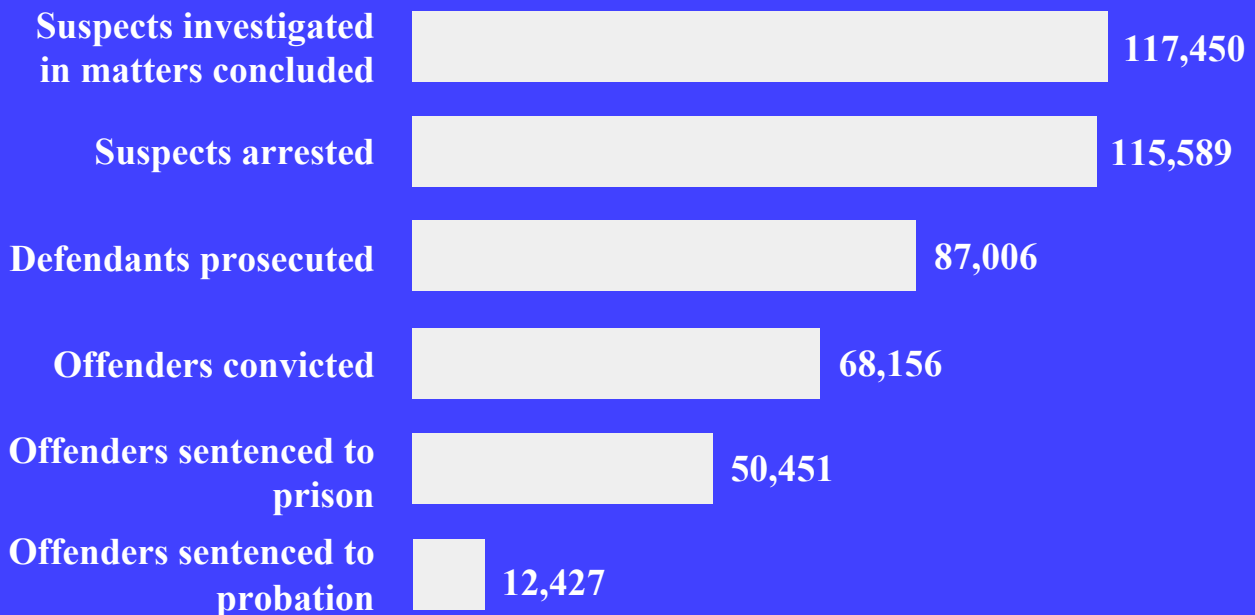




Bureau of Justice Statistics

Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2000

Federal criminal case processing, October 1, 1999-September 30, 2000



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Bureau of Justice Statistics



Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2000

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Highlights

The number of suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys increased by 5% between 1999 and 2000, from 117,994 to 123,559; between 1990 and 1999, the number of investigations increased by 26%. About three-quarters of those for which the investigation was concluded were prosecuted — either before a U.S. district court judge (62%) or before a U.S. magistrate (12%) — and 26% of those investigated were not prosecuted by U.S. attorneys.

The number of defendants prosecuted in Federal courts increased by 4% between 1999 and 2000, from 80,031 to 83,251.

The number of offenders under Federal correctional supervision increased 61% between 1990 and 2000. At the end of fiscal year 2000, the number of offenders under Federal correctional supervision was 228,593 compared to 141,790 during 1990.

At the end of fiscal year 2000, the number of Federal inmates serving a sentence of imprisonment increased by 10,144 to 129,329. The number under community supervision was 99,264. Over two-thirds of those under community supervision were on post-incarceration supervised release (63,800) or parole (4,527).

Arrest

During 2000, 115,574 suspects were arrested by Federal law enforcement agencies for violations of Federal law. Over one-third of all arrests were for public order offenses, 28% for drug offenses, 15% for property offenses, 15% for supervision violations, 4% for violent offenses, and 4% to secure and safeguard a material witness.

About 72% of all arrests for Federal offenses were made by agencies of the Department of Justice, while Treasury Department agencies accounted for 11% of all arrests. Within the Department of Justice, 36% of arrests were made by the U.S. Marshals Service, 33% of arrests were made by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 15% each were made by the

Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Prosecution

During 2000 U.S. attorneys initiated criminal investigations involving 123,559 suspects, and they concluded their investigations of 117,450 suspects. Forty percent of the suspects were investigated for public-order, 32% for drug, 23% for property, and about 5% for violent offenses.

The number of suspects investigated for immigration offenses increased between 1999 and 2000, from 15,539 to 16,495.

