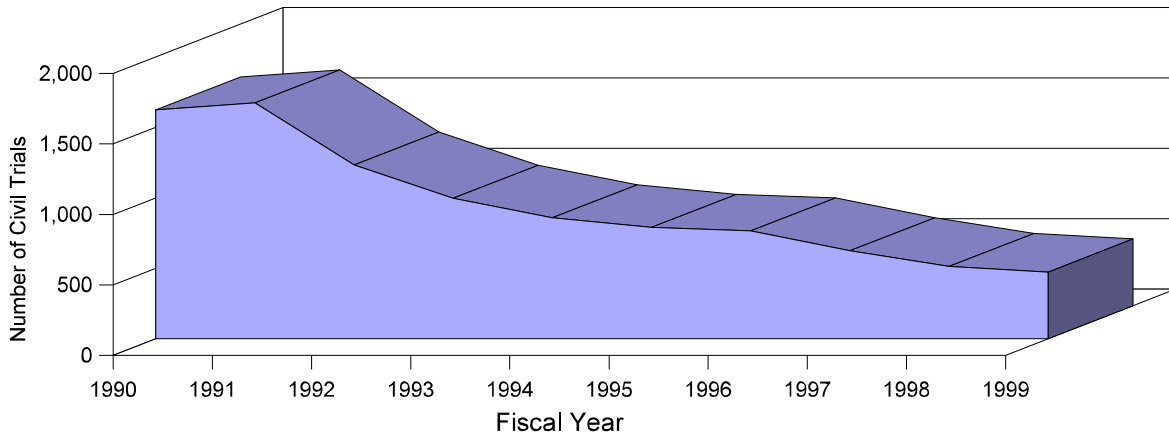
CIVIL CHART 3 -- Civil Cases Terminated

Fiscal Years 1990 - 1999



CIVIL CHART 4 -- Civil Cases Disposed of by Trial

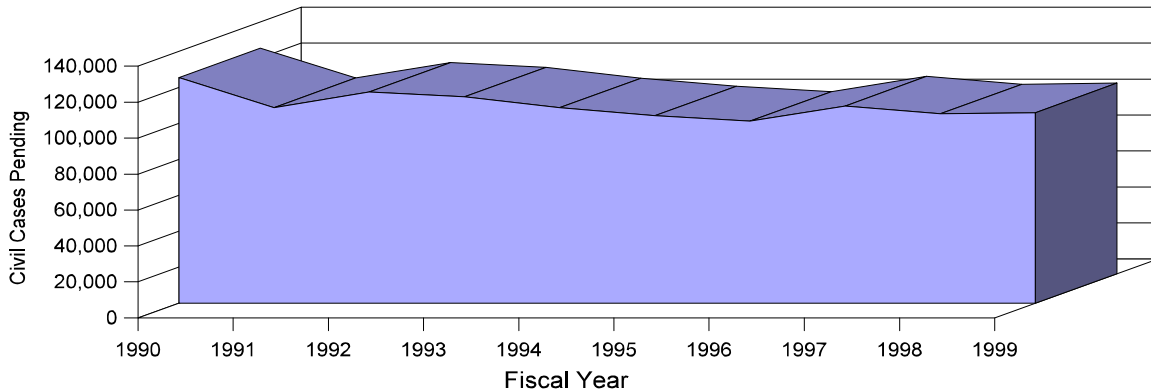
Fiscal Years 1990 - 1999



A total of 105,932 civil cases were pending in the United States Attorneys' offices as of the end of Fiscal Year 1999. Of these cases, 27,204, or 26 percent, had been pending for less than six months, 46,347, or 44 percent, for less than 12 months, and 70,555, or 67 percent, for less than 24 months. See Civil Charts 5 and 6 below, and Table 17.

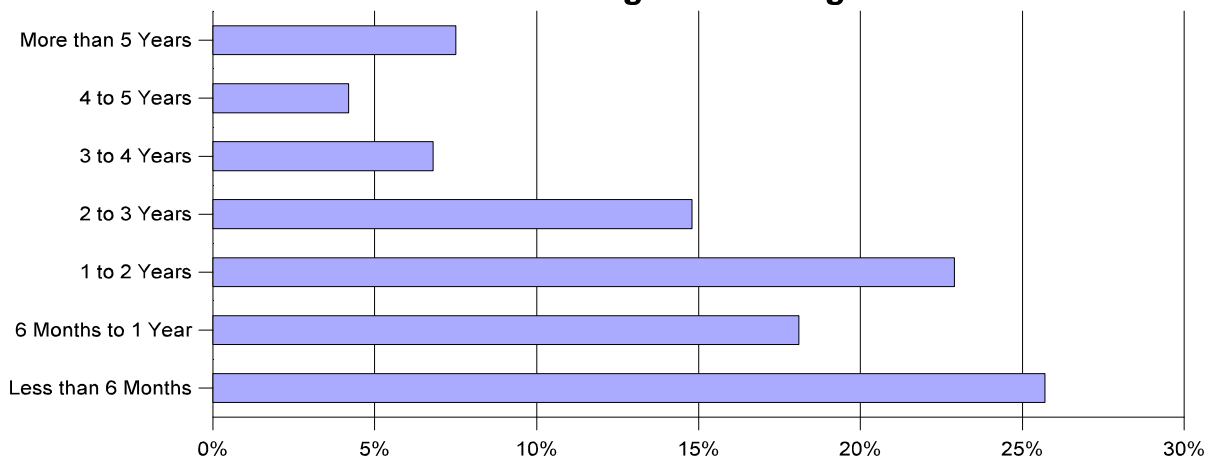
CIVIL CHART 5 -- Civil Cases Pending

Fiscal Years 1990 - 1999



While the pending cases represent a diverse range of causes of action, 66 percent of all the cases were bankruptcies, foreclosures and Social Security/medical appeals. See Table 5. The data on Table 5 cannot reflect case complexity and, as with any statistical representation of workload, does not paint an accurate picture of the time and effort required to litigate the cases. For example, civil fraud, environmental, forfeitures and Federal Tort Claims Act cases, which represent only 11 percent of all pending cases, may involve months of depositions, discovery and a lengthy trial, while a tax lien case may involve one short appearance before a judge. Nonetheless, each case is treated the same for statistical purposes.

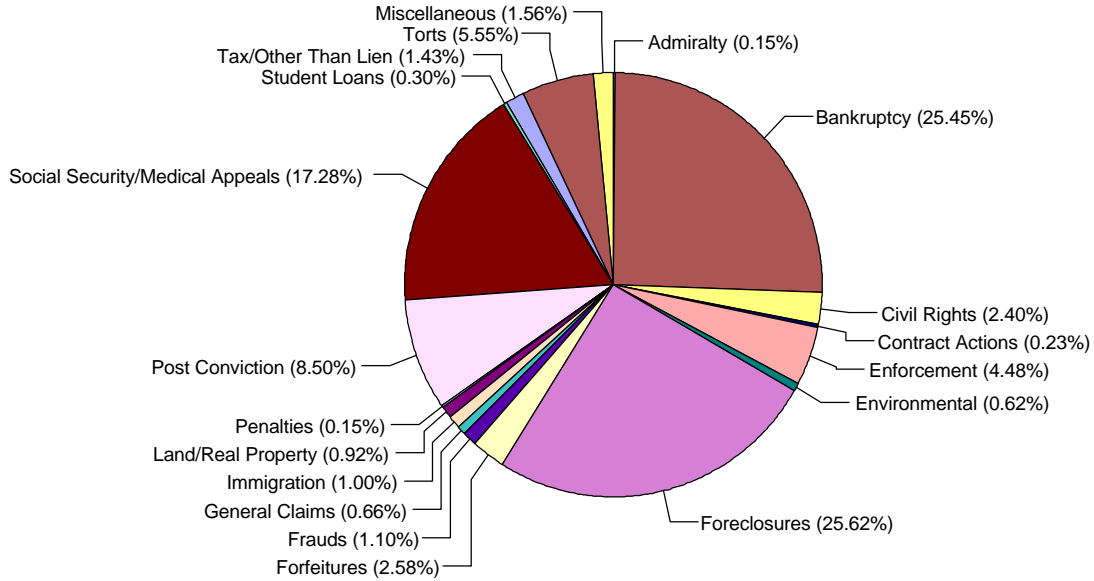
CIVIL CHART 6 -- Age of Pending Civil Cases



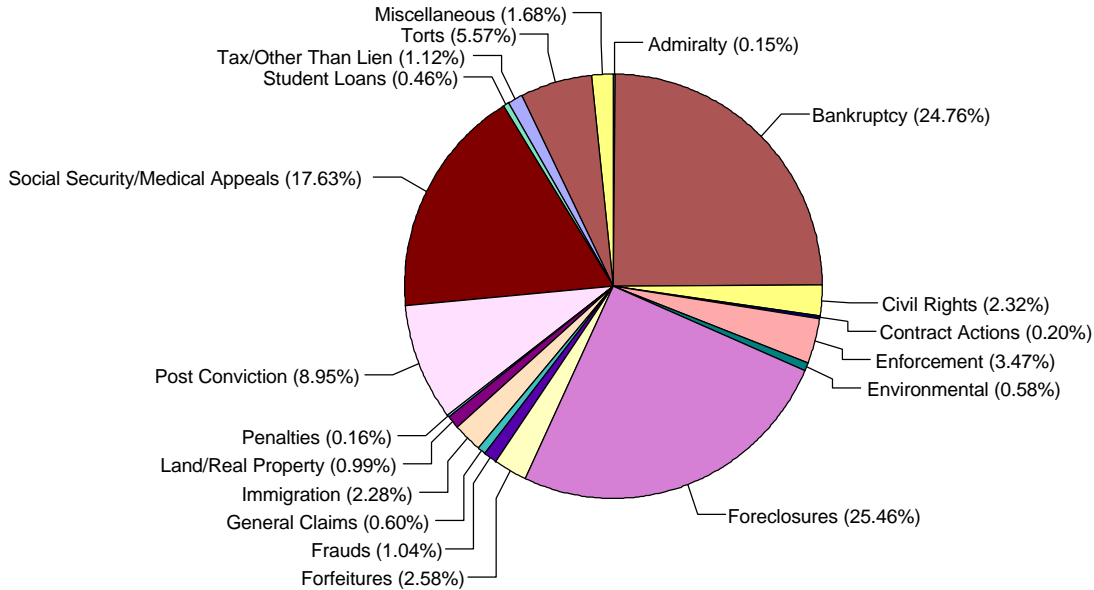
Civil Chart 7 below displays civil cases filed or responded to by cause of action, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, while Civil Chart 8 below displays civil cases pending by cause of action for the same two years.

CIVIL CHART 7 – Civil Cases Filed or Responded to by Cause of Action

FY 1998 – Total Cases Filed 79,433

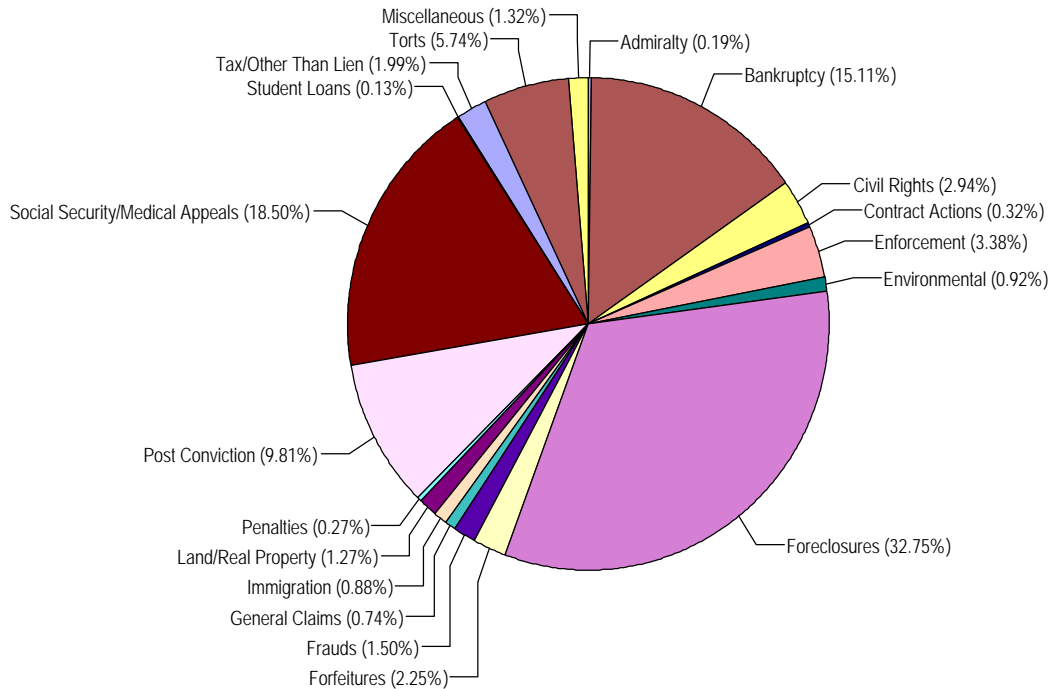


FY 1999 – Total Cases Filed 75,603

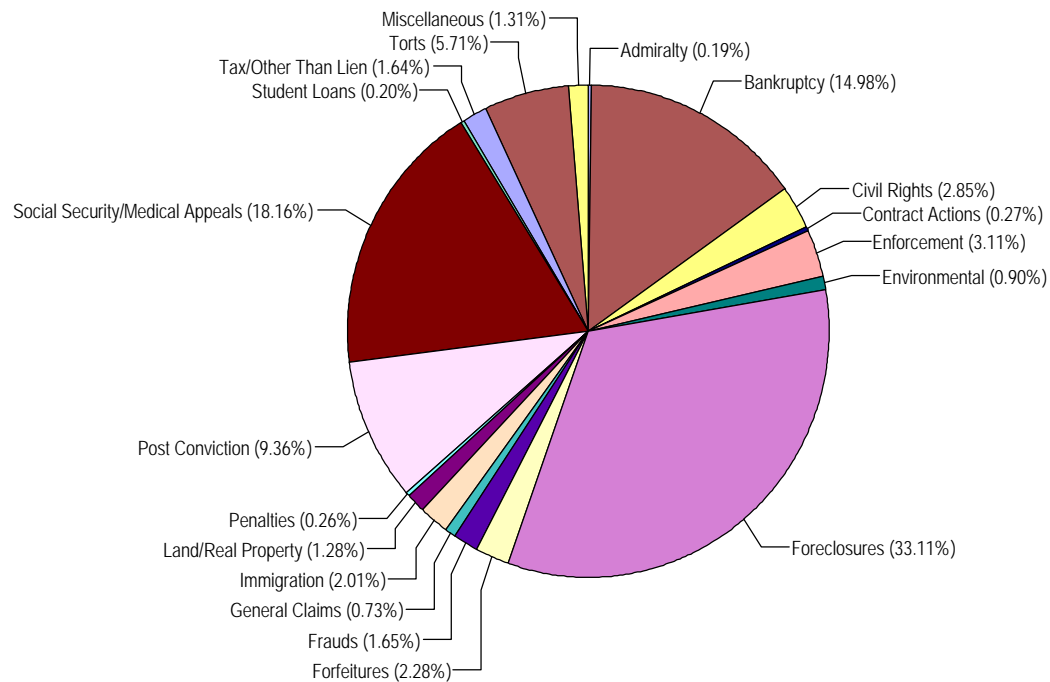


CIVIL CHART 8 – Civil Cases Pending by Cause of Action

FY 1998 – Total Cases Pending 105,297



FY 1999 – Total Cases Pending 105,932



Affirmative Civil Litigation

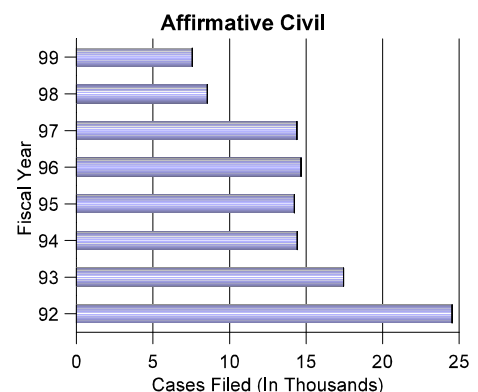
The United States Attorneys' offices initiate civil actions, or affirmative litigation, to assert and protect the interests of the United States. Such affirmative litigation includes civil actions brought to enforce our nation's environmental, admiralty and civil rights laws; to represent the government's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

As addressed earlier, beginning in Fiscal Year 1997, and continuing into Fiscal Year 1998, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys implemented a new case management system, called the Legal Information Office Network System (LIONS), in all United States Attorneys' Offices. With the implementation of LIONS, data on affirmative civil debt collection cases is now captured in a separate system and, therefore, is no longer included in the civil caseload data addressed or displayed in this report. Thus, it is impossible to make any comparison or calculate any increases or decreases in the overall civil litigation caseload data, or the affirmative civil litigation caseload data, between Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, or with other prior years.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys' offices received 14,534 affirmative matters from federal agencies. As reflected on Table 6, 11,254, or 77 percent of these matters were referred to the United States Attorneys by the Department of the Treasury including the Internal Revenue Service, the Departments of Agriculture, Education, and Health and Human Services, and other components of the Department of Justice. Forfeitures, foreclosures, fraud, enforcement, and bankruptcy actions accounted for 11,258, or 77 percent, of all affirmative matters received during the year. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys filed a total of 7,556 affirmative civil cases during Fiscal Year 1999. The court issued judgments in 3,111 of these cases. A total of 3,005, or 97 percent, of the judgments were in favor of the United States. Only 1,198, or 17 percent, of all affirmative civil cases terminated were dismissed. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1999, a total of 11,051 affirmative civil cases were pending.

The largest category of affirmative civil cases filed by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 was civil foreclosure cases. During the year, the United States Attorneys filed 2,070 civil foreclosure cases, representing 27 percent of all affirmative civil cases filed. The second largest number of affirmative civil cases filed during the fiscal year was forfeitures. The United States Attorneys filed 1,811 forfeiture cases during the year, or 24 percent of all affirmative civil cases filed during the year.



Affirmative Civil Enforcement

The Affirmative Civil Enforcement (ACE) Program remains an essential part of the aggressive efforts by United States Attorneys to recover funds which have been wrongfully paid by the United States. ACE is important as a powerful legal tool to help ensure that

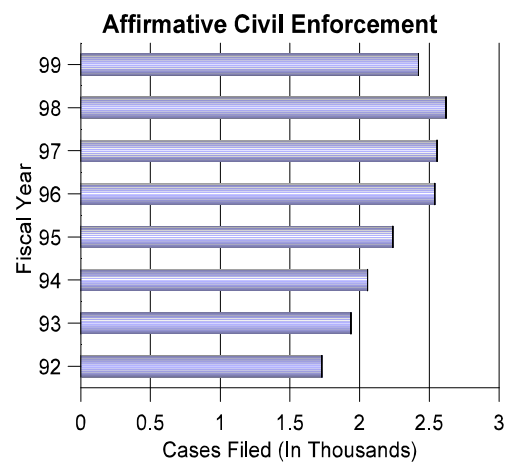
federal funds are recovered, that federal laws are obeyed, and that violators provide compensation to the government for losses and damages they cause as a result of fraud, waste, and abuse of government funds and resources. The primary statutory tool of ACE attorneys is the False Claims Act which provides treble damages for the government’s loss, plus penalties for each false claim. This fully compensates the government for its loss and deters future misconduct. Beyond the financial recoveries, civil fraud cases have a major impact on the regulated community and advance the client agencies’ goals for program integrity. These civil actions can be brought in conjunction with or separately from criminal or administrative proceedings.

The False Claims Act provides the United States with a cause of action against any person who knowingly: (1) presents, or causes to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for money or property against the United States; (2) makes or causes to be made a false statement to get a false claim paid or approved; (3) conspires to defraud the government by getting a false claim paid; or (4) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false statement to conceal, avoid or decrease an obligation to the government. Liability under the False Claims Act is triple the amount of actual damages suffered by the United States, plus a mandatory civil penalty of \$5,000 to \$10,000 for each violation.

Although the False Claims Act is the main statutory remedy used to combat fraud perpetrated against the government, a number of additional statutes are available for this purpose. These include the Fraud Injunction Statute, Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act, Civil Forfeiture Statutes, Money Laundering Statutes, Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, Medical Care Recovery Act, Truth in Negotiations Act, Buy American Act, Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986, Civil Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act, the Anti-Kickback Act, civil divestiture actions, defense procurement fraud actions, qui tam actions, health care fraud enforcement, civil rights cases, and Food and Drug Administration cases.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys filed 2,421 ACE cases, a decrease of eight percent when compared with the prior year. A total of 2,040 ACE cases were also terminated, for a decrease of four percent when compared to the prior year. As of the end of 1999, 4,351 ACE cases were pending, representing an increase of four percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1998.

Civil health care fraud efforts constitute a major focus of the United States Attorneys’ ACE activities. Civil health care fraud matters ordinarily involve the United States utilizing the False Claims Act, to recover damages from those who have knowingly submitted false or fraudulent claims. Common law remedies of fraud, payment by mistake, unjust enrichment and conversion are also used where appropriate. Additionally, in conjunction with a defendant committing a criminal health care fraud offense, the United States may file a civil proceeding using the Fraud Injunction Statute, to ensure assets traceable to such violation are available to repay those victims the defendant has defrauded.



Civil health care fraud matters are referred directly from federal or state investigative agencies, or result from filings by private persons known as “relators,” who file suits on behalf of the federal government under the 1986 *qui tam* amendments to the False Claims Act and may be entitled to share in the recoveries resulting from these lawsuits. At the end of Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys had 2,278 civil health care fraud matters pending. A large majority of civil health care fraud cases and matters are settled without a complaint ever being filed. During Fiscal Year 1999, 91 civil health care fraud cases were filed.

In Fiscal Year 1999, more than \$1 billion was recovered by the United States Attorneys’ offices in ACE cases. Under the ACE initiative, the United States Attorneys have coordinated civil and criminal enforcement programs to target fraud in innovative and productive ways. Many cases were successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999. Some examples include:

In the **Eastern District of California**, Horizon West, Inc., an owner and operator of numerous local nursing homes agreed to pay the United States more than \$4 million to settle claims that it bilked Medicare by submitting fraudulent cost reports. The United States alleged that, among other things, Horizon West submitted billings to Medicare for: the cost of the liquor bar at the company's annual Christmas party; a company officer's purchases of shoes, boots, and a handbag at Saks Fifth Avenue; fees to prepare personal income taxes; and purchases of gifts, flower arrangements, cigarettes and lotto tickets. In addition to paying \$4,025,000, the company agreed to implement a corporate integrity program to ensure future compliance with Medicare billing rules. For five years, Horizon West submitted certified cost reports to Medicare for services and supplies it allegedly provided to Medicare patients. A subsequent government audit revealed that the company had inappropriately classified items to obtain greater payments than it was entitled to receive. Horizon has now agreed to: appoint a compliance officer and create a compliance committee; establish written policies and procedures for Medicare billings; conduct an education and training program for all employees, with more extensive training for employees involved in submitting cost reports; and create a confidential disclosure program for employees to report inappropriate billings.

In the **Eastern District of California**, Sun-Maid Growers of California agreed to pay \$887,084.84 to settle allegations under the federal False Claims Act. Allegedly in 1994, the company wrongfully represented that certain raisins were not reconditionable because of rain damage, thereby causing the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to pay reinsurance on rain-damage insurance claims from some Sun-Maid member and contract growers. Despite those representations, Sun-Maid purchased certain of those "not reconditionable" raisins at amounts less than full value, reconditioned them, and sold them at full market value. Sun-Maid has denied that its conduct was improper.

In the **District of Columbia**, Georgetown University Hospital agreed to pay \$5.2 million to the United States to resolve a civil suit. The suit was brought by the United States as part of a nationwide initiative to review compliance with Medicare Part B payment rules for physicians at teaching hospitals (PATH). In December 1997, Georgetown agreed to conduct a self-audit as part of the United States Department of Health and Human Service's Office of Inspector General PATH initiative. The review

revealed that the university had submitted insufficiently documented Medicare claims for services purportedly provided by faculty physicians. In fact, Georgetown did not have the documentary evidence required by the Medicare program to show that faculty physicians personally rendered services in these cases. The announcement of the settlement concludes a lengthy investigation and audit in the first PATH case to be resolved in the District of Columbia.

In the **Northern District of Illinois** and the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, Doctors Hospital of Hyde Park in Chicago agreed to pay the United States \$4.5 million and take certain other steps to settle allegations that the hospital misused a pneumonia diagnosis code in claims submitted to Medicare and Medicaid between 1993 and 1997. The government's false claims allegations were part of a whistleblower's nationwide lawsuit in Philadelphia. The government alleged that the hospital improperly submitted Medicare and Medicaid claims with a principal diagnosis for a rare category of pneumonia when those claims were not supported by the corresponding medical records.

In the **Southern District of Indiana**, General Motors Corporation and a former subsidiary, Allison Engine Company, Inc., agreed to an \$8.1 million settlement, one of the largest affirmative civil enforcement recoveries in the district's history. The settlement was reached in order to resolve claims that engine parts manufactured and delivered by Allison and sold to the United States Air Force for use on C-130 aircraft were defective. In the 1980's through 1991, the Air Force experienced a great increase in number of in-flight T56 engine failures because of engine blades cracking and breaking free from the turbine wheels. Ultimately, it was discovered that the blades produced by Allison did not meet contract specifications, and testing showed a 42 percent failure rate. In 1992, Allison provided the Air Force with metal energy-absorbing ring and tube kits to contain the faulty blades. The cost of the kits (plus interest) was \$1,758,364, which General Motors agreed to absorb as part of the settlement, making the total payment to the United States \$8,148,502.75.

In the **Eastern District of New York**, in a settlement under the False Claims Act, the Brooklyn College Foundation, a fund-raising organization for Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, agreed to pay the United States \$1.1 million. The settlement was reached to resolve allegations that the Foundation failed to comply with the requirements of a Challenge Grant awarded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Under the NEH's Challenge Grant guidelines, a recipient is obligated to match each dollar of grant money with three dollars raised by the grant recipient from other sources. The Foundation was awarded a \$400,000 grant in 1988 and falsely informed the NEH that the matching requirement had been met. The case originated with an NEH/Office of the Inspector General investigation.

In the **Northern District of Ohio**, two defendants agreed to pay the United States \$1,000,000 to settle allegations that they caused false claims to be submitted to the Department of Education. The defendants allegedly engaged in a scheme to defraud the Department of Education by falsifying reports and enrollment data concerning vocational schools, known as Programming and Systems, Inc. (PSI), they owned and operated. Under

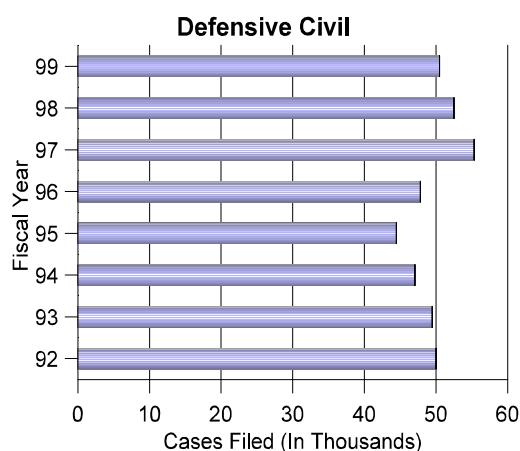
this theory of the case, PSI could only maintain its eligibility to receive federal grant money by falsifying data. In November 1996, one defendant pled guilty to a three-count indictment for the same underlying activity. In January 1997, PSI pled guilty to one count of mail fraud. As part of the settlement, the United States filed a civil complaint against the defendant, along with a simultaneous consent judgment.

Defensive Civil Litigation

As noted previously, the United States Attorneys represent and 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 they were harmed as a result of government action, the adjudication of Social Security disability claims, alleged contract violations, habeas corpus cases, and race, sex and age discrimination actions. The United States Attorneys' offices represent and defend the government in its many roles -- employer, regulator, law enforcer, medical care provider, revenue collector, contractor, procurer, property owner, judicial and correctional system manager, administrator of federal benefits, and others.

All lawsuits filed against the government must be defended, and the number of defensive civil cases handled by the United States Attorneys, as a percentage of the total civil caseload, has increased significantly during the past several years. During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys' offices received 52,990 defensive civil matters from federal agencies. These referrals represented 60 percent of all civil matters received during the year, up from 59 percent of all referrals during the prior fiscal year, and 53 percent in Fiscal Year 1997. Foreclosures, Social Security/medical appeals, post-conviction actions, bankruptcy, and tort actions accounted for 84 percent of all defensive civil matters received during the year. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys represented the government in 50,498 defensive civil cases that were filed in court during Fiscal Year 1999, a four percent decrease in cases filed when compared to the prior year. Defensive civil cases represented 67 percent of all civil cases during the year, an increase over the 66 percent observed during the prior fiscal year, and the highest percentage of defensive civil cases seen over the last several years. During the same period of time, the offices terminated 48,110 defensive civil cases, an increase of three percent when compared to the prior year. Judgments were issued in 13,730 of these cases, with a total of 10,568, or 77 percent, of these judgments in favor of the United States. An additional 13,183, or 27 percent, of cases filed against the United States were dismissed. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1999, a total of 79,497 defensive civil cases were pending, an increase of one percent when compared to the prior year.



Foreclosures represented the largest category of cases in the United States Attorneys' defensive civil program. During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys responded to 16,929 defensive civil

foreclosure cases, which represented 34 percent of all defensive civil cases. The second largest category was Social Security/Medical Appeals, with 13,296 cases responded to, which represented 26 percent of all defensive civil cases. The defensive category with the largest increase during Fiscal Year 1999 was immigration, which showed an increase of 925 cases, or 121 percent, when compared to the prior year.

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 1999. Some examples include:

In the **Central District of California**, a Title VII action was brought by a Postal Service employee who claimed that she was sexually harassed by a co-worker. The plaintiff alleged that her co-workers posted pictures of naked women at her workstation over a period of months, which was proven to be fact. Plaintiff also alleged that a co-worker followed her about the workplace making vulgar, sexual suggestions to her as he did so, and that said co-worker also threatened her, used profanity and displayed a knife during the course of the threats. All of the allegations were substantiated by the co-worker, who showed two knives to the Assistant United States Attorney interviewing him, and also volunteered a near constant flow of offensive social views and vulgar remarks during the course of the interview. After full hearings, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) issued a finding of discrimination and requested the Postal Service to submit its calculation of damages. The Postal Service, in its final agency decision, rejected the EEOC's findings based on unclear or contradictory points in the plaintiff's testimony, and did not submit the requested calculation. In lieu of these difficult circumstances, a settlement was negotiated that was favorable to the United States.

In the **Central District of California**, the United States District Court granted the government's motion for summary judgment in a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) action. This action, involving a classified program and classified information, was of great importance to the Air Force. Over 8,000 pages from 800 documents were in dispute which contained classified information relating to military plans, weapons, or operations, the vulnerabilities or capabilities of systems, installations, projects or plans relating to national security, scientific, technological or economic matters relating to the national security, and information concerning intelligence activities or methods. The information was withheld based on the national security exemption of FOIA, which exempts disclosure of information which either by itself or in conjunction with other information, could be expected to cause damage to national security. The Court also upheld the withholding of certain information which fell within the deliberative process privilege and/or the safety privilege associated with accident investigations. Finally, the Court upheld under the

exemption which protects unwarranted invasions of personal privacy the names and identifying information of personnel assigned to sensitive, classified or routinely deployable units, personnel who were granted access to classified information, and the names and other information concerning active duty military members who died in mishaps while involved in some way with the classified program.

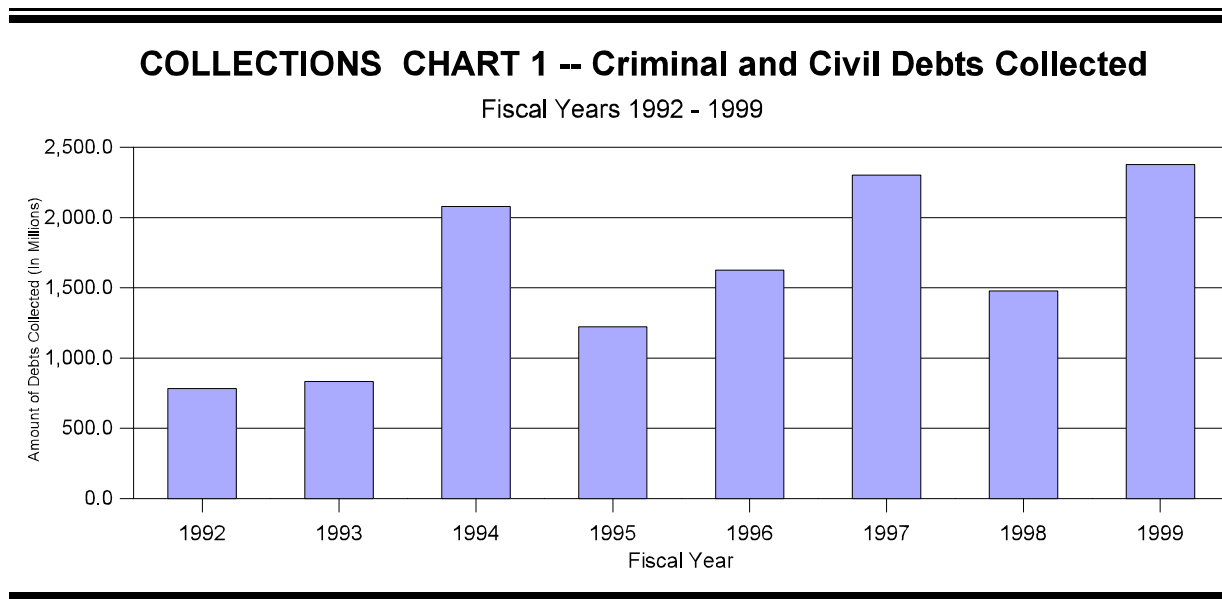
In the **Eastern District of Texas**, a bid protest was filed by Walsh Distribution, Inc., located in Texarkana, Texas, against the United States and the Department of Veterans Affairs alleging arbitrary and capricious procurement decisions by the federal government. The plaintiff held the contract in one region of the country for pharmaceutical supplies and delivery. The plaintiff sought injunctive relief in United States District Court to prevent a new contract with another bidder from going into effect in the region for which the plaintiff was the incumbent contractor. Following a partial hearing on the plaintiff's request for a preliminary injunction, a settlement was reached disposing of the suit. As an intervenor in the case, AmeriSource, who had been the successful bidder and had been previously awarded the new contract, was allowed to implement the new contract after a 90-day extension of the Walsh contract at a reduced rate. The projected dollar savings produced by AmeriSource's better offer was over \$1 million per year in Region 9 alone and a savings of \$5,433,728 to the United States was projected over the five years of the contract's life.

In the **Eastern District of Texas**, a negligence action was brought against the United States Veterans Administration for the alleged wrongful death of a mental patient who left the premises of a hospital. The patient, who had a bipolar disorder, walked to the street in front of the hospital and laid down beneath the rear wheels of a tractor trailer which was stopped at a traffic light. When the light changed, the patient was crushed to death. The plaintiffs had a hospital administrator who provided expert testimony. This expert testified that the patient should have been on a closed ward since he had a history of escape. The expert for the United States, a geriatric psychiatrist, held the opinion that it was reasonable for the patient to be on an open ward since he had not demonstrated that he was capable of endangering himself or others. The United States District Court granted a summary judgment, finding that the plaintiffs' expert was not qualified to give an opinion on the relevant question, since the expert admittedly lacked qualifications to render a medical opinion on whether a mental patient should be on a closed ward. The decision was affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Debt Collection

During Fiscal Year 1999, more than \$2.3 billion in civil and criminal debts, including those paid to other agencies and the courts, was collected due, in part, to work by the United States Attorneys' offices. In addition, the offices recovered property valued at \$36.5 million, for a grand total of \$2,378,848,093 collected in Fiscal Year 1999. See Table 12G, Grand Totals. The grand totals on Table 12G exclude asset forfeiture recoveries. If estimated recoveries for asset forfeiture were added to the grand totals for Fiscal Year 1999, the amount collected would increase to \$2,914,615,945. The grand total for civil and criminal collections for Fiscal Year 1999 equaled 2.03 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide, and 2.5 times the amount of the entire budget when estimated asset forfeiture

recoveries are included. Collections Chart 1 below displays the total amount of criminal and civil debts collected for Fiscal Years 1992 - 1999.