Of the suspects in criminal matters concluded, U.S. attorneys prosecuted 73,090 in U.S. district courts and 13,916 were disposed of before U.S. magistrates. During 2000, U.S. attorneys declined 26% of matters concluded.

Suspects in criminal matters involving drug or violent offenses were slightly more likely to be prosecuted in a U.S. district court (78% and 60%, respectively) than were the suspects involved in public-order or property offenses (56% and 53%, respectively). Suspects involved in property offenses (such as fraud) or regulatory public-order offenses were more likely to be declined for prosecution (40% and 56%, respectively) than were suspects investigated for drug or violent offenses (17% and 34%, respectively).

Pretrial release

During 2000 about 46% of the 67,903 defendants who terminated pretrial services were released at some time prior to their criminal trial. Defendants charged with property offenses such as embezzlement, forgery, and larceny and those charged with tax law violations were more likely to be released prior to trial (between 80% and 95% of these defendants were released) than were defendants charged with violent offenses, drug trafficking, weapons, or immigration offenses (between 11% and 36% of these defendants were released).

The proportion of defendants released prior to their trial decreased from 62% during 1990 to 46% during 2000. Defendants charged with violent, drug, weapon, or immigration offenses were considerably less likely to be released during 1999 than during 1990. During 1990, 45% of defendants charged with violent offenses, 54% of drug defendants, 63% of weapon defendants, and 30% of immigration defendants were released at some point prior to trial. By contrast, during 2000, 36% of defendants charged with violent offenses, 40% of drug defendants, 47% of weapon defendants, and 11% of immigration defendants were released.

Defendants having a prior criminal history of serious or violent crimes were less likely to be released than those without a prior criminal history; defendants with more criminal history were less likely to be released than those with less criminal history. Twenty-five percent of the defendants with a prior violent felony conviction were released before trial, while 58% of defendants with no prior convictions were released. Forty-nine percent of defendants with one prior conviction were released, as compared to 38% of defendants having two to four prior convictions and 27% of defendants having five or more prior convictions.

About 82% of defendants released prior to trial completed their periods of release without violating the conditions of their release. About 18% of defendants released violated the conditions of their release, and 7% of defendants had their release revoked. Defendants charged with drug and violent offenses were more likely to commit at least one violation of their conditions of release (28% and 23%, respectively) and to have their release revoked (10% and 13%, respectively) than were other defendants.

Defendants released during 2000 were more likely to violate the conditions of their pretrial release than those released during 1990. During 2000, 18% of those released at some point prior to trial violated a condition

of their release. During 1990, 12% violated their release conditions.

Adjudication

During 2000, 83,251 defendants were charged in Federal courts with a criminal offense, about 85% of whom were charged with felonies. Of the defendants charged with felonies, 41% were prosecuted for drug trafficking, 33% for public-order, 21% for property, and 4% for violent offenses.

The number of defendants charged with a felony immigration offense increased by 14% between 1999 and 2000, from 10,550 to 12,036. The number charged with a felony drug offense increased by less than 1%, from 29,306 to 29,455.

Criminal cases were concluded against 76,952 defendants during 1999, 85% of whom had been charged with felonies. The proportion of defendants convicted in the Federal courts increased from 81% during 1990 to 87% during 2000. Additionally, the proportion of defendants who pleaded guilty increased from 88% during 1990 to 95% during 2000.

Ninety-two percent of defendants charged with felonies were convicted. The conviction rate was about the same for all major offense categories: 92% of defendants charged with public-order offenses, 91% of property and drug defendants, and 90% of violent defendants.

Sentencing

Defendants convicted during 2000 were more likely to be sentenced to prison than those convicted during 1990. During 2000, 74% of defendants were sentenced to prison compared to 60% of those sentenced during 1990.

About 92% of felony drug offenders and violent offenders received prison sentences during 2000, as did 85% of felony public-order offenders and 60% of felony property offenders.

Average length of sentences imposed, by offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Most serious offense of conviction	Average sentence length
All offenses	56.7 mo
Felonies	58.0
Violent offenses	86.5
Property offenses	24.2
Drug offenses	75.5
Public-order offenses	45.8
Misdemeanors	10.4

The 50,451 offenders sentenced to prison received, on average, 56.7 months of imprisonment. Offenders sentenced for violent felony offenses and felony drug offenses received longer average prison terms (86.5 and 75.5 months, respectively) than those convicted of felony property and public-order offenses (24.2 and 45.8 months, respectively).

While the proportion of defendants sentenced to prison is at an all-time high, average prison sentences have declined from the peak attained during 1992. During 1992 the average prison term imposed was 62.6 months; for violent felony offenders, the average term imposed was 94.8 months; for drug felony offenders, the average term was 84.1 months.