A significant portion of the United States Attorneys' recoveries is the result of debt collection litigation on behalf of federal agencies for the collection of defaulted loans, overpayments, and administratively assessed penalties. In an effort to improve communication and coordination with the United States Attorneys' debt collection clients, representatives of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys met on a regular basis throughout the year with representatives from the Departments of Education, Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Veterans Affairs, the Small Business Administration, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

In addition to collecting civil debts for federal agencies, the United States Attorneys' offices are responsible for enforcing the collection of unpaid fines and restitution imposed in federal court in criminal cases. Most fine payments are deposited into the Department's Crime Victims Fund for distribution to state victim assistance programs. During Fiscal Year 1999, the Crime Victims Fund received deposits of \$985 million as a result of criminal prosecutions. To further this effort, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys informed hundreds of prosecutors, probation officers, and collection personnel about new restitution laws at local training programs sponsored by United States Attorneys' offices throughout the country.

The grand total of the 173,010 debts opened by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 amounted to over \$5.8 billion. The grand total balance due on the 319,342 debts pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1999 was more than \$15.3 billion, up from \$13 billion the prior year.

Criminal Debt Collection

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 1999, the United States Attorneys' offices opened a total of 83,491 criminal debts worth \$3,983,277,391. This represents a seven percent increase in the number of criminal debts opened and a half percent increase in the amount opened when compared to the prior year. Also during Fiscal Year 1999, a total of 61,175 criminal debts were closed. The United States Attorneys reported collections of \$1,167,229,121 in cash and \$1,512,438 worth of property, for a total of \$1,168,741,559 collected in criminal cases by their offices, the Courts, and the Bureau of Prisons. The Crime Victims Fund received funds in the amount of \$985 million during Fiscal Year 1999.

A total of 172,921 criminal debts worth \$13,072,980,023 were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1999. The number of criminal debts pending represents an increase of 11 percent when compared to the prior year, and a 23 percent increase over the dollar amount of pending criminal debts owed as of the end of 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.

Civil Debt Collection

The United States Attorneys are the federal government's debt collection attorneys, responsible for litigating 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.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the offices opened a total of 89,519 debts worth \$1,827,280,113 in the civil collections system, representing an 69 percent increase in the number of debts opened and a eight percent increase in the value of the debts opened when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys collected \$1,175,104,383 in payments to satisfy civil debts during Fiscal Year 1999. Additionally, \$35,002,150 in property was collected, for a total of \$1,210,106,533 collected. 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 27,750 debts during the year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys' offices had a total of 146,421 pending civil debts worth more than \$2.2 billion. This represents a 67 percent increase in the number of outstanding civil debts when compared to the prior 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 1,354,376 filings in United States Bankruptcy Court during Fiscal Year 1999. This represents a decrease of 82,588, or six percent, in the number of filings when compared to Fiscal Year 1998. It is in the vital interest of the United States to have a strong voice in bankruptcy proceedings. One of the primary purposes of bankruptcy proceedings is to ensure an equitable distribution of assets to creditors. The United States usually participates in the bankruptcy process as a creditor for unpaid taxes and government loans. 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.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys collected \$116,775,250 in bankruptcy and foreclosure debts, and recovered property worth an additional \$26,444,190 for a total of \$143,219,440 collected. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys' offices had a total of 1,548 pending bankruptcy and foreclosure debts.

Private Counsel Debt Collection Program

The Private Counsel Debt Collection Program, which authorizes the referral of certain federal debts to private attorneys for enforced collection, continued in operation during Fiscal Year 1999. 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 Northern District of Illinois (Chicago), the Eastern District of Michigan (Detroit), the District of New Jersey (Newark), the Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn), the Northern District of New York (Syracuse), the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), and the Southern District of Texas (Houston). The debts that were referred to private counsel are included in the Table 12 collections data.

V. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

Criminal Appeals

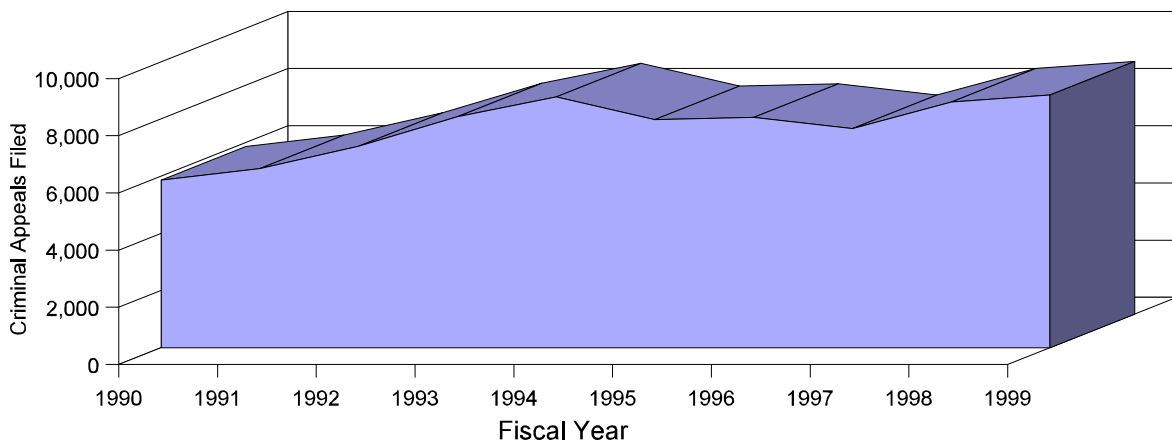
Appeals, in general, are very time consuming, requiring a thorough review of the entire record in the case, the filing of a brief and reply brief and, in most cases, participation in an oral argument which requires travel to the city where the United States Court of Appeals for the circuit is located.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

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

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys handled a total of 8,830 criminal appeals filed by or against the United States, representing a three percent increase when compared to Fiscal Year 1998. This increase in appeals follows that of Fiscal Year 1998, when the number of criminal appeals handled by the United States Attorneys had also increased by 12 percent over the prior year. See Appeals Chart 1 below. The 8,830 appeals handled during Fiscal Year 1999 represents a 127 percent increase since the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect.

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

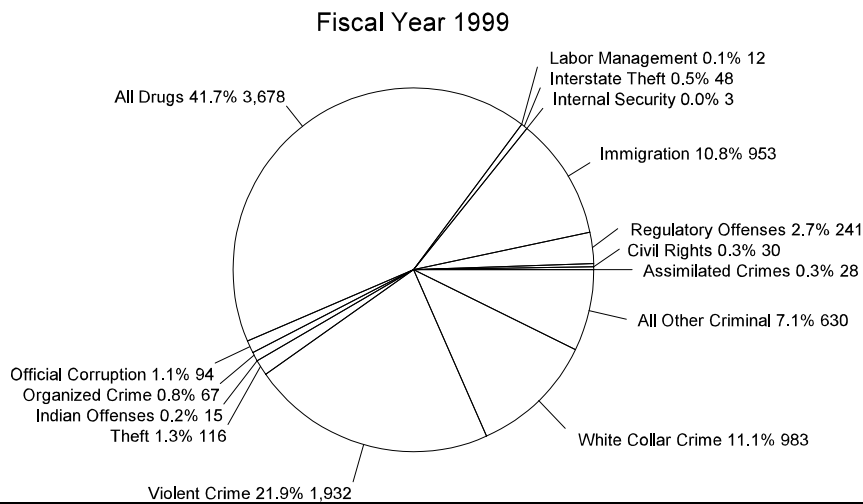
Fiscal Years 1990 - 1999



A total of 8,073 appeals were terminated during Fiscal Year 1999, representing an increase of 11 percent in the number of appeals terminated when compared to Fiscal Year 1998. The United States Courts of Appeals ruled in favor of the United States in 6,739, or 83 percent of the appeals terminated during the year. See Table 7.

The largest category of criminal appeals filed during Fiscal Year 1999 was narcotics, which accounted for 3,678, or 42 percent, of all criminal appeals filed during the year. See Appeals Chart 2 below. Other large categories of criminal appeals included violent crime, with 1,932 appeals filed in Fiscal Year 1999, and white collar crime, with 983 appeals filed during the year. Also during Fiscal Year 1999, the number of immigration appeals increased to 953, or by 49 percent, following a 79 percent increase in Fiscal Year 1998 over Fiscal Year 1997.

APPEALS CHART 2 -- Criminal Appeals Filed by Program Category



Examples of criminal appeals successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **District of Idaho**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit upheld the conviction of former Boise resident for possession of child pornography. The defendant was sentenced to 15 months in prison after admitting that he downloaded child pornography from the Internet "almost daily" between April and June of 1996. The defendant was caught when a computer repair shop employee found suspicious images and called police. A detective found pornographic images on the computer's hard drive and retrieved other images from erased disks. In his appeal, the defendant contended that the trial judge incorrectly attributed the pornography on the erased disks to him. The United States Court of Appeals ruled that the fact that the defendant had eventually erased the disks did not negate the fact that he used them to intentionally download the images.

In the **Northern District of Iowa**, the first conviction in the nation under the Lautenberg Amendment of the Violence Against Women Act was affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in a decision that upheld the statute against a host of constitutional and legal challenges. The defendant was sentenced to four years and three months in prison for possessing a firearm after having been previously convicted of an assault involving domestic abuse. In November 1996, the defendant shot his wife in the chest. The bullet passed close to her heart and aorta, breaking a rib and puncturing her left lung. Two years earlier, the defendant had been convicted in state court for an assault on the same victim. The United States District Court found that the defendant had intentionally shot his wife and that "if ever there was a case that showed the wisdom of Congress in enacting a law this case is it." The Court of Appeals decision explicitly held that the statute is not vague and applies to anyone convicted of a simple assault on an intimate partner, even where the perpetrator/victim relationship was not an element of the offense under state law.

In the **District of New Jersey**, in a case in which the United States filed an amicus brief supporting the position that New Jersey's Megan's Law did not violate the plaintiffs' federal privacy rights, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit affirmed that position holding that "to the extent that plaintiffs' alleged injury stems from the disclosure of their sex offender status, alone or in conjunction with other information," it did not violate a right to privacy. The Court ruled that while home addresses may be entitled to some privacy protection, any privacy interest was outweighed by the government's compelling interest in preventing sex offenses. The Court rejected plaintiffs' claim that community notification infringed on their fundamental interest in their familial relationships, finding that the effects were indirect and caused by the offenders' own crimes. Finally, the Court refused to grant plaintiffs' many motions to supplement the record with examples of particular complaints by registrants, instead remanding the case to the United States District Court to consider the need for the scope of the community notification ordered and ensure that information was disclosed only to those who have a particular need for it. The United States District Judge, sitting by designation, concurred because he was bound by the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit's prior holding that community notification under Megan's Law was not punishment.

Post-Sentencing Motions

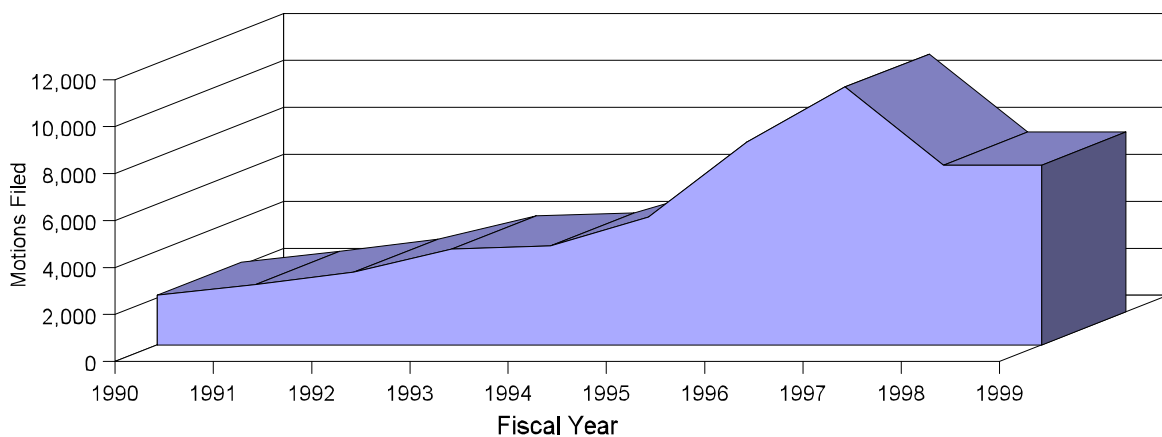
Between Fiscal Year 1988, when the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect, and Fiscal Year 1997, there was a dramatic increase year to year in the number of post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. These motions, filed by defendants primarily to vacate a sentence,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

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

The reduction in the volume of prisoner litigation that was expected after the Prison Litigation Reform Act was enacted appears to have occurred during Fiscal Year 1998 and again in Fiscal Year 1999. During Fiscal Year 1998, 7,592 post-sentencing motions were filed, a decrease of 3,382, or 31 percent, when compared to the prior year. In Fiscal Year 1999, this decrease continued with 6,652 motions filed showing a further decline of 12 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1998. See Appeals Chart 3 below. Nonetheless, the 6,652 motions filed in Fiscal Year 1999 represents a 343 percent increase over Fiscal Year 1988 when the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect.

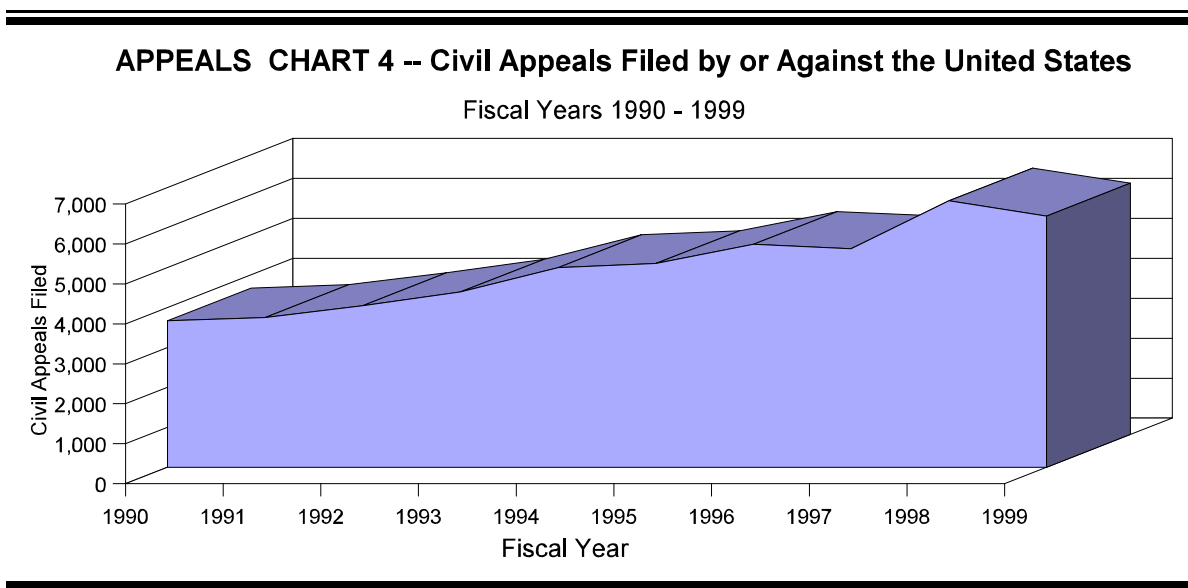
APPEALS CHART 3 -- Post Sentencing Motions Filed by Incarcerated Defendants

Fiscal Years 1990 - 1999



Civil Appeals

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys' offices also handled a total of 6,293 civil appeals filed by or against the United States. This represents a decrease of six percent in the number of appeals handled when compared to the prior year. See Appeals Chart 4 below. The United States Attorneys terminated 5,809 civil appeals during the year, an increase of 12 percent when compared to the prior year. Of the appeals terminated during the year, 4,558, or 78 percent, were decided in favor of the United States. See Table 7.



Examples of civil appeals successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1999 include:

In the **District of Colorado**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit affirmed the United States District Court's decision holding that the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service complied with all relevant laws in analyzing and permitting an expansion of the ski resort at Vail, Colorado. Colorado Environmental Coalition, in league with a number of other groups, had filed suit in a last-gasp attempt to stop work on the expansion, alleging that it would destroy the natural habitat of the lynx population.

In the **Northern District of Ohio**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit upheld a United States District Court decision which ordered defendants to make restitution to consumers under the federal Food Drug and Cosmetics Act. The Court's decision is significant because it was the first time a federal appeals court addressed the question of whether a United States District Court can order restitution under the Act. The case resulted from the defendants marketing a device known as "The Stimulator." The device was essentially a gas-grill igniter

fitted with finger grips and sold as a pain-relieving device. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sought a permanent injunction prohibiting sale of the device because the FDA contended that the Stimulator was a medical device subject to FDA regulations. In May 1995, the Stimulator marketers were aware that the FDA believed the device was being marketed illegally and was subject to FDA approval, because the United States Attorney's office for the Northern District of Ohio had initiated an action in which Stimulators, valued at \$1.2 million, were seized and destroyed by the United States Marshals Service. The FDA alleged that the company knew that it was marketing the device illegally and should be required to make restitution to consumers. The United States District Court issued a preliminary injunction banning further sales in January 1997 and issued a permanent injunction in December 1997. The grant of summary judgment resulted in a permanent injunction prohibiting further sales of the Stimulator and an order that defendants make refunds to consumers who requested them.

VI. RECONCILIATION OF FEDERAL CASE PROCESSING DATA

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

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

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

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

databases for four judicial districts. This comparison showed that the majority of defendants matched. For a complete discussion of the reconciliation of federal case processing statistics, see the report [Reconciling Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics](#), which was published by the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics in September 1999.



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

April 1998, NCJ-169274

Comparing Case Processing Statistics

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

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

Federal criminal justice agencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparing published Federal case processing statistics

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

Tally of defendants and cases processed

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

Defendants processed

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

Offenses committed

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

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

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

Disposition and sentence imposed

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

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

Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

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

VII. CONCLUSION

The United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report is intended to provide a narrative and statistical summary of the work of the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1999. The report serves to illustrate the many prosecution and litigation accomplishments achieved by the men and women who work in the offices. The report also addresses the significant, and critically important, liaison work that is performed by the United States Attorneys and their staffs with federal, state, and local law enforcement officials, the victims of crime, the local communities, schools, and other organizations.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys continued to implement the Attorney General's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative. Within the violent crime category, the United States Attorneys addressed the continuing, illegal use of firearms by those who perpetrate crimes and accompanying acts of violence in our communities. The United States Attorneys began working with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in each district on the development of an Integrated Firearms Violence Reduction Strategy. The United States Attorneys utilized tough federal penalties to prosecute firearms and other violent offenders, worked to dismantle violent criminal gangs, and helped protect women and children from violence and abuse. Drug prosecutions continued to be a priority of the United States Attorneys with a focus on large drug organizations. The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces targeted these groups and made significant progress during Fiscal Year 1999. The United States Attorneys continued their immigration initiatives and to work with other Department components to secure the country's borders. They also continued to prosecute vigorously white collar crime, official corruption, and civil rights violations. Important new initiative of the Attorney General, such as the Internet Fraud Initiative, and Project Save Our Children Task Forces, were implemented during the year.

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

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

The United States Attorneys also continued to aggressively pursue criminal and civil debts due to the government. In Fiscal Year 1999, the offices together collected more than \$2.3 billion due the United States, an amount far exceeding the total annual budget for all United States Attorneys' offices.

As this Annual Statistical Report illustrates, the United States Attorneys and their staffs recorded significant accomplishments in their role of prosecuting those who violate our nation's laws, asserting and defending the interests of the United States in civil litigation, and representing the United States in our appellate courts. The statistics provided here, the accompanying narrative, and the summaries of cases, represent the outstanding work that has been performed by the United States Attorneys and their staffs throughout the country.

VIII. DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES

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Table 1
Criminal Cases Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		2/ Filed	End		Begin		2/ Filed	End		Begin		4/ Terminated	End	
	Pending	3/ Terminated		Pending	3/ Terminated	Pending	3/ Terminated		Pending	3/ Terminated	Pending	4/ Terminated		Pending	4/ Terminated
Alabama, Middle	125	74	110	89	185	145	192	138	67	127	128	66			
Alabama, Northern	191	336	264	263	262	456	364	354	61	50	45	66			
Alabama, Southern	196	185	210	171	314	307	363	258	10	7	11	6			
Alaska	108	208	188	128	134	279	242	171	15	44	33	26			
Arizona	1,702	2,859	2,636	1,925	2,474	3,646	3,273	2,847	454	854	745	563			
Arkansas, Eastern	196	207	207	196	378	292	368	302	17	29	25	21			
Arkansas, Western	93	130	132	91	100	164	152	112	14	26	20	20			
California, Central	2,112	1,285	1,208	2,189	3,261	1,912	1,751	3,422	1,261	1,064	876	1,449			
California, Eastern	695	767	711	751	1,162	1,024	964	1,222	366	214	195	385			
California, Northern	837	674	338	1,173	1,530	937	591	1,876	473	476	234	715			
California, Southern	2,219	3,793	3,737	2,275	3,197	4,430	4,388	3,239	691	703	674	720			
Colorado	487	376	392	471	809	605	503	911	152	47	55	144			
Connecticut	288	234	218	304	473	376	332	517	124	28	36	116			
Delaware	71	80	76	75	82	102	89	95	33	29	35	27			
District of Columbia	558	469	439	588	731	663	581	813	111	128	162	77			
Florida, Middle	1,456	1,182	1,381	1,257	2,171	1,848	2,029	1,990	108	69	55	122			
Florida, Northern	332	290	280	342	499	479	444	534	46	130	102	74			
Florida, Southern	3,257	1,534	1,444	3,347	5,296	2,587	2,377	5,506	310	511	496	325			
Georgia, Middle	266	175	183	258	518	291	364	445	104	167	210	61			
Georgia, Northern	510	756	577	689	925	1,163	788	1,300	199	364	330	233			
Georgia, Southern	101	161	139	123	170	263	240	193	58	205	86	177			
Guam	167	139	162	144	191	216	221	186	15	37	31	21			
Hawaii	568	264	236	596	719	377	362	734	684	168	76	776			
Idaho	115	124	145	94	154	207	199	162	43	60	62	41			
Illinois, Central	250	335	277	308	306	414	342	378	29	47	49	27			
Illinois, Northern	849	598	527	920	1,306	925	794	1,437	411	275	119	567			
Illinois, Southern	201	319	285	235	308	448	403	353	19	31	29	21			
Indiana, Northern	241	324	302	263	355	432	411	376	0	5	3	2			
Indiana, Southern	132	177	192	117	209	296	280	225	30	41	27	44			
Iowa, Northern	155	214	154	215	207	261	203	265	13	11	14	10			
Iowa, Southern	175	287	260	202	270	478	435	313	4	4	5	3			
Kansas	288	363	338	313	390	506	463	433	15	22	10	27			
Kentucky, Eastern	315	424	388	351	428	610	516	522	19	38	40	17			

Table 1 (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		2/ Terminated	3/ Pending	End	Begin		2/ Terminated	3/ Pending	End	Begin		4/ Terminated	End	
	Pending	Filed			Pending	Pending	Pending			Filed	Pending	Pending		Filed	Pending
Kentucky, Western	176	225	227	174	264	304	323	245	40	21	25	36			
Louisiana, Eastern	289	307	254	342	528	522	414	636	11	86	78	19			
Louisiana, Middle	100	196	166	130	110	214	179	145	4	6	7	3			
Louisiana, Western	168	201	193	176	289	350	278	361	151	823	792	182			
Maine	91	167	134	124	104	196	149	151	16	28	34	10			
Maryland	445	504	470	479	726	691	659	758	166	932	440	658			
Massachusetts	497	413	352	558	932	733	521	1,144	108	54	48	114			
Michigan, Eastern	776	619	486	909	1,391	1,013	698	1,706	907	683	511	1,079			
Michigan, Western	207	241	233	215	298	382	337	343	48	73	69	52			
Minnesota	308	301	330	279	501	475	543	433	9	1	10	0			
Mississippi, Northern	66	120	111	75	108	149	165	92	0	5	5	0			
Mississippi, Southern	185	279	246	218	275	424	410	289	27	52	53	26			
Missouri, Eastern	343	576	565	354	489	749	766	472	65	78	72	71			
Missouri, Western	277	375	313	339	437	607	492	552	18	30	20	28			
Montana	190	244	215	219	334	444	378	400	17	42	37	22			
Nebraska	420	370	330	460	610	501	464	647	10	22	13	19			
Nevada	667	530	320	877	1,108	782	443	1,447	164	288	236	216			
New Hampshire	136	150	124	162	179	169	163	185	4	12	11	5			
New Jersey	732	674	597	809	1,115	855	817	1,153	439	212	245	406			
New Mexico	827	1,388	1,113	1,102	1,158	1,748	1,354	1,552	125	474	285	314			
New York, Eastern	1,891	1,127	1,060	1,958	3,273	1,783	1,553	3,503	1,114	467	258	1,323			
New York, Northern	471	620	559	532	950	892	824	1,018	60	152	111	101			
New York, Southern	3,314	1,417	1,142	3,589	5,474	2,016	1,639	5,851	971	515	376	1,110			
New York, Western	325	300	210	415	572	432	310	694	124	249	139	234			
North Carolina, Eastern	262	331	322	271	422	504	497	429	23	104	102	25			
North Carolina, Middle	243	330	374	199	375	449	556	268	6	28	24	10			
North Carolina, Western	415	360	291	484	972	730	748	954	32	33	29	36			
North Dakota	93	179	186	86	119	239	229	129	2	16	11	7			
Northern Mariana Islands	22	49	36	35	34	91	53	72	17	18	14	21			
Ohio, Northern	341	493	516	318	549	708	758	499	86	97	111	72			
Ohio, Southern	375	373	439	309	589	522	662	449	118	194	151	161			
Oklahoma, Eastern	53	79	80	52	70	93	94	69	5	3	5	3			
Oklahoma, Northern	154	155	133	176	224	291	210	305	6	5	5	6			
Oklahoma, Western	159	245	230	174	226	309	292	243	72	59	66	65			
Oregon	671	818	752	737	854	970	886	938	75	92	74	93			

Table 1 (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	End	Begin		Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	End	Begin		Filed	Terminated 4/	End
	Pending				Pending	Pending	Pending				Pending	Pending			
Pennsylvania, Eastern	863	706	567	1,002	1,366	1,121	855	1,632	85	56	49	92			
Pennsylvania, Middle	284	341	319	306	391	471	415	447	30	51	48	33			
Pennsylvania, Western	249	253	250	252	332	347	335	344	37	25	24	38			
Puerto Rico	312	394	279	427	1,032	1,042	699	1,375	26	59	54	31			
Rhode Island	114	120	133	101	130	149	159	120	1	1	2	0			
South Carolina	706	673	686	693	1,064	1,111	1,089	1,086	94	186	145	135			
South Dakota	229	407	409	227	286	489	499	276	15	22	29	8			
Tennessee, Eastern	255	347	324	278	467	479	527	419	15	39	38	16			
Tennessee, Middle	169	210	166	213	226	295	200	321	21	19	15	25			
Tennessee, Western	305	361	325	341	424	582	496	510	14	25	24	15			
Texas, Eastern	311	470	417	364	552	666	691	527	49	44	43	50			
Texas, Northern	782	936	849	869	1,179	1,433	1,292	1,320	94	115	76	133			
Texas, Southern	2,492	3,336	2,983	2,845	3,474	4,254	3,828	3,900	177	311	283	205			
Texas, Western	2,616	3,879	3,531	2,964	3,570	4,984	4,475	4,079	787	2,979	2,824	942			
Utah	440	573	493	520	542	685	552	675	207	326	249	284			
Vermont	147	110	100	157	232	171	167	236	11	23	20	14			
Virgin Islands	148	494	468	174	177	528	490	215	22	35	29	28			
Virginia, Eastern	752	946	918	780	1,043	1,384	1,279	1,148	1,499	3,254	2,582	2,171			
Virginia, Western	240	283	203	320	446	484	362	568	48	275	250	73			
Washington, Eastern	245	348	341	252	245	348	341	252	16	22	25	13			
Washington, Western	463	650	602	511	638	848	704	782	183	477	462	198			
West Virginia, Northern	107	149	119	137	147	260	199	208	5	9	6	8			
West Virginia, Southern	134	224	201	157	188	315	282	221	10	32	33	9			
Wisconsin, Eastern	183	208	214	177	267	277	301	243	48	70	61	57			
Wisconsin, Western	85	96	112	69	136	122	162	96	31	41	49	23			
Wyoming	123	166	169	120	172	239	230	181	21	61	59	23			
All Districts	47,699	50,779	46,423	52,055	73,899	71,560	64,517	80,942	14,542	20,522	16,964	18,100			

1/ Magistrate Court cases do not include petty offenses.

2/ Includes 857 cases or 914 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 474 cases or 595 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20

4/ Includes 83 cases or 85 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20

Table 2
Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not		Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not		Rule 20	Other	After Court	After Jury
		Guilty	Dismissed				Dismissed	Dismissed			Trials	Trials
Alabama, Middle	96	1	12	1	0	163	5	23	1	0	0	18
Alabama, Northern	225	2	29	8	0	307	4	43	10	0	1	39
Alabama, Southern	177	1	26	2	4	301	1	51	2	8	0	22
Alaska	151	2	25	5	5	185	2	37	6	12	5	7
Arizona	2,465	9	151	10	1	3,024	11	224	11	3	11	45
Arkansas, Eastern	157	8	33	9	0	287	17	55	9	0	5	30
Arkansas, Western	125	0	4	2	1	139	0	10	2	1	13	1
California, Central	1,135	7	45	13	8	1,640	20	67	16	8	3	114
California, Eastern	653	5	49	4	0	862	10	87	5	0	6	32
California, Northern	267	1	39	10	21	363	1	109	11	107	1	16
California, Southern	3,560	18	155	4	0	4,087	26	270	5	0	16	136
Colorado	320	6	49	16	1	380	7	97	18	1	5	18
Connecticut	194	4	14	4	2	294	5	22	7	4	0	33
Delaware	62	1	10	3	0	74	1	11	3	0	11	6
District of Columbia	384	7	45	2	1	495	17	66	2	1	3	41
Florida, Middle	1,280	6	62	31	2	1,848	34	97	44	6	8	132
Florida, Northern	263	5	6	4	2	416	11	10	5	2	4	75
Florida, Southern	1,343	21	64	16	0	2,158	48	136	34	1	2	275
Georgia, Middle	150	2	28	3	0	280	5	75	4	0	1	24
Georgia, Northern	520	5	46	6	0	695	5	81	7	0	4	43
Georgia, Southern	123	0	14	1	1	207	1	28	2	2	1	25
Guam	144	1	13	3	1	178	7	31	3	2	0	14
Hawaii	220	1	11	4	0	335	2	16	9	0	0	21
Idaho	120	1	20	3	1	167	4	23	4	1	14	28
Illinois, Central	245	1	29	1	1	304	1	35	1	1	0	15
Illinois, Northern	493	1	26	7	0	745	4	38	7	0	8	81
Illinois, Southern	268	4	10	3	0	380	4	16	3	0	0	24
Indiana, Northern	266	3	28	5	0	362	3	41	5	0	2	39
Indiana, Southern	172	3	16	1	0	245	5	28	1	1	3	16
Iowa, Northern	144	0	10	0	0	191	0	12	0	0	0	23
Iowa, Southern	238	3	15	3	1	387	8	32	3	5	0	34
Kansas	310	6	20	2	0	422	7	32	2	0	2	41
Kentucky, Eastern	333	3	37	4	11	425	4	65	4	18	2	24

Table 2 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not		Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not		Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
		Guilty	Dismissed				Guilty	Dismissed				
Kentucky, Western	206	5	12	4	0	283	9	26	5	0	2	33
Louisiana, Eastern	235	3	10	6	0	383	6	17	8	0	1	18
Louisiana, Middle	144	0	19	1	2	153	0	22	1	3	2	5
Louisiana, Western	171	4	14	4	0	227	10	36	5	0	0	36
Maine	119	2	8	3	2	133	2	8	4	2	0	7
Maryland	399	3	63	5	0	561	4	88	5	1	11	87
Massachusetts	326	1	19	6	0	478	4	32	6	1	0	27
Michigan, Eastern	420	4	57	4	1	594	13	84	5	2	1	46
Michigan, Western	208	2	20	3	0	304	4	26	3	0	1	24
Minnesota	298	8	17	7	0	490	11	33	9	0	2	67
Mississippi, Northern	100	4	4	0	3	149	6	7	0	3	0	16
Mississippi, Southern	207	4	26	4	5	334	6	57	6	7	1	29
Missouri, Eastern	512	1	47	4	1	690	1	63	11	1	1	38
Missouri, Western	294	1	15	3	0	463	2	21	6	0	2	29
Montana	170	8	35	1	1	287	18	71	1	1	7	56
Nebraska	304	4	18	3	1	416	6	37	4	1	13	19
Nevada	289	3	23	4	1	387	4	47	4	1	2	17
New Hampshire	103	1	18	2	0	137	2	21	2	1	0	7
New Jersey	564	3	24	6	0	767	7	36	7	0	2	51
New Mexico	1,053	4	54	1	1	1,259	5	87	2	1	1	27
New York, Eastern	1,028	5	25	2	0	1,483	15	52	2	1	1	80
New York, Northern	524	1	33	1	0	761	2	60	1	0	0	13
New York, Southern	1,078	13	39	12	0	1,541	21	61	15	1	2	106
New York, Western	204	1	2	0	3	292	5	9	1	3	0	14
North Carolina, Eastern	297	2	11	12	0	460	4	19	14	0	2	36
North Carolina, Middle	346	0	19	9	0	514	2	31	9	0	1	40
North Carolina, Western	263	3	20	5	0	688	8	46	6	0	0	49
North Dakota	165	1	17	3	0	201	3	22	3	0	15	10
Northern Mariana Islands	28	0	8	0	0	35	0	18	0	0	0	3
Ohio, Northern	480	4	20	11	1	693	8	41	15	1	4	46
Ohio, Southern	413	5	16	5	0	601	5	47	7	2	0	36
Oklahoma, Eastern	67	2	10	1	0	75	2	15	1	1	0	6
Oklahoma, Northern	123	0	8	1	1	186	1	19	2	2	2	19
Oklahoma, Western	216	1	6	7	0	266	3	15	7	1	4	28
Oregon	701	1	43	6	1	816	3	58	8	1	6	31

Table 2 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	525	11	23	8	0	802	16	28	9	0	1	69
Pennsylvania, Middle	291	3	17	6	2	370	4	30	7	4	4	16
Pennsylvania, Western	207	4	34	5	0	283	4	41	7	0	0	19
Puerto Rico	253	2	24	0	0	606	11	82	0	0	2	64
Rhode Island	119	0	12	1	1	142	0	15	1	1	21	12
South Carolina	569	2	102	13	0	930	5	137	17	0	3	46
South Dakota	363	10	32	3	1	449	11	35	3	1	11	49
Tennessee, Eastern	282	4	31	6	1	451	9	59	6	2	1	54
Tennessee, Middle	145	1	18	2	0	172	2	23	2	1	0	16
Tennessee, Western	274	6	45	0	0	381	9	105	1	0	1	24
Texas, Eastern	384	2	25	4	2	611	4	57	6	13	2	42
Texas, Northern	760	11	63	12	3	1,140	12	120	17	3	3	50
Texas, Southern	2,671	25	269	18	0	3,340	44	424	18	2	23	145
Texas, Western	3,370	23	127	9	2	4,200	33	226	11	5	25	152
Utah	436	3	45	8	1	471	5	67	8	1	5	15
Vermont	97	0	3	0	0	159	0	6	2	0	0	11
Virgin Islands	446	2	19	1	0	455	5	29	1	0	0	14
Virginia, Eastern	824	10	75	8	1	1,136	11	119	11	2	26	115
Virginia, Western	188	2	9	4	0	330	6	21	5	0	4	35
Washington, Eastern	305	5	30	1	0	305	5	30	1	0	3	13
Washington, Western	548	2	36	16	0	641	3	44	16	0	6	19
West Virginia, Northern	108	1	9	1	0	165	2	31	1	0	0	11
West Virginia, Southern	177	3	20	1	0	250	4	26	2	0	3	18
Wisconsin, Eastern	193	3	14	2	2	275	3	18	3	2	0	15
Wisconsin, Western	105	1	1	5	0	144	5	7	5	1	1	24
Wyoming	161	2	2	4	0	215	5	6	4	0	1	24
All Districts	42,459	380	3,006	474	104	57,876	700	5,086	595	260	363	3,720

Not guilty counts include 20 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 20 defendants.