Appeals

Between 1994 and 2000, the number of appeals received by the U.S. Courts of Appeals remained relatively constant — between 9,000 and 11,000 annually. However, the proportion of criminal defendants

appealing some aspect of their conviction decreased from 21% during 1994 to 13% during 2000.

During 2000, 9,162 criminal appeals were filed. Forty-nine percent of the appeals filed challenged both the conviction and sentence imposed. Only 4% of appeals were filed by the Government. Of the 10,580 appeals terminated during 2000, 76% (or 7,996) were terminated on the merits. In 83% of the appeals terminated on the merits, the district court ruling was affirmed, at least in part.

Corrections

Community supervision

Between 1990 and 2000, the number of offenders on community supervision increased by 17%, from 84,801 during 1990 to 99,264 during 2000. While nearly equal proportions of offenders were serving terms of probation and post-incarceration supervision (parole or supervised release) during 1990, during 2000, over two-thirds were serving a term of post-incarceration supervision (64% supervised release and 5% parole) while 31% were on probation. Drug offenders comprised 11% of offenders on probation, 53% of offenders serving terms of supervised release, and 49% of offenders on parole. Property offenders comprised 38% of offenders on probation, 26% of offenders serving terms of supervised release, and 10% of offenders on parole.

A total of 15,186 offenders terminated probation during 2000. Most of these offenders (80%) completed their terms of probation successfully.

Admissions to Federal Bureau of Prisons, releases, and prisoners at yearend, by offense, October 1, 1998 - September 30, 1999

Most serious offense of conviction	All admissions	All releases	Population at yearend
All offenses	63,986	52,472	119,185
Violent offenses	8.1%	8.6%	11.2%
Property offenses	16.5	19.8	7.3
Drug offenses	41.4	39.2	57.4
Public-order offenses	32.3	31.0	22.2

Note: Percentages of offenses do not total to 100% due to offenders whose most serious offense of conviction is unknown or indeterminable.

Eleven percent of probationers terminating supervision during 2000 committed technical violations; 6% committed new crimes.

A total of 22,972 offenders completed terms of supervised release during 2000. Of these offenders, 64% successfully completed their terms without violating conditions of release; 21% committed technical violations; and 13% committed new crimes.

A total of 1,985 offenders completed terms of parole during 2000. Of these offenders, 55% successfully completed their terms without violating conditions of release; 26% committed technical violations; and 14% committed new crimes.

Prison

Between 1990 and 2000, the number of inmates serving a sentence of imprisonment more than doubled, from 56,989 during 1990 to 129,329 during 2000.

During 2000, 49,678 prisoners were received by the Bureau of Prisons from U.S. district court commitments. An additional 15,240 prisoners were returned to Federal prison for violating conditions of probation, parole, or supervised release, or were admitted to Federal prison from elsewhere than a U.S. district court.

Drug offenders — who comprised 41% of persons admitted into Federal prison — comprised the largest percentage of persons in prison (57%) at the end of 2000.

During 2000, 40,720 prisoners were released for the first time from Federal prison after commitment by a U.S. district court. Of these, 36,613 were released by standard methods and 4,107 were released by extraordinary means (death, treaty transfer, sentence commutation, or drug treatment). An additional 15,156 prisoners were released from subsequent commitments to Federal prison.

Time served by Federal offenders increased from 19 months during 1990 to 29 months during 2000. Additionally, the proportion of the sentence

served increased from 65% during 1990 to 87% during 2000.

Violent and drug offenders were among those offenders who served the longest prison terms (54 months and 41 months, respectively).

Average time to first release, standard releases, by offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000	
Most serious original offense of conviction	Mean time served
All offenses	28.9 mo
Violent offenses	53.8
Property offenses	16.2
Drug offenses	41.1
Public-order offenses	19.9

Introduction

This Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) report presents an overview of case processing in the Federal criminal justice system. The data presented are compiled from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) database. The FJSP database includes data provided by the U.S. Marshals Service, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Executive Office for the U.S. Attorneys, Federal Bureau of Prisons, and U.S. Sentencing Commission. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, in addition to providing data describing defendants in cases processed by the Federal judiciary, provides data describing defendants processed by the Federal pretrial services agencies and the Federal probation and supervision service. The BJS Federal Justice Statistics database is archived on CD-ROM, copies of which are available from the BJS Clearinghouse. The data can be downloaded from the Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center located at <http://fjsrc.urban.org>.