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

Table 2A
Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States Magistrate Court
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not		Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not		Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
		Guilty	Dismissed				Guilty	Dismissed				
Alabama, Middle	77	0	42	0	0	81	0	47	0	0	3	0
Alabama, Northern	11	0	26	0	0	15	0	30	0	0	0	0
Alabama, Southern	3	0	6	0	1	3	0	6	0	2	0	0
Alaska	12	0	11	1	5	12	0	13	1	7	4	1
Arizona	495	0	138	1	27	520	0	168	2	55	0	1
Arkansas, Eastern	4	0	20	0	0	5	0	20	0	0	1	0
Arkansas, Western	6	0	10	0	3	6	0	11	0	3	1	0
California, Central	16	1	168	0	611	16	1	220	0	639	8	0
California, Eastern	106	4	51	4	4	115	4	60	4	12	11	2
California, Northern	46	1	137	1	22	49	1	143	1	40	2	0
California, Southern	33	0	278	103	90	34	0	427	105	108	0	0
Colorado	13	0	30	0	3	13	0	37	0	5	1	1
Connecticut	1	0	31	0	1	1	0	32	0	3	0	0
Delaware	10	0	17	0	3	10	0	19	0	6	2	0
District of Columbia	70	0	44	0	5	88	0	67	0	7	3	0
Florida, Middle	4	0	37	2	2	4	0	44	2	5	3	0
Florida, Northern	70	4	14	5	4	70	4	19	5	4	9	4
Florida, Southern	7	0	48	3	375	7	0	77	3	409	2	1
Georgia, Middle	172	0	28	0	1	175	0	34	0	1	3	0
Georgia, Northern	41	0	100	5	165	41	0	111	7	171	4	0
Georgia, Southern	66	0	14	2	3	66	0	15	2	3	2	1
Guam	2	0	13	1	4	2	0	24	1	4	0	0
Hawaii	24	0	18	3	17	24	0	24	3	25	0	0
Idaho	25	2	26	2	2	28	2	28	2	2	11	1
Illinois, Central	8	0	16	0	14	8	0	26	0	15	0	0
Illinois, Northern	2	0	95	0	2	2	0	115	0	2	0	0
Illinois, Southern	0	0	9	0	8	0	0	17	0	12	0	0
Indiana, Northern	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Indiana, Southern	0	0	19	0	1	0	0	22	0	5	0	0
Iowa, Northern	3	0	4	1	4	3	0	6	1	4	1	0
Iowa, Southern	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
Kansas	2	0	3	0	2	2	0	6	0	2	0	0
Kentucky, Eastern	1	1	15	0	17	1	1	20	0	18	0	0

Table 2A (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Kentucky, Western	3	1	15	0	1	8	1	15	0	1	1	0
Louisiana, Eastern	51	1	5	0	0	71	1	6	0	0	3	0
Louisiana, Middle	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0
Louisiana, Western	648	3	122	6	1	658	3	123	6	2	8	0
Maine	9	0	5	0	2	12	1	8	0	13	2	0
Maryland	356	4	75	0	0	361	4	75	0	0	357	0
Massachusetts	3	0	31	2	7	4	0	33	2	9	0	0
Michigan, Eastern	21	0	427	13	5	21	0	471	13	6	7	0
Michigan, Western	29	0	31	1	3	29	0	35	1	4	2	0
Minnesota	9	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mississippi, Northern	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	1
Mississippi, Southern	16	0	17	1	13	16	0	21	1	15	16	1
Missouri, Eastern	3	0	52	1	3	3	0	64	1	4	0	0
Missouri, Western	6	1	5	0	4	6	1	7	0	6	2	0
Montana	20	0	10	0	2	22	0	13	0	2	6	2
Nebraska	3	0	6	0	4	3	0	6	0	4	1	0
Nevada	154	1	65	4	2	157	1	72	4	2	14	0
New Hampshire	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	0
New Jersey	90	0	130	16	0	92	0	135	18	0	1	0
New Mexico	43	0	84	1	29	43	0	132	1	109	2	0
New York, Eastern	0	0	134	0	48	0	0	174	0	84	0	0
New York, Northern	60	0	37	0	0	63	0	48	0	0	0	0
New York, Southern	26	0	131	1	17	26	0	215	1	134	0	0
New York, Western	75	0	22	4	2	106	0	27	4	2	0	0
North Carolina, Eastern	79	0	13	0	1	81	0	20	0	1	0	0
North Carolina, Middle	1	0	18	1	0	1	0	22	1	0	1	0
North Carolina, Western	12	0	13	0	0	15	0	14	0	0	0	1
North Dakota	5	0	2	2	1	5	0	2	2	2	2	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	10	0	81	1	12	10	0	85	1	15	2	0
Ohio, Southern	84	1	52	1	6	84	1	58	1	7	3	0
Oklahoma, Eastern	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	0
Oklahoma, Northern	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0
Oklahoma, Western	8	1	41	1	0	9	1	44	1	11	0	1
Oregon	13	2	36	4	15	13	2	38	4	17	7	0

Table 2A (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	13	0	34	2	0	13	0	34	2	0	0	0
Pennsylvania, Middle	17	1	16	1	4	25	1	17	1	4	1	0
Pennsylvania, Western	2	0	20	0	2	2	0	20	0	2	1	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	19	24	3	0	0	27	24	3	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	92	2	30	3	5	97	2	36	3	7	2	1
South Dakota	15	2	11	0	0	15	2	12	0	0	2	1
Tennessee, Eastern	15	0	12	2	3	19	0	13	3	3	3	0
Tennessee, Middle	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	11	0	4	0	0
Tennessee, Western	5	0	11	2	3	6	0	13	2	3	2	0
Texas, Eastern	12	0	23	1	2	12	0	27	1	3	2	0
Texas, Northern	20	1	41	0	4	21	1	50	0	4	1	0
Texas, Southern	33	0	139	0	3	37	0	240	0	6	0	0
Texas, Western	2,376	10	311	10	17	2,404	11	376	10	23	23	6
Utah	97	0	128	3	2	109	1	133	4	2	6	0
Vermont	8	0	2	0	2	13	0	2	0	5	0	0
Virgin Islands	2	0	11	1	7	2	0	15	1	11	0	0
Virginia, Eastern	1,777	22	726	8	22	1,790	22	738	8	24	500	2
Virginia, Western	187	2	59	1	0	188	2	59	1	0	29	0
Washington, Eastern	3	1	11	0	10	3	1	11	0	10	0	0
Washington, Western	334	0	112	6	1	335	0	115	6	6	1	0
West Virginia, Northern	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	1	0	10	0	8	1	0	13	0	19	0	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	2	0	49	0	3	3	0	53	0	5	0	0
Wisconsin, Western	26	0	17	0	5	26	0	18	0	5	1	0
Wyoming	37	1	12	2	1	38	1	14	2	4	2	0
All Districts	8,249	70	4,981	265	1,686	8,498	73	5,943	275	2,175	1,089	28

Magistrate Court case data does not include petty offenses.

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

Table 3
Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----					
	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other	
Assimilated Crimes	326	337	337	480	268	1	119	10	82	
Civil Rights Prosecutions	101	95	158	173	131	19	22	1	0	
Government Regulatory Offenses - Total 5/	1,784	1,753	2,556	2,545	2,265	35	208	29	8	
Copyright Violations	30	29	36	39	37	0	1	1	0	
Counterfeiting	830	816	1,192	1,196	1,101	8	70	14	3	
Customs Violations - Duty	70	80	98	122	106	0	14	2	0	
Customs Violations - Currency	211	204	260	253	241	0	12	0	0	
Energy Pricing and Related Fraud	4	6	4	6	6	0	0	0	0	
Environmental Offenses	278	280	440	420	351	10	52	3	4	
Health and Safety Violations	42	19	75	31	28	0	1	1	1	
Money Laundering - Narcotics	81	78	120	119	103	1	13	2	0	
Money Laundering - Other	94	88	149	140	120	7	12	1	0	
Trafficking in Contraband Cigarettes	4	14	4	31	16	1	12	2	0	
Other Regulatory Offenses	140	139	178	188	156	8	21	3	0	
Immigration	11,580	10,769	12,650	11,770	11,206	39	494	15	16	
Internal Security Offenses	17	9	17	17	16	0	1	0	0	
Interstate Theft	227	234	405	385	344	6	28	6	1	
Labor Management Offenses - Total	98	141	111	150	142	1	3	3	1	
Corruption - Bribery	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	
Corruption - Pension Benefit	30	44	40	47	45	0	2	0	0	
Labor Racketeering	10	9	12	10	10	0	0	0	0	
Other Labor Offenses	56	86	57	91	85	1	1	3	1	
All Drug Offenses - Total	16,617	14,800	29,846	25,752	23,133	236	2,199	114	70	
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	3,270	2,459	9,222	7,011	6,232	69	647	37	26	
Non-OCDETF Drugs - Subtotal	13,347	12,341	20,624	18,741	16,901	167	1,552	77	44	
Drug Dealing	12,991	12,012	20,092	18,277	16,489	162	1,514	72	40	
Drug Possession	356	329	532	464	412	5	38	5	4	
Official Corruption - Total	535	477	738	662	580	23	52	6	1	
Federal Procurement	76	58	116	82	78	1	3	0	0	
Federal Program	66	74	111	117	93	12	10	2	0	
Federal Law Enforcement	37	32	48	39	32	2	5	0	0	
Federal Corruption Other	138	132	155	157	135	2	17	3	0	
Local Corruption	128	100	166	135	123	2	10	0	0	
State Corruption	56	43	85	69	60	4	4	0	1	
Other Official Corruption	34	38	57	63	59	0	3	1	0	
Organized Crime	209	173	429	362	308	21	29	2	2	

Table 3 (Continued)

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----					
	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not				Other
						Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20		
Theft - Total	1,571	1,487	2,019	1,827	1,628	16	158	22	3	
Checks/Postal	1,050	988	1,329	1,212	1,101	12	87	10	2	
Motor Vehicle Theft	96	58	221	114	103	0	11	0	0	
Theft of Government Property	425	441	469	501	424	4	60	12	1	
Violent Crime - Total 5/	7,392	6,539	9,175	8,404	7,327	188	717	141	31	
Violent Indian Offenses	620	632	691	690	602	27	57	1	3	
Violent Crime Non-OCDETF Drugs	278	269	593	602	538	7	55	2	0	
Violent Crime OCDETF Drugs	62	60	123	186	163	4	18	0	1	
Violent Crime Organized Crime	57	48	137	113	98	3	8	4	0	
Violent Crime Financial Institution Fraud	25	22	29	27	25	1	1	0	0	
Violent Crime Other	6,350	5,508	7,602	6,786	5,901	146	578	134	27	
Other Indian Offenses	126	126	164	163	146	0	15	2	0	
White Collar Crime - Total	6,558	6,311	8,670	8,142	7,309	82	563	156	32	
Advance Fee Schemes	82	96	124	162	139	0	17	6	0	
Fraud Against Business Institutions	498	496	712	673	625	3	30	13	2	
Antitrust Violations	18	37	26	53	48	0	5	0	0	
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	2,469	2,400	3,192	2,982	2,714	17	188	53	10	
Bankruptcy Fraud	184	161	202	188	163	2	23	0	0	
Commodities Fraud	16	17	31	26	24	1	1	0	0	
Computer Fraud	68	60	103	83	71	0	8	3	1	
Consumer Fraud	125	133	175	207	184	2	16	5	0	
Federal Procurement Fraud	97	78	141	114	84	4	18	8	0	
Federal Program Fraud	710	692	896	859	750	10	82	16	1	
Health Care Fraud	370	300	504	454	396	14	32	9	3	
Insurance Fraud	130	158	207	257	222	4	25	5	1	
Other Investment Fraud	75	57	108	77	71	2	2	2	0	
Securities Fraud	175	96	316	133	126	1	4	1	1	
Tax Fraud	765	756	898	890	828	12	36	9	5	
Other Fraud	776	774	1,035	984	864	10	76	26	8	
All Other	3,638	3,172	4,285	3,685	3,073	33	478	88	13	
Totals	50,779	46,423	71,560	64,517	57,876	700	5,086	595	260	

1/ Includes 857 cases or 914 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 474 cases or 595 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 20 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 20 defendants.

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

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

Data on this table does not include Magistrate Cases

Table 3A
Criminal Cases in which a Firearms Offense was Charged Under 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924*
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		Defendants Guilty of Firearms Offense	Percentage of Defendants Guilty of Firearms Offense	Defendants Guilty of Firearms <u>or</u> Other Non-Firearms Offense	Percentage of Defendants Guilty of Firearms <u>or</u> Other Non-Firearms Offense	Guilty Defendants Sentenced to Prison	Percentage of Guilty Defendants Sentenced to Prison
	Filed	Terminated	Filed	Terminated						
FY 1992	4,754	4,516	7,059	5,824	4,396	75.5%	5,064	87.0%	3,894	88.6%
FY 1993	4,852	4,921	6,896	6,450	4,939	76.6%	5,676	88.0%	4,497	91.1%
FY 1994	4,274	4,485	6,275	6,023	4,481	74.4%	5,258	87.3%	4,126	92.1%
FY 1995	4,564	4,261	6,667	5,734	4,193	73.1%	4,993	87.1%	3,878	92.5%
FY 1996	3,793	4,120	5,489	5,516	3,925	71.2%	4,877	88.4%	3,607	91.9%
FY 1997	3,703	3,381	5,150	4,418	3,257	73.7%	3,789	85.8%	2,934	90.1%
FY 1998	4,391	3,921	5,876	5,032	3,612	71.8%	4,256	84.6%	3,282	90.9%
FY 1999	5,500	4,269	7,057	5,439	3,985	73.3%	4,830	88.8%	3,736	93.8%

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

Table 3B
Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court By Referring Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

Agency	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----				
	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Other	
Agriculture	263	294	382	402	322	10	68	2	
Commerce	19	16	36	27	25	0	2	0	
Department of Defense - Total	623	572	699	654	511	3	118	22	
Air Force	114	117	124	127	93	1	26	7	
Army	237	202	255	214	159	0	49	6	
Navy	108	128	122	153	124	2	20	7	
Marine Corps	17	14	17	14	12	0	2	0	
All Other Defense	147	111	181	146	123	0	21	2	
Education	22	28	29	30	23	0	7	0	
Energy	4	5	5	5	4	0	1	0	
Health and Human Services	367	257	447	317	278	2	31	6	
Housing and Urban Development	134	101	185	144	115	12	17	0	
Interior	640	670	831	996	722	12	167	95	
Department of Justice - Total	31,286	28,510	45,717	40,787	36,839	408	3,023	517	
Drug Enforcement Administration	7,586	6,542	14,819	12,657	11,243	121	1,199	94	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,832	10,179	16,555	15,101	13,351	237	1,144	369	
Immigration & Naturalization Service	11,827	10,925	13,155	12,066	11,469	40	527	30	
Marshals Service	647	549	702	596	464	4	109	19	
All Other Justice	394	315	486	367	312	6	44	5	
Labor	181	244	198	275	254	4	11	6	
Postal Service	1,957	1,886	2,537	2,373	2,132	24	179	38	
State	389	428	454	506	464	3	31	8	
Transportation	61	66	96	92	80	2	8	2	
Department of the Treasury - Total	11,953	10,766	15,737	14,331	12,966	172	1,073	120	
Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms	3,444	2,545	4,107	3,236	2,822	69	326	19	
Customs	5,519	5,213	7,375	6,941	6,404	58	441	38	
Internal Revenue Service	1,180	1,136	1,624	1,513	1,347	27	115	24	
Secret Service	1,759	1,836	2,566	2,593	2,349	17	188	39	
All Other Treasury	51	36	65	48	44	1	3	0	
Veteran's Administration	88	95	91	97	81	4	10	2	
Environmental Protection Agency	130	127	172	166	147	2	17	0	
General Services Administration	6	12	6	13	10	0	3	0	
Small Business Administration	21	29	22	37	32	0	4	1	
Securities & Exchange Commission	13	13	15	14	13	0	1	0	
All Other Agencies	2,622	2,304	3,901	3,251	2,858	42	315	36	
All Agencies	50,779	46,423	71,560	64,517	57,876	700	5,086	855	

1/ Includes 857 cases or 914 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 474 cases or 595 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 20 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 20 defendants.

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

Table 4
Civil Cases Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Begin	Filed	Terminated	End	Judgment	Judgment			Other	After Court	After Jury
	Pending			Pending	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed		Trials	Trials
Alabama, Middle	590	614	399	805	76	104	20	78	121	9	0
Alabama, Northern	814	999	867	946	217	220	116	88	226	1	2
Alabama, Southern	432	352	408	376	184	54	9	31	130	2	1
Alaska	171	163	118	216	27	9	5	51	26	6	0
Arizona	765	343	441	667	75	64	26	181	95	3	2
Arkansas, Eastern	2,378	1,464	929	2,913	158	442	20	240	69	6	0
Arkansas, Western	414	441	582	273	107	135	20	161	159	0	3
California, Central	4,663	2,326	1,760	5,229	293	247	29	714	477	55	2
California, Eastern	1,055	852	680	1,227	192	48	30	230	180	1	3
California, Northern	1,208	964	920	1,252	166	60	25	335	334	5	4
California, Southern	900	709	654	955	174	121	22	222	115	2	2
Colorado	1,058	777	726	1,109	112	142	22	278	172	6	2
Connecticut	2,445	914	874	2,485	59	591	9	133	82	2	1
Delaware	340	318	285	373	24	193	4	32	32	2	0
District of Columbia	1,372	892	809	1,455	27	16	8	689	69	3	1
Florida, Middle	4,154	3,047	4,170	3,031	560	1,359	54	1,453	744	8	2
Florida, Northern	596	566	581	581	138	22	104	142	175	0	1
Florida, Southern	3,730	2,886	2,673	3,943	366	289	30	447	1,541	7	3
Georgia, Middle	573	625	506	692	119	280	11	57	39	1	2
Georgia, Northern	2,148	1,464	1,461	2,151	185	221	61	527	467	4	0
Georgia, Southern	430	994	991	433	116	564	5	152	154	4	2
Guam	33	33	21	45	7	7	0	3	4	0	0
Hawaii	492	409	508	393	57	91	2	129	229	4	1
Idaho	209	180	204	185	35	72	13	58	26	2	0
Illinois, Central	320	349	324	345	94	67	13	102	48	5	0
Illinois, Northern	2,869	1,696	896	3,669	222	167	34	233	240	20	2
Illinois, Southern	282	322	285	319	116	46	8	59	56	1	0
Indiana, Northern	451	510	576	385	99	165	14	102	196	0	0
Indiana, Southern	742	1,002	624	1,120	168	87	4	190	175	0	0
Iowa, Northern	351	359	411	299	53	154	50	87	67	3	1
Iowa, Southern	291	381	388	284	96	78	52	84	78	0	0
Kansas	843	1,140	1,203	780	237	452	62	292	160	4	0
Kentucky, Eastern	1,519	1,170	1,311	1,378	493	153	433	129	103	5	0

Table 4 (Continued)

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Begin	Filed	Terminated	End	Judgment		Judgment			After Court	After Jury
	Pending			Pending	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	Trials	Trials
Kentucky, Western	791	1,076	1,027	840	223	391	6	307	100	2	0
Louisiana, Eastern	427	445	450	422	192	20	43	106	89	3	1
Louisiana, Middle	187	115	135	167	45	23	10	33	24	1	0
Louisiana, Western	565	538	606	497	132	172	72	168	62	3	0
Maine	336	200	242	294	23	129	8	54	28	2	0
Maryland	1,041	821	678	1,184	161	117	13	152	235	6	1
Massachusetts	618	462	382	698	87	48	16	118	113	2	1
Michigan, Eastern	1,073	907	945	1,035	411	75	55	203	201	3	0
Michigan, Western	474	263	204	533	52	12	17	113	10	0	0
Minnesota	607	687	777	517	228	191	42	156	160	3	1
Mississippi, Northern	268	260	296	232	87	87	10	59	53	0	2
Mississippi, Southern	454	561	560	455	144	221	6	124	65	5	1
Missouri, Eastern	963	415	526	852	145	100	16	106	159	4	0
Missouri, Western	879	594	809	664	256	54	71	159	269	5	2
Montana	246	218	228	236	66	20	29	44	69	2	0
Nebraska	269	281	269	281	45	82	9	81	52	4	0
Nevada	535	268	351	452	26	5	7	71	242	1	0
New Hampshire	165	261	270	156	46	76	12	74	62	0	0
New Jersey	9,229	2,741	2,125	9,845	265	1,210	21	330	299	6	1
New Mexico	593	561	539	615	54	24	73	155	233	4	1
New York, Eastern	7,407	3,672	3,535	7,544	220	316	40	1,141	1,818	40	1
New York, Northern	1,402	899	887	1,414	115	462	10	135	165	3	0
New York, Southern	4,805	1,884	1,565	5,124	182	271	31	662	419	1	1
New York, Western	1,452	783	611	1,624	78	342	28	66	97	0	0
North Carolina, Eastern	455	534	480	509	235	92	33	78	42	14	0
North Carolina, Middle	292	362	313	341	157	33	84	14	25	0	0
North Carolina, Western	338	275	295	318	94	53	43	84	21	0	1
North Dakota	132	208	210	130	44	75	12	33	46	2	0
Northern Mariana Islands	14	7	8	13	1	3	0	2	2	0	0
Ohio, Northern	2,909	2,374	2,532	2,751	343	1,021	34	777	357	7	4
Ohio, Southern	2,745	1,574	1,540	2,779	181	511	31	508	309	4	1
Oklahoma, Eastern	252	305	313	244	80	51	90	56	36	1	0
Oklahoma, Northern	460	503	547	416	112	161	82	125	67	3	0
Oklahoma, Western	732	842	915	659	185	238	11	228	253	4	0
Oregon	539	656	668	527	175	53	225	133	82	6	5

Table 4 (Continued)

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Begin	Filed	Terminated	End	Judgment	Judgment			Other	After Court	After Jury
	Pending			Pending	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed		Trials	Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,325	1,033	336	2,022	100	14	42	81	99	8	1
Pennsylvania, Middle	876	634	561	949	180	59	13	182	127	2	1
Pennsylvania, Western	854	730	766	818	237	207	36	105	181	1	1
Puerto Rico	1,449	832	1,027	1,254	240	193	11	358	225	3	1
Rhode Island	144	79	67	156	25	20	3	9	10	4	0
South Carolina	2,010	1,778	1,546	2,242	353	462	48	298	385	4	2
South Dakota	205	212	205	212	37	81	8	42	37	1	0
Tennessee, Eastern	811	760	689	882	176	192	5	141	175	0	2
Tennessee, Middle	378	389	383	384	51	154	18	109	51	1	0
Tennessee, Western	385	1,090	897	578	30	294	5	205	363	4	1
Texas, Eastern	934	976	1,052	858	217	367	25	245	198	1	0
Texas, Northern	1,480	1,531	1,639	1,372	251	560	28	252	548	12	1
Texas, Southern	2,022	1,825	2,115	1,732	514	286	202	438	675	5	2
Texas, Western	1,673	1,698	1,321	2,050	303	512	22	272	212	10	2
Utah	344	199	210	333	31	38	12	90	39	1	0
Vermont	219	203	212	210	42	61	19	50	40	4	0
Virgin Islands	141	84	57	168	8	14	2	18	15	1	0
Virginia, Eastern	907	1,179	1,106	980	195	307	21	303	280	12	3
Virginia, Western	614	688	616	686	222	113	41	54	186	2	0
Washington, Eastern	168	253	248	173	48	79	17	56	48	0	0
Washington, Western	932	1,376	1,305	1,003	153	477	123	304	248	1	1
West Virginia, Northern	261	245	280	226	57	42	27	84	70	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	707	477	685	499	332	48	19	83	203	1	1
Wisconsin, Eastern	765	901	786	880	34	378	6	269	99	1	0
Wisconsin, Western	439	518	507	450	111	222	14	92	68	1	2
Wyoming	125	100	92	133	18	17	5	34	18	0	0
All Districts	102,460	75,603	72,131	105,932	13,907	18,656	3,377	18,538	17,653	392	82

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

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

Table 5
Civil Matters and Cases by Cause of Action
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

Cause of Action	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----				
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Judgment Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Plaintiff											
Admiralty	42	8	7	33	42	28	6	7	0	7	8
Bankruptcy	704	34	9	680	736	687	26	353	7	151	150
Civil Rights	349	445	219	114	213	110	28	46	8	20	8
Contract Actions	27	32	11	8	37	16	5	3	0	6	2
Enforcement	1,090	614	575	460	511	496	33	222	7	144	90
Environmental	370	424	93	204	448	188	76	81	2	19	10
Foreclosures	2,899	2,077	399	2,070	2,826	1,931	1,093	301	21	214	302
Forfeitures	4,049	3,235	1,761	1,811	2,252	1,721	973	428	16	189	115
Frauds	2,516	4,404	3,168	670	1,501	464	120	99	8	163	74
General Claims	313	327	146	167	266	178	77	39	5	36	21
Immigration	45	40	14	18	39	9	3	0	0	4	2
Land/Real Property	252	455	72	202	514	182	39	86	7	12	38
Penalties	339	615	345	100	252	98	37	40	0	16	5
Post Conviction	387	121	43	311	520	354	209	3	7	74	61
Social Security/Medical Appeals	26	6	7	19	54	36	16	1	7	7	5
Student Assistance	333	74	57	299	164	237	165	14	0	50	8
Tax Other than Lien	217	127	55	172	362	181	50	43	4	45	39
Torts	162	68	64	104	112	86	7	42	2	21	14
Miscellaneous	414	471	276	114	202	118	42	32	5	20	19
Totals	14,534	13,577	7,321	7,556	11,051	7,120	3,005	1,840	106	1,198	971
United States as Defendant											
Admiralty	78	5	0	74	135	68	6	3	9	28	22
Bankruptcy	2,643	125	92	2,513	2,393	2,598	134	840	95	767	762
Civil Rights	1,688	110	54	1,605	2,748	1,579	441	39	29	668	402
Contract Actions	147	14	10	136	236	153	16	10	2	97	28
Enforcement	1,919	364	289	1,560	2,272	1,589	265	133	54	897	240
Environmental	243	37	16	220	469	192	41	14	12	91	34
Foreclosures	17,524	338	498	16,929	31,680	16,539	95	6,260	469	4,613	5,102
Forfeitures	224	101	42	135	155	57	15	8	2	24	8
Frauds	98	105	43	59	120	64	7	14	0	32	11
General Claims	274	53	26	243	424	217	33	36	8	97	43
Immigration	1,777	121	51	1,692	2,074	661	121	13	13	441	73
Land/Real Property	594	90	42	522	788	468	35	87	23	150	173
Penalties	23	19	8	19	24	16	3	1	0	7	5

Table 5 (Continued)

Cause of Action	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----				
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Defendant (Continued)											
Post Conviction	6,606	333	161	6,367	9,290	5,801	3,677	19	290	1,561	254
Social Security/Medical Appeals	13,465	178	96	13,296	19,154	13,000	5,006	149	1,841	1,387	4,617
Student Assistance	21	4	1	18	23	15	2	2	0	8	3
Tax Other than Lien	683	84	32	619	1,282	827	157	82	31	387	170
Torts	3,730	373	191	3,459	5,214	3,305	380	233	113	1,519	1,060
Miscellaneous	1,253	217	143	1,032	1,016	961	134	35	171	409	212
Totals	52,990	2,671	1,795	50,498	79,497	48,110	10,568	7,978	3,162	13,183	13,219
All Other Designations											
Admiralty	10	1	2	7	19	4	0	0	0	2	2
Bankruptcy	16,977	1,313	807	15,523	12,743	14,849	169	8,241	63	3,540	2,836
Civil Rights	94	87	50	34	63	36	11	3	0	13	9
Contract Actions	12	4	5	9	12	14	1	1	0	9	3
Enforcement	1,572	745	780	605	510	562	18	155	2	92	295
Environmental	31	24	7	16	40	10	3	3	0	1	3
Foreclosures	282	24	20	248	564	400	2	143	20	134	101
Forfeitures	45	39	56	8	9	10	3	1	0	1	5
Frauds	110	134	98	59	127	45	2	8	2	25	8
General Claims	76	48	18	46	79	47	3	16	0	8	20
Immigration	53	48	9	14	19	7	1	0	0	4	2
Land/Real Property	50	19	18	28	56	23	2	4	1	3	13
Penalties	6	10	9	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	1
Post Conviction	96	13	13	85	105	80	29	1	4	36	10
Social Security/Medical Appeals	17	1	2	16	34	17	7	2	1	1	6
Student Assistance	34	4	1	29	22	12	3	2	0	5	2
Tax Other than Lien	94	47	28	52	91	66	4	13	3	14	32
Torts	816	115	144	645	722	587	62	216	7	234	68
Miscellaneous	741	922	402	124	169	129	13	29	6	34	47
Totals	21,116	3,598	2,469	17,549	15,384	16,901	334	8,838	109	4,157	3,463
Grand Totals	88,640	19,846	11,585	75,603	105,932	72,131	13,907	18,656	3,377	18,538	17,653

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6
Civil Matters and Cases by Referring Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

Referring Agency	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----					
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Judgment Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	
United States as Plaintiff												
Agriculture	2,838	1,587	550	2,118	2,393	1,867	989	359	18	233	268	
Commerce	14	10	6	11	29	4	1	2	1	0	0	
Defense	326	459	250	117	314	123	22	40	5	35	21	
Education	556	172	164	339	209	262	166	24	0	52	20	
Energy	25	29	24	15	36	8	5	1	0	2	0	
Environmental Protection	314	325	76	184	385	180	65	79	3	19	14	
Equal Employment	57	11	6	50	59	29	7	11	3	5	3	
General Services Administration	23	33	13	15	35	24	3	8	3	6	4	
Health and Human Services	1,368	2,409	2,110	422	837	247	46	65	2	99	35	
Housing and Urban Development	196	668	99	88	537	146	65	28	1	15	37	
Interior	171	395	82	95	306	64	16	18	1	8	21	
Justice	4,260	3,951	2,185	1,710	2,560	1,658	815	397	25	234	187	
Labor	153	117	69	67	104	61	26	20	4	9	2	
Postal Service	204	200	96	90	127	110	41	35	0	24	10	
Small Business Administration	247	334	98	160	356	178	70	55	0	32	21	
State	61	67	34	11	9	12	2	3	0	0	7	
Transportation	118	105	80	60	80	48	17	6	1	16	8	
Treasury, excluding IRS	596	474	184	328	359	329	238	53	2	21	15	
Internal Revenue Service	1,636	741	474	1,141	1,413	1,238	162	516	19	311	230	
General Accounting Office	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Veterans Administration	503	528	147	183	217	176	94	24	5	17	36	
Other	867	961	572	352	686	356	155	96	13	60	32	
Totals*	14,534	13,577	7,321	7,556	11,051	7,120	3,005	1,840	106	1,198	971	
United States as Defendant												
Agriculture	1,234	136	82	1,122	1,502	1,045	112	246	51	417	219	
Commerce	96	6	7	88	134	68	7	2	1	48	10	
Defense	1,240	99	53	1,175	1,861	1,236	239	47	54	519	377	
Education	931	32	26	897	623	835	46	223	41	269	256	
Energy	54	5	2	49	103	46	12	4	0	23	7	
Environmental Protection	85	21	6	73	181	83	11	11	5	35	21	
Equal Employment	16	1	1	14	18	23	5	0	0	14	4	
General Services Administration	74	10	5	69	98	52	9	3	1	24	15	
Health and Human Services	2,086	177	75	1,947	2,668	1,962	498	178	184	493	609	
Housing and Urban Development	1,393	50	42	1,343	2,127	872	39	319	22	300	192	
Interior	410	77	22	367	722	318	47	20	18	150	83	
Justice	10,737	956	508	9,968	14,970	7,936	3,836	331	328	2,793	648	

Table 6 (Continued)

Referring Agency	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----				
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Judgment Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Defendant (Continued)											
Labor	110	19	13	99	173	104	18	12	2	55	17
Postal Service	1,532	111	53	1,458	2,170	1,460	237	54	48	624	497
Small Business Administration	678	54	34	640	1,515	486	20	134	48	189	95
State	37	9	7	34	68	32	1	1	0	27	3
Transportation	279	14	5	270	441	206	22	9	8	110	57
Treasury, excluding IRS	236	29	19	218	439	249	52	10	5	144	38
Internal Revenue Service	17,152	501	572	16,418	29,210	17,341	420	6,063	475	5,041	5,342
General Accounting Office	3	1	0	2	7	3	0	0	0	2	1
Veterans Administration	794	54	31	746	1,049	704	93	53	22	271	265
Other	13,813	309	232	13,501	19,418	13,049	4,844	258	1,849	1,635	4,463
Totals	52,990	2,671	1,795	50,498	79,497	48,110	10,568	7,978	3,162	13,183	13,219
All Other Designations											
Agriculture	2,506	125	130	2,342	1,787	1,940	55	1,142	1	310	432
Commerce	15	4	0	14	14	14	0	7	0	3	4
Defense	174	47	60	125	169	121	14	33	0	33	41
Education	566	65	50	474	332	396	13	106	13	102	162
Energy	8	3	2	5	12	10	0	3	0	4	3
Environmental Protection	38	18	11	22	47	24	1	12	0	4	7
Equal Employment	5	1	3	4	3	5	0	0	0	2	3
General Services Administration	8	5	3	3	17	8	1	3	0	2	2
Health and Human Services	759	166	173	558	665	484	8	255	7	159	55
Housing and Urban Development	124	25	22	101	151	117	3	51	2	24	37
Interior	45	26	15	28	65	30	1	6	1	13	9
Justice	2,119	1,336	1,063	683	745	603	83	146	11	122	241
Labor	50	18	17	33	40	35	2	8	0	8	17
Postal Service	90	34	21	65	85	65	5	8	2	27	23
Small Business Administration	476	60	32	425	479	452	1	202	2	83	164
State	71	210	23	6	7	3	0	0	0	2	1
Transportation	29	9	5	24	59	21	3	3	0	2	13
Treasury, excluding IRS	56	14	20	38	55	26	3	4	0	4	15
Internal Revenue Service	13,356	1,164	615	12,200	9,813	12,160	112	6,750	64	3,129	2,105
General Accounting Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans Administration	189	18	55	128	116	128	8	47	1	44	28
Other	432	250	149	271	723	259	21	52	5	80	101
Totals	21,116	3,598	2,469	17,549	15,384	16,901	334	8,838	109	4,157	3,463
Grand Totals	88,640	19,846	11,585	75,603	105,932	72,131	13,907	18,656	3,377	18,538	17,653

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

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

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

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

Table 7
Appeals Filed and Closed By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

District	----- Criminal Closed -----					----- Civil Closed -----				
	Criminal Filed	in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total	Civil Filed	in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Alabama, Middle	37	50	2	9	61	31	25	2	3	30
Alabama, Northern	51	25	0	10	35	54	26	2	7	35
Alabama, Southern	91	30	1	10	41	84	30	2	7	39
Alaska	41	27	4	1	32	27	12	4	5	21
Arizona	173	112	16	18	146	80	59	5	7	71
Arkansas, Eastern	44	38	3	5	46	29	23	1	9	33
Arkansas, Western	18	16	1	2	19	7	13	0	2	15
California, Central	468	337	34	1	372	287	148	18	28	194
California, Eastern	80	67	4	8	79	84	53	6	6	65
California, Northern	89	31	6	6	43	137	41	5	17	63
California, Southern	273	192	20	0	212	99	70	2	1	73
Colorado	66	56	2	16	74	154	149	4	4	157
Connecticut	48	30	1	6	37	10	8	1	1	10
Delaware	22	17	2	5	24	8	7	0	4	11
District of Columbia	138	191	3	0	194	198	254	0	3	257
Florida, Middle	301	146	15	106	267	250	81	8	143	232
Florida, Northern	161	110	8	14	132	123	67	2	24	93
Florida, Southern	566	565	9	0	574	257	249	5	0	254
Georgia, Middle	44	58	5	6	69	34	32	3	4	39
Georgia, Northern	154	160	10	9	179	113	87	5	18	110
Georgia, Southern	50	47	2	10	59	75	56	3	17	76
Guam	18	9	4	1	14	2	4	0	0	4
Hawaii	44	33	5	5	43	30	29	0	4	33
Idaho	32	22	4	8	34	22	6	0	3	9
Illinois, Central	72	54	2	3	59	28	17	1	6	24
Illinois, Northern	177	112	10	20	142	145	84	11	45	140
Illinois, Southern	60	50	0	6	56	67	25	3	18	46
Indiana, Northern	56	17	4	17	38	23	20	2	7	29
Indiana, Southern	36	24	0	3	27	25	25	1	13	39
Iowa, Northern	57	38	1	12	51	15	14	1	2	17
Iowa, Southern	44	17	1	5	23	28	11	1	4	16
Kansas	89	74	6	7	87	54	42	3	10	55
Kentucky, Eastern	76	42	4	5	51	72	47	3	10	60

Table 7 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Closed -----					----- Civil Closed -----				
	Criminal Filed	in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total	Civil Filed	in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Kentucky, Western	69	45	4	6	55	20	23	0	1	24
Louisiana, Eastern	45	46	0	5	51	68	72	5	4	81
Louisiana, Middle	19	22	1	1	24	10	2	0	2	4
Louisiana, Western	50	43	4	21	68	29	28	1	13	42
Maine	31	26	3	3	32	17	18	0	1	19
Maryland	88	79	5	11	95	124	74	2	27	103
Massachusetts	72	45	8	6	59	49	25	1	5	31
Michigan, Eastern	150	107	13	37	157	175	119	15	72	206
Michigan, Western	61	39	3	15	57	50	26	4	13	43
Minnesota	78	68	6	6	80	70	64	5	3	72
Mississippi, Northern	26	17	1	2	20	29	14	2	7	23
Mississippi, Southern	36	27	1	2	30	36	22	0	13	35
Missouri, Eastern	56	55	1	8	64	42	28	3	5	36
Missouri, Western	92	61	4	2	67	107	86	8	2	96
Montana	69	42	18	5	65	30	13	2	7	22
Nebraska	89	42	7	11	60	22	14	3	1	18
Nevada	93	24	3	8	35	39	8	1	8	17
New Hampshire	26	13	2	4	19	25	12	0	4	16
New Jersey	188	108	12	20	140	93	69	8	1	78
New Mexico	94	63	5	11	79	44	26	10	10	46
New York, Eastern	213	144	5	0	149	139	40	4	11	55
New York, Northern	48	32	10	3	45	25	20	1	0	21
New York, Southern	83	53	1	5	59	134	121	6	1	128
New York, Western	44	40	4	8	52	26	25	3	6	34
North Carolina, Eastern	75	66	15	1	82	84	81	8	3	92
North Carolina, Middle	93	70	6	8	84	16	14	2	1	17
North Carolina, Western	103	69	4	19	92	38	29	4	19	52
North Dakota	11	13	0	0	13	14	8	2	0	10
Northern Mariana Islands	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	94	69	8	7	84	112	86	6	9	101
Ohio, Southern	102	50	6	16	72	69	35	1	3	39
Oklahoma, Eastern	18	23	2	1	26	33	41	12	1	54
Oklahoma, Northern	46	39	2	5	46	63	47	14	20	81
Oklahoma, Western	71	61	6	1	68	70	64	8	1	73
Oregon	78	55	5	26	86	200	84	22	28	134

Table 7 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Closed -----					----- Civil Closed -----				
	Criminal Filed	in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total	Civil Filed	in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	209	141	8	21	170	40	29	0	0	29
Pennsylvania, Middle	71	56	9	4	69	67	49	3	8	60
Pennsylvania, Western	42	31	2	3	36	73	45	1	16	62
Puerto Rico	82	65	1	16	82	46	34	2	14	50
Rhode Island	51	9	0	2	11	8	6	0	1	7
South Carolina	129	149	9	7	165	78	74	4	5	83
South Dakota	54	31	7	13	51	44	14	1	2	17
Tennessee, Eastern	84	56	6	10	72	36	24	5	5	34
Tennessee, Middle	38	35	3	6	44	30	16	1	8	25
Tennessee, Western	122	105	7	11	123	39	21	1	10	32
Texas, Eastern	97	98	3	9	110	74	72	2	6	80
Texas, Northern	184	151	9	31	191	122	111	4	23	138
Texas, Southern	395	366	13	8	387	162	148	5	1	154
Texas, Western	313	308	6	2	316	141	184	5	4	193
Utah	74	46	3	6	55	32	27	0	10	37
Vermont	12	19	0	0	19	6	10	1	2	13
Virgin Islands	26	12	2	6	20	6	2	1	4	7
Virginia, Eastern	176	135	2	23	160	180	133	4	25	162
Virginia, Western	81	68	5	5	78	50	50	4	4	58
Washington, Eastern	44	25	3	3	31	35	8	2	0	10
Washington, Western	120	54	12	0	66	108	82	7	10	99
West Virginia, Northern	42	41	3	7	51	16	20	1	2	23
West Virginia, Southern	53	58	2	3	63	36	53	3	9	65
Wisconsin, Eastern	66	58	3	14	75	42	30	1	13	44
Wisconsin, Western	51	49	11	8	68	56	47	3	7	57
Wyoming	24	20	3	2	25	12	17	0	0	17
All Districts	8,830	6,739	496	838	8,073	6,293	4,558	328	923	5,809

Table 8
Cases Filed in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 1999 Compared with Fiscal Year 1998

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	122	74	DOWN	39.35	518	614	UP	18.53	640	688	UP	7.50
Alabama, Northern	321	336	UP	4.67	825	999	UP	21.09	1,146	1,335	UP	16.49
Alabama, Southern	216	185	DOWN	14.36	430	352	DOWN	18.14	646	537	DOWN	16.88
Alaska	205	208	UP	1.46	195	163	DOWN	16.42	400	371	DOWN	7.25
Arizona	2,307	2,859	UP	23.92	455	343	DOWN	24.62	2,762	3,202	UP	15.93
Arkansas, Eastern	249	207	DOWN	16.87	1,269	1,464	UP	15.36	1,518	1,671	UP	10.07
Arkansas, Western	143	130	DOWN	9.10	519	441	DOWN	15.03	662	571	DOWN	13.75
California, Central	1,262	1,285	UP	1.82	2,737	2,326	DOWN	15.02	3,999	3,611	DOWN	9.71
California, Eastern	812	767	DOWN	5.55	764	852	UP	11.51	1,576	1,619	UP	2.72
California, Northern	545	674	UP	23.66	1,088	964	DOWN	11.40	1,633	1,638	UP	0.30
California, Southern	3,728	3,793	UP	1.74	703	709	UP	0.85	4,431	4,502	UP	1.60
Colorado	398	376	DOWN	5.53	821	777	DOWN	5.36	1,219	1,153	DOWN	5.42
Connecticut	226	234	UP	3.53	1,217	914	DOWN	24.90	1,443	1,148	DOWN	20.45
Delaware	105	80	DOWN	23.81	301	318	UP	5.64	406	398	DOWN	1.98
District of Columbia	426	469	UP	10.09	1,049	892	DOWN	14.97	1,475	1,361	DOWN	7.73
Florida, Middle	1,242	1,182	DOWN	4.84	3,294	3,047	DOWN	7.50	4,536	4,229	DOWN	6.77
Florida, Northern	278	290	UP	4.31	609	566	DOWN	7.07	887	856	DOWN	3.50
Florida, Southern	1,423	1,534	UP	7.80	2,919	2,886	DOWN	1.14	4,342	4,420	UP	1.79
Georgia, Middle	267	175	DOWN	34.46	679	625	DOWN	7.96	946	800	DOWN	15.44
Georgia, Northern	520	756	UP	45.38	1,359	1,464	UP	7.72	1,879	2,220	UP	18.14
Georgia, Southern	196	161	DOWN	17.86	910	994	UP	9.23	1,106	1,155	UP	4.43
Guam	268	139	DOWN	48.14	49	33	DOWN	32.66	317	172	DOWN	45.75
Hawaii	253	264	UP	4.34	494	409	DOWN	17.21	747	673	DOWN	9.91
Idaho	141	124	DOWN	12.06	242	180	DOWN	25.62	383	304	DOWN	20.63
Illinois, Central	324	355	UP	3.39	384	349	DOWN	9.12	708	684	DOWN	3.39
Illinois, Northern	490	598	UP	22.04	1,689	1,696	UP	0.41	2,179	2,294	UP	5.27
Illinois, Southern	320	319	DOWN	0.32	353	322	DOWN	8.79	673	641	DOWN	4.76
Indiana, Northern	290	324	UP	11.72	644	510	DOWN	20.81	934	834	DOWN	10.71
Indiana, Southern	185	177	DOWN	4.33	939	1,002	UP	6.70	1,124	1,179	UP	4.89
Iowa, Northern	154	214	UP	38.96	401	359	DOWN	10.48	555	573	UP	3.24
Iowa, Southern	218	287	UP	31.65	410	381	DOWN	7.08	628	668	UP	6.36
Kansas	310	363	UP	17.09	1,263	1,140	DOWN	9.74	1,573	1,503	DOWN	4.46
Kentucky, Eastern	406	424	UP	4.43	1,396	1,170	DOWN	16.19	1,802	1,594	DOWN	11.55

Table 8 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	203	225	UP	10.83	996	1,076	UP	8.03	1,199	1,301	UP	8.50
Louisiana, Eastern	274	307	UP	12.04	470	445	DOWN	5.32	744	752	UP	1.07
Louisiana, Middle	152	196	UP	28.94	194	115	DOWN	40.73	346	311	DOWN	10.12
Louisiana, Western	183	201	UP	9.83	680	538	DOWN	20.89	863	739	DOWN	14.37
Maine	142	167	UP	17.60	329	200	DOWN	39.21	471	367	DOWN	22.09
Maryland	438	504	UP	15.06	812	821	UP	1.10	1,250	1,325	UP	6.00
Massachusetts	356	413	UP	16.01	468	462	DOWN	1.29	824	875	UP	6.18
Michigan, Eastern	640	619	DOWN	3.29	1,009	907	DOWN	10.11	1,649	1,526	DOWN	7.46
Michigan, Western	252	241	DOWN	4.37	344	263	DOWN	23.55	596	504	DOWN	15.44
Minnesota	309	301	DOWN	2.59	919	687	DOWN	25.25	1,228	988	DOWN	19.55
Mississippi, Northern	122	120	DOWN	1.64	259	260	UP	0.38	381	380	DOWN	0.27
Mississippi, Southern	239	279	UP	16.73	472	561	UP	18.85	711	840	UP	18.14
Missouri, Eastern	530	576	UP	8.67	499	415	DOWN	16.84	1,029	991	DOWN	3.70
Missouri, Western	370	375	UP	1.35	811	594	DOWN	26.76	1,181	969	DOWN	17.96
Montana	217	244	UP	12.44	194	218	UP	12.37	411	462	UP	12.40
Nebraska	374	370	DOWN	1.07	368	281	DOWN	23.65	742	651	DOWN	12.27
Nevada	501	530	UP	5.78	198	268	UP	35.35	699	798	UP	14.16
New Hampshire	141	150	UP	6.38	255	261	UP	2.35	396	411	UP	3.78
New Jersey	707	674	DOWN	4.67	2,269	2,741	UP	20.80	2,976	3,415	UP	14.75
New Mexico	811	1,388	UP	71.14	623	561	DOWN	9.96	1,434	1,949	UP	35.91
New York, Eastern	1,017	1,127	UP	10.81	4,379	3,672	DOWN	16.15	5,396	4,799	DOWN	11.07
New York, Northern	559	620	UP	10.91	1,035	899	DOWN	13.15	1,594	1,519	DOWN	4.71
New York, Southern	1,328	1,417	UP	6.70	1,793	1,884	UP	5.07	3,121	3,301	UP	5.76
New York, Western	277	300	UP	8.30	908	783	DOWN	13.77	1,185	1,083	DOWN	8.61
North Carolina, Eastern	363	331	DOWN	8.82	584	534	DOWN	8.57	947	865	DOWN	8.66
North Carolina, Middle	323	330	UP	2.16	287	362	UP	26.13	610	692	UP	13.44
North Carolina, Western	295	360	UP	22.03	271	275	UP	1.47	566	635	UP	12.19
North Dakota	185	179	DOWN	3.25	198	208	UP	5.05	383	387	UP	1.04
Northern Mariana Islands	29	49	UP	68.96	18	7	DOWN	61.12	47	56	UP	19.14
Ohio, Northern	592	493	DOWN	16.73	2,105	2,374	UP	12.77	2,697	2,867	UP	6.30
Ohio, Southern	439	373	DOWN	15.04	1,718	1,574	DOWN	8.39	2,157	1,947	DOWN	9.74
Oklahoma, Eastern	60	79	UP	31.66	292	305	UP	4.45	352	384	UP	9.09
Oklahoma, Northern	170	155	DOWN	8.83	566	503	DOWN	11.14	736	658	DOWN	10.60
Oklahoma, Western	232	245	UP	5.60	1,065	842	DOWN	20.94	1,297	1,087	DOWN	16.20
Oregon	753	818	UP	8.63	590	656	UP	11.18	1,343	1,474	UP	9.75

Table 8 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	615	706	UP	14.79	912	1,033	UP	13.26	1,527	1,739	UP	13.88
Pennsylvania, Middle	294	341	UP	15.98	639	634	DOWN	0.79	933	975	UP	4.50
Pennsylvania, Western	260	253	DOWN	2.70	1,016	730	DOWN	28.15	1,276	983	DOWN	22.97
Puerto Rico	223	394	UP	76.68	915	832	DOWN	9.08	1,138	1,226	UP	7.73
Rhode Island	116	120	UP	3.44	114	79	DOWN	30.71	230	199	DOWN	13.48
South Carolina	705	673	DOWN	4.54	1,575	1,778	UP	12.88	2,280	2,451	UP	7.50
South Dakota	417	407	DOWN	2.40	257	212	DOWN	17.51	674	619	DOWN	8.17
Tennessee, Eastern	282	347	UP	23.04	815	760	DOWN	6.75	1,097	1,107	UP	0.91
Tennessee, Middle	147	210	UP	42.85	399	389	DOWN	2.51	546	599	UP	9.70
Tennessee, Western	343	361	UP	5.24	1,185	1,090	DOWN	8.02	1,528	1,451	DOWN	5.04
Texas, Eastern	367	470	UP	28.06	1,058	976	DOWN	7.76	1,425	1,446	UP	1.47
Texas, Northern	995	936	DOWN	5.93	1,852	1,531	DOWN	17.34	2,847	2,467	DOWN	13.35
Texas, Southern	2,945	3,336	UP	13.27	1,874	1,825	DOWN	2.62	4,819	5,161	UP	7.09
Texas, Western	3,429	3,879	UP	13.12	1,367	1,698	UP	24.21	4,796	5,577	UP	16.28
Utah	584	573	DOWN	1.89	208	199	DOWN	4.33	792	772	DOWN	2.53
Vermont	94	110	UP	17.02	227	203	DOWN	10.58	321	313	DOWN	2.50
Virgin Islands	330	494	UP	49.69	62	84	UP	35.48	392	578	UP	47.44
Virginia, Eastern	976	946	DOWN	3.08	1,150	1,179	UP	2.52	2,126	2,125	DOWN	0.05
Virginia, Western	245	283	UP	15.51	631	688	UP	9.03	876	971	UP	10.84
Washington, Eastern	390	348	DOWN	10.77	219	253	UP	15.52	609	601	DOWN	1.32
Washington, Western	805	650	DOWN	19.26	1,463	1,376	DOWN	5.95	2,268	2,026	DOWN	10.68
West Virginia, Northern	107	149	UP	39.25	270	245	DOWN	9.26	377	394	UP	4.50
West Virginia, Southern	222	224	UP	0.90	623	477	DOWN	23.44	845	701	DOWN	17.05
Wisconsin, Eastern	204	208	UP	1.96	923	901	DOWN	2.39	1,127	1,109	DOWN	1.60
Wisconsin, Western	93	96	UP	3.22	657	518	DOWN	21.16	750	614	DOWN	18.14
Wyoming	156	166	UP	6.41	119	100	DOWN	15.97	275	266	DOWN	3.28
All Districts	47,277	50,779	UP	7.40	79,433	75,603	DOWN	4.83	126,710	126,382	DOWN	0.26

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

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

Table 9
Cases Terminated in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 1999 Compared with Fiscal Year 1998

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	136	110	DOWN	19.12	508	399	DOWN	21.46	644	509	DOWN	20.97
Alabama, Northern	365	264	DOWN	27.68	745	867	UP	16.37	1,110	1,131	UP	1.89
Alabama, Southern	291	210	DOWN	27.84	436	408	DOWN	6.43	727	618	DOWN	15.00
Alaska	196	188	DOWN	4.09	215	118	DOWN	45.12	411	306	DOWN	25.55
Arizona	1,957	2,636	UP	34.69	605	441	DOWN	27.11	2,562	3,077	UP	20.10
Arkansas, Eastern	280	207	DOWN	26.08	1,026	929	DOWN	9.46	1,306	1,136	DOWN	13.02
Arkansas, Western	110	132	UP	20.00	592	582	DOWN	1.69	702	714	UP	1.70
California, Central	745	1,208	UP	62.14	1,670	1,760	UP	5.38	2,415	2,968	UP	22.89
California, Eastern	887	711	DOWN	19.85	627	680	UP	8.45	1,514	1,391	DOWN	8.13
California, Northern	422	338	DOWN	19.91	1,020	920	DOWN	9.81	1,442	1,258	DOWN	12.77
California, Southern	3,210	3,737	UP	16.41	486	654	UP	34.56	3,696	4,391	UP	18.80
Colorado	332	392	UP	18.07	728	726	DOWN	0.28	1,060	1,118	UP	5.47
Connecticut	209	218	UP	4.30	1,576	874	DOWN	44.55	1,785	1,092	DOWN	38.83
Delaware	99	76	DOWN	23.24	339	285	DOWN	15.93	438	361	DOWN	17.58
District of Columbia	381	439	UP	15.22	930	809	DOWN	13.02	1,311	1,248	DOWN	4.81
Florida, Middle	947	1,381	UP	45.82	3,461	4,170	UP	20.48	4,408	5,551	UP	25.93
Florida, Northern	246	280	UP	13.82	588	581	DOWN	1.20	834	861	UP	3.23
Florida, Southern	1,175	1,444	UP	22.89	2,161	2,673	UP	23.69	3,336	4,117	UP	23.41
Georgia, Middle	252	183	DOWN	27.39	691	506	DOWN	26.78	943	689	DOWN	26.94
Georgia, Northern	505	577	UP	14.25	397	1,461	UP	268.01	902	2,038	UP	125.94
Georgia, Southern	208	139	DOWN	33.18	1,031	991	DOWN	3.88	1,239	1,130	DOWN	8.80
Guam	269	162	DOWN	39.78	33	21	DOWN	36.37	302	183	DOWN	39.41
Hawaii	153	236	UP	54.24	558	508	DOWN	8.97	711	744	UP	4.64
Idaho	84	145	UP	72.61	306	204	DOWN	33.34	390	349	DOWN	10.52
Illinois, Central	241	277	UP	14.93	440	324	DOWN	26.37	681	601	DOWN	11.75
Illinois, Northern	412	527	UP	27.91	1,249	896	DOWN	28.27	1,661	1,423	DOWN	14.33
Illinois, Southern	253	285	UP	12.64	351	285	DOWN	18.81	604	570	DOWN	5.63
Indiana, Northern	254	302	UP	18.89	654	576	DOWN	11.93	908	878	DOWN	3.31
Indiana, Southern	193	192	DOWN	0.52	902	624	DOWN	30.83	1,095	816	DOWN	25.48
Iowa, Northern	138	154	UP	11.59	421	411	DOWN	2.38	559	565	UP	1.07
Iowa, Southern	170	260	UP	52.94	440	388	DOWN	11.82	610	648	UP	6.22
Kansas	305	338	UP	10.81	1,242	1,203	DOWN	3.15	1,547	1,541	DOWN	0.39
Kentucky, Eastern	314	388	UP	23.56	1,287	1,311	UP	1.86	1,601	1,699	UP	6.12

Table 9 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	156	227	UP	45.51	1,099	1,027	DOWN	6.56	1,255	1,254	DOWN	0.08
Louisiana, Eastern	262	254	DOWN	3.06	535	450	DOWN	15.89	797	704	DOWN	11.67
Louisiana, Middle	118	166	UP	40.67	184	135	DOWN	26.64	302	301	DOWN	0.34
Louisiana, Western	174	193	UP	10.91	666	606	DOWN	9.01	840	799	DOWN	4.89
Maine	135	134	DOWN	0.75	339	242	DOWN	28.62	474	376	DOWN	20.68
Maryland	437	470	UP	7.55	662	678	UP	2.41	1,099	1,148	UP	4.45
Massachusetts	297	352	UP	18.51	319	382	UP	19.74	616	734	UP	19.15
Michigan, Eastern	473	486	UP	2.74	767	945	UP	23.20	1,240	1,431	UP	15.40
Michigan, Western	200	233	UP	16.50	354	204	DOWN	42.38	554	437	DOWN	21.12
Minnesota	277	330	UP	19.13	970	777	DOWN	19.90	1,247	1,107	DOWN	11.23
Mississippi, Northern	129	111	DOWN	13.96	270	296	UP	9.62	399	407	UP	2.00
Mississippi, Southern	243	246	UP	1.23	432	560	UP	29.62	675	806	UP	19.40
Missouri, Eastern	464	565	UP	21.76	568	526	DOWN	7.40	1,032	1,091	UP	5.71
Missouri, Western	343	313	DOWN	8.75	738	809	UP	9.62	1,081	1,122	UP	3.79
Montana	240	215	DOWN	10.42	205	228	UP	11.21	445	443	DOWN	0.45
Nebraska	238	330	UP	38.65	463	269	DOWN	41.91	701	599	DOWN	14.56
Nevada	280	320	UP	14.28	227	351	UP	54.62	507	671	UP	32.34
New Hampshire	122	124	UP	1.63	274	270	DOWN	1.46	396	394	DOWN	0.51
New Jersey	433	597	UP	37.87	1,097	2,125	UP	93.71	1,530	2,722	UP	77.90
New Mexico	835	1,113	UP	33.29	688	539	DOWN	21.66	1,523	1,652	UP	8.47
New York, Eastern	927	1,060	UP	14.34	3,687	3,535	DOWN	4.13	4,614	4,595	DOWN	0.42
New York, Northern	438	559	UP	27.62	995	887	DOWN	10.86	1,433	1,446	UP	0.90
New York, Southern	988	1,142	UP	15.58	1,686	1,565	DOWN	7.18	2,674	2,707	UP	1.23
New York, Western	298	210	DOWN	29.54	689	611	DOWN	11.33	987	821	DOWN	16.82
North Carolina, Eastern	311	322	UP	3.53	662	480	DOWN	27.50	973	802	DOWN	17.58
North Carolina, Middle	272	374	UP	37.50	356	313	DOWN	12.08	628	687	UP	9.39
North Carolina, Western	282	291	UP	3.19	336	295	DOWN	12.21	618	586	DOWN	5.18
North Dakota	190	186	DOWN	2.11	228	210	DOWN	7.90	418	396	DOWN	5.27
Northern Mariana Islands	24	36	UP	50.00	11	8	DOWN	27.28	35	44	UP	25.71
Ohio, Northern	617	516	DOWN	16.37	2,495	2,532	UP	1.48	3,112	3,048	DOWN	2.06
Ohio, Southern	381	439	UP	15.22	1,786	1,540	DOWN	13.78	2,167	1,979	DOWN	8.68
Oklahoma, Eastern	44	80	UP	81.81	363	313	DOWN	13.78	407	393	DOWN	3.44
Oklahoma, Northern	176	133	DOWN	24.44	719	547	DOWN	23.93	895	680	DOWN	24.03
Oklahoma, Western	177	230	UP	29.94	1,106	915	DOWN	17.27	1,283	1,145	DOWN	10.76
Oregon	642	752	UP	17.13	658	668	UP	1.51	1,300	1,420	UP	9.23

Table 9 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	601	567	DOWN	5.66	1,141	336	DOWN	70.56	1,742	903	DOWN	48.17
Pennsylvania, Middle	249	319	UP	28.11	537	561	UP	4.46	786	880	UP	11.95
Pennsylvania, Western	234	250	UP	6.83	947	766	DOWN	19.12	1,181	1,016	DOWN	13.98
Puerto Rico	220	279	UP	26.81	975	1,027	UP	5.33	1,195	1,306	UP	9.28
Rhode Island	108	133	UP	23.14	74	67	DOWN	9.46	182	200	UP	9.89
South Carolina	564	686	UP	21.63	1,264	1,546	UP	22.31	1,828	2,232	UP	22.10
South Dakota	398	409	UP	2.76	235	205	DOWN	12.77	633	614	DOWN	3.01
Tennessee, Eastern	271	324	UP	19.55	782	689	DOWN	11.90	1,053	1,013	DOWN	3.80
Tennessee, Middle	112	166	UP	48.21	410	383	DOWN	6.59	522	549	UP	5.17
Tennessee, Western	342	325	DOWN	4.98	1,387	897	DOWN	35.33	1,729	1,222	DOWN	29.33
Texas, Eastern	382	417	UP	9.16	1,183	1,052	DOWN	11.08	1,565	1,469	DOWN	6.14
Texas, Northern	828	849	UP	2.53	2,405	1,639	DOWN	31.86	3,233	2,488	DOWN	23.05
Texas, Southern	2,377	2,983	UP	25.49	2,018	2,115	UP	4.80	4,395	5,098	UP	15.99
Texas, Western	2,999	3,531	UP	17.73	1,476	1,321	DOWN	10.51	4,475	4,852	UP	8.42
Utah	417	493	UP	18.22	189	210	UP	11.11	606	703	UP	16.00
Vermont	90	100	UP	11.11	232	212	DOWN	8.63	322	312	DOWN	3.11
Virgin Islands	348	468	UP	34.48	41	57	UP	39.02	389	525	UP	34.96
Virginia, Eastern	746	918	UP	23.05	1,206	1,106	DOWN	8.30	1,952	2,024	UP	3.68
Virginia, Western	268	203	DOWN	24.26	716	616	DOWN	13.97	984	819	DOWN	16.77
Washington, Eastern	349	341	DOWN	2.30	269	248	DOWN	7.81	618	589	DOWN	4.70
Washington, Western	745	602	DOWN	19.20	1,367	1,305	DOWN	4.54	2,112	1,907	DOWN	9.71
West Virginia, Northern	118	119	UP	0.84	196	280	UP	42.85	314	399	UP	27.07
West Virginia, Southern	211	201	DOWN	4.74	454	685	UP	50.88	665	886	UP	33.23
Wisconsin, Eastern	197	214	UP	8.62	995	786	DOWN	21.01	1,192	1,000	DOWN	16.11
Wisconsin, Western	76	112	UP	47.36	471	507	UP	7.64	547	619	UP	13.16
Wyoming	134	169	UP	26.11	92	92		0.00	226	261	UP	15.48
All Districts	40,746	46,423	UP	13.93	75,411	72,131	DOWN	4.35	116,157	118,554	UP	2.06

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

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

Table 10
Cases Pending in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 1999 Compared with Fiscal Year 1998

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	125	89	DOWN	28.80	590	805	UP	36.44	715	894	UP	25.03
Alabama, Northern	191	263	UP	37.69	814	946	UP	16.21	1,005	1,209	UP	20.29
Alabama, Southern	196	171	DOWN	12.76	432	376	DOWN	12.97	628	547	DOWN	12.90
Alaska	108	128	UP	18.51	171	216	UP	26.31	279	344	UP	23.29
Arizona	1,702	1,925	UP	13.10	765	667	DOWN	12.82	2,467	2,592	UP	5.06
Arkansas, Eastern	196	196		0.00	2,378	2,913	UP	22.49	2,574	3,109	UP	20.78
Arkansas, Western	93	91	DOWN	2.16	414	273	DOWN	34.06	507	364	DOWN	28.21
California, Central	2,112	2,189	UP	3.64	4,663	5,229	UP	12.13	6,775	7,418	UP	9.49
California, Eastern	695	751	UP	8.05	1,055	1,227	UP	16.30	1,750	1,978	UP	13.02
California, Northern	837	1,173	UP	40.14	1,208	1,252	UP	3.64	2,045	2,425	UP	18.58
California, Southern	2,219	2,275	UP	2.52	900	955	UP	6.11	3,119	3,230	UP	3.55
Colorado	487	471	DOWN	3.29	1,058	1,109	UP	4.82	1,545	1,580	UP	2.26
Connecticut	288	304	UP	5.55	2,445	2,485	UP	1.63	2,733	2,789	UP	2.04
Delaware	71	75	UP	5.63	340	373	UP	9.70	411	448	UP	9.00
District of Columbia	558	588	UP	5.37	1,372	1,455	UP	6.04	1,930	2,043	UP	5.85
Florida, Middle	1,456	1,257	DOWN	13.67	4,154	3,031	DOWN	27.04	5,610	4,288	DOWN	23.57
Florida, Northern	332	342	UP	3.01	596	581	DOWN	2.52	928	923	DOWN	0.54
Florida, Southern	3,257	3,347	UP	2.76	3,730	3,943	UP	5.71	6,987	7,290	UP	4.33
Georgia, Middle	266	258	DOWN	3.01	573	692	UP	20.76	839	950	UP	13.23
Georgia, Northern	510	689	UP	35.09	2,148	2,151	UP	0.13	2,658	2,840	UP	6.84
Georgia, Southern	101	123	UP	21.78	430	433	UP	0.69	531	556	UP	4.70
Guam	167	144	DOWN	13.78	33	45	UP	36.36	200	189	DOWN	5.50
Hawaii	568	596	UP	4.92	492	393	DOWN	20.13	1,060	989	DOWN	6.70
Idaho	115	94	DOWN	18.27	209	185	DOWN	11.49	324	279	DOWN	13.89
Illinois, Central	250	308	UP	23.20	320	345	UP	7.81	570	653	UP	14.56
Illinois, Northern	849	920	UP	8.36	2,869	3,669	UP	27.88	3,718	4,589	UP	23.42
Illinois, Southern	201	235	UP	16.91	282	319	UP	13.12	483	554	UP	14.69
Indiana, Northern	241	263	UP	9.12	451	385	DOWN	14.64	692	648	DOWN	6.36
Indiana, Southern	132	117	DOWN	11.37	742	1,120	UP	50.94	874	1,237	UP	41.53
Iowa, Northern	155	215	UP	38.70	351	299	DOWN	14.82	506	514	UP	1.58
Iowa, Southern	175	202	UP	15.42	291	284	DOWN	2.41	466	486	UP	4.29
Kansas	288	313	UP	8.68	843	780	DOWN	7.48	1,131	1,093	DOWN	3.36
Kentucky, Eastern	315	351	UP	11.42	1,519	1,378	DOWN	9.29	1,834	1,729	DOWN	5.73

Table 10 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	176	174	DOWN	1.14	791	840	UP	6.19	967	1,014	UP	4.86
Louisiana, Eastern	289	342	UP	18.33	427	422	DOWN	1.18	716	764	UP	6.70
Louisiana, Middle	100	130	UP	30.00	187	167	DOWN	10.70	287	297	UP	3.48
Louisiana, Western	168	176	UP	4.76	565	497	DOWN	12.04	733	673	DOWN	8.19
Maine	91	124	UP	36.26	336	294	DOWN	12.50	427	418	DOWN	2.11
Maryland	445	479	UP	7.64	1,041	1,184	UP	13.73	1,486	1,663	UP	11.91
Massachusetts	497	558	UP	12.27	618	698	UP	12.94	1,115	1,256	UP	12.64
Michigan, Eastern	776	909	UP	17.13	1,073	1,035	DOWN	3.55	1,849	1,944	UP	5.13
Michigan, Western	207	215	UP	3.86	474	533	UP	12.44	681	748	UP	9.83
Minnesota	308	279	DOWN	9.42	607	517	DOWN	14.83	915	796	DOWN	13.01
Mississippi, Northern	66	75	UP	13.63	268	232	DOWN	13.44	334	307	DOWN	8.09
Mississippi, Southern	185	218	UP	17.83	454	455	UP	0.22	639	673	UP	5.32
Missouri, Eastern	343	354	UP	3.20	963	852	DOWN	11.53	1,306	1,206	DOWN	7.66
Missouri, Western	277	339	UP	22.38	879	664	DOWN	24.46	1,156	1,003	DOWN	13.24
Montana	190	219	UP	15.26	246	236	DOWN	4.07	436	455	UP	4.35
Nebraska	420	460	UP	9.52	269	281	UP	4.46	689	741	UP	7.54
Nevada	667	877	UP	31.48	535	452	DOWN	15.52	1,202	1,329	UP	10.56
New Hampshire	136	162	UP	19.11	165	156	DOWN	5.46	301	318	UP	5.64
New Jersey	732	809	UP	10.51	9,229	9,845	UP	6.67	9,961	10,654	UP	6.95
New Mexico	827	1,102	UP	33.25	593	615	UP	3.70	1,420	1,717	UP	20.91
New York, Eastern	1,891	1,958	UP	3.54	7,407	7,544	UP	1.84	9,298	9,502	UP	2.19
New York, Northern	471	532	UP	12.95	1,402	1,414	UP	0.85	1,873	1,946	UP	3.89
New York, Southern	3,314	3,589	UP	8.29	4,805	5,124	UP	6.63	8,119	8,713	UP	7.31
New York, Western	325	415	UP	27.69	1,452	1,624	UP	11.84	1,777	2,039	UP	14.74
North Carolina, Eastern	262	271	UP	3.43	455	509	UP	11.86	717	780	UP	8.78
North Carolina, Middle	243	199	DOWN	18.11	292	341	UP	16.78	535	540	UP	0.93
North Carolina, Western	415	484	UP	16.62	338	318	DOWN	5.92	753	802	UP	6.50
North Dakota	93	86	DOWN	7.53	132	130	DOWN	1.52	225	216	DOWN	4.00
Northern Mariana Islands	22	35	UP	59.09	14	13	DOWN	7.15	36	48	UP	33.33
Ohio, Northern	341	318	DOWN	6.75	2,909	2,751	DOWN	5.44	3,250	3,069	DOWN	5.57
Ohio, Southern	375	309	DOWN	17.60	2,745	2,779	UP	1.23	3,120	3,088	DOWN	1.03
Oklahoma, Eastern	53	52	DOWN	1.89	252	244	DOWN	3.18	305	296	DOWN	2.96
Oklahoma, Northern	154	176	UP	14.28	460	416	DOWN	9.57	614	592	DOWN	3.59
Oklahoma, Western	159	174	UP	9.43	732	659	DOWN	9.98	891	833	DOWN	6.51
Oregon	671	737	UP	9.83	539	527	DOWN	2.23	1,210	1,264	UP	4.46

Table 10 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	863	1,002	UP	16.10	1,325	2,022	UP	52.60	2,188	3,024	UP	38.20
Pennsylvania, Middle	284	306	UP	7.74	876	949	UP	8.33	1,160	1,255	UP	8.18
Pennsylvania, Western	249	252	UP	1.20	854	818	DOWN	4.22	1,103	1,070	DOWN	3.00
Puerto Rico	312	427	UP	36.85	1,449	1,254	DOWN	13.46	1,761	1,681	DOWN	4.55
Rhode Island	114	101	DOWN	11.41	144	156	UP	8.33	258	257	DOWN	0.39
South Carolina	706	693	DOWN	1.85	2,010	2,242	UP	11.54	2,716	2,935	UP	8.06
South Dakota	229	227	DOWN	0.88	205	212	UP	3.41	434	439	UP	1.15
Tennessee, Eastern	255	278	UP	9.01	811	882	UP	8.75	1,066	1,160	UP	8.81
Tennessee, Middle	169	213	UP	26.03	378	384	UP	1.58	547	597	UP	9.14
Tennessee, Western	305	341	UP	11.80	385	578	UP	50.12	690	919	UP	33.18
Texas, Eastern	311	364	UP	17.04	934	858	DOWN	8.14	1,245	1,222	DOWN	1.85
Texas, Northern	782	869	UP	11.12	1,480	1,372	DOWN	7.30	2,262	2,241	DOWN	0.93
Texas, Southern	2,492	2,845	UP	14.16	2,022	1,732	DOWN	14.35	4,514	4,577	UP	1.39
Texas, Western	2,616	2,964	UP	13.30	1,673	2,050	UP	22.53	4,289	5,014	UP	16.90
Utah	440	520	UP	18.18	344	333	DOWN	3.20	784	853	UP	8.80
Vermont	147	157	UP	6.80	219	210	DOWN	4.11	366	367	UP	0.27
Virgin Islands	148	174	UP	17.56	141	168	UP	19.14	289	342	UP	18.33
Virginia, Eastern	752	780	UP	3.72	907	980	UP	8.04	1,659	1,760	UP	6.08
Virginia, Western	240	320	UP	33.33	614	686	UP	11.72	854	1,006	UP	17.79
Washington, Eastern	245	252	UP	2.85	168	173	UP	2.97	413	425	UP	2.90
Washington, Western	463	511	UP	10.36	932	1,003	UP	7.61	1,395	1,514	UP	8.53
West Virginia, Northern	107	137	UP	28.03	261	226	DOWN	13.41	368	363	DOWN	1.36
West Virginia, Southern	134	157	UP	17.16	707	499	DOWN	29.43	841	656	DOWN	22.00
Wisconsin, Eastern	183	177	DOWN	3.28	765	880	UP	15.03	948	1,057	UP	11.49
Wisconsin, Western	85	69	DOWN	18.83	439	450	UP	2.50	524	519	DOWN	0.96
Wyoming	123	120	DOWN	2.44	125	133	UP	6.40	248	253	UP	2.01
All Districts	47,699	52,055	UP	9.13	102,460	105,932	UP	3.38	150,159	157,987	UP	5.21

Criminal data does not include Magistrate cases.