Each agency reports on those defendants it processed during a given year in an annual statistical report. These agency reports are often incomparable due to the varying methods the agencies use to report case processing activities. As reported by an inter-agency working group, headed by BJS, the differences in the case processing statistics are attributable, in part, to the differing needs and missions of the agencies. The working group found the following differences in reported statistics:

- the universe of cases reported during a given period — some agencies report on those case processing events that *occurred* during a particular period, whereas others report on those events *recorded* during a particular period; and
- many of the commonly used case processing statistics — suspect/defendant processed, offense committed, disposition, and sentence imposed — are defined differently across agencies.

BJS, through its FJSP, has recognized the incomparability of these annual statistical reports and has attempted to reconcile many of the differences identified by the working group. For instance, by combining databases from several years, BJS is able to report on those cases that actually occurred during the reporting period. Additionally, commonly used case processing statistics are made comparable across stages by applying uniform definitions to data obtained from each agency. Because definitions in the FJSP are consistent with those categories in BJS programs describing State defendants convicted, sentenced, or imprisoned, the comparison of Federal and State case processing statistics is facilitated.

The 2000 *Compendium*, 15th in a series which includes 1984, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999 describes defendants processed at each stage of the Federal justice system — arrest by Federal law enforcement agencies (chapter 1), investigation and prosecution by the U.S. attorneys (chapter 2), pretrial release or detention (chapter 3), adjudication in the U.S. district courts (chapter 4), sentencing (chapter 5), appeal of the conviction and/or sentence imposed (chapter 6), and corrections (chapter 7) — for the 12-month period ending September 30, 2000 (the Federal fiscal year). Prior to 1994, the *Compendium* was reported on a calendar-year basis.

The tables presented report events that occurred during the Federal fiscal year — October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000. Generally, the tables include both individual and organizational defendants. Organizational defendants are not included in tables describing pretrial release and detention or tables showing defendants sentenced to incarceration. Juvenile offenders charged as adults are included in the reported statistics. Felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where possible (see "Offense classifications" in *Methodology*).

Organization of the Compendium

Each chapter of the *Compendium* describes a major stage in the processing of criminal suspects and defendants. Each chapter contains *Chapter notes* that describe the universes of data used in the tables and information relevant to the interpretation of individual tables. The *Compendium* contains the following:

Chapter 1. This chapter describes arrests made by Federal law enforcement agencies for violations of Federal law, including the characteristics of arrestees.

Chapter 2. This chapter describes decisions made by Federal prosecutors in screening criminal matters and the characteristics of defendants in cases prosecuted or declined for prosecution.

Chapter 3. This chapter describes the pretrial release and detention practices of the Federal judiciary, including the characteristics of defendants detained or released pending trial.

Chapter 4. This chapter describes actions by the Federal judiciary in adjudicating defendants in cases filed by the U.S. attorneys, including the offense charged and characteristics of defendants convicted.

Chapter 5. This chapter describes the sentences imposed by the Federal judiciary on convicted defendants, including the characteristics of defendants sentenced.

Chapter 6. This chapter describes appeals of criminal convictions and sentences imposed in the Federal courts, including the original offense charged.

Chapter 7. This chapter describes defendants under Federal correctional supervision — probation, parole, and supervised release — including the outcome of the supervision (successful completion or violations), admissions to and releases from Federal prison, and time served by Federal inmates.

Methodology. This section describes the procedures followed in analyzing data and developing tables.

Glossary. This section contains definitions for terms used in the *Compendium*. Since many terms used in the text and tables have specialized meanings (either because they refer to Federal law or because of reporting procedures by the Federal agencies supplying the data), readers are encouraged to check the glossary for exact definitions of tabulated data.

Comparing Case Processing Statistics. This document, prepared by an interagency working group tasked to reconcile differences in Federal criminal case processing statistics, identifies and describes the major differences in the way Federal criminal justice agencies collect, tabulate, and report criminal case processing events. An electronic version of this document may be found on the BJS Internet Home Page
<<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>>.

not equal the number of subjects/defendants involved in a particular stage of processing, since some records could not be linked and some data sources did not include information on particular data elements classified in a particular table. Data notes indicate the exact universe for individual tables.

The *Compendium* is a statistical presentation of Federal criminal justice information with limited analyses of trends or explanatory factors underlying the statistics. Analyses of Federal justice statistics may be found in BJS Special Reports and other publications, some of which are cited in the *Compendium*. Assessment of changing patterns in the *Compendium* tabulations may depend on detailed examination of subcategories not shown in the tabulations or may require other sources of information, such as knowledge of legislation or Federal agency procedures.