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

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

Table 11
Grand Jury Proceedings and Criminal and Civil Matters Received
Fiscal Year 1999 Compared with Fiscal Year 1998

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	102	57	DOWN	44.12	277	348	UP	25.63	559	730	UP	30.59
Alabama, Northern	248	257	UP	3.62	692	653	DOWN	5.64	901	1,079	UP	19.75
Alabama, Southern	177	146	DOWN	17.52	462	353	DOWN	23.60	470	406	DOWN	13.62
Alaska	96	84	DOWN	12.50	386	439	UP	13.73	264	253	DOWN	4.17
Arizona	1,072	1,021	DOWN	4.76	4,789	4,200	DOWN	12.30	848	770	DOWN	9.20
Arkansas, Eastern	211	134	DOWN	36.50	606	751	UP	23.92	1,265	1,537	UP	21.50
Arkansas, Western	125	102	DOWN	18.40	284	273	DOWN	3.88	570	657	UP	15.26
California, Central	982	880	DOWN	10.39	2,998	3,075	UP	2.56	3,242	2,756	DOWN	15.00
California, Eastern	536	619	UP	15.48	1,558	1,346	DOWN	13.61	913	1,039	UP	13.80
California, Northern	216	458	UP	112.03	1,385	1,748	UP	26.20	1,898	1,297	DOWN	31.67
California, Southern	1,434	1,394	DOWN	2.79	4,401	4,563	UP	3.68	834	815	DOWN	2.28
Colorado	278	265	DOWN	4.68	834	812	DOWN	2.64	956	893	DOWN	6.59
Connecticut	128	146	UP	14.06	416	502	UP	20.67	1,342	1,138	DOWN	15.21
Delaware	74	54	DOWN	27.03	250	198	DOWN	20.80	338	380	UP	12.42
District of Columbia	189	222	UP	17.46	1,142	1,085	DOWN	5.00	1,294	1,166	DOWN	9.90
Florida, Middle	900	794	DOWN	11.78	2,563	2,512	DOWN	1.99	3,952	3,866	DOWN	2.18
Florida, Northern	239	241	UP	0.83	571	773	UP	35.37	704	748	UP	6.25
Florida, Southern	1,241	1,301	UP	4.83	2,765	2,905	UP	5.06	3,345	3,358	UP	0.38
Georgia, Middle	167	115	DOWN	31.14	532	633	UP	18.98	756	640	DOWN	15.35
Georgia, Northern	314	441	UP	40.44	1,200	1,441	UP	20.08	1,422	1,588	UP	11.67
Georgia, Southern	156	125	DOWN	19.88	430	569	UP	32.32	979	1,047	UP	6.94
Guam	98	82	DOWN	16.33	376	198	DOWN	47.35	83	68	DOWN	18.08
Hawaii	161	181	UP	12.42	607	691	UP	13.83	571	461	DOWN	19.27
Idaho	72	70	DOWN	2.78	508	882	UP	73.62	329	243	DOWN	26.14
Illinois, Central	246	231	DOWN	6.10	530	489	DOWN	7.74	392	370	DOWN	5.62
Illinois, Northern	240	335	UP	39.58	1,631	1,405	DOWN	13.86	1,913	2,001	UP	4.60
Illinois, Southern	188	221	UP	17.55	693	650	DOWN	6.21	421	446	UP	5.93
Indiana, Northern	211	227	UP	7.58	618	611	DOWN	1.14	689	567	DOWN	17.71
Indiana, Southern	96	104	UP	8.33	449	616	UP	37.19	994	1,090	UP	9.65
Iowa, Northern	89	132	UP	48.31	347	312	DOWN	10.09	475	415	DOWN	12.64
Iowa, Southern	167	231	UP	38.32	330	369	UP	11.81	450	417	DOWN	7.34
Kansas	242	269	UP	11.15	765	785	UP	2.61	1,795	1,266	DOWN	29.48
Kentucky, Eastern	295	310	UP	5.08	825	1,561	UP	89.21	1,552	1,331	DOWN	14.24

Table 11 (Continued)

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	150	158	UP	5.33	549	580	UP	5.64	1,092	1,129	UP	3.38
Louisiana, Eastern	163	206	UP	26.38	683	901	UP	31.91	556	520	DOWN	6.48
Louisiana, Middle	102	147	UP	44.11	341	291	DOWN	14.67	236	197	DOWN	16.53
Louisiana, Western	112	113	UP	0.89	1,175	1,188	UP	1.10	780	619	DOWN	20.65
Maine	83	99	UP	19.27	477	434	DOWN	9.02	382	225	DOWN	41.10
Maryland	294	349	UP	18.70	1,440	1,883	UP	30.76	1,040	1,108	UP	6.53
Massachusetts	211	210	DOWN	0.48	693	695	UP	0.28	587	619	UP	5.45
Michigan, Eastern	325	387	UP	19.07	2,249	1,924	DOWN	14.46	1,255	1,201	DOWN	4.31
Michigan, Western	177	151	DOWN	14.69	587	574	DOWN	2.22	617	542	DOWN	12.16
Minnesota	212	197	DOWN	7.08	712	498	DOWN	30.06	1,077	818	DOWN	24.05
Mississippi, Northern	86	83	DOWN	3.49	384	328	DOWN	14.59	353	355	UP	0.56
Mississippi, Southern	171	200	UP	16.95	686	692	UP	0.87	565	613	UP	8.49
Missouri, Eastern	372	393	UP	5.64	1,103	1,140	UP	3.35	578	473	DOWN	18.17
Missouri, Western	227	255	UP	12.33	809	743	DOWN	8.16	904	769	DOWN	14.94
Montana	166	192	UP	15.66	501	458	DOWN	8.59	246	266	UP	8.13
Nebraska	321	326	UP	1.55	678	662	DOWN	2.36	490	367	DOWN	25.11
Nevada	399	423	UP	6.01	1,119	1,162	UP	3.84	311	314	UP	0.96
New Hampshire	110	112	UP	1.81	250	299	UP	19.60	274	273	DOWN	0.37
New Jersey	356	291	DOWN	18.26	2,703	2,393	DOWN	11.47	2,437	2,949	UP	21.00
New Mexico	396	427	UP	7.82	1,679	2,252	UP	34.12	665	618	DOWN	7.07
New York, Eastern	750	713	DOWN	4.94	1,894	1,924	UP	1.58	4,575	3,860	DOWN	15.63
New York, Northern	186	163	DOWN	12.37	970	1,093	UP	12.68	1,114	997	DOWN	10.51
New York, Southern	617	652	UP	5.67	2,398	2,223	DOWN	7.30	2,052	2,170	UP	5.75
New York, Western	126	149	UP	18.25	860	857	DOWN	0.35	1,043	924	DOWN	11.41
North Carolina, Eastern	234	210	DOWN	10.26	642	795	UP	23.83	750	621	DOWN	17.20
North Carolina, Middle	282	275	DOWN	2.49	591	583	DOWN	1.36	320	391	UP	22.18
North Carolina, Western	237	290	UP	22.36	656	748	UP	14.02	317	393	UP	23.97
North Dakota	102	105	UP	2.94	417	387	DOWN	7.20	234	280	UP	19.65
Northern Mariana Islands	22	26	UP	18.18	85	70	DOWN	17.65	24	13	DOWN	45.84
Ohio, Northern	372	345	DOWN	7.26	1,369	1,547	UP	13.00	2,268	2,632	UP	16.04
Ohio, Southern	168	165	DOWN	1.79	1,202	1,074	DOWN	10.65	1,789	1,723	DOWN	3.69
Oklahoma, Eastern	42	60	UP	42.85	210	257	UP	22.38	321	328	UP	2.18
Oklahoma, Northern	120	104	DOWN	13.34	421	410	DOWN	2.62	625	542	DOWN	13.28
Oklahoma, Western	125	97	DOWN	22.40	881	668	DOWN	24.18	1,149	908	DOWN	20.98
Oregon	573	644	UP	12.39	1,235	1,234	DOWN	0.09	787	846	UP	7.49

Table 11 (Continued)

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change	FY 1998	FY 1999		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	397	465	UP	17.12	1,426	1,408	DOWN	1.27	1,070	1,328	UP	24.11
Pennsylvania, Middle	181	217	UP	19.88	696	754	UP	8.33	1,054	899	DOWN	14.71
Pennsylvania, Western	186	174	DOWN	6.46	589	716	UP	21.56	1,198	992	DOWN	17.20
Puerto Rico	179	308	UP	72.06	697	818	UP	17.36	1,110	966	DOWN	12.98
Rhode Island	95	85	DOWN	10.53	261	228	DOWN	12.65	241	194	DOWN	19.51
South Carolina	614	562	DOWN	8.47	1,296	1,332	UP	2.77	1,833	1,990	UP	8.56
South Dakota	268	312	UP	16.41	1,200	1,237	UP	3.08	364	273	DOWN	25.00
Tennessee, Eastern	194	235	UP	21.13	751	816	UP	8.65	869	802	DOWN	7.72
Tennessee, Middle	106	133	UP	25.47	532	338	DOWN	36.47	832	606	DOWN	27.17
Tennessee, Western	248	290	UP	16.93	617	632	UP	2.43	1,285	1,188	DOWN	7.55
Texas, Eastern	277	343	UP	23.82	844	1,000	UP	18.48	1,102	1,039	DOWN	5.72
Texas, Northern	654	666	UP	1.83	1,859	1,652	DOWN	11.14	2,107	1,783	DOWN	15.38
Texas, Southern	2,368	2,689	UP	13.55	3,970	4,402	UP	10.88	2,147	2,029	DOWN	5.50
Texas, Western	3,007	3,469	UP	15.36	5,186	7,446	UP	43.57	1,653	2,013	UP	21.77
Utah	507	516	UP	1.77	1,183	1,217	UP	2.87	295	286	DOWN	3.06
Vermont	66	67	UP	1.51	174	184	UP	5.74	269	254	DOWN	5.58
Virgin Islands	58	88	UP	51.72	459	535	UP	16.55	88	86	DOWN	2.28
Virginia, Eastern	754	678	DOWN	10.08	4,189	4,902	UP	17.02	1,435	1,438	UP	0.20
Virginia, Western	180	223	UP	23.88	589	772	UP	31.06	652	712	UP	9.20
Washington, Eastern	331	281	DOWN	15.11	783	1,173	UP	49.80	308	307	DOWN	0.33
Washington, Western	189	180	DOWN	4.77	1,357	2,231	UP	64.40	1,636	1,517	DOWN	7.28
West Virginia, Northern	63	96	UP	52.38	302	358	UP	18.54	299	282	DOWN	5.69
West Virginia, Southern	109	124	UP	13.76	722	585	DOWN	18.98	683	537	DOWN	21.38
Wisconsin, Eastern	160	144	DOWN	10.00	572	621	UP	8.56	1,030	982	DOWN	4.67
Wisconsin, Western	63	66	UP	4.76	272	319	UP	17.27	685	576	DOWN	15.92
Wyoming	101	97	DOWN	3.97	340	361	UP	6.17	146	120	DOWN	17.81
All Districts	30,734	32,474	UP	5.66	99,735	106,752	UP	7.03	92,720	88,640	DOWN	4.41

Criminal data does not include Magistrate cases.

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

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

Table 12A
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1999
Criminal Debts Owed the United States

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$509,785	382	\$193,608	\$0	\$89,157	318	\$5,289,539	405
Alabama, Northern	\$2,587,249	639	\$572,306	\$0	\$211,747	397	\$19,000,350	1,444
Alabama, Southern	\$500,293	363	\$272,875	\$0	\$10,641,637	442	\$9,785,576	478
Alaska	\$11,404,492	317	\$3,447,851	\$0	\$44,591	251	\$14,303,511	404
Arizona	\$2,892,998	1,747	\$1,471,062	\$0	\$393,887	1,478	\$49,702,477	2,892
Arkansas, Eastern	\$436,099	324	\$263,171	\$0	\$122,352	414	\$5,807,383	464
Arkansas, Western	\$261,233	232	\$158,481	\$0	\$69,672	190	\$1,584,595	504
California, Central	\$47,878,749	2,405	\$29,116,814	\$651,929	\$5,304,172	2,034	\$290,388,534	5,107
California, Eastern	\$7,363,718	590	\$2,406,222	\$0	\$308,216	570	\$22,120,122	1,560
California, Northern	\$122,656,004	1,285	\$80,441,760	\$0	\$6,371,286	948	\$144,525,202	2,630
California, Southern	\$5,226,123	2,123	\$2,430,460	\$141,190	\$2,418,715	1,572	\$34,300,960	2,159
Colorado	\$3,259,320	664	\$25,713,774	\$0	\$1,951,706	665	\$43,590,371	751
Connecticut	\$6,912,404	389	\$2,528,106	\$0	\$816,174	297	\$33,757,463	738
Delaware	\$96,001	121	\$133,400	\$0	\$161,023	137	\$809,822	160
District of Columbia	\$7,391,386	720	\$963,420	\$0	\$267,078	535	\$283,690,121	1,791
Florida, Middle	\$34,670,713	1,876	\$14,444,559	\$0	\$102,005	1,423	\$114,649,099	3,292
Florida, Northern	\$749,733	383	\$805,251	\$0	\$751,944	357	\$83,495,633	1,152
Florida, Southern	\$45,927,586	2,454	\$8,521,243	\$1,134	\$3,520,202	1,267	\$345,616,608	7,347
Georgia, Middle	\$311,939	509	\$316,170	\$0	\$278,998	521	\$4,375,201	633
Georgia, Northern	\$7,514,447	1,031	\$6,090,729	\$0	\$3,664,149	953	\$49,794,708	3,073
Georgia, Southern	\$9,386,432	444	\$10,537,215	\$1,230	\$10,267,677	458	\$18,014,946	896
Guam*	\$444,153	305	\$251,102	\$0	\$162,554	167	\$1,590,774	407
Hawaii	\$461,907	375	\$319,383	\$0	\$52,587	403	\$11,253,096	562
Idaho	\$3,337,336	245	\$340,129	\$0	\$70,505	175	\$4,300,591	449
Illinois, Central	\$1,451,875	382	\$818,135	\$0	\$63,663	306	\$7,182,256	556
Illinois, Northern	\$26,506,732	1,057	\$6,423,005	\$108,575	\$2,344,391	744	\$144,367,899	2,739
Illinois, Southern	\$5,080,258	722	\$4,462,531	\$0	\$183,379	479	\$11,330,150	1,441
Indiana, Northern	\$1,293,398	494	\$499,938	\$0	\$1,067,689	322	\$9,661,177	778
Indiana, Southern	\$668,466	370	\$565,219	\$0	\$6,060	287	\$5,757,783	838
Iowa, Northern	\$275,679	231	\$518,919	\$0	\$634,833	218	\$5,265,233	339
Iowa, Southern	\$703,979	435	\$554,615	\$0	\$1,721	299	\$2,784,230	368
Kansas	\$2,527,503	474	\$971,854	\$0	\$253,307	384	\$18,602,179	774
Kentucky, Eastern	\$474,692	524	\$489,792	\$0	\$117,363	452	\$4,661,122	551

Table 12A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$456,102	1,051	\$740,298	\$2,432	\$719,165	803	\$11,600,214	799
Louisiana, Eastern	\$3,877,002	661	\$3,075,241	\$0	\$334,911	523	\$30,830,882	1,399
Louisiana, Middle	\$1,264,297	280	\$274,715	\$0	\$851,976	162	\$9,206,617	285
Louisiana, Western	\$4,431,820	1,440	\$994,138	\$0	\$173,585	1,335	\$36,871,721	674
Maine	\$281,212	184	\$177,337	\$0	\$486,312	163	\$1,663,462	307
Maryland	\$3,630,615	761	\$2,487,038	\$0	\$106,790	504	\$23,051,993	1,654
Massachusetts	\$74,741,416	570	\$71,368,716	\$0	\$231,466	341	\$150,069,018	1,878
Michigan, Eastern	\$38,374,881	982	\$3,039,504	\$0	\$15,531,617	907	\$86,092,158	2,115
Michigan, Western	\$1,606,054	593	\$539,803	\$18,500	\$16,701	370	\$11,418,542	1,073
Minnesota	\$1,020,864	542	\$1,079,631	\$0	\$884,845	394	\$5,493,866	686
Mississippi, Northern	\$1,585,622	213	\$265,371	\$0	\$686,382	282	\$4,586,111	423
Mississippi, Southern	\$2,836	465	\$325,794	\$0	\$122,439	413	\$5,187,205	982
Missouri, Eastern	\$8,820,161	912	\$8,228,223	\$0	\$1,043,893	725	\$3,962,267	1,047
Missouri, Western	\$4,121,932	551	\$534,189	\$0	\$244,309	502	\$14,790,916	1,227
Montana	\$671,641	324	\$371,340	\$3,580	\$14,587	287	\$5,760,075	406
Nebraska	\$174,783	438	\$215,979	\$13,290	\$291,810	408	\$1,266,461	450
Nevada	\$2,226,451	617	\$1,306,204	\$0	\$1,511,195	545	\$11,301,906	1,464
New Hampshire	\$311,261	171	\$322,466	\$0	\$67,630	137	\$12,172,251	267
New Jersey	\$5,260,599	1,523	\$3,402,593	\$4,714	\$3,666,497	1,056	\$56,125,345	3,283
New Mexico	\$2,546,160	1,098	\$2,035,095	\$0	\$92,576	537	\$8,144,079	1,801
New York, Eastern	\$21,730,130	1,913	\$9,874,134	\$0	\$21,101,012	1,465	\$193,599,739	4,233
New York, Northern	\$6,482,185	803	\$6,186,154	\$3,840	\$281,729	773	\$6,399,605	561
New York, Southern	\$84,423,414	2,252	\$68,538,192	\$1,805	\$3,845,618	1,845	\$329,201,329	3,852
New York, Western	\$2,309,180	556	\$1,589,561	\$0	\$137,831	515	\$4,302,996	769
North Carolina, Eastern**	\$3,280,451	1,376	\$1,286,854	\$0	\$1,859,431	2,196	\$23,830,838	1,899
North Carolina, Middle	\$371,924	452	\$378,668	\$0	\$262,322	436	\$5,108,002	766
North Carolina, Western	\$4,412,222	1,134	\$900,382	\$0	\$14,538	890	\$11,899,143	1,798
North Dakota	\$1,862,535	221	\$880,573	\$0	\$15,664	228	\$4,937,396	277
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$8,867,729	846	\$2,569,075	\$0	\$405,390	855	\$46,693,667	1,478
Ohio, Southern	\$2,995,521	1,003	\$689,013	\$0	\$2,256,635	716	\$19,470,440	1,534
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$219,369	123	\$112,627	\$0	\$47,745	87	\$1,002,813	121
Oklahoma, Northern	\$2,046,102	324	\$415,416	\$0	\$10,429,286	310	\$16,491,595	552
Oklahoma, Western	\$1,358,936	283	\$533,447	\$0	\$324,403	274	\$14,130,637	457
Oregon	\$768,410	889	\$650,404	\$0	\$549,538	574	\$2,911,953	1,843

Table 12A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$219,019,115	1,272	\$57,421,580	\$0	\$702,428	1,117	\$322,253,728	3,631
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$1,222,534	524	\$950,270	\$0	\$67,355	455	\$4,977,133	751
Pennsylvania, Western	\$1,458,205	352	\$1,137,589	\$0	\$2,642,682	323	\$16,461,088	766
Puerto Rico	\$10,113,687	519	\$8,533,137	\$0	\$151,240	458	\$112,435,702	1,042
Rhode Island	\$509,549	192	\$406,961	\$0	\$261,138	161	\$63,443,097	659
South Carolina	\$8,274,660	956	\$8,274,008	\$0	\$27,148	888	\$15,034,815	1,317
South Dakota	\$528,311	525	\$383,037	\$0	\$413,318	458	\$4,287,334	554
Tennessee, Eastern	\$1,216,129	555	\$887,340	\$0	\$161,775	506	\$8,329,700	815
Tennessee, Middle	\$162,296	229	\$152,697	\$0	\$1,178,561	188	\$6,582,701	369
Tennessee, Western	\$670,391	327	\$1,293,670	\$0	\$30,622	371	\$12,312,616	1,191
Texas, Eastern	\$12,048,075	750	\$1,284,990	\$0	\$7,302,297	620	\$26,614,583	1,317
Texas, Northern	\$505,369,316	1,838	\$514,477,441	\$0	\$1,615,499	1,150	\$241,725,897	2,987
Texas, Southern	\$41,702,864	3,606	\$2,552,399	\$0	\$296,866	1,375	\$359,217,608	9,715
Texas, Western	\$18,021,937	4,559	\$7,278,280	\$0	\$6,447,083	2,981	\$174,960,795	10,979
Utah	\$1,707,423	753	\$1,612,622	\$0	\$567,541	380	\$3,110,437	1,502
Vermont	\$1,449,570	195	\$134,749	\$0	\$820,770	170	\$3,361,634	136
Virgin Islands	\$103,085	140	\$49,351	\$0	\$10,940	174	\$7,241,487	293
Virginia, Eastern	\$18,293,780	2,978	\$2,169,932	\$101,371	\$1,201,601	2,187	\$41,193,999	3,827
Virginia, Western	\$3,695,809	789	\$2,389,269	\$0	\$432,261	700	\$17,459,519	1,458
Washington, Eastern	\$445,666	400	\$289,467	\$0	\$45,274	329	\$3,250,718	483
Washington, Western	\$2,659,141	548	\$1,913,314	\$29,638	\$242,680	432	\$46,173,268	1,597
West Virginia, Northern	\$21,839,262	200	\$115,760	\$0	\$31,815	197	\$26,053,200	397
West Virginia, Southern	\$1,090,627	318	\$266,077	\$0	\$3,382,637	288	\$6,847,892	755
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$731,241	467	\$589,685	\$0	\$32,692	378	\$9,660,929	958
Wisconsin, Western	\$660,997	166	\$227,757	\$0	\$80,369	161	\$3,037,202	209
Wyoming	\$161,185	336	\$80,701	\$0	\$121,843	190	\$1,360,335	466
All Districts	\$1,530,851,355	73,657	\$1,017,303,354	\$1,083,228	\$149,592,703	57,658	\$4,508,321,369	138,216

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

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

**Data provided by the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Table 12B
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1999
Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$332,429	28	\$177,711	\$0	\$138,403	22	\$5,529,021	193
Alabama, Northern	\$5,966,838	93	\$350,539	\$0	\$691,624	28	\$22,573,482	504
Alabama, Southern	\$3,060,033	68	\$266,980	\$0	\$964,384	62	\$16,402,159	242
Alaska	\$1,266,104	50	\$296,042	\$0	\$27,439	23	\$6,511,335	185
Arizona	\$5,254,944	167	\$828,698	\$667	\$340,026	104	\$93,574,789	936
Arkansas, Eastern	\$2,946,514	66	\$147,867	\$0	\$77,317	19	\$4,538,629	158
Arkansas, Western	\$2,175,481	36	\$256,089	\$0	\$236,389	13	\$3,256,522	92
California, Central	\$239,559,497	431	\$22,645,703	\$0	\$33,819,962	158	\$1,410,629,264	2,148
California, Eastern	\$4,672,975	87	\$503,639	\$0	\$3,684,939	55	\$52,152,927	404
California, Northern	\$34,494,870	173	\$1,342,682	\$0	\$825,950	45	\$278,374,459	1,196
California, Southern	\$48,431,458	127	\$842,311	\$7,117	\$391,168	57	\$73,238,498	360
Colorado	\$13,797,897	112	\$357,009	\$0	\$185,400	54	\$29,684,973	295
Connecticut	\$9,246,804	44	\$484,648	\$0	\$109,164	9	\$44,454,453	144
Delaware	\$623,014	22	\$302,865	\$0	\$52,343	16	\$10,821,125	114
District of Columbia	\$17,930,207	141	\$441,451	\$0	\$274,868	27	\$77,466,487	646
Florida, Middle	\$224,279,872	266	\$2,143,805	\$505	\$263,946	52	\$385,981,573	1,042
Florida, Northern	\$6,055,584	42	\$216,784	\$0	\$1,876,470	15	\$19,002,863	164
Florida, Southern	\$48,159,094	265	\$3,695,939	\$0	\$81,211	54	\$571,935,064	1,330
Georgia, Middle	\$3,937,959	53	\$356,500	\$0	\$149,650	24	\$7,591,771	189
Georgia, Northern	\$68,237,698	186	\$1,241,350	\$0	\$4,971,556	31	\$88,369,483	423
Georgia, Southern	\$2,332,737	60	\$166,497	\$1,663	\$1,608,597	18	\$9,593,052	148
Guam*	\$851,087	24	\$14,730	\$0	\$65,401	3	\$1,978,318	60
Hawaii	\$2,297,406	54	\$201,350	\$2,922	\$521,398	44	\$11,990,970	298
Idaho	\$634,381	34	\$111,013	\$0	\$513,673	12	\$1,602,416	103
Illinois, Central	\$8,575,833	77	\$1,044,605	\$0	\$1,620,353	69	\$48,330,553	309
Illinois, Northern	\$46,957,367	257	\$11,579,370	\$0	\$3,249,654	65	\$235,894,415	933
Illinois, Southern	\$15,141,744	44	\$1,772,047	\$0	\$1,751,171	34	\$19,641,492	100
Indiana, Northern	\$8,826,564	72	\$279,768	\$0	\$155,709	30	\$22,009,170	263
Indiana, Southern	\$6,119,905	56	\$225,908	\$0	\$18,234	16	\$14,299,547	217
Iowa, Northern	\$3,964,855	42	\$615,835	\$0	\$116,669	27	\$12,714,920	214
Iowa, Southern	\$1,956,772	61	\$408,636	\$0	\$11,166	12	\$7,013,122	99
Kansas	\$41,726,267	87	\$1,067,757	\$0	\$3,382,040	44	\$67,138,936	283
Kentucky, Eastern	\$5,606,354	94	\$655,553	\$2,575	\$1,192,151	53	\$32,962,614	331

Table 12B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$6,108,826	95	\$407,796	\$0	\$1,274,852	38	\$26,872,649	279
Louisiana, Eastern	\$21,156,838	160	\$864,886	-\$56,100	\$5,629,583	26	\$30,359,248	286
Louisiana, Middle	\$937,648	61	\$226,787	\$0	\$191,891	33	\$23,284,600	129
Louisiana, Western	\$10,735,007	61	\$476,350	\$0	\$403,969	24	\$20,313,135	126
Maine	\$10,792,941	36	\$310,849	\$0	\$1,102,890	30	\$15,989,981	97
Maryland	\$18,824,015	113	\$1,135,103	\$0	\$34,200	8	\$44,396,511	270
Massachusetts	\$47,665,688	83	\$1,064,241	\$0	\$150,061	10	\$175,750,460	459
Michigan, Eastern	\$14,174,973	170	\$2,280,298	\$105	\$16,169,542	132	\$129,356,125	862
Michigan, Western	\$4,086,379	101	\$512,476	\$0	\$207,200	41	\$21,692,991	368
Minnesota	\$32,182,481	113	\$1,089,318	\$0	\$68,902	18	\$56,001,559	283
Mississippi, Northern	\$573,357	38	\$323,570	\$0	\$486,947	57	\$9,274,737	153
Mississippi, Southern	\$3,692,309	72	\$146,926	\$0	\$51,589	13	\$9,518,439	180
Missouri, Eastern	\$17,070,433	120	\$6,739,064	\$0	\$474,074	52	\$24,771,164	332
Missouri, Western	\$11,827,241	89	\$371,659	\$0	\$978,872	23	\$72,706,351	304
Montana	\$1,457,327	60	\$484,717	\$8,700	\$4,564	27	\$10,476,151	297
Nebraska	\$5,699,913	49	\$267,665	\$0	\$925,151	13	\$15,023,216	141
Nevada	\$45,587,163	149	\$2,886,178	\$0	\$3,085,302	160	\$111,565,721	803
New Hampshire	\$869,535	37	\$237,176	\$0	\$499,717	16	\$8,567,921	95
New Jersey	\$18,260,700	198	\$1,469,483	\$0	\$7,433,325	32	\$82,087,346	511
New Mexico	\$3,878,067	75	\$71,093	\$0	\$528,046	29	\$6,306,872	209
New York, Eastern	\$67,610,017	216	\$4,148,566	\$0	\$2,464,884	52	\$667,600,845	637
New York, Northern	\$4,129,789	50	\$1,043,222	\$0	\$65,584	18	\$23,467,164	161
New York, Southern	\$801,397,718	289	\$27,490,612	\$0	\$268,146	46	\$1,805,979,000	837
New York, Western	\$17,305,730	82	\$1,570,757	\$0	\$158,021	35	\$39,806,820	347
North Carolina, Eastern**	\$5,574,669	160	\$915,052	\$0	\$67,843	103	\$13,504,481	713
North Carolina, Middle	\$3,390,401	99	\$286,146	\$0	\$300,129	26	\$7,225,062	276
North Carolina, Western	\$16,935,707	197	\$718,514	\$0	\$0	21	\$23,834,342	350
North Dakota	\$1,012,758	43	\$89,036	\$0	\$1,746,835	59	\$4,103,223	139
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$29,784,235	210	\$1,152,614	\$0	\$555,068	67	\$99,278,135	1,134
Ohio, Southern	\$27,066,262	160	\$307,665	\$0	\$144,782	29	\$43,709,465	392
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$998,213	25	\$114,167	\$0	\$3,027	11	\$1,127,357	44
Oklahoma, Northern	\$7,844,358	99	\$432,963	\$0	\$2,327,933	100	\$11,534,420	259
Oklahoma, Western	\$3,386,615	72	\$137,920	\$0	\$35,516	14	\$13,339,913	204
Oregon	\$5,887,931	205	\$587,840	\$89,731	\$132,029	40	\$14,141,393	432

Table 12B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$41,550,693	113	\$831,168	\$0	\$9,136	22	\$145,234,839	443
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$2,218,198	71	\$603,036	\$0	\$128,982	24	\$13,950,492	184
Pennsylvania, Western	\$4,848,366	80	\$892,683	\$0	\$367	12	\$13,054,247	128
Puerto Rico	\$7,308,980	49	\$81,468	\$0	\$5,417	12	\$9,585,516	103
Rhode Island	\$1,062,343	16	\$190,709	\$0	\$1,221	8	\$59,860,906	136
South Carolina	\$8,487,131	239	\$468,095	\$0	\$244,255	58	\$22,762,141	571
South Dakota	\$2,199,751	124	\$616,130	\$0	\$322,833	56	\$13,218,167	316
Tennessee, Eastern	\$2,451,500	68	\$426,393	\$0	\$603,189	20	\$38,375,654	233
Tennessee, Middle	\$2,722,677	44	\$344,034	\$0	\$58,791	24	\$10,411,658	126
Tennessee, Western	\$4,456,131	72	\$160,883	\$0	\$361,547	14	\$15,073,852	265
Texas, Eastern	\$10,699,984	73	\$1,541,060	\$0	\$7,354,964	46	\$53,592,186	377
Texas, Northern	\$29,088,966	467	\$1,742,623	\$0	\$2,476,301	55	\$115,697,475	856
Texas, Southern	\$20,289,044	150	\$791,900	\$0	\$328,412	20	\$137,749,594	724
Texas, Western	\$19,472,853	115	\$1,273,171	\$227,258	\$79,489	32	\$126,982,082	798
Utah	\$17,031,902	70	\$510,265	\$0	\$65,791	20	\$27,586,158	205
Vermont	\$4,768,374	23	\$591,035	\$0	\$146,383	11	\$19,434,571	51
Virgin Islands	\$741,643	16	\$28,651	\$0	\$21,378	3	\$2,301,335	39
Virginia, Eastern	\$34,004,312	303	\$3,885,041	\$106,362	\$1,019,701	90	\$72,300,793	971
Virginia, Western	\$6,762,832	63	\$295,573	\$0	\$1,239,432	20	\$15,970,150	146
Washington, Eastern	\$1,026,986	34	\$163,615	\$0	\$54,106	22	\$5,405,915	161
Washington, Western	\$50,627,748	144	\$12,292,637	\$37,706	\$91,085	41	\$196,084,814	582
West Virginia, Northern	\$2,585,818	26	\$2,734,050	\$0	\$0	11	\$4,891,719	91
West Virginia, Southern	\$7,220,928	49	\$168,544	\$0	\$1,388,077	29	\$27,737,024	184
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$8,983,455	100	\$2,074,670	\$0	\$1,371,366	72	\$35,533,392	425
Wisconsin, Western	\$6,114,019	55	\$1,572,165	\$0	\$3,595,418	70	\$21,445,059	191
Wyoming	\$2,375,617	64	\$243,779	\$0	\$122,182	27	\$10,193,719	167
All Districts	\$2,452,426,036	9,834	\$149,925,767	\$429,211	\$132,428,726	3,517	\$8,564,658,654	34,705

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

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

**Data provided by the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Table 12C
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1999
Criminal Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$842,214	410	\$371,319	\$0	\$227,560	340	\$10,818,560	598
Alabama, Northern	\$8,554,087	732	\$922,844	\$0	\$903,371	425	\$41,573,832	1,948
Alabama, Southern	\$3,560,327	431	\$539,854	\$0	\$11,606,021	504	\$26,187,735	720
Alaska	\$12,670,596	367	\$3,743,893	\$0	\$72,031	274	\$20,814,846	589
Arizona	\$8,147,942	1,914	\$2,299,761	\$667	\$733,913	1,582	\$143,277,266	3,828
Arkansas, Eastern	\$3,382,613	390	\$411,038	\$0	\$199,669	433	\$10,346,012	622
Arkansas, Western	\$2,436,714	268	\$414,570	\$0	\$306,062	203	\$4,841,118	596
California, Central	\$287,438,246	2,836	\$51,762,517	\$651,929	\$39,124,134	2,192	\$1,701,017,798	7,255
California, Eastern	\$12,036,693	677	\$2,909,861	\$0	\$3,993,155	625	\$74,273,049	1,964
California, Northern	\$157,150,875	1,458	\$81,784,442	\$0	\$7,197,236	993	\$422,899,661	3,826
California, Southern	\$53,657,580	2,250	\$3,272,771	\$148,307	\$2,809,883	1,629	\$107,539,458	2,519
Colorado	\$17,057,217	776	\$26,070,783	\$0	\$2,137,106	719	\$73,275,344	1,046
Connecticut	\$16,159,209	433	\$3,012,755	\$0	\$925,338	306	\$78,211,916	882
Delaware	\$719,015	143	\$436,265	\$0	\$213,366	153	\$11,630,947	274
District of Columbia	\$25,321,593	861	\$1,404,871	\$0	\$541,946	562	\$361,156,608	2,437
Florida, Middle	\$258,950,585	2,142	\$16,588,364	\$505	\$365,951	1,475	\$500,630,672	4,334
Florida, Northern	\$6,805,317	425	\$1,022,034	\$0	\$2,628,414	372	\$102,498,496	1,316
Florida, Southern	\$94,086,680	2,719	\$12,217,182	\$1,134	\$3,601,413	1,321	\$917,551,672	8,677
Georgia, Middle	\$4,249,897	562	\$672,670	\$0	\$428,647	545	\$11,966,971	822
Georgia, Northern	\$75,752,145	1,217	\$7,332,079	\$0	\$8,635,705	984	\$138,164,191	3,496
Georgia, Southern	\$11,719,169	504	\$10,703,712	\$2,893	\$11,876,274	476	\$27,607,998	1,044
Guam*	\$1,295,240	329	\$265,832	\$0	\$227,954	170	\$3,569,091	467
Hawaii	\$2,759,313	429	\$520,732	\$2,922	\$573,985	447	\$23,244,066	860
Idaho	\$3,971,717	279	\$451,142	\$0	\$584,178	187	\$5,903,007	552
Illinois, Central	\$10,027,708	459	\$1,862,739	\$0	\$1,684,017	375	\$55,512,809	865
Illinois, Northern	\$73,464,099	1,314	\$18,002,375	\$108,575	\$5,594,045	809	\$380,262,313	3,672
Illinois, Southern	\$20,222,002	766	\$6,234,578	\$0	\$1,934,550	513	\$30,971,642	1,541
Indiana, Northern	\$10,119,963	566	\$779,706	\$0	\$1,223,398	352	\$31,670,348	1,041
Indiana, Southern	\$6,788,371	426	\$791,127	\$0	\$24,294	303	\$20,057,330	1,055
Iowa, Northern	\$4,240,534	273	\$1,134,754	\$0	\$751,502	245	\$17,980,153	553
Iowa, Southern	\$2,660,751	496	\$963,251	\$0	\$12,888	311	\$9,797,352	467
Kansas	\$44,253,770	561	\$2,039,611	\$0	\$3,635,346	428	\$85,741,115	1,057
Kentucky, Eastern	\$6,081,046	618	\$1,145,345	\$2,575	\$1,309,515	505	\$37,623,736	882