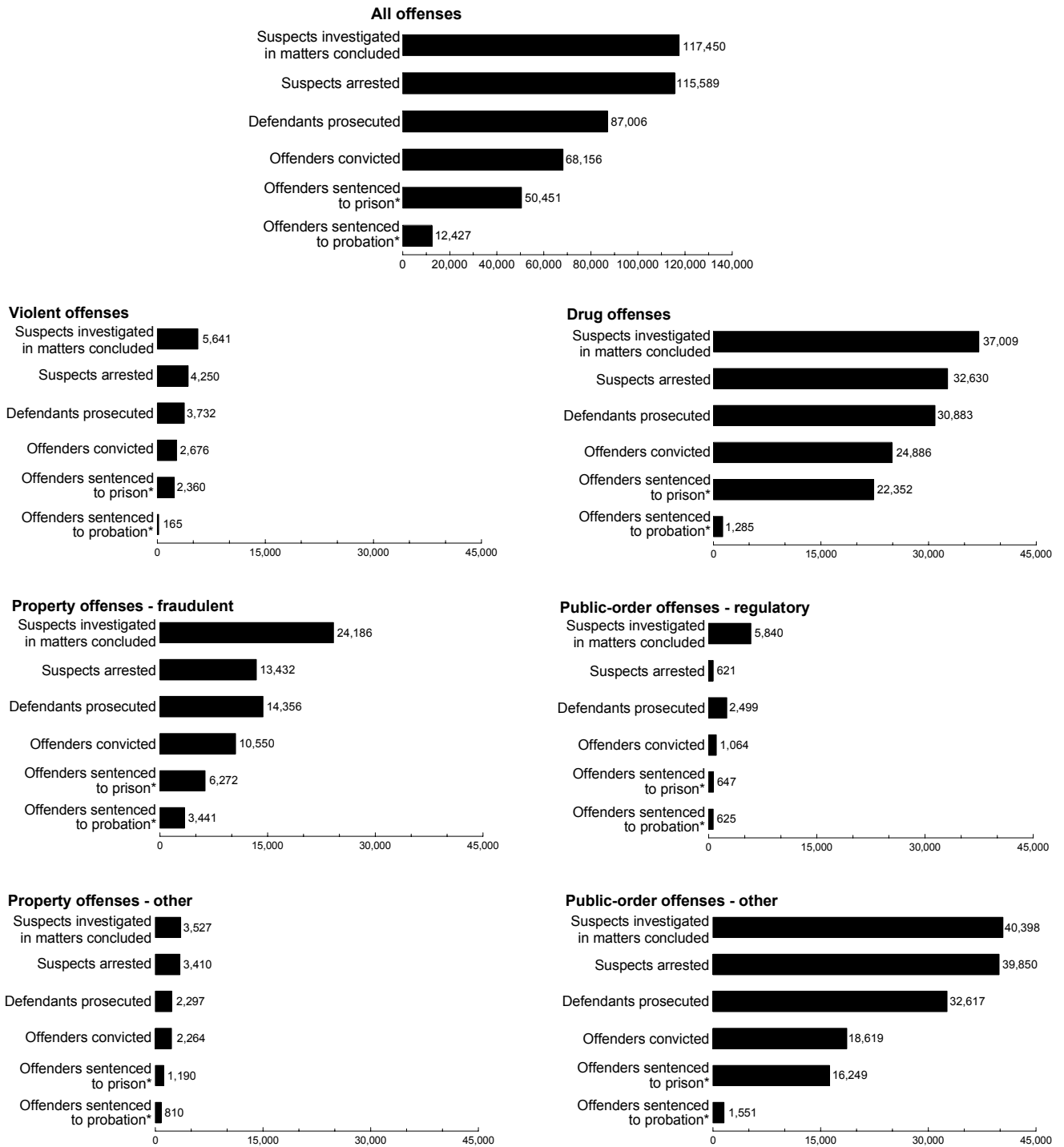
Modifications in the 2000 *Compendium*

Two tables in Chapter 7 (table 7.13 and 7.14) have format changes. In prior years, these tables displayed separate time served statistics for new law releases in a bottom panel of the table, in addition to the time served statistics shown for all releases in a top panel. Since new law releases now comprise 99% of all releases, showing time served statistics for new law releases separately no longer adds meaningful information to this table. Therefore, the bottom panel which had displayed time served statistics for new law releases has been deleted.

Notes to reader

The tables in the *Compendium* were constructed to permit valid comparisons within each table and to allow the reader to compare percentages (but not raw totals) across tables. It should be understood, however, that the total number of subjects/defendants shown in a particular table may

Federal criminal case processing, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000



*Prison includes split, life, indeterminate, regular, and youth sentences. Offenders not shown as sentenced to prison or probation were sentenced by magistrates or received a fine-only sentence in Federal court. Probation excludes persons sentenced to prison.

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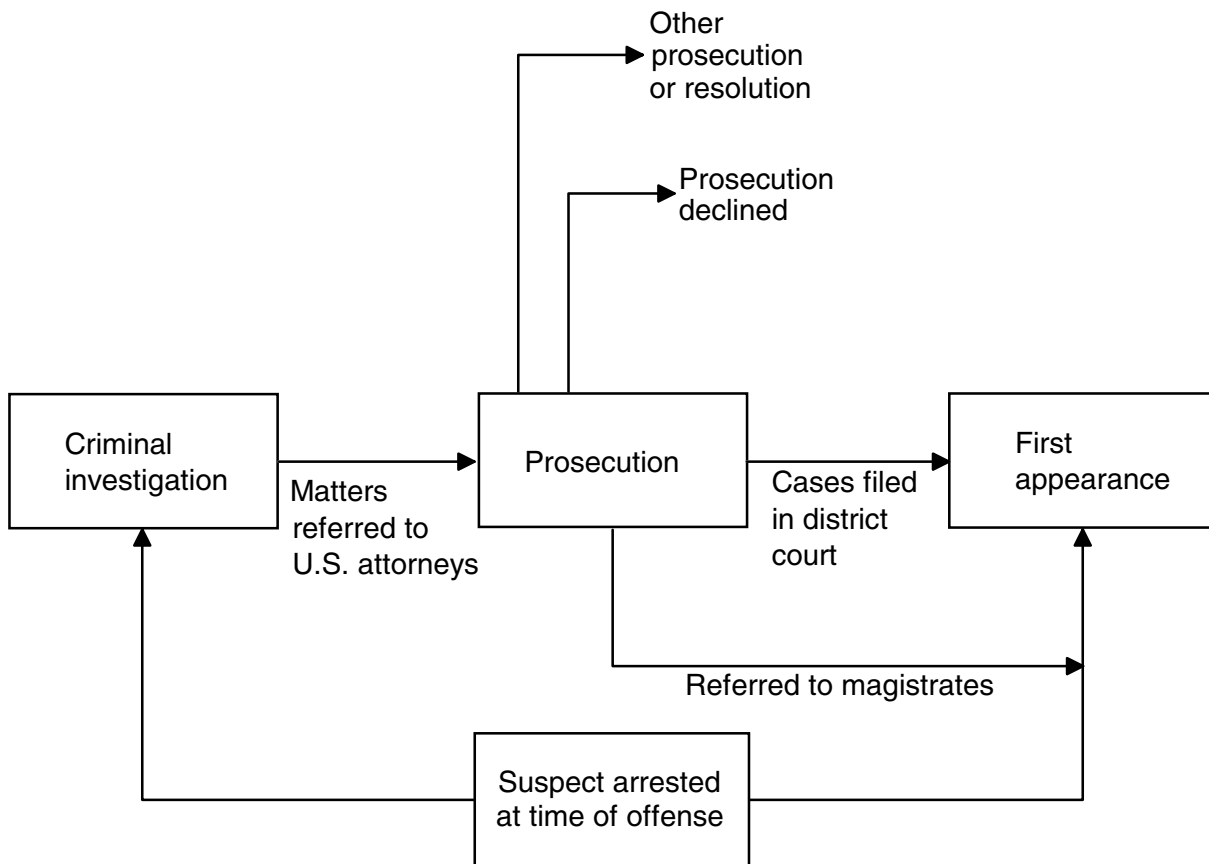
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Chapter 2

Prosecution



Federal criminal cases may be brought by the U.S. Attorney's Office, by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, or by other authorized agencies such as the U.S. Marshals Service. The 93 U.S. attorneys serve as the chief Federal law enforcement officers within their respective districts.

Investigations are most commonly referred to a U.S. attorney by a Federal investigative agency (primarily the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Postal Inspection Service; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; and the Secret Service), by the Criminal Division, or by a State or local investigative agency. Investigations may also be initiated — and cases brought directly — by U.S. attorneys or by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. This chapter reports on suspects whom U.S. attorneys investigated at some time.

U.S. attorneys' decisions

After criminal investigations are initiated and criminal suspects are referred to them, U.S. attorneys may file charges against defendants in a U.S. district court, or they may decline to file these charges for reasons such as weak or insufficient evidence, minimal Federal interest, lack of resources, or lack of criminal intent. Matters that are declined may be referred to another authority for prosecution or be settled through alternative resolution procedures. U.S. attorneys may also file cases before U.S. magistrates, who have the authority to adjudicate misdemeanor offenses (18 U.S.C. § 3401). Because of the relatively less serious nature of these cases, and because they are handled by magistrates, the U.S. attorneys count these cases as criminal matters disposed by U.S. magistrates.