Table 12C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$6,564,928	1,146	\$1,148,094	\$2,432	\$1,994,017	841	\$38,472,862	1,078
Louisiana, Eastern	\$25,033,840	821	\$3,940,127	-\$56,100	\$5,964,494	549	\$61,190,130	1,685
Louisiana, Middle	\$2,201,944	341	\$501,502	\$0	\$1,043,866	195	\$32,491,217	414
Louisiana, Western	\$15,166,827	1,501	\$1,470,489	\$0	\$577,555	1,359	\$57,184,856	800
Maine	\$11,074,153	220	\$488,186	\$0	\$1,589,202	193	\$17,653,443	404
Maryland	\$22,454,630	874	\$3,622,141	\$0	\$140,990	512	\$67,448,504	1,924
Massachusetts	\$122,407,104	653	\$72,432,957	\$0	\$381,526	351	\$325,819,478	2,337
Michigan, Eastern	\$52,549,853	1,152	\$5,319,802	\$105	\$31,701,159	1,039	\$215,448,283	2,977
Michigan, Western	\$5,692,433	694	\$1,052,279	\$18,500	\$223,901	411	\$33,111,533	1,441
Minnesota	\$33,203,345	655	\$2,168,949	\$0	\$953,747	412	\$61,495,426	969
Mississippi, Northern	\$2,158,979	251	\$588,941	\$0	\$1,173,329	339	\$13,860,847	576
Mississippi, Southern	\$3,695,145	537	\$472,720	\$0	\$174,028	426	\$14,705,644	1,162
Missouri, Eastern	\$25,890,595	1,032	\$14,967,287	\$0	\$1,517,966	777	\$28,733,431	1,379
Missouri, Western	\$15,949,173	640	\$905,848	\$0	\$1,223,181	525	\$87,497,267	1,531
Montana	\$2,128,968	384	\$856,056	\$12,280	\$19,151	314	\$16,236,226	703
Nebraska	\$5,874,696	487	\$483,644	\$13,290	\$1,216,962	421	\$16,289,677	591
Nevada	\$47,813,614	766	\$4,192,382	\$0	\$4,596,497	705	\$122,867,627	2,267
New Hampshire	\$1,180,796	208	\$559,642	\$0	\$567,348	153	\$20,740,172	362
New Jersey	\$23,521,299	1,721	\$4,872,076	\$4,714	\$11,099,823	1,088	\$138,212,691	3,794
New Mexico	\$6,424,227	1,173	\$2,106,188	\$0	\$620,621	566	\$14,450,951	2,010
New York, Eastern	\$89,340,148	2,129	\$14,022,701	\$0	\$23,565,896	1,517	\$861,200,583	4,870
New York, Northern	\$10,611,974	853	\$7,229,376	\$3,840	\$347,313	791	\$29,866,768	722
New York, Southern	\$885,821,132	2,541	\$96,028,804	\$1,805	\$4,113,764	1,891	\$2,135,180,329	4,689
New York, Western	\$19,614,910	638	\$3,160,318	\$0	\$295,852	550	\$44,109,816	1,116
North Carolina, Eastern**	\$8,855,120	1,536	\$2,201,906	\$0	\$1,927,274	2,299	\$37,335,319	2,612
North Carolina, Middle	\$3,762,325	551	\$664,813	\$0	\$562,451	462	\$12,333,064	1,042
North Carolina, Western	\$21,347,929	1,331	\$1,618,895	\$0	\$14,538	911	\$35,733,485	2,148
North Dakota	\$2,875,292	264	\$969,609	\$0	\$1,762,499	287	\$9,040,619	416
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$38,651,963	1,056	\$3,721,689	\$0	\$960,458	922	\$145,971,802	2,612
Ohio, Southern	\$30,061,783	1,163	\$996,678	\$0	\$2,401,417	745	\$63,179,905	1,926
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$1,217,581	148	\$226,794	\$0	\$50,772	98	\$2,130,170	165
Oklahoma, Northern	\$9,890,460	423	\$848,379	\$0	\$12,757,219	410	\$28,026,015	811
Oklahoma, Western	\$4,745,551	355	\$671,367	\$0	\$359,919	288	\$27,470,550	661
Oregon	\$6,656,341	1,094	\$1,238,244	\$89,731	\$681,567	614	\$17,053,346	2,275

Table 12C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$260,569,808	1,385	\$58,252,749	\$0	\$711,564	1,139	\$467,488,567	4,074
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$3,440,733	595	\$1,553,307	\$0	\$196,337	479	\$18,927,625	935
Pennsylvania, Western	\$6,306,570	432	\$2,030,272	\$0	\$2,643,049	335	\$29,515,335	894
Puerto Rico	\$17,422,667	568	\$8,614,604	\$0	\$156,657	470	\$122,021,218	1,145
Rhode Island	\$1,571,892	208	\$597,670	\$0	\$262,359	169	\$123,304,003	795
South Carolina	\$16,761,792	1,195	\$8,742,103	\$0	\$271,403	946	\$37,796,956	1,888
South Dakota	\$2,728,062	649	\$999,167	\$0	\$736,151	514	\$17,505,501	870
Tennessee, Eastern	\$3,667,629	623	\$1,313,733	\$0	\$764,964	526	\$46,705,355	1,048
Tennessee, Middle	\$2,884,974	273	\$496,731	\$0	\$1,237,352	212	\$16,994,359	495
Tennessee, Western	\$5,126,521	399	\$1,454,552	\$0	\$392,169	385	\$27,386,468	1,456
Texas, Eastern	\$22,748,058	823	\$2,826,050	\$0	\$14,657,261	666	\$80,206,769	1,694
Texas, Northern	\$534,458,282	2,305	\$516,220,065	\$0	\$4,091,800	1,205	\$357,423,372	3,843
Texas, Southern	\$61,991,908	3,756	\$3,344,299	\$0	\$625,278	1,395	\$496,967,201	10,439
Texas, Western	\$37,494,790	4,674	\$8,551,451	\$227,258	\$6,526,572	3,013	\$301,942,877	11,777
Utah	\$18,739,325	823	\$2,122,888	\$0	\$633,332	400	\$30,696,595	1,707
Vermont	\$6,217,944	218	\$725,784	\$0	\$967,154	181	\$22,796,205	187
Virgin Islands	\$844,728	156	\$78,002	\$0	\$32,318	177	\$9,542,823	332
Virginia, Eastern	\$52,298,092	3,281	\$6,054,973	\$207,733	\$2,221,302	2,277	\$113,494,791	4,798
Virginia, Western	\$10,458,641	852	\$2,684,843	\$0	\$1,671,694	720	\$33,429,668	1,604
Washington, Eastern	\$1,472,652	434	\$453,082	\$0	\$99,380	351	\$8,656,633	644
Washington, Western	\$53,286,889	692	\$14,205,951	\$67,344	\$333,764	473	\$242,258,082	2,179
West Virginia, Northern	\$24,425,079	226	\$2,849,810	\$0	\$31,815	208	\$30,944,918	488
West Virginia, Southern	\$8,311,555	367	\$434,621	\$0	\$4,770,714	317	\$34,584,917	939
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$9,714,696	567	\$2,664,355	\$0	\$1,404,058	450	\$45,194,321	1,383
Wisconsin, Western	\$6,775,015	221	\$1,799,922	\$0	\$3,675,786	231	\$24,482,261	400
Wyoming	\$2,536,801	400	\$324,480	\$0	\$244,025	217	\$11,554,054	633
All Districts	\$3,983,277,391	83,491	\$1,167,229,121	\$1,512,438	\$282,021,429	61,175	\$13,072,980,023	172,921

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

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

**Data provided by the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Table 12D
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1999
Bankruptcies and Foreclosures

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$158,373	25	\$156,705	\$0	\$46,084	28	\$813	1
Alabama, Northern	\$3,160,581	50	\$1,735,061	\$0	\$702,411	62	\$4,456,034	32
Alabama, Southern	\$70,299	2	\$75,638	\$0	\$0	2	\$17,694	7
Alaska	\$32	0	\$600	\$0	\$0	0	\$210,381	3
Arizona	\$239,819	7	\$244,859	\$0	\$404,179	7	\$1,263,778	27
Arkansas, Eastern	\$6,688,374	75	\$2,554,548	\$105,350	\$5,305,321	87	\$0	0
Arkansas, Western	\$2,396,738	54	\$1,560,276	\$157,616	\$1,095,987	57	\$6,957	1
California, Central	\$125,942	1	\$120,000	\$0	\$0	4	\$206,557	1
California, Eastern	\$2,645,621	11	\$3,219,451	\$0	\$669,065	14	\$1,422,475	10
California, Northern	\$5,105	2	\$5,105	\$0	\$0	2	\$14,492	2
California, Southern	\$0	0	\$70	\$0	\$0	0	\$758	1
Colorado	\$0	0	\$7,900	\$0	\$0	0	\$92,787	3
Connecticut	\$6,891,779	62	\$855,361	\$2,976,760	\$3,019,146	60	\$834,088	7
Delaware	\$79,753	2	\$93,141	\$0	\$0	3	\$224,002	1
District of Columbia	\$0	1	\$151,072	\$0	\$0	1	\$151,072	0
Florida, Middle	\$6,690,039	117	\$1,353,910	\$3,686,651	\$1,213,959	116	\$2,122,005	12
Florida, Northern	\$2,556,930	32	\$978,132	\$425,520	\$1,228,271	32	\$0	1
Florida, Southern	\$2,688,011	68	\$496,456	\$497,980	\$0	32	\$3,484,595	84
Georgia, Middle	\$1,444,015	45	\$1,445,215	\$0	\$0	45	\$10,455	1
Georgia, Northern	\$758,582	31	\$769,714	\$0	\$643,816	32	\$720,578	50
Georgia, Southern	\$29,391	14	\$20,924	\$0	\$4,233	10	\$164,007	10
Guam*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Hawaii	\$1,426,997	23	\$1,091,330	\$0	\$264,400	19	\$72,361	5
Idaho	\$6,380,102	18	\$1,759,395	\$1,437,551	\$5,055,272	26	\$1,113,766	4
Illinois, Central	\$1,235,424	29	\$815,035	\$72,200	\$390,620	27	\$136,564	2
Illinois, Northern	\$3,169,725	43	\$1,777,470	\$1,716,864	\$1,121,757	45	\$1,745,409	46
Illinois, Southern	\$2,482,402	48	\$1,251,154	\$182,930	\$1,173,079	48	\$83,074	3
Indiana, Northern	\$4,992,686	40	\$2,791,430	\$267,397	\$1,836,813	45	\$586,979	12
Indiana, Southern	\$6,220,833	77	\$2,732,833	\$1,524,878	\$5,067,710	104	\$8,356,199	47
Iowa, Northern	\$1,547,045	25	\$736,744	\$90,900	\$779,521	24	\$915,513	10
Iowa, Southern	\$1,311,387	18	\$1,634,847	\$135,984	\$149,531	15	\$450,906	15
Kansas	\$5,674,545	104	\$2,327,038	\$315,028	\$4,282,713	114	\$1,535,314	31
Kentucky, Eastern	\$7,140,813	151	\$3,022,607	\$224,415	\$4,559,888	153	\$9,799,210	162

Table 12D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$5,687,190	80	\$2,496,354	\$238,463	\$2,871,101	80	\$1,139,436	17
Louisiana, Eastern	\$295,543	16	\$74,341	\$0	\$17,300	8	\$7,278,269	6
Louisiana, Middle	\$1,900,153	7	\$1,855,799	\$571,283	\$1,540,777	22	\$5,512,175	23
Louisiana, Western	\$728,379	12	\$437,479	\$0	\$3,682,437	17	\$1,961,127	11
Maine	\$5,861,116	39	\$1,864,301	\$45,495	\$3,221,899	38	\$773,668	1
Maryland	\$1,669,767	7	\$761,723	\$120,800	\$787,244	7	\$0	0
Massachusetts	\$613,766	4	\$612,593	\$0	\$294,545	5	\$55,195	2
Michigan, Eastern	\$460	6	\$153,483	\$0	\$0	6	\$153,943	0
Michigan, Western	\$357,150	16	\$504,731	\$0	\$102,600	25	\$467,663	19
Minnesota	\$1,229,181	59	\$1,037,995	\$46,200	\$173,434	46	\$163,112	15
Mississippi, Northern	\$103,473	12	\$124,789	\$0	\$0	12	\$1,011,466	7
Mississippi, Southern	\$1,146,772	19	\$1,572,064	\$0	\$211,700	21	\$996,448	11
Missouri, Eastern	\$81,093	2	\$88,959	\$0	\$0	2	\$128,853	4
Missouri, Western	-\$18,978	0	\$1,407	\$0	\$7,740	2	\$9,164	1
Montana	\$7,051,768	17	\$2,377,596	\$2,275,129	\$4,529,822	22	\$2,054,421	8
Nebraska	\$6,340,716	60	\$2,354,543	\$834,779	\$3,530,128	68	\$2,492,512	28
Nevada	\$80,000	1	\$91,908	\$0	\$0	1	\$51,935	1
New Hampshire	\$118,246	1	\$118,246	\$0	\$0	1	\$0	0
New Jersey	\$16,958,777	14	\$1,615,025	\$100	\$671,354	17	\$15,463,463	12
New Mexico	\$1,346,546	14	\$738,858	\$200,000	\$236,037	13	\$555,680	7
New York, Eastern	\$6,114,617	68	\$6,035,888	\$0	\$100,651	31	\$23,900,771	209
New York, Northern	\$14,642,166	114	\$3,763,529	\$1,330,431	\$8,631,665	113	\$2,240,621	11
New York, Southern	\$52,523,937	17	\$2,307,647	\$0	\$47,353,534	14	\$18,223,664	38
New York, Western	\$5,296,708	38	\$1,755,204	\$114,990	\$2,857,231	36	\$819,948	6
North Carolina, Eastern	\$142,599	2	\$149,835	\$0	\$0	2	\$200,126	4
North Carolina, Middle	\$375,260	2	\$436,367	\$0	\$0	3	\$41,616	12
North Carolina, Western	\$0	0	\$92,966	\$0	\$19,248	2	\$319,944	9
North Dakota	\$8,601,524	58	\$3,762,986	\$383,908	\$6,303,402	48	\$7,907,194	60
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$3,720,334	96	\$2,272,037	\$111,475	\$4,513,051	134	\$11,112,995	118
Ohio, Southern	\$7,583,848	62	\$1,379,633	\$0	\$6,274,426	64	\$1,969,010	33
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$2,176,289	34	\$774,859	\$303,602	\$1,437,551	36	\$505,246	10
Oklahoma, Northern	\$1,957,587	30	\$813,419	\$564,086	\$863,259	29	\$16,141	3
Oklahoma, Western	\$11,523,980	100	\$4,064,189	\$551,279	\$10,086,544	102	\$1,352,889	13
Oregon	\$2,573,443	24	\$1,241,579	\$739,953	\$584,500	21	\$918,453	9

Table 12D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$1,813,578	20	\$957,948	\$97,423	\$2,238,997	46	\$3,414,797	36
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$2,347,221	26	\$661,005	\$79,257	\$1,434,255	26	\$1,495,167	16
Pennsylvania, Western	\$1,654,323	29	\$814,807	\$0	\$1,263,986	28	\$995,099	19
Puerto Rico	\$14,564,086	169	\$8,864,525	\$1,605,876	\$5,916,814	186	\$1,583,477	21
Rhode Island	\$0	1	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$191,712	1
South Carolina	\$10,317,802	255	\$6,807,222	\$678,989	\$5,349,695	260	\$1,397,608	9
South Dakota	\$3,489,328	21	\$1,542,563	\$70,372	\$1,885,647	21	\$240,856	2
Tennessee, Eastern	\$1,595,005	13	\$465,310	\$0	\$32,666	8	\$1,097,029	9
Tennessee, Middle	\$2,107,906	18	\$2,010,838	\$0	\$3,000	17	\$188,061	5
Tennessee, Western	\$8,413	4	\$8,523	\$0	\$28,976	7	\$0	1
Texas, Eastern	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$25,491	2	\$0	0
Texas, Northern	\$721,544	24	\$711,188	\$0	\$8,126	20	\$17,940,455	15
Texas, Southern	\$298,383	2	\$88,749	\$0	\$645,020	6	\$556,151	11
Texas, Western	\$0	0	\$3,336	\$0	\$150	3	\$89,968	2
Utah	\$92,306	2	\$92,306	\$0	\$0	2	\$0	0
Vermont	\$1,964,109	36	\$795,637	\$1,167,611	\$0	34	\$1,001	2
Virgin Islands	\$17,950	1	\$21,800	\$0	\$0	1	\$980,123	5
Virginia, Eastern	\$1,058,025	40	\$1,706,372	\$0	\$1,865,796	81	\$726,716	43
Virginia, Western	\$298,199	29	\$237,061	\$35,066	\$126,380	31	\$146,470	1
Washington, Eastern	\$2,274,318	8	\$972,793	\$459,600	\$1,016,101	8	\$0	0
Washington, Western	\$289,946	6	\$404,782	\$0	\$168,206	10	\$816,635	5
West Virginia, Northern	\$764,581	8	\$718,632	\$0	\$74,443	17	\$47,913	2
West Virginia, Southern	\$2,925,316	8	\$1,673,042	\$0	\$17,872	8	\$1,308,834	4
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$2,700,462	25	\$1,047,744	\$0	\$1,076,507	24	\$1,493,513	17
Wisconsin, Western	\$5,436,510	39	\$2,538,342	\$0	\$3,561,162	49	\$2,468,848	21
Wyoming	\$114,365	4	\$114,365	\$0	\$0	4	\$197,187	2
All Districts	\$303,848,426	2,994	\$116,775,250	\$26,444,190	\$176,656,246	3,161	\$187,373,593	1,548

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

Table 12E
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1999
Other Civil Debts

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$1,838,476	199	\$417,408	\$0	\$1,541,737	179	\$4,239,902	224
Alabama, Northern	\$6,910,752	515	\$2,396,332	\$1,699	\$4,932,955	511	\$7,406,206	612
Alabama, Southern	\$1,879,265	235	\$1,273,750	\$0	\$597,019	186	\$1,427,195	192
Alaska	\$7,953,027	61	\$6,893,004	\$0	\$899,705	42	\$9,152,893	177
Arizona	\$1,152,833	221	\$1,784,266	\$0	\$720,229	188	\$22,202,724	548
Arkansas, Eastern	\$1,087,504	167	\$629,456	\$0	\$1,004,846	101	\$5,332,165	327
Arkansas, Western	\$1,096,053	97	\$323,422	\$0	\$277,223	62	\$1,251,163	105
California, Central	\$62,307,888	15,884	\$14,804,462	\$63,620	\$1,876,295	2,240	\$151,633,345	25,285
California, Eastern	\$15,919,000	430	\$16,609,057	\$0	\$1,636,893	145	\$11,553,628	709
California, Northern	\$45,841,150	5,832	\$7,971,609	\$12,429	\$341	727	\$76,675,033	9,691
California, Southern	\$20,329,746	596	\$9,413,959	\$0	\$3,845,804	361	\$13,135,811	367
Colorado	\$5,334,985	81	\$5,587,214	\$5,319	\$5,998,353	131	\$4,882,986	210
Connecticut	\$17,765,810	224	\$2,845,040	\$4,790	\$5,088,664	80	\$22,583,952	288
Delaware	\$6,566,825	105	\$6,001,397	\$0	\$171,733	48	\$724,879	95
District of Columbia	\$82,459,316	1,249	\$10,678,338	\$0	\$67	112	\$105,737,979	2,907
Florida, Middle	\$46,188,320	1,486	\$36,973,958	\$0	\$2,212,011	560	\$46,269,214	2,831
Florida, Northern	-\$251,279	180	\$1,936,808	\$0	\$2,134,180	162	\$13,007,569	501
Florida, Southern	\$29,043,954	7,654	\$6,490,668	\$31,535	\$1,961	523	\$79,118,933	12,338
Georgia, Middle	\$3,382,551	187	\$418,469	\$0	\$3,128,136	154	\$2,933,562	223
Georgia, Northern	\$45,268,291	725	\$44,792,211	\$149,454	\$3,419,088	317	\$35,518,728	1,856
Georgia, Southern	\$2,604,207	109	\$2,958,562	\$942	\$980,187	74	\$6,338,595	172
Guam*	\$5,523,101	203	\$1,906,054	\$0	\$2,948,591	143	\$3,886,242	203
Hawaii	\$4,513,862	91	\$3,866,746	\$0	\$1,554,257	133	\$3,479,031	187
Idaho	\$20,237,587	138	\$18,688,401	\$200,689	\$7,529,506	146	\$3,656,207	151
Illinois, Central	\$1,391,871	324	\$780,389	\$0	\$1,441,609	224	\$8,386,609	282
Illinois, Northern	\$38,153,106	902	\$24,408,898	\$1,141,159	\$1,139,077	153	\$65,082,448	1,995
Illinois, Southern	\$145,968,815	317	\$144,907,736	\$0	\$1,201,283	277	\$1,921,370	324
Indiana, Northern	\$11,574,284	339	\$8,586,091	\$0	\$1,366,223	211	\$5,266,897	420
Indiana, Southern	\$12,676,039	462	\$8,461,155	\$0	\$2,435,392	297	\$5,631,393	625
Iowa, Northern	\$2,775,712	265	\$2,191,323	\$0	\$318,905	198	\$2,757,421	214
Iowa, Southern	\$3,329,714	286	\$1,514,144	\$0	\$426,459	127	\$4,468,368	390
Kansas	\$5,684,835	593	\$2,958,351	\$0	\$3,554,358	476	\$4,585,323	467
Kentucky, Eastern	\$11,462,289	420	\$6,716,259	\$0	\$649,229	331	\$9,864,652	376

Table 12E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$3,617,736	213	\$1,417,414	\$0	\$739,246	144	\$5,302,943	346
Louisiana, Eastern	\$25,754,556	543	\$34,839,540	\$0	\$22,080,978	275	\$9,703,580	649
Louisiana, Middle	\$370,384	70	\$266,021	\$0	\$105,501	46	\$2,154,845	183
Louisiana, Western	\$2,715,110	444	\$763,934	\$0	\$376,960	270	\$4,774,445	713
Maine	\$1,423,359	178	\$285,213	\$0	\$398,256	109	\$4,074,305	174
Maryland	\$13,368,475	777	\$11,690,468	\$41	\$1,138,402	267	\$25,581,109	1,481
Massachusetts	\$23,962,960	386	\$25,223,426	\$324,808	\$14,671,357	569	\$37,327,051	833
Michigan, Eastern	\$34,328,371	7,940	\$15,641,518	\$10,051	\$81,347	858	\$94,618,682	17,506
Michigan, Western	\$6,295,126	510	\$4,334,348	\$61,200	\$1,096,851	226	\$12,282,571	641
Minnesota	\$42,531,593	1,152	\$32,877,506	\$4,000,000	\$2,950,937	542	\$14,777,237	1,764
Mississippi, Northern	\$1,220,175	132	\$838,636	\$0	\$748,043	99	\$2,047,015	152
Mississippi, Southern	\$3,826,048	406	\$3,169,786	\$113,045	\$640,506	320	\$5,090,223	492
Missouri, Eastern	\$10,456,056	660	\$6,976,581	\$0	\$2,592,993	386	\$17,124,486	1,044
Missouri, Western	\$5,377,272	467	\$1,318,575	\$0	\$4,671,195	243	\$21,154,217	912
Montana	-\$11,185,530	86	\$9,881,057	\$0	\$254,188	45	\$3,200,034	124
Nebraska	\$2,901,272	290	\$1,006,678	\$48,147	\$5,373,722	272	\$4,995,770	358
Nevada	\$2,942,955	174	\$1,926,708	\$0	\$1,096,453	108	\$2,963,814	239
New Hampshire	\$4,594,007	126	\$1,613,453	\$0	\$3,441,136	71	\$2,360,271	143
New Jersey	\$93,012,769	669	\$103,093,062	\$0	\$7,716,502	706	\$184,141,656	1,514
New Mexico	\$8,406,137	169	\$2,752,042	\$0	\$30,946	65	\$8,707,241	345
New York, Eastern	\$37,864,473	6,789	\$5,427,539	\$10,402	\$248	459	\$99,678,458	12,763
New York, Northern	\$8,165,030	331	\$5,655,207	\$108,989	\$700,312	210	\$15,961,965	521
New York, Southern	\$88,494,905	529	\$73,886,125	\$535,365	\$4,431,864	319	\$73,948,130	1,117
New York, Western	\$41,621,082	264	\$42,479,676	\$0	\$856,337	111	\$6,356,155	457
North Carolina, Eastern	\$12,987,668	355	\$6,521,131	\$0	\$3,312,661	223	\$23,993,323	889
North Carolina, Middle	\$1,463,182	213	\$752,245	\$0	\$587,893	226	\$2,431,789	316
North Carolina, Western	\$4,761,450	135	\$3,907,583	\$0	\$742,962	30	\$4,515,465	366
North Dakota	\$4,309,097	122	\$5,262,564	\$335,082	\$7,030,701	141	\$14,129,078	242
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$20,404,421	1,845	\$12,107,555	\$0	\$3,863,369	579	\$25,557,096	2,662
Ohio, Southern	\$18,546,398	861	\$11,900,756	\$0	\$835,971	368	\$17,565,172	1,113
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$1,221,458	90	\$254,201	\$0	\$230,727	49	\$1,784,194	88
Oklahoma, Northern	\$1,711,447	252	\$539,663	\$0	\$1,935,691	224	\$960,242	152
Oklahoma, Western	\$3,128,145	362	\$1,066,687	\$0	\$790,438	164	\$4,962,109	403
Oregon	\$5,104,433	167	\$2,177,763	\$1,250,000	\$626,006	102	\$3,719,643	204

Table 12E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$79,896,600	646	\$65,111,304	\$0	\$3,772,240	712	\$90,369,942	788
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$24,605,180	392	\$25,883,176	\$0	\$432,840	368	\$13,506,737	258
Pennsylvania, Western	\$10,538,915	571	\$4,903,410	\$0	\$13,552,265	316	\$15,963,589	1,000
Puerto Rico	\$16,713,778	137	\$16,203,142	\$0	\$382,852	105	\$13,653,512	434
Rhode Island	\$6,324,812	117	\$5,908,648	\$0	\$228,616	70	\$5,299,142	132
South Carolina	\$3,499,784	571	\$2,014,885	\$350	\$883,211	369	\$18,059,977	993
South Dakota	\$9,481,532	63	\$4,048,046	\$0	\$1,369,366	88	\$6,191,175	48
Tennessee, Eastern	\$2,582,901	150	\$1,069,068	\$0	\$2,313,500	94	\$8,621,128	315
Tennessee, Middle	\$11,318,876	209	\$14,193,149	\$0	\$3,273,023	213	\$3,381,662	259
Tennessee, Western	\$3,675,745	280	\$2,014,348	\$0	\$709,321	207	\$7,938,222	541
Texas, Eastern	\$3,991,168	273	\$1,046,866	\$0	\$1,314,122	204	\$4,459,862	340
Texas, Northern	\$21,451,715	904	\$6,334,567	\$0	\$7,898,227	314	\$147,696,472	1,883
Texas, Southern	\$40,287,626	10,642	\$3,575,757	\$9,536	\$190,765	925	\$115,185,348	18,071
Texas, Western	\$6,946,028	992	\$1,871,229	\$8,547	\$1,733,484	522	\$12,160,927	975
Utah	\$2,207,533	89	\$1,178,524	\$0	\$1,218,138	94	\$4,469,770	138
Vermont	\$4,683,874	59	\$4,372,963	\$0	\$431,533	41	\$1,256,590	60
Virgin Islands	\$484,126	8	\$494,284	\$0	\$8,666	11	\$1,197,590	19
Virginia, Eastern	\$39,757,995	732	\$32,266,611	\$19,713	\$3,871,156	498	\$62,011,230	840
Virginia, Western	\$19,796,565	114	\$1,403,021	\$0	\$1,188,484	120	\$26,101,435	198
Washington, Eastern	\$994,433	90	\$228,786	\$0	\$295,690	75	\$2,365,337	106
Washington, Western	\$6,304,532	80	\$3,903,636	\$0	\$1,537,649	53	\$15,653,830	204
West Virginia, Northern	\$1,784,300	90	\$1,397,181	\$0	\$114,705	61	\$1,333,537	140
West Virginia, Southern	\$2,954,718	125	\$11,158,998	\$111,047	\$309,111	91	\$3,950,375	190
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$5,793,668	486	\$6,390,219	\$0	\$879,847	317	\$8,189,851	299
Wisconsin, Western	\$2,832,341	358	\$2,621,693	\$0	\$362,729	238	\$3,395,642	359
Wyoming	\$851,032	63	\$696,024	\$0	\$1,318,584	38	\$3,566,871	85
All Districts	\$1,523,431,687	86,525	\$1,058,329,133	\$8,557,960	\$210,773,141	24,589	\$2,094,036,496	144,873

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

Other decreases includes transfers, closed as uncollectible, compromised, returned to agency, etc.

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

Table 12F
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1999
Civil Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$1,996,850	224	\$574,113	\$0	\$1,587,820	207	\$4,240,714	225
Alabama, Northern	\$10,071,333	565	\$4,131,393	\$1,699	\$5,635,366	573	\$11,862,240	644
Alabama, Southern	\$1,949,564	237	\$1,349,388	\$0	\$597,019	188	\$1,444,890	199
Alaska	\$7,953,059	61	\$6,893,604	\$0	\$899,705	42	\$9,363,275	180
Arizona	\$1,392,652	228	\$2,029,126	\$0	\$1,124,408	195	\$23,466,502	575
Arkansas, Eastern	\$7,775,879	242	\$3,184,004	\$105,350	\$6,310,167	188	\$5,332,165	327
Arkansas, Western	\$3,492,791	151	\$1,883,698	\$157,616	\$1,373,209	119	\$1,258,121	106
California, Central	\$62,433,830	15,885	\$14,924,462	\$63,620	\$1,876,295	2,244	\$151,839,902	25,286
California, Eastern	\$18,564,620	441	\$19,828,509	\$0	\$2,305,958	159	\$12,976,104	719
California, Northern	\$45,846,255	5,834	\$7,976,714	\$12,429	\$341	729	\$76,689,525	9,693
California, Southern	\$20,329,746	596	\$9,414,029	\$0	\$3,845,804	361	\$13,136,570	368
Colorado	\$5,334,985	81	\$5,595,114	\$5,319	\$5,998,353	131	\$4,975,773	213
Connecticut	\$24,657,589	286	\$3,700,401	\$2,981,551	\$8,107,810	140	\$23,418,040	295
Delaware	\$6,646,578	107	\$6,094,538	\$0	\$171,733	51	\$948,882	96
District of Columbia	\$82,459,316	1,250	\$10,829,410	\$0	\$67	113	\$105,889,051	2,907
Florida, Middle	\$52,878,359	1,603	\$38,327,868	\$3,686,651	\$3,425,971	676	\$48,391,219	2,843
Florida, Northern	\$2,305,651	212	\$2,914,940	\$425,520	\$3,362,451	194	\$13,007,569	502
Florida, Southern	\$31,731,965	7,722	\$6,987,124	\$529,515	\$1,961	555	\$82,603,527	12,422
Georgia, Middle	\$4,826,566	232	\$1,863,684	\$0	\$3,128,136	199	\$2,944,017	224
Georgia, Northern	\$46,026,873	756	\$45,561,925	\$149,454	\$4,062,904	349	\$36,239,306	1,906
Georgia, Southern	\$2,633,598	123	\$2,979,486	\$942	\$984,420	84	\$6,502,602	182
Guam*	\$5,523,101	203	\$1,906,054	\$0	\$2,948,591	143	\$3,886,242	203
Hawaii	\$5,940,859	114	\$4,958,076	\$0	\$1,818,657	152	\$3,551,392	192
Idaho	\$26,617,689	156	\$20,447,797	\$1,638,240	\$12,584,778	172	\$4,769,973	155
Illinois, Central	\$2,627,294	353	\$1,595,424	\$72,200	\$1,832,229	251	\$8,523,173	284
Illinois, Northern	\$41,322,830	945	\$26,186,368	\$2,858,023	\$2,260,834	198	\$66,827,857	2,041
Illinois, Southern	\$148,451,218	365	\$146,158,890	\$182,930	\$2,374,362	325	\$2,004,445	327
Indiana, Northern	\$16,566,970	379	\$11,377,521	\$267,397	\$3,203,036	256	\$5,853,875	432
Indiana, Southern	\$18,896,871	539	\$11,193,988	\$1,524,878	\$7,503,102	401	\$13,987,592	672
Iowa, Northern	\$4,322,757	290	\$2,928,068	\$90,900	\$1,098,426	222	\$3,672,935	224
Iowa, Southern	\$4,641,101	304	\$3,148,991	\$135,984	\$575,990	142	\$4,919,274	405
Kansas	\$11,359,379	697	\$5,285,389	\$315,028	\$7,837,071	590	\$6,120,637	498
Kentucky, Eastern	\$18,603,102	571	\$9,738,866	\$224,415	\$5,209,117	484	\$19,663,863	538