The decision to prosecute a suspect in a criminal matter depends upon many factors, including the Attorney General's priorities, U.S. attorney priorities and resources, laws governing

Drug and violent suspects were more likely than property and public-order suspects to be prosecuted before a district court judge

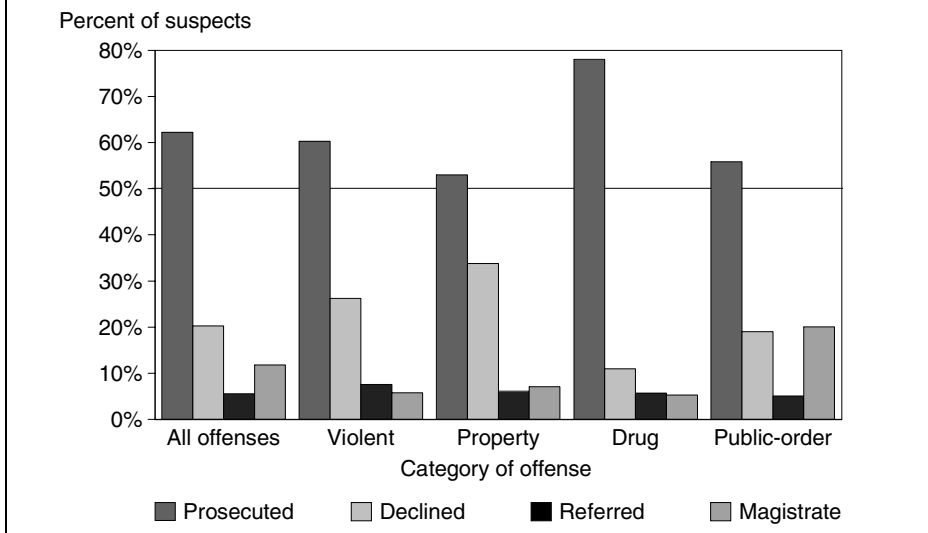


Figure 2.1. Suspects in matters concluded: Percentage of suspects that were prosecuted, declined, referred to other authorities for disposition, or disposed by U.S. magistrate, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

each type of offense, and the strength of evidence in each case.

During 2000, 62% of suspects in all offense categories were prosecuted before a U.S. district court judge, while U.S. magistrates handled an additional 12%. Suspects were prosecuted at different rates depending on their offense. Suspects involved in violent and drug offenses were more likely to be prosecuted before U.S. district court judges than were those involved in property and public-order offenses (figure 2.1). Suspects involved in drug offenses were the most likely (78%) to be prosecuted. Suspects involved in property offenses were the least likely (54%). Moreover, suspects involved in property offenses were more likely to have their matters declined and not referred to other authorities for prosecution (39%) than were suspects involved in other types of criminal matters. Property cases tended to be resolved by other means, including restitution, civil/administrative procedures, and pretrial diversion.

Suspects in matters received (table 2.1)

During 2000 there were 123,559 suspects in new matters received for investigation by U.S. attorneys.¹ Of these suspects, about 40% were investigated for public-order offenses, 32% for drug offenses, and 23% for property offenses. Five percent of all suspects were investigated for violent crimes. Relative percentages of offenses reflect criminal activity as well as Federal investigative, prosecutorial, and statutory priorities. For example, during 2000 priority areas for U.S. attorneys included international crime, international and domestic terrorism, violent crime, narcotics prosecutions, immigrations, organized crime and civil rights prosecutions (with the National Church Arson Task Force), among others.²

¹See *Chapter notes*, item 1, p. 33. The 2000 data are not directly comparable to the 1993 and prior compendia.

²*Statistical Report, United States Attorneys' Offices, Fiscal Year 2000*. U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, Washington, DC.