Table 12F (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$9,304,926	293	\$3,913,768	\$238,463	\$3,610,347	224	\$6,442,379	363
Louisiana, Eastern	\$26,050,099	559	\$34,913,882	\$0	\$22,098,278	283	\$16,981,849	655
Louisiana, Middle	\$2,270,536	77	\$2,121,820	\$571,283	\$1,646,279	68	\$7,667,019	206
Louisiana, Western	\$3,443,489	456	\$1,201,412	\$0	\$4,059,396	287	\$6,735,572	724
Maine	\$7,284,475	217	\$2,149,515	\$45,495	\$3,620,156	147	\$4,847,974	175
Maryland	\$15,038,243	784	\$12,452,191	\$120,841	\$1,925,647	274	\$25,581,109	1,481
Massachusetts	\$24,576,726	390	\$25,836,019	\$324,808	\$14,965,902	574	\$37,382,247	835
Michigan, Eastern	\$34,328,831	7,946	\$15,795,001	\$10,051	\$81,347	864	\$94,772,625	17,506
Michigan, Western	\$6,652,275	526	\$4,839,078	\$61,200	\$1,199,451	251	\$12,750,233	660
Minnesota	\$43,760,774	1,211	\$33,915,501	\$4,046,200	\$3,124,371	588	\$14,940,349	1,779
Mississippi, Northern	\$1,323,648	144	\$963,425	\$0	\$748,043	111	\$3,058,481	159
Mississippi, Southern	\$4,972,820	425	\$4,741,850	\$113,045	\$852,206	341	\$6,086,671	503
Missouri, Eastern	\$10,537,149	662	\$7,065,540	\$0	\$2,592,993	388	\$17,253,338	1,048
Missouri, Western	\$5,358,294	467	\$1,319,981	\$0	\$4,678,936	245	\$21,163,381	913
Montana	-\$4,133,762	103	\$12,258,654	\$2,275,129	\$4,784,010	67	\$5,254,455	132
Nebraska	\$9,241,988	350	\$3,361,221	\$882,926	\$8,903,850	340	\$7,488,282	386
Nevada	\$3,022,955	175	\$2,018,616	\$0	\$1,096,453	109	\$3,015,750	240
New Hampshire	\$4,712,253	127	\$1,731,699	\$0	\$3,441,136	72	\$2,360,271	143
New Jersey	\$109,971,545	683	\$104,708,087	\$100	\$8,387,856	723	\$199,605,120	1,526
New Mexico	\$9,752,683	183	\$3,490,900	\$200,000	\$266,983	78	\$9,262,922	352
New York, Eastern	\$43,979,089	6,857	\$11,463,426	\$10,402	\$100,899	490	\$123,579,230	12,972
New York, Northern	\$22,807,195	445	\$9,418,735	\$1,439,420	\$9,331,977	323	\$18,202,586	532
New York, Southern	\$141,018,842	546	\$76,193,772	\$535,365	\$51,785,398	333	\$92,171,794	1,155
New York, Western	\$46,917,790	302	\$44,234,880	\$114,990	\$3,713,567	147	\$7,176,103	463
North Carolina, Eastern	\$13,130,267	357	\$6,670,965	\$0	\$3,312,661	225	\$24,193,449	893
North Carolina, Middle	\$1,838,441	215	\$1,188,612	\$0	\$587,893	229	\$2,473,405	328
North Carolina, Western	\$4,761,450	135	\$4,000,549	\$0	\$762,210	32	\$4,835,409	375
North Dakota	\$12,910,622	180	\$9,025,550	\$718,990	\$13,334,103	189	\$22,036,272	302
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$24,124,755	1,941	\$14,379,592	\$111,475	\$8,376,420	713	\$36,670,091	2,780
Ohio, Southern	\$26,130,246	923	\$13,280,388	\$0	\$7,110,398	432	\$19,534,182	1,146
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$3,397,747	124	\$1,029,060	\$303,602	\$1,668,279	85	\$2,289,440	98
Oklahoma, Northern	\$3,669,035	282	\$1,353,082	\$564,086	\$2,798,950	253	\$976,383	155
Oklahoma, Western	\$14,652,125	462	\$5,130,876	\$551,279	\$10,876,982	266	\$6,314,998	416
Oregon	\$7,677,876	191	\$3,419,342	\$1,989,953	\$1,210,505	123	\$4,638,096	213

Table 12F (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$81,710,178	666	\$66,069,252	\$97,423	\$6,011,237	758	\$93,784,739	824
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$26,952,400	418	\$26,544,182	\$79,257	\$1,867,094	394	\$15,001,904	274
Pennsylvania, Western	\$12,193,239	600	\$5,718,218	\$0	\$14,816,252	344	\$16,958,688	1,019
Puerto Rico	\$31,277,864	306	\$25,067,668	\$1,605,876	\$6,299,666	291	\$15,236,989	455
Rhode Island	\$6,324,812	118	\$5,908,648	\$0	\$228,616	70	\$5,490,854	133
South Carolina	\$13,817,586	826	\$8,822,106	\$679,339	\$6,232,906	629	\$19,457,585	1,002
South Dakota	\$12,970,860	84	\$5,590,609	\$70,372	\$3,255,013	109	\$6,432,031	50
Tennessee, Eastern	\$4,177,906	163	\$1,534,378	\$0	\$2,346,166	102	\$9,718,158	324
Tennessee, Middle	\$13,426,782	227	\$16,203,986	\$0	\$3,276,023	230	\$3,569,723	264
Tennessee, Western	\$3,684,158	284	\$2,022,871	\$0	\$738,296	214	\$7,938,222	542
Texas, Eastern	\$3,991,168	273	\$1,046,866	\$0	\$1,339,613	206	\$4,459,862	340
Texas, Northern	\$22,173,259	928	\$7,045,755	\$0	\$7,906,352	334	\$165,636,927	1,898
Texas, Southern	\$40,586,009	10,644	\$3,664,506	\$9,536	\$835,785	931	\$115,741,499	18,082
Texas, Western	\$6,946,028	992	\$1,874,565	\$8,547	\$1,733,634	525	\$12,250,896	977
Utah	\$2,299,839	91	\$1,270,830	\$0	\$1,218,138	96	\$4,469,770	138
Vermont	\$6,647,984	95	\$5,168,600	\$1,167,611	\$431,533	75	\$1,257,591	62
Virgin Islands	\$502,076	9	\$516,084	\$0	\$8,666	12	\$2,177,713	24
Virginia, Eastern	\$40,816,020	772	\$33,972,983	\$19,713	\$5,736,952	579	\$62,737,946	883
Virginia, Western	\$20,094,764	143	\$1,640,082	\$35,066	\$1,314,864	151	\$26,247,905	199
Washington, Eastern	\$3,268,751	98	\$1,201,579	\$459,600	\$1,311,791	83	\$2,365,337	106
Washington, Western	\$6,594,478	86	\$4,308,418	\$0	\$1,705,855	63	\$16,470,465	209
West Virginia, Northern	\$2,548,881	98	\$2,115,813	\$0	\$189,148	78	\$1,381,450	142
West Virginia, Southern	\$5,880,034	133	\$12,832,041	\$111,047	\$326,983	99	\$5,259,209	194
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$8,494,129	511	\$7,437,964	\$0	\$1,956,355	341	\$9,683,364	316
Wisconsin, Western	\$8,268,851	397	\$5,160,035	\$0	\$3,923,890	287	\$5,864,490	380
Wyoming	\$965,397	67	\$810,390	\$0	\$1,318,584	42	\$3,764,058	87
All Districts	\$1,827,280,113	89,519	\$1,175,104,383	\$35,002,150	\$387,429,387	27,750	\$2,281,410,089	146,421

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

Other decreases includes transfers, closed as uncollectible, compromised, returned to agency, etc.

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

Table 12G
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1999
Grand Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$2,839,064	634	\$945,432	\$0	\$1,815,380	547	\$15,059,275	823
Alabama, Northern	\$18,625,420	1,297	\$5,054,237	\$1,699	\$6,538,737	998	\$53,436,072	2,592
Alabama, Southern	\$5,509,890	668	\$1,889,242	\$0	\$12,203,040	692	\$27,632,625	919
Alaska	\$20,623,654	428	\$10,637,497	\$0	\$971,736	316	\$30,178,121	769
Arizona	\$9,540,594	2,142	\$4,328,886	\$667	\$1,858,321	1,777	\$166,743,768	4,403
Arkansas, Eastern	\$11,158,491	632	\$3,595,042	\$105,350	\$6,509,836	621	\$15,678,177	949
Arkansas, Western	\$5,929,505	419	\$2,298,268	\$157,616	\$1,679,271	322	\$6,099,239	702
California, Central	\$349,872,076	18,721	\$66,686,979	\$715,549	\$41,000,430	4,436	\$1,852,857,700	32,541
California, Eastern	\$30,601,313	1,118	\$22,738,370	\$0	\$6,299,113	784	\$87,249,152	2,683
California, Northern	\$202,997,130	7,292	\$89,761,156	\$12,429	\$7,197,578	1,722	\$499,589,187	13,519
California, Southern	\$73,987,326	2,846	\$12,686,801	\$148,307	\$6,655,687	1,990	\$120,676,028	2,887
Colorado	\$22,392,203	857	\$31,665,898	\$5,319	\$8,135,458	850	\$78,251,117	1,259
Connecticut	\$40,816,797	719	\$6,713,156	\$2,981,551	\$9,033,148	446	\$101,629,957	1,177
Delaware	\$7,365,593	250	\$6,530,803	\$0	\$385,099	204	\$12,579,829	370
District of Columbia	\$107,780,910	2,111	\$12,234,281	\$0	\$542,013	675	\$467,045,660	5,344
Florida, Middle	\$311,828,944	3,745	\$54,916,232	\$3,687,156	\$3,791,922	2,151	\$549,021,891	7,177
Florida, Northern	\$9,110,968	637	\$3,936,974	\$425,520	\$5,990,866	566	\$115,506,065	1,818
Florida, Southern	\$125,818,645	10,441	\$19,204,306	\$530,649	\$3,603,374	1,876	\$1,000,155,199	21,099
Georgia, Middle	\$9,076,463	794	\$2,536,354	\$0	\$3,556,784	744	\$14,910,988	1,046
Georgia, Northern	\$121,779,018	1,973	\$52,894,005	\$149,454	\$12,698,609	1,333	\$174,403,497	5,402
Georgia, Southern	\$14,352,767	627	\$13,683,197	\$3,835	\$12,860,695	560	\$34,110,600	1,226
Guam*	\$6,818,341	532	\$2,171,886	\$0	\$3,176,546	313	\$7,455,333	670
Hawaii	\$8,700,172	543	\$5,478,809	\$2,922	\$2,392,642	599	\$26,795,458	1,052
Idaho	\$30,589,406	435	\$20,898,939	\$1,638,240	\$13,168,956	359	\$10,672,980	707
Illinois, Central	\$12,655,002	812	\$3,458,163	\$72,200	\$3,516,245	626	\$64,035,982	1,149
Illinois, Northern	\$114,786,929	2,259	\$44,188,743	\$2,966,599	\$7,854,878	1,007	\$447,090,170	5,713
Illinois, Southern	\$168,673,220	1,131	\$152,393,468	\$182,930	\$4,308,912	838	\$32,976,086	1,868
Indiana, Northern	\$26,686,933	945	\$12,157,227	\$267,397	\$4,426,434	608	\$37,524,223	1,473
Indiana, Southern	\$25,685,242	965	\$11,985,115	\$1,524,878	\$7,527,396	704	\$34,044,922	1,727
Iowa, Northern	\$8,563,291	563	\$4,062,822	\$90,900	\$1,849,928	467	\$21,653,088	777
Iowa, Southern	\$7,301,852	800	\$4,112,243	\$135,984	\$588,877	453	\$14,716,626	872
Kansas	\$55,613,149	1,258	\$7,325,000	\$315,028	\$11,472,417	1,018	\$91,861,752	1,555
Kentucky, Eastern	\$24,684,148	1,189	\$10,884,211	\$226,990	\$6,518,631	989	\$57,287,598	1,420

Table 12G (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$15,869,854	1,439	\$5,061,862	\$240,895	\$5,604,364	1,065	\$44,915,242	1,441
Louisiana, Eastern	\$51,083,939	1,380	\$38,854,008	-\$56,100	\$28,062,772	832	\$78,171,979	2,340
Louisiana, Middle	\$4,472,481	418	\$2,623,323	\$571,283	\$2,690,145	263	\$40,158,236	620
Louisiana, Western	\$18,610,317	1,957	\$2,671,901	\$0	\$4,636,951	1,646	\$63,920,429	1,524
Maine	\$18,358,628	437	\$2,637,700	\$45,495	\$5,209,358	340	\$22,501,417	579
Maryland	\$37,492,873	1,658	\$16,074,333	\$120,841	\$2,066,637	786	\$93,029,613	3,405
Massachusetts	\$146,983,830	1,043	\$98,268,976	\$324,808	\$15,347,428	925	\$363,201,725	3,172
Michigan, Eastern	\$86,878,685	9,098	\$21,114,803	\$10,156	\$31,782,506	1,903	\$310,220,908	20,483
Michigan, Western	\$12,344,708	1,220	\$5,891,358	\$79,700	\$1,423,351	662	\$45,861,766	2,101
Minnesota	\$76,964,120	1,866	\$36,084,450	\$4,046,200	\$4,078,118	1,000	\$76,435,775	2,748
Mississippi, Northern	\$3,482,627	395	\$1,552,366	\$0	\$1,921,372	450	\$16,919,329	735
Mississippi, Southern	\$8,667,965	962	\$5,214,569	\$113,045	\$1,026,234	767	\$20,792,315	1,665
Missouri, Eastern	\$36,427,743	1,694	\$22,032,827	\$0	\$4,110,960	1,165	\$45,986,769	2,427
Missouri, Western	\$21,307,467	1,107	\$2,225,829	\$0	\$5,902,117	770	\$108,660,647	2,444
Montana	-\$2,004,794	487	\$13,114,710	\$2,287,409	\$4,803,161	381	\$21,490,681	835
Nebraska	\$15,116,684	837	\$3,844,865	\$896,216	\$10,120,811	761	\$23,777,959	977
Nevada	\$50,836,569	941	\$6,210,998	\$0	\$5,692,950	814	\$125,883,377	2,507
New Hampshire	\$5,893,050	335	\$2,291,341	\$0	\$4,008,484	225	\$23,100,443	505
New Jersey	\$133,492,844	2,404	\$109,580,163	\$4,814	\$19,487,679	1,811	\$337,817,810	5,320
New Mexico	\$16,176,910	1,356	\$5,597,088	\$200,000	\$887,604	644	\$23,713,873	2,362
New York, Eastern	\$133,319,237	8,986	\$25,486,127	\$10,402	\$23,666,795	2,007	\$984,779,813	17,842
New York, Northern	\$33,419,169	1,298	\$16,648,112	\$1,443,260	\$9,679,290	1,114	\$48,069,354	1,254
New York, Southern	\$1,026,839,975	3,087	\$172,222,576	\$537,170	\$55,899,162	2,224	\$2,227,352,123	5,844
New York, Western	\$66,532,700	940	\$47,395,198	\$114,990	\$4,009,419	697	\$51,285,919	1,579
North Carolina, Eastern**	\$21,985,387	1,893	\$8,872,871	\$0	\$5,239,935	2,524	\$61,528,768	3,505
North Carolina, Middle	\$5,600,767	766	\$1,853,425	\$0	\$1,150,344	691	\$14,806,469	1,370
North Carolina, Western	\$26,109,379	1,466	\$5,619,445	\$0	\$776,749	943	\$40,568,894	2,523
North Dakota	\$15,785,914	444	\$9,995,159	\$718,990	\$15,096,602	476	\$31,076,891	718
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$62,776,719	2,997	\$18,101,280	\$111,475	\$9,336,878	1,635	\$182,641,893	5,392
Ohio, Southern	\$56,192,028	2,086	\$14,277,066	\$0	\$9,511,814	1,177	\$82,714,087	3,072
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$4,615,328	272	\$1,255,854	\$303,602	\$1,719,051	183	\$4,419,609	263
Oklahoma, Northern	\$13,559,495	705	\$2,201,461	\$564,086	\$15,556,169	663	\$29,002,399	966
Oklahoma, Western	\$19,397,676	817	\$5,802,243	\$551,279	\$11,236,901	554	\$33,785,548	1,077
Oregon	\$14,334,217	1,285	\$4,657,586	\$2,079,684	\$1,892,073	737	\$21,691,442	2,488

Table 12G (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$342,279,985	2,051	\$124,322,000	\$97,423	\$6,722,801	1,897	\$561,273,306	4,898
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$30,393,133	1,013	\$28,097,488	\$79,257	\$2,063,432	873	\$33,929,530	1,209
Pennsylvania, Western	\$18,499,809	1,032	\$7,748,490	\$0	\$17,459,300	679	\$46,474,024	1,913
Puerto Rico	\$48,700,530	874	\$33,682,272	\$1,605,876	\$6,456,324	761	\$137,258,206	1,600
Rhode Island	\$7,896,704	326	\$6,506,317	\$0	\$490,974	239	\$128,794,857	928
South Carolina	\$30,579,378	2,021	\$17,564,209	\$679,339	\$6,504,309	1,575	\$57,254,541	2,890
South Dakota	\$15,698,922	733	\$6,589,776	\$70,372	\$3,991,164	623	\$23,937,532	920
Tennessee, Eastern	\$7,845,535	786	\$2,848,111	\$0	\$3,111,130	628	\$56,423,512	1,372
Tennessee, Middle	\$16,311,755	500	\$16,700,717	\$0	\$4,513,375	442	\$20,564,082	759
Tennessee, Western	\$8,810,679	683	\$3,477,424	\$0	\$1,130,465	599	\$35,324,691	1,998
Texas, Eastern	\$26,739,226	1,096	\$3,872,916	\$0	\$15,996,874	872	\$84,666,632	2,034
Texas, Northern	\$556,631,541	3,233	\$523,265,820	\$0	\$11,998,153	1,539	\$523,060,299	5,741
Texas, Southern	\$102,577,918	14,400	\$7,008,805	\$9,536	\$1,461,063	2,326	\$612,708,700	28,521
Texas, Western	\$44,440,818	5,666	\$10,426,016	\$235,806	\$8,260,206	3,538	\$314,193,773	12,754
Utah	\$21,039,164	914	\$3,393,718	\$0	\$1,851,470	496	\$35,166,364	1,845
Vermont	\$12,865,927	313	\$5,894,384	\$1,167,611	\$1,398,687	256	\$24,053,797	249
Virgin Islands	\$1,346,804	165	\$594,085	\$0	\$40,984	189	\$11,720,536	356
Virginia, Eastern	\$93,114,112	4,053	\$40,027,956	\$227,446	\$7,958,255	2,856	\$176,232,737	5,681
Virginia, Western	\$30,553,405	995	\$4,324,925	\$35,066	\$2,986,557	871	\$59,677,573	1,803
Washington, Eastern	\$4,741,403	532	\$1,654,661	\$459,600	\$1,411,171	434	\$11,021,970	750
Washington, Western	\$59,881,367	778	\$18,514,369	\$67,344	\$2,039,619	536	\$258,728,547	2,388
West Virginia, Northern	\$26,973,961	324	\$4,965,623	\$0	\$220,963	286	\$32,326,368	630
West Virginia, Southern	\$14,191,589	500	\$13,266,662	\$111,047	\$5,097,697	416	\$39,844,126	1,133
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$18,208,825	1,078	\$10,102,319	\$0	\$3,360,413	791	\$54,877,685	1,699
Wisconsin, Western	\$15,043,867	618	\$6,959,957	\$0	\$7,599,676	518	\$30,346,750	780
Wyoming	\$3,502,198	467	\$1,134,869	\$0	\$1,562,609	259	\$15,318,112	720
All Districts	\$5,810,557,504	173,010	\$2,342,333,504	\$36,514,589	\$669,450,816	88,925	\$15,354,390,113	319,342

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

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

**Data provided by the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Table 12H
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1999
Criminal Debts in Suspense

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Alabama, Middle	30	\$1,738,053	31	\$2,997,932	98	\$4,705,991
Alabama, Northern	442	\$13,784,002	87	\$3,474,211	275	\$18,564,714
Alabama, Southern	85	\$8,261,712	20	\$956,193	113	\$9,712,129
Alaska	80	\$4,283,566	26	\$6,568,396	64	\$3,324,554
Arizona	826	\$23,857,005	67	\$8,990,637	195	\$57,851,139
Arkansas, Eastern	104	\$4,681,090	5	\$104,720	8	\$147,791
Arkansas, Western	497	\$1,213,114	5	\$56,650	64	\$2,700,342
California, Central	531	\$99,399,890	187	\$146,904,994	612	\$1,243,052,111
California, Eastern	1,599	\$4,590,074	233	\$16,766,883	448	\$51,489,133
California, Northern	329	\$52,231,756	78	\$47,248,713	264	\$202,317,469
California, Southern	381	\$2,759,300	40	\$1,005,031	50	\$848,948
Colorado	98	\$21,707,562	20	\$12,826,829	70	\$20,202,212
Connecticut	403	\$4,676,069	42	\$10,112,683	61	\$21,297,707
Delaware	202	\$142,277	20	\$265,757	114	\$10,613,529
District of Columbia	223	\$9,112,942	77	\$268,488,232	330	\$58,297,151
Florida, Middle	223	\$17,869,398	184	\$64,098,312	496	\$326,600,812
Florida, Northern	318	\$41,520,748	30	\$37,606,704	82	\$9,821,986
Florida, Southern	282	\$136,445,532	81	\$118,998,793	139	\$464,687,027
Georgia, Middle	158	\$3,037,278	36	\$825,021	73	\$6,481,543
Georgia, Northern	393	\$20,537,669	105	\$15,509,048	160	\$78,863,852
Georgia, Southern	650	\$8,188,321	34	\$7,396,402	111	\$7,078,927
Guam*	190	\$536,745	16	\$384,932	31	\$1,345,533
Hawaii	192	\$8,568,698	27	\$1,651,789	264	\$11,830,825
Idaho	178	\$677,353	13	\$3,207,009	54	\$895,119
Illinois, Central	148	\$2,987,377	28	\$2,707,921	249	\$43,331,624
Illinois, Northern	493	\$67,839,373	93	\$36,072,487	313	\$65,894,415
Illinois, Southern	446	\$7,210,195	17	\$1,384,148	45	\$5,357,013
Indiana, Northern	157	\$5,840,244	20	\$1,879,245	98	\$13,022,487
Indiana, Southern	574	\$2,696,729	40	\$1,694,484	123	\$5,518,840
Iowa, Northern	184	\$638,966	34	\$3,597,072	169	\$9,838,015
Iowa, Southern	57	\$486,684	44	\$2,227,789	96	\$6,876,332
Kansas	173	\$2,120,965	45	\$16,044,628	291	\$65,854,700
Kentucky, Eastern	153	\$2,295,987	28	\$1,914,039	229	\$30,066,904

Table 12H (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Kentucky, Western	72	\$2,865,820	28	\$5,870,805	59	\$8,826,100
Louisiana, Eastern	700	\$15,247,119	126	\$14,502,566	305	\$29,659,088
Louisiana, Middle	26	\$6,834,492	9	\$691,337	24	\$18,739,494
Louisiana, Western	120	\$9,506,323	60	\$24,091,094	54	\$13,553,348
Maine	93	\$591,937	13	\$787,170	78	\$15,735,356
Maryland	109	\$10,090,699	39	\$3,102,488	67	\$30,631,322
Massachusetts	109	\$9,082,923	12	\$58,147,614	31	\$30,769,237
Michigan, Eastern	2,031	\$28,448,839	125	\$30,670,387	627	\$91,092,711
Michigan, Western	589	\$5,168,192	35	\$2,210,053	245	\$10,934,326
Minnesota	675	\$2,619,085	32	\$1,484,066	189	\$54,649,682
Mississippi, Northern	352	\$1,403,895	22	\$2,983,532	145	\$9,168,313
Mississippi, Southern	454	\$2,535,140	11	\$181,544	31	\$2,433,539
Missouri, Eastern	158	\$2,167,306	14	\$520,664	127	\$12,840,116
Missouri, Western	345	\$6,936,066	12	\$1,425,202	159	\$58,843,602
Montana	305	\$1,191,178	26	\$362,418	144	\$3,698,638
Nebraska	118	\$422,381	22	\$329,177	68	\$13,889,703
Nevada	1,008	\$6,850,566	61	\$1,257,209	814	\$109,448,478
New Hampshire	23	\$10,246,462	9	\$1,513,012	26	\$6,830,042
New Jersey	561	\$10,603,005	62	\$18,558,937	163	\$44,367,288
New Mexico	630	\$5,959,973	12	\$813,300	122	\$3,896,096
New York, Eastern	1,277	\$47,623,605	62	\$28,447,667	125	\$445,023,889
New York, Northern	93	\$2,591,879	18	\$478,289	65	\$15,932,351
New York, Southern	1,314	\$237,845,359	168	\$74,792,873	321	\$1,742,837,507
New York, Western	313	\$2,679,847	31	\$1,297,058	279	\$27,353,579
North Carolina, Eastern**						
North Carolina, Middle	72	\$2,457,243	7	\$234,700	109	\$2,746,531
North Carolina, Western	48	\$694,734	2	\$118,658	0	\$0
North Dakota	66	\$308,065	43	\$4,549,515	89	\$3,942,439
Northern Mariana Islands*	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Ohio, Northern	244	\$7,546,073	38	\$6,924,148	182	\$56,358,683
Ohio, Southern	420	\$5,600,297	80	\$6,761,971	124	\$11,411,693
Oklahoma, Eastern	67	\$253,579	6	\$132,355	18	\$407,144
Oklahoma, Northern	204	\$14,526,124	18	\$917,068	152	\$9,164,008
Oklahoma, Western	333	\$6,040,966	64	\$8,034,217	175	\$12,139,511
Oregon	1,202	\$1,353,649	33	\$1,044,495	282	\$11,927,976

Table 12H (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,070	\$246,048,700	186	\$34,049,524	176	\$109,509,390
Pennsylvania, Middle	594	\$1,635,323	79	\$3,251,223	175	\$13,856,944
Pennsylvania, Western	67	\$8,697,787	16	\$570,157	4	\$447,064
Puerto Rico	93	\$107,992,832	6	\$1,073,321	8	\$3,771,980
Rhode Island	240	\$41,137,151	6	\$5,728,989	19	\$29,257,566
South Carolina	199	\$8,771,034	29	\$2,753,110	90	\$5,256,919
South Dakota	205	\$1,057,561	47	\$2,871,626	200	\$12,165,314
Tennessee, Eastern	66	\$1,719,226	47	\$4,484,743	51	\$24,732,567
Tennessee, Middle	80	\$4,036,561	9	\$705,612	30	\$6,495,104
Tennessee, Western	754	\$4,287,365	56	\$5,434,019	218	\$13,354,902
Texas, Eastern	562	\$6,549,174	76	\$7,955,228	295	\$44,096,878
Texas, Northern	2,491	\$20,895,637	80	\$178,224,888	59	\$24,030,690
Texas, Southern	805	\$166,219,288	121	\$117,587,455	233	\$50,626,277
Texas, Western	2,155	\$27,293,616	92	\$66,444,654	229	\$72,442,763
Utah	205	\$852,626	20	\$797,807	43	\$12,595,363
Vermont	184	\$1,904,576	10	\$1,450,322	56	\$19,422,569
Virgin Islands	61	\$155,575	3	\$152,605	13	\$1,195,372
Virginia, Eastern	863	\$5,018,027	39	\$11,666,674	135	\$36,263,803
Virginia, Western	425	\$14,313,221	31	\$2,132,360	109	\$15,116,815
Washington, Eastern	98	\$826,049	15	\$615,353	50	\$1,693,964
Washington, Western	126	\$23,400,719	51	\$17,789,865	213	\$127,386,427
West Virginia, Northern	76	\$4,118,601	8	\$21,400,096	39	\$4,700,867
West Virginia, Southern	733	\$3,884,451	23	\$2,487,469	165	\$26,889,802
Wisconsin, Eastern	437	\$6,609,259	44	\$520,635	268	\$25,982,556
Wisconsin, Western	18	\$624,143	13	\$1,227,257	95	\$14,118,598
Wyoming	47	\$287,906	4	\$522,474	25	\$6,937,768
All Districts	37,584	\$1,758,565,906	4,224	\$1,639,100,733	14,186	\$6,470,090,921

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

**Data is not available for North Carolina, Eastern.

Table 13
United States Attorneys' Court-Related Work Hours
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Alabama, Middle	1,262	175	13	60	10	413	361	628	96	883	3,901
Alabama, Northern	2,253	248	51	497	43	1,632	565	952	276	2,875	9,392
Alabama, Southern	1,571	63	12	379	24	76	128	439	72	289	3,053
Alaska	960	33	18	195	1	552	8	395	221	846	3,229
Arizona	5,771	210	83	608	175	1,699	101	3,808	964	1,983	15,402
Arkansas, Eastern	1,837	66	30	498	4	167	151	314	39	467	3,573
Arkansas, Western	444	58	10	191	1	1,111	95	195	122	388	2,615
California, Central	15,466	3,323	980	2,877	409	5,892	1,007	2,738	3,952	14,952	51,596
California, Eastern	2,451	216	67	400	1	882	66	700	540	1,096	6,419
California, Northern	5,322	759	40	879	21	868	65	1,757	319	1,336	11,366
California, Southern	28,311	391	966	1,796	278	1,012	29	3,045	1,794	4,332	41,954
Colorado	1,873	524	36	359	33	214	20	1,082	384	439	4,964
Connecticut	3,048	481	79	863	32	941	148	404	257	806	7,059
Delaware	418	103	0	93	461	212	177	179	150	546	2,339
District of Columbia	5,858	1,318	369	870	0	190	16	1,033	953	155,909	166,516
Florida, Middle	8,657	437	152	1,226	23	3,517	234	4,081	953	5,546	24,826
Florida, Northern	3,090	78	58	494	4	1,248	43	493	197	1,011	6,716
Florida, Southern	20,561	472	127	2,673	169	4,128	75	5,078	1,245	10,454	44,982
Georgia, Middle	1,479	129	25	134	0	1,248	414	280	140	1,235	5,084
Georgia, Northern	3,714	268	63	1,136	69	2,121	29	2,741	400	2,071	12,612
Georgia, Southern	1,004	76	32	285	0	1,227	442	443	120	619	4,248
Guam	1,050	65	1	139	8	30	0	1	2	36	1,332
Hawaii	1,623	75	23	383	34	356	4	1,125	217	519	4,359
Idaho	1,013	274	16	308	12	872	88	374	155	883	3,995
Illinois, Central	2,118	152	91	440	0	814	37	539	75	1,574	5,840
Illinois, Northern	9,683	2,059	447	2,884	142	1,815	110	1,617	1,616	10,399	30,772
Illinois, Southern	2,338	98	43	252	19	1,002	63	364	232	1,095	5,506
Indiana, Northern	3,068	19	39	347	13	761	161	800	81	746	6,035
Indiana, Southern	1,790	85	27	143	9	770	78	337	119	965	4,323
Iowa, Northern	1,071	21	25	294	4	454	82	265	38	456	2,710
Iowa, Southern	1,486	37	27	526	2	266	45	534	30	85	3,038
Kansas	2,475	53	32	242	18	63	289	560	62	589	4,383
Kentucky, Eastern	1,980	117	72	384	19	1,402	7	459	168	565	5,173

Table 13 (Continued)

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Kentucky, Western	1,355	59	63	284	37	1,374	64	386	122	1,090	4,834
Louisiana Eastern	2,048	70	12	560	31	188	24	1,110	119	550	4,712
Louisiana, Middle	686	30	17	433	11	76	131	223	29	106	1,742
Louisiana, Western	1,420	188	28	260	10	1,706	250	416	146	910	5,334
Maine	1,050	17	4	347	12	282	79	327	56	344	2,518
Maryland	4,530	563	120	906	22	788	20	1,508	351	2,280	11,088
Massachusetts	4,578	749	75	1,215	34	693	29	954	439	2,120	10,886
Michigan, Eastern	6,492	398	216	1,147	28	1,178	63	1,999	560	2,761	14,842
Michigan, Western	1,662	171	37	493	7	1,534	142	895	234	1,327	6,502
Minnesota	2,111	285	99	344	40	696	10	1,021	372	995	5,973
Mississippi, Northern	1,210	63	10	573	3	1,609	73	748	90	1,743	6,122
Mississippi, Southern	1,880	242	22	391	30	1,092	328	594	222	2,618	7,419
Missouri, Eastern	2,214	237	154	585	32	253	27	1,303	285	2,113	7,203
Missouri, Western	2,110	143	82	547	37	1,044	75	1,340	253	2,003	7,634
Montana	1,622	96	56	268	16	796	18	702	108	148	3,830
Nebraska	1,812	135	64	212	32	996	30	878	114	899	5,172
Nevada	2,879	230	36	640	0	391	19	1,306	238	776	6,515
New Hampshire	780	22	14	195	9	76	33	221	16	331	1,697
New Jersey	8,041	441	80	1,534	36	3,117	35	1,319	468	4,648	19,719
New Mexico	3,515	239	103	350	54	1,648	251	1,949	333	761	9,203
New York, Eastern	9,236	918	272	1,011	6	1,446	154	1,304	1,149	2,956	18,452
New York, Northern	2,549	129	38	698	15	1,196	139	945	171	948	6,828
New York, Southern	17,070	1,668	607	2,485	30	2,622	483	4,084	1,687	14,224	44,960
New York, Western	2,618	398	63	596	4	366	38	1,736	149	1,823	7,791
North Carolina, Eastern	2,061	134	32	266	2	2,201	20	228	140	771	5,855
North Carolina, Middle	1,856	3	23	213	4	199	7	263	14	542	3,124
North Carolina, Western	1,680	45	65	145	9	975	51	1,106	56	609	4,741
North Dakota	705	12	14	152	1	1,128	26	367	90	392	2,887
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	4,449	505	48	454	32	2,158	273	713	305	1,181	10,118
Ohio, Southern	2,264	365	79	485	105	81	119	561	320	1,147	5,526
Oklahoma, Eastern	479	88	18	109	4	87	30	111	17	149	1,092
Oklahoma, Northern	1,366	136	15	327	22	172	42	387	114	654	3,235
Oklahoma, Western	2,202	136	30	304	4	70	26	690	94	729	4,285
Oregon	1,708	230	101	668	9	1,057	23	1,283	333	1,775	7,187

Table 13 (Continued)

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	3,658	328	65	1,022	3	365	48	812	506	1,604	8,411
Pennsylvania, Middle	2,115	109	32	385	2	1,298	121	306	185	1,031	5,584
Pennsylvania, Western	1,296	248	20	376	33	386	115	346	134	750	3,704
Puerto Rico	3,809	234	30	609	72	58	35	649	219	1,036	6,751
Rhode Island	765	44	38	197	11	20	19	342	10	125	1,571
South Carolina	3,631	457	141	551	9	1,703	96	1,753	597	1,745	10,683
South Dakota	1,632	10	28	345	10	1,274	41	695	150	1,099	5,284
Tennessee, Eastern	1,965	143	90	437	8	1,909	307	1,424	340	2,272	8,895
Tennessee, Middle	1,854	62	40	262	7	276	46	589	222	1,214	4,572
Tennessee, Western	2,883	137	175	555	3	316	525	671	25	247	5,537
Texas, Eastern	3,746	73	16	545	759	3,027	275	1,411	138	1,693	11,683
Texas, Northern	4,748	395	50	697	34	1,529	186	2,309	844	4,337	15,129
Texas, Southern	11,351	370	47	1,103	32	876	270	4,765	407	2,557	21,778
Texas, Western	11,016	209	61	2,313	27	5,080	214	7,133	1,564	12,165	39,782
Utah	2,430	208	67	335	0	854	13	1,913	209	686	6,715
Vermont	1,031	29	29	286	7	924	113	96	87	686	3,288
Virgin Islands	982	46	45	216	107	92	15	636	19	398	2,556
Virginia, Eastern	5,660	850	100	1,274	28	1,488	121	1,800	1,178	4,607	17,106
Virginia, Western	1,911	49	38	530	8	1,903	182	574	60	1,787	7,042
Washington, Eastern	1,739	142	55	229	4	839	350	638	349	1,101	5,446
Washington, Western	2,295	276	65	921	12	1,294	249	1,945	717	2,597	10,371
West Virginia, Northern	1,181	65	11	262	7	1,436	76	289	29	318	3,674
West Virginia, Southern	1,304	119	0	414	10	774	151	214	137	494	3,617
Wisconsin, Eastern	1,567	35	34	288	10	405	52	527	75	814	3,807
Wisconsin, Western	574	68	50	262	13	405	53	184	55	163	1,827
Wyoming	1,034	80	20	575	0	1,115	40	316	97	929	4,206
All Districts	323,460	26,414	8,098	57,041	3,982	100,896	11,983	103,074	33,536	328,873	997,357

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

Table 14
Criminal Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	110	34	40	21	10	3	4	222
Alabama, Northern	179	92	150	72	29	14	23	559
Alabama, Southern	109	46	49	17	5	2	4	232
Alaska	89	30	36	13	9	5	6	188
Arizona	715	257	367	214	120	71	161	1,905
Arkansas, Eastern	139	71	68	35	7	7	1	328
Arkansas, Western	43	24	46	15	3	3	2	136
California, Central	522	372	634	422	311	213	787	3,261
California, Eastern	317	103	188	120	48	34	100	910
California, Northern	518	397	443	178	91	45	285	1,957
California, Southern	333	135	198	128	63	55	250	1,162
Colorado	191	100	127	56	34	15	98	621
Connecticut	112	102	121	74	41	23	62	535
Delaware	46	34	38	9	4	2	6	139
District of Columbia	220	113	118	56	21	20	28	576
Florida, Middle	551	387	439	190	109	41	52	1,769
Florida, Northern	128	94	82	24	15	7	18	368
Florida, Southern	427	269	427	229	140	97	272	1,861
Georgia, Middle	149	97	65	39	15	10	12	387
Georgia, Northern	252	142	184	107	63	34	97	879
Georgia, Southern	150	76	78	29	5	6	5	349
Guam	22	14	26	10	10	1	6	89
Hawaii	152	94	124	635	18	11	30	1,064
Idaho	146	91	87	25	20	7	12	388
Illinois, Central	95	51	75	44	6	8	11	290
Illinois, Northern	477	301	404	262	169	140	338	2,091
Illinois, Southern	96	48	58	22	1	4	10	239
Indiana, Northern	120	89	110	58	27	13	27	444
Indiana, Southern	108	70	102	49	20	11	20	380
Iowa, Northern	55	42	34	37	11	4	8	191
Iowa, Southern	63	28	58	20	11	10	6	196
Kansas	99	63	58	18	8	1	14	261
Kentucky, Eastern	420	280	73	29	28	3	7	840

Table 14 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	135	91	90	40	19	7	10	392
Louisiana, Eastern	136	69	135	67	31	13	32	483
Louisiana, Middle	74	48	51	28	9	5	12	227
Louisiana, Western	176	109	69	33	25	10	11	433
Maine	92	45	45	24	13	7	2	228
Maryland	441	254	282	90	27	24	112	1,230
Massachusetts	184	148	150	99	61	42	104	788
Michigan, Eastern	500	455	522	215	96	136	128	2,052
Michigan, Western	146	79	106	35	13	9	7	395
Minnesota	152	66	79	44	18	15	19	393
Mississippi, Northern	88	50	58	22	11	8	6	243
Mississippi, Southern	95	61	103	26	9	9	5	308
Missouri, Eastern	308	163	239	123	49	22	29	933
Missouri, Western	200	109	195	82	38	18	28	670
Montana	87	54	43	19	6	6	3	218
Nebraska	129	87	132	68	27	9	14	466
Nevada	285	148	201	98	29	17	32	810
New Hampshire	53	45	34	17	16	4	10	179
New Jersey	444	287	355	187	132	83	282	1,770
New Mexico	412	140	150	58	29	20	47	856
New York, Eastern	421	363	512	300	177	118	415	2,306
New York, Northern	186	136	152	54	24	12	31	595
New York, Southern	607	402	636	425	378	246	505	3,199
New York, Western	223	137	159	92	42	29	45	727
North Carolina, Eastern	271	104	155	47	29	18	9	633
North Carolina, Middle	75	37	36	8	3	3	1	163
North Carolina, Western	145	97	151	52	16	5	8	474
North Dakota	71	44	33	15	6	2	2	173
Northern Mariana Islands	10	8	38	9	3	2	6	76
Ohio, Northern	301	196	181	101	53	17	33	882
Ohio, Southern	261	141	189	71	25	7	29	723
Oklahoma, Eastern	51	41	34	19	11	1	4	161
Oklahoma, Northern	80	82	57	10	6	6	5	246
Oklahoma, Western	124	87	117	46	18	8	26	426
Oregon	202	107	106	58	24	19	22	538

Table 14 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	360	287	422	275	112	106	168	1,730
Pennsylvania, Middle	204	121	128	61	33	16	16	579
Pennsylvania, Western	150	127	89	38	28	2	15	449
Puerto Rico	116	48	98	42	19	12	26	361
Rhode Island	53	24	28	17	1	4	6	133
South Carolina	307	161	172	94	44	22	21	821
South Dakota	213	104	57	9	0	2	0	385
Tennessee, Eastern	187	130	165	66	19	7	5	579
Tennessee, Middle	81	50	72	26	11	7	7	254
Tennessee, Western	130	54	82	23	21	13	26	349
Texas, Eastern	200	119	159	61	42	24	40	645
Texas, Northern	363	201	313	161	96	42	98	1,274
Texas, Southern	582	255	302	125	64	38	103	1,469
Texas, Western	643	242	299	152	74	72	369	1,851
Utah	191	132	141	89	45	33	40	671
Vermont	47	19	43	14	4	3	7	137
Virgin Islands	31	20	35	19	10	2	5	122
Virginia, Eastern	819	541	739	494	213	179	467	3,452
Virginia, Western	132	72	75	39	43	16	18	395
Washington, Eastern	174	72	58	23	4	5	4	340
Washington, Western	291	175	156	123	57	24	60	886
West Virginia, Northern	93	58	44	28	12	1	2	238
West Virginia, Southern	128	78	96	31	9	3	5	350
Wisconsin, Eastern	135	120	110	68	30	21	36	520
Wisconsin, Western	91	55	61	21	13	3	8	252
Wyoming	63	33	34	11	8	1	3	153
All Districts	20,102	11,934	14,680	8,049	3,957	2,535	6,351	67,608

Pending matter data includes 7,062 fugitive matters, nine matters where the defendant is in a mental institution, 633 matters where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program, and 629 matters where the defendant is unknown.