Of matters declined for prosecution, suspects in drug offenses were more likely than others to be referred to other authorities for prosecution or to have their case settled through alternative resolution

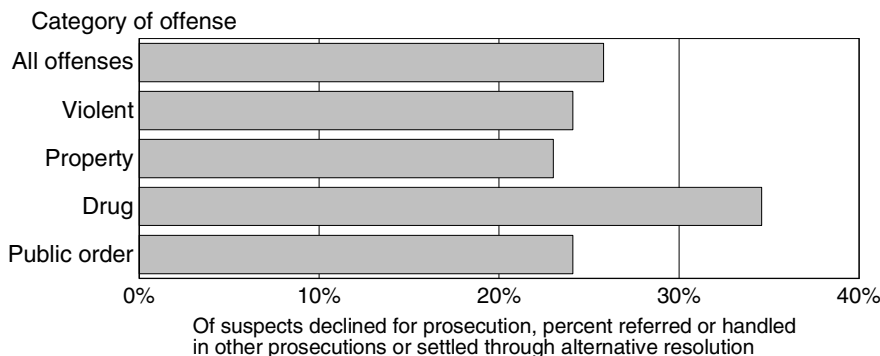


Figure 2.2. Of suspects in matters declined, percent referred or handled in other prosecutions, or settled through alternative resolution, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Suspects in matters concluded (tables 2.2-2.6)

Upon receiving a matter, a U.S. attorney will either immediately decline it for prosecution or investigate further. Upon conclusion of the investigation, a matter may be filed as a criminal case in a U.S. district court, referred to a U.S. magistrate, or declined for prosecution. Of the 117,450 suspects in criminal matters concluded during 2000, 62% were prosecuted in U.S. district court, 26% were declined for prosecution, and 12% were referred to U.S. magistrates.³

Suspects prosecuted (table 2.2) —

The likelihood of prosecution in U.S. district court varied widely across offense categories. Drug offenders were more likely to be prosecuted than those involved in violent, public-order and property offenses. U.S. attorneys prosecuted approximately 78% of suspects involved in drug offenses, 60% of those in violent offenses, 56% of those in public-order offenses, and 53% of those in property offenses.

Differences in rates of prosecution within major categories were substantial. For example, among violent offenders, 78% of robbery suspects were prosecuted, while 48% of murder and assault, and 40% sexual abuse and kidnaping suspects were prosecuted. Among suspects arrested for property offenses, those investigated for counterfeiting had the highest rate of prosecution (74%), while those investigated for arson and explosives had the lowest rate of prosecution (42%). Among suspects involved in public-order offenses, immigration (83%), national defense (76%), and tax law violators (67%) were much more likely to be prosecuted than suspects in escape (25%) and civil rights (7%) offenses.

Suspects in matters concluded and declined, by investigating agency (table 2.3) —

During 2000, 59% of suspects in matters concluded were investigated by components of the Department of Justice; the Treasury Department investigated 19% of suspects in matters concluded. In addition, independent Federal agencies and State/local agencies investigated 10% of suspects in matters concluded.

Among the investigating agencies, the Central Intelligence Agency (1%), the Immigration and Naturalization

Service (3%) and the National Park Service (7%) had among the lowest declination rates, while the Food and Consumer Service (77%), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (53%), agencies within the Department of Energy (78%), and the Environmental Protection Agency (61%) were among those with the highest declination rates. The declination rate for matters investigated by components of the Department of Justice (27%) was the same as the overall declination rate.

Suspects in matters declined (tables 2.4-2.5) —

Suspects in matters involving violent offenses were less likely to be declined for prosecution (39%) than those involved in property offenses (40%) but more likely than those in drug offenses (17%). Suspects in public-order offenses were slightly less likely to be declined for prosecution than those involved in violent offenses — 24% compared to 39% (table 2.2).

The decision to decline prosecution is based on a number of factors, including the lack of prosecutable offense, alternative resolution, or case- and suspect-related reasons (table 2.4). Of the 30,444 declinations during 2000, 26% occurred because of case-related reasons, mostly due to weak evidence (21%); 23% occurred because there was no crime or criminal intent was lacking; and 23% occurred for other reasons, such as agency requests (7%) and minimal Federal resources (6%).

Not all suspects whose matters were declined for prosecution avoided prosecution. Twenty-two percent of the suspects in matters declined were referred to another authority for prosecution (table 2.5). An additional 4% were settled through alternative resolution procedures. Suspects involved in public -order offenses constituted the largest number of suspects who were referred by U.S. attorneys to other authorities for prosecution or resolution. Of the suspects whose matters were declined those involved in drug offenses were the most likely to be referred to other authorities for prosecution or alternative resolution

³The number of suspects in criminal matters concluded is not comparable to the 1993 and prior compendia. See Chapter notes, item 2, p. 33, for details.

(figure 2.2). Thirty-five percent of the drug suspects whose matters were declined prosecution by U.S. attorneys were referred for other prosecution or resolution, as were 25% of the public-order, 24% of violent and 23% of property offense suspects.

Within major offense categories, the likelihood that suspects in matters declined for prosecution were referred to other authorities for prosecution or alternative resolution varied