Table 15
Criminal Cases Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	13	27	14	6	7	4	18	89
Alabama, Northern	98	52	45	23	16	6	23	263
Alabama, Southern	67	29	33	14	7	5	16	171
Alaska	74	18	21	6	1	1	7	128
Arizona	728	335	299	116	65	59	323	1,925
Arkansas, Eastern	52	39	69	23	9	3	1	196
Arkansas, Western	47	25	11	3	1	1	3	91
California, Central	379	296	414	243	150	100	607	2,189
California, Eastern	272	103	142	90	52	21	71	751
California, Northern	228	228	195	74	74	54	320	1,173
California, Southern	974	226	145	85	72	55	718	2,275
Colorado	99	72	74	49	41	29	107	471
Connecticut	52	58	57	39	16	16	66	304
Delaware	16	26	22	6	4	0	1	75
District of Columbia	149	110	118	78	38	17	78	588
Florida, Middle	307	226	247	108	65	65	239	1,257
Florida, Northern	75	62	45	18	13	11	118	342
Florida, Southern	550	294	348	201	137	144	1,673	3,347
Georgia, Middle	43	67	79	28	16	3	22	258
Georgia, Northern	197	116	140	71	31	23	111	689
Georgia, Southern	47	25	12	14	12	7	6	123
Guam	35	40	24	17	9	6	13	144
Hawaii	87	78	82	24	164	133	28	596
Idaho	23	16	23	11	9	5	7	94
Illinois, Central	98	81	83	20	13	8	5	308
Illinois, Northern	126	128	120	90	51	51	354	920
Illinois, Southern	102	51	26	18	3	7	28	235
Indiana, Northern	71	77	64	18	7	6	20	263
Indiana, Southern	42	23	21	5	12	2	12	117
Iowa, Northern	73	46	47	25	8	2	14	215
Iowa, Southern	81	60	34	9	8	3	7	202
Kansas	132	57	45	23	12	8	36	313
Kentucky, Eastern	102	85	97	33	9	8	17	351

Table 15 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	39	51	47	14	9	2	12	174
Louisiana, Eastern	93	62	57	25	20	13	72	342
Louisiana, Middle	45	34	32	8	5	2	4	130
Louisiana, Western	46	34	42	18	20	1	15	176
Maine	48	29	22	4	3	1	17	124
Maryland	142	115	105	35	27	11	44	479
Massachusetts	50	83	150	86	37	34	118	558
Michigan, Eastern	158	114	189	127	74	58	189	909
Michigan, Western	64	44	39	18	11	11	28	215
Minnesota	77	60	54	22	11	6	49	279
Mississippi, Northern	44	11	5	6	4	0	5	75
Mississippi, Southern	78	44	43	14	10	7	22	218
Missouri, Eastern	177	79	48	14	5	8	23	354
Missouri, Western	103	91	80	23	17	3	22	339
Montana	80	62	39	22	5	3	8	219
Nebraska	138	107	114	45	11	10	35	460
Nevada	185	175	202	96	63	33	123	877
New Hampshire	40	39	41	9	8	8	17	162
New Jersey	174	139	193	92	46	43	122	809
New Mexico	353	241	170	73	51	39	175	1,102
New York, Eastern	260	259	305	188	154	136	656	1,958
New York, Northern	155	104	78	38	24	28	105	532
New York, Southern	390	407	622	353	274	211	1,332	3,589
New York, Western	78	81	102	35	32	30	57	415
North Carolina, Eastern	57	68	55	28	18	10	35	271
North Carolina, Middle	97	32	31	24	6	6	3	199
North Carolina, Western	136	131	105	47	26	8	31	484
North Dakota	40	19	14	5	3	2	3	86
Northern Mariana Islands	13	6	10	4	1	0	1	35
Ohio, Northern	102	72	56	23	11	16	38	318
Ohio, Southern	60	61	76	31	29	12	40	309
Oklahoma, Eastern	14	9	12	8	2	1	6	52
Oklahoma, Northern	49	25	33	20	7	5	37	176
Oklahoma, Western	53	37	25	22	13	8	16	174
Oregon	230	149	145	53	27	22	111	737

Table 15 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	219	167	210	110	47	49	200	1,002
Pennsylvania, Middle	83	74	68	27	12	12	30	306
Pennsylvania, Western	48	68	62	26	12	10	26	252
Puerto Rico	165	87	53	45	22	18	37	427
Rhode Island	34	19	12	6	1	3	26	101
South Carolina	204	164	158	61	19	30	57	693
South Dakota	109	56	41	7	8	1	5	227
Tennessee, Eastern	103	61	63	19	11	8	13	278
Tennessee, Middle	41	46	58	33	11	7	17	213
Tennessee, Western	126	70	47	34	20	15	29	341
Texas, Eastern	128	81	81	32	10	9	23	364
Texas, Northern	237	122	94	78	56	37	245	869
Texas, Southern	1,053	327	301	142	98	96	828	2,845
Texas, Western	1,397	519	391	201	110	57	289	2,964
Utah	231	128	62	31	24	11	33	520
Vermont	27	32	21	17	8	10	42	157
Virgin Islands	63	38	31	13	10	5	14	174
Virginia, Eastern	230	159	143	74	29	30	115	780
Virginia, Western	88	79	78	33	13	13	16	320
Washington, Eastern	95	80	28	8	15	10	16	252
Washington, Western	135	91	77	51	31	27	99	511
West Virginia, Northern	42	19	30	16	10	3	17	137
West Virginia, Southern	79	34	17	12	4	3	8	157
Wisconsin, Eastern	54	29	31	20	13	3	27	177
Wisconsin, Western	21	22	9	4	2	2	9	69
Wyoming	60	20	23	2	5	2	8	120
All Districts	14,379	8,842	8,726	4,320	2,797	2,122	10,869	52,055

Pending caseload data includes 13,628 fugitive cases, 60 cases where the defendant is in a mental institution, and 272 cases where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program.

Table 16
Civil Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	53	24	10	2	0	0	1	90
Alabama, Northern	18	5	12	5	4	6	0	50
Alabama, Southern	34	9	10	4	0	2	0	59
Alaska	42	24	28	10	0	1	0	105
Arizona	220	118	158	36	18	11	5	566
Arkansas, Eastern	68	2	9	12	3	1	0	95
Arkansas, Western	89	23	8	0	0	0	1	121
California, Central	206	163	299	173	156	72	108	1,177
California, Eastern	51	110	64	30	21	18	24	318
California, Northern	158	103	212	78	39	7	10	607
California, Southern	57	37	48	35	12	1	15	205
Colorado	58	52	53	21	10	1	2	197
Connecticut	101	63	70	18	13	4	2	271
Delaware	22	14	11	10	2	1	0	60
District of Columbia	87	58	90	16	9	10	11	281
Florida, Middle	329	267	249	61	129	63	21	1,119
Florida, Northern	113	23	48	4	2	1	1	192
Florida, Southern	227	134	156	142	57	120	262	1,098
Georgia, Middle	7	7	19	18	0	0	0	51
Georgia, Northern	47	41	34	52	9	5	13	201
Georgia, Southern	32	12	21	19	0	2	0	86
Guam	7	6	14	2	1	1	1	32
Hawaii	26	19	23	11	3	6	3	91
Idaho	28	16	18	4	0	1	2	69
Illinois, Central	15	8	22	1	3	0	1	50
Illinois, Northern	125	107	92	76	23	7	19	449
Illinois, Southern	44	32	14	11	3	2	1	107
Indiana, Northern	32	22	26	10	0	1	3	94
Indiana, Southern	45	36	43	29	10	3	5	171
Iowa, Northern	26	3	5	8	1	1	0	44
Iowa, Southern	5	8	11	37	2	0	0	63
Kansas	43	7	7	2	4	0	0	63
Kentucky, Eastern	81	41	42	31	9	2	1	207

Table 16 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	28	8	46	11	1	0	0	94
Louisiana, Eastern	22	14	37	5	1	0	1	80
Louisiana, Middle	45	25	26	10	7	1	0	114
Louisiana, Western	40	14	35	8	2	0	0	99
Maine	6	15	10	3	0	0	0	34
Maryland	217	61	162	27	6	1	1	475
Massachusetts	64	40	49	62	22	11	6	254
Michigan, Eastern	96	50	52	40	23	15	6	282
Michigan, Western	158	93	180	18	13	2	8	472
Minnesota	46	34	28	10	23	2	1	144
Mississippi, Northern	44	13	17	8	2	3	1	88
Mississippi, Southern	22	11	41	12	5	3	0	94
Missouri, Eastern	33	25	46	20	11	6	15	156
Missouri, Western	54	59	45	23	12	8	4	205
Montana	27	16	16	4	3	2	0	68
Nebraska	43	27	38	6	6	1	0	121
Nevada	24	13	30	11	0	4	2	84
New Hampshire	6	4	11	13	0	4	1	39
New Jersey	125	41	96	101	64	24	49	500
New Mexico	27	19	21	14	3	1	1	86
New York, Eastern	113	68	145	99	31	50	80	586
New York, Northern	108	29	46	21	6	4	6	220
New York, Southern	145	108	158	105	65	21	65	667
New York, Western	104	46	63	13	10	5	7	248
North Carolina, Eastern	38	26	37	9	4	3	3	120
North Carolina, Middle	26	7	10	5	2	3	0	53
North Carolina, Western	61	36	21	10	6	6	0	140
North Dakota	43	11	7	1	1	0	0	63
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	6
Ohio, Northern	73	94	40	11	8	3	3	232
Ohio, Southern	44	43	47	14	22	15	10	195
Oklahoma, Eastern	14	19	25	5	0	0	0	63
Oklahoma, Northern	27	9	4	2	2	0	0	44
Oklahoma, Western	58	15	8	6	4	0	1	92
Oregon	56	67	48	30	20	1	4	226

Table 16 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	189	72	86	68	62	58	309	844
Pennsylvania, Middle	34	49	93	185	84	82	21	548
Pennsylvania, Western	94	71	69	45	10	5	5	299
Puerto Rico	104	41	62	24	13	2	6	252
Rhode Island	31	21	14	7	4	8	5	90
South Carolina	313	59	97	65	22	14	9	579
South Dakota	16	20	25	4	4	0	0	69
Tennessee, Eastern	24	5	10	17	3	1	1	61
Tennessee, Middle	67	33	42	9	1	2	1	155
Tennessee, Western	20	20	9	14	2	1	3	69
Texas, Eastern	18	14	8	4	1	0	0	45
Texas, Northern	80	40	51	28	4	2	3	208
Texas, Southern	102	92	84	21	13	9	9	330
Texas, Western	112	89	85	28	18	15	34	381
Utah	32	31	28	19	2	1	1	114
Vermont	28	17	11	5	2	0	1	64
Virgin Islands	3	9	16	4	1	1	2	36
Virginia, Eastern	104	46	74	49	14	10	8	305
Virginia, Western	9	6	12	3	2	2	1	35
Washington, Eastern	23	9	18	7	6	5	0	68
Washington, Western	79	31	45	27	9	3	4	198
West Virginia, Northern	12	4	6	2	0	0	1	25
West Virginia, Southern	21	14	19	12	0	3	0	69
Wisconsin, Eastern	28	14	23	6	2	1	1	75
Wisconsin, Western	27	12	10	7	0	0	1	57
Wyoming	10	10	8	5	3	1	0	37
All Districts	6,113	3,583	4,580	2,370	1,210	777	1,213	19,846

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

Table 17
Civil Cases Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	293	197	197	83	19	3	13	805
Alabama, Northern	391	213	192	101	22	11	16	946
Alabama, Southern	133	92	97	42	7	1	4	376
Alaska	68	34	62	27	9	7	9	216
Arizona	131	116	152	146	52	27	43	667
Arkansas, Eastern	621	276	442	576	335	197	466	2,913
Arkansas, Western	179	71	16	5	2	0	0	273
California, Central	1,026	886	1,357	861	357	214	528	5,229
California, Eastern	281	335	270	173	59	31	78	1,227
California, Northern	389	238	351	137	71	33	33	1,252
California, Southern	292	174	194	133	101	24	37	955
Colorado	247	260	267	157	83	42	53	1,109
Connecticut	292	382	738	563	383	81	46	2,485
Delaware	107	74	68	50	47	26	1	373
District of Columbia	379	296	477	139	53	28	83	1,455
Florida, Middle	1,105	707	750	246	108	40	75	3,031
Florida, Northern	242	111	121	57	22	13	15	581
Florida, Southern	651	600	876	677	328	341	470	3,943
Georgia, Middle	200	200	138	74	29	18	33	692
Georgia, Northern	422	277	665	433	167	107	80	2,151
Georgia, Southern	257	78	41	31	16	4	6	433
Guam	9	14	9	10	1	0	2	45
Hawaii	127	97	94	37	16	14	8	393
Idaho	62	28	44	23	8	7	13	185
Illinois, Central	139	94	55	33	18	3	3	345
Illinois, Northern	756	648	854	664	93	49	605	3,669
Illinois, Southern	139	78	54	18	20	5	5	319
Indiana, Northern	180	68	74	40	10	2	11	385
Indiana, Southern	353	420	232	61	22	8	24	1,120
Iowa, Northern	129	73	48	37	5	5	2	299
Iowa, Southern	144	73	36	23	5	3	0	284
Kansas	363	169	156	63	20	6	3	780
Kentucky, Eastern	518	355	208	149	69	33	46	1,378

Table 17 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	346	202	182	67	22	10	11	840
Louisiana, Eastern	181	90	79	35	14	10	13	422
Louisiana, Middle	42	31	56	8	9	6	15	167
Louisiana, Western	196	120	129	27	12	6	7	497
Maine	62	74	87	33	20	12	6	294
Maryland	348	212	298	182	87	34	23	1,184
Massachusetts	206	131	176	101	36	17	31	698
Michigan, Eastern	304	235	233	154	49	28	32	1,035
Michigan, Western	113	82	151	121	37	13	16	533
Minnesota	208	127	106	35	32	4	5	517
Mississippi, Northern	99	41	47	23	8	1	13	232
Mississippi, Southern	141	108	122	44	16	10	14	455
Missouri, Eastern	146	122	158	154	58	87	127	852
Missouri, Western	231	163	127	81	26	21	15	664
Montana	82	57	48	21	8	11	9	236
Nebraska	92	69	59	32	10	9	10	281
Nevada	137	81	112	68	30	6	18	452
New Hampshire	80	44	18	7	1	2	4	156
New Jersey	970	845	1,948	2,030	1,403	1,165	1,484	9,845
New Mexico	226	168	138	56	12	6	9	615
New York, Eastern	1,261	1,073	2,211	1,840	375	267	517	7,544
New York, Northern	383	293	380	178	88	34	58	1,414
New York, Southern	738	668	983	841	517	348	1,029	5,124
New York, Western	351	277	427	264	157	76	72	1,624
North Carolina, Eastern	230	105	119	46	4	2	3	509
North Carolina, Middle	146	96	69	16	5	4	5	341
North Carolina, Western	116	58	38	54	17	16	19	318
North Dakota	68	30	16	8	6	0	2	130
Northern Mariana Islands	1	1	4	5	1	1	0	13
Ohio, Northern	824	556	548	326	191	107	199	2,751
Ohio, Southern	550	408	624	285	230	175	507	2,779
Oklahoma, Eastern	115	50	29	26	11	6	7	244
Oklahoma, Northern	190	106	77	24	9	7	3	416
Oklahoma, Western	284	156	140	56	13	4	6	659
Oregon	201	149	82	44	17	18	16	527

Table 17 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	357	461	615	216	82	66	225	2,022
Pennsylvania, Middle	263	193	211	96	96	54	36	949
Pennsylvania, Western	264	161	157	150	35	13	38	818
Puerto Rico	274	224	309	280	99	34	34	1,254
Rhode Island	31	24	52	33	8	2	6	156
South Carolina	656	525	624	197	97	53	90	2,242
South Dakota	67	59	54	22	7	2	1	212
Tennessee, Eastern	295	196	192	140	24	12	23	882
Tennessee, Middle	143	74	88	31	23	14	11	384
Tennessee, Western	323	91	98	35	17	5	9	578
Texas, Eastern	356	130	176	94	25	28	49	858
Texas, Northern	542	280	303	173	62	2	10	1,372
Texas, Southern	594	368	362	164	85	61	98	1,732
Texas, Western	402	371	466	382	250	103	76	2,050
Utah	75	61	70	48	27	16	36	333
Vermont	78	49	47	20	6	5	5	210
Virgin Islands	24	28	51	30	14	8	13	168
Virginia, Eastern	429	166	145	128	58	23	31	980
Virginia, Western	305	170	150	35	9	4	13	686
Washington, Eastern	91	39	26	6	4	0	7	173
Washington, Western	506	185	158	67	35	15	37	1,003
West Virginia, Northern	105	51	43	19	5	2	1	226
West Virginia, Southern	194	126	128	31	5	9	6	499
Wisconsin, Eastern	336	233	215	67	15	11	3	880
Wisconsin, Western	161	93	81	85	15	13	2	450
Wyoming	40	23	31	28	3	2	6	133
All Districts	27,204	19,143	24,208	15,738	7,194	4,463	7,982	105,932

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

Table 18
Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Reason
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

Declination Reason	Assimilated Crimes	Civil Rights Prosecutions	Government Regulatory Offenses	Immigration	Internal Security Offenses	Interstate Theft	Labor Management Offenses	OCDETF Drugs	Non-OCDETF Drugs	Official Corruption	Organized Crime	Other Indian Offenses	Theft	Violent Crime	White Collar Crime	All Other Criminal	Totals
No Federal Offense Committed	6	273	150	20	4	20	11	21	192	108	24	36	53	574	638	356	2,496
Lack of Criminal Intent	11	356	474	63	8	45	20	86	394	152	49	22	167	1,010	1,376	750	4,994
Suspect Prosecuted by Other Authority or on Other Charge	18	92	507	73	5	69	11	131	847	38	28	51	169	1,222	1,354	1,014	5,668
No Known Suspect	2	86	27	1	0	11	0	0	37	4	0	11	16	219	224	65	703
Suspect a Fugitive, Serving Sentence, Deceased or Deported	1	6	30	82	0	0	1	11	43	8	2	7	8	129	109	95	534
Suspect Cooperating or Restitution Being Made	8	1	29	4	0	0	4	13	27	4	0	4	27	23	94	78	316
Other Disciplinary Alternatives	30	26	149	150	0	7	15	1	33	92	4	10	218	317	708	333	2,111
Office Policy	6	11	167	204	1	9	9	57	231	16	22	8	56	621	1,571	298	3,311
DOJ/Court Policy	1	381	12	6	0	0	2	0	22	9	0	0	7	51	63	39	594
Lack of Resources	6	41	213	79	1	18	5	41	123	24	17	5	44	243	649	158	1,669
Jurisdiction, Venue, or Witness Problems	9	77	38	36	0	6	3	10	70	13	2	8	23	304	182	138	920
Weak or Insufficient Evidence	22	689	418	112	6	68	27	129	674	193	28	53	200	1,251	1,587	752	6,250
Statute of Limitations or Staleness Problems	50	66	32	29	0	5	6	22	83	20	3	4	22	86	154	127	726
Agency Request	12	62	215	126	2	19	11	42	243	67	12	3	74	557	659	322	2,436
Juvenile Suspect	2	16	47	13	0	0	0	3	12	0	0	3	6	81	19	37	242
Minimal Federal Interest	19	15	227	45	1	10	9	30	145	40	4	23	109	381	845	391	2,312
All Other Reasons	2	8	33	4	0	1	1	3	16	4	0	2	14	162	80	53	389
Totals	205	2,206	2,768	1,047	28	288	135	600	3,192	792	195	250	1,213	7,231	10,312	5,006	35,671

Table 19
Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

Declination Reason	Drug Enforcement Administration	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Immigration & Naturalization Service	All Other Justice	Postal Service	Secret Service	All Other Agencies	Totals
No federal offense committed	111	1,474	30	45	76	95	665	2,496
Lack of criminal intent	244	2,334	69	130	171	611	1,435	4,994
Suspect to be prosecuted on other charge	101	276	26	22	25	59	221	730
Suspect to be prosecuted by other authority	364	2,107	70	282	280	721	1,114	4,938
Suspect serving sentence	5	70	7	18	1	32	51	184
No known suspect	9	511	1	13	33	40	96	703
Suspect a fugitive	4	25	6	3	4	15	19	76
Suspect deceased	14	84	1	5	7	7	65	183
Suspect deported	1	1	69	0	1	13	6	91
Restitution being made	1	59	0	1	5	12	79	157
Other disciplinary alternatives	14	694	157	56	158	156	876	2,111
Minimal federal interest	80	1,023	58	52	122	265	712	2,312
Offender's age, health	2	102	7	6	6	64	86	273
Suspect's cooperation	10	34	8	4	4	23	76	159
Juvenile suspect	4	84	14	3	1	96	40	242
Staleness	47	219	24	13	26	19	209	557
Jurisdiction or venue problems	11	231	18	15	10	23	122	430
Weak or insufficient evidence	437	2,997	112	198	245	513	1,748	6,250
Witness problems	35	247	20	6	10	22	150	490
Petite policy	4	37	1	2	6	10	34	94
Lack of resources	98	865	77	29	56	114	430	1,669
Department policy	14	452	9	16	3	9	91	594
Office policy	104	1,611	255	54	76	198	1,013	3,311
Statute of limitations	3	83	10	3	3	4	63	169
Agency request	127	907	135	39	171	261	796	2,436
All other reasons	1	9	0	0	2	2	8	22
Totals	1,845	16,536	1,184	1,015	1,502	3,384	10,205	35,671

Table 20
Asset Forfeiture Actions Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1999

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---		Asset Forfeiture
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter	Cash	Retained for	Proceeds
					For U.S.			Appraised Value		Official Use	Applied to
											Restitution*
Alabama, Middle	2	3	30	4	10	62	61	\$3,645,864	\$450,381	\$9,000	\$0
Alabama, Northern	4	5	40	152	0	17	23	\$2,300,156	\$2,425,170	\$0	\$0
Alabama, Southern	0	11	0	18	2	7	6	\$227,486	\$286,686	\$0	\$0
Alaska	2	0	5	0	1	6	5	\$237,190	\$1,450,378	\$0	\$0
Arizona	33	67	89	227	30	28	54	\$25,524,597	\$4,883,657	\$51,950	\$0
Arkansas, Eastern	0	3	0	3	4	6	1	\$99,200	\$704,515	\$0	\$0
Arkansas, Western	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	\$461,339	\$16,145	\$0	\$0
California, Central	7	49	10	110	0	124	161	\$60,252,735	\$40,519,151	\$150,089	\$0
California, Eastern	18	35	53	174	21	18	27	\$7,926,918	\$1,569,381	\$12,500	\$0
California, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	16	39	\$53,871,479	\$1,506,265	\$0	\$0
California, Southern	45	75	114	290	39	68	78	\$24,475,572	\$4,745,601	\$0	\$0
Colorado	5	32	7	83	3	18	37	\$53,845,479	\$674,914	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	9	12	15	\$29,957,218	\$418,500	\$0	\$0
Delaware	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	\$638,770	\$0	\$0	\$0
District of Columbia	14	20	68	73	21	10	11	\$4,225,566	\$1,697,235	\$358,375	\$0
Florida, Middle	307	412	315	462	9	79	95	\$273,157,337	\$17,284,353	\$4,255	\$0
Florida, Northern	13	18	83	83	22	59	56	\$20,799,267	\$4,384,283	\$30,620	\$28,378
Florida, Southern	179	219	309	680	227	97	133	\$257,900,131	\$242,909,453	\$146,051	\$184,561
Georgia, Middle	10	12	21	31	0	26	28	\$1,526,409	\$2,066,685	\$14,640	\$0
Georgia, Northern	48	89	56	97	16	66	59	\$8,481,970	\$2,335,866	\$162,900	\$0
Georgia, Southern	4	6	8	24	0	22	8	\$2,906,694	\$1,160,634	\$5,000	\$0
Guam	1	4	1	17	1	1	2	\$0	\$411,553	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	4	10	17	31	11	9	13	\$6,280,659	\$1,669,884	\$1,952	\$0
Idaho	2	6	9	161	0	1	1	\$268,675	\$602,375	\$0	\$0
Illinois, Central	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	\$299,856	\$394,304	\$46,775	\$0
Illinois, Northern	49	90	113	355	8	26	36	\$6,560,964	\$12,113,632	\$348,609	\$0
Illinois, Southern	6	7	16	18	16	15	15	\$558,782	\$724,229	\$78,150	\$0
Indiana, Northern	0	2	0	20	0	7	5	\$1,626,499	\$28,000	\$0	\$0
Indiana, Southern	0	2	0	8	0	13	24	\$5,806,709	\$739,089	\$0	\$0
Iowa, Northern	16	19	32	38	26	2	3	\$817,831	\$293,328	\$0	\$0
Iowa, Southern	1	8	1	12	5	4	6	\$401,485	\$4,194,723	\$0	\$0
Kansas	8	8	11	11	0	14	20	\$3,407,888	\$265,121	\$28,873	\$407,332
Kentucky, Eastern	15	19	49	62	19	6	10	\$6,823,861	\$1,455,857	\$7,881	\$0

Table 20 (Continued)

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---		Asset Forfeiture
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use	Proceeds Applied to Restitution*
Kentucky, Western	13	17	26	37	10	7	9	\$913,081	\$498,589	\$236,800	\$10,202
Louisiana, Eastern	20	26	99	115	3	1	2	\$17,827,861	\$9,685,194	\$0	\$0
Louisiana, Middle	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	\$541,507	\$778,843	\$0	\$0
Louisiana, Western	7	11	24	27	3	6	3	\$63,380	\$96,194	\$2,000	\$0
Maine	3	1	4	2	4	0	1	\$22,000	\$100,609	\$22,059	\$0
Maryland	10	9	17	13	2	46	71	\$5,170,950	\$935,708	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	29	64	122	555	55	30	33	\$6,778,715	\$2,421,200	\$46,800	\$0
Michigan, Eastern	4	15	19	114	1	38	42	\$11,722,067	\$1,477,211	\$17,725	\$0
Michigan, Western	4	7	13	16	11	2	5	\$374,085	\$1,824,107	\$11,091	\$0
Minnesota	43	32	108	77	23	16	15	\$1,157,627	\$1,185,926	\$0	\$407,710
Mississippi, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	16	32	\$5,117,768	\$387,041	\$0	\$0
Mississippi, Southern	49	37	128	95	38	24	33	\$2,243,239	\$579,802	\$114,155	\$0
Missouri, Eastern	10	15	63	83	26	38	39	\$1,843,580	\$1,790,847	\$44,180	\$825
Missouri, Western	8	27	9	76	29	10	12	\$14,264,577	\$1,441,724	\$17,625	\$0
Montana	15	15	64	56	10	2	3	\$49,965	\$911,856	\$1,520	\$0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	2	11	11	\$657,496	\$225,471	\$0	\$0
Nevada	30	43	155	254	66	15	19	\$1,400,098	\$892,104	\$362,741	\$140,636
New Hampshire	5	10	13	23	0	3	4	\$261,590	\$26,715	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	1	16	1	118	0	43	47	\$27,489,534	\$6,682,936	\$35,000	\$0
New Mexico	0	11	0	38	0	13	23	\$6,381,583	\$754,115	\$1,885	\$0
New York, Eastern	7	6	7	6	1	126	163	\$234,645,808	\$40,811,228	\$0	\$0
New York, Northern	35	62	185	486	30	24	16	\$656,787	\$11,562,948	\$1,645,124	\$0
New York, Southern	5	46	22	135	0	28	72	\$426,269,639	\$16,302,466	\$0	\$20,833,361
New York, Western	5	20	34	89	12	29	42	\$10,624,717	\$732,834	\$0	\$0
North Carolina, Eastern	5	3	18	3	20	20	14	\$349,197	\$4,359,030	\$0	\$0
North Carolina, Middle	2	3	2	3	0	34	38	\$4,280,476	\$1,164,362	\$0	\$0
North Carolina, Western	7	14	19	55	0	5	5	\$20,433,333	\$2,793,731	\$0	\$644,771
North Dakota	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio, Northern	18	19	76	144	51	16	16	\$2,308,229	\$1,791,438	\$91,835	\$0
Ohio, Southern	15	25	55	97	21	28	26	\$4,013,313	\$4,851,797	\$42,775	\$0
Oklahoma, Eastern	3	3	9	9	0	2	4	\$211,000	\$97,292	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma, Northern	13	9	44	39	0	7	14	\$2,542,132	\$612,024	\$85,950	\$9,596
Oklahoma, Western	7	4	33	16	0	2	1	\$209,133	\$1,516,784	\$5,060	\$0
Oregon	9	26	49	74	12	20	14	\$1,270,856	\$5,030,548	\$105,625	\$265,086

Table 20 (Continued)

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---		Asset Forfeiture
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use	Proceeds Applied to Restitution*
Pennsylvania, Eastern	59	249	64	415	7	32	55	\$6,347,101	\$2,710,029	\$58,650	\$0
Pennsylvania, Middle	0	2	0	2	0	10	22	\$5,305,919	\$2,181,556	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania, Western	8	14	26	51	17	25	52	\$7,939,700	\$6,733,934	\$0	\$90,318
Puerto Rico	13	26	53	119	40	26	43	\$19,263,618	\$5,277,640	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	0	1	0	16	0	5	3	\$6,960	\$827,788	\$58,675	\$0
South Carolina	20	98	74	403	0	12	32	\$48,611,681	\$155,394	\$0	\$118,160
South Dakota	3	3	7	4	8	4	2	\$1,850	\$80,000	\$0	\$0
Tennessee, Eastern	19	26	44	87	43	5	18	\$3,043,677	\$1,735,493	\$52,100	\$0
Tennessee, Middle	6	8	6	14	4	27	26	\$21,418,109	\$3,411,757	\$0	\$0
Tennessee, Western	3	1	11	3	7	12	24	\$1,433,717	\$18,630	\$0	\$0
Texas, Eastern	21	17	59	110	38	16	11	\$1,106,050	\$629,268	\$131,570	\$4,200
Texas, Northern	3	4	6	15	4	25	15	\$3,101,380	\$7,261,013	\$48,233	\$22,515
Texas, Southern	9	31	10	101	5	62	70	\$37,378,501	\$3,999,449	\$2,050	\$0
Texas, Western	23	30	127	142	12	50	36	\$8,105,315	\$2,510,711	\$116,967	\$0
Utah	5	6	19	41	1	7	11	\$3,768,186	\$934,634	\$513,025	\$0
Vermont	10	10	28	36	3	8	7	\$1,503,909	\$327,740	\$0	\$375,773
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	\$459,123	\$194,025	\$0	\$0
Virginia, Eastern	69	34	336	137	199	17	11	\$513,415	\$3,487,468	\$226,717	\$1,691,494
Virginia, Western	21	13	56	35	38	14	10	\$844,378	\$2,027,290	\$0	\$0
Washington, Eastern	2	3	3	4	0	7	7	\$2,243,432	\$566,217	\$2,500	\$0
Washington, Western	3	34	9	174	24	24	37	\$10,985,809	\$2,043,391	\$39,630	\$11,360,366
West Virginia, Northern	5	5	9	6	32	6	6	\$232,419	\$273,385	\$64,725	\$0
West Virginia, Southern	13	21	59	77	4	8	9	\$452,814	\$848,523	\$142,750	\$0
Wisconsin, Eastern	16	19	64	130	22	14	11	\$1,178,916	\$705,006	\$0	\$28,624
Wisconsin, Western	7	7	21	21	3	11	11	\$358,532	\$871,279	\$47,050	\$2,197,422
Wyoming	1	3	8	11	1	4	3	\$344,728	\$1,400,000	\$0	\$0
All Districts	1,517	2,499	3,977	8,263	1,443	1,954	2,416	\$1,863,394,148	\$529,915,640	\$5,852,212	\$38,821,330

Estimated cash recoveries includes appraised values.

Estimated cash recoveries retained for official use includes appraised values

Dollar amounts displayed for Asset Forfeiture proceeds applied to restitution do not constitute asset forfeitures collected. They represent amounts applied to restitutions from asset forfeiture cases.

The reason that so few districts reported Asset Forfeiture proceeds applied to restitution during Fiscal Year 1998 is that the restitution policy was implemented at the end of the fiscal year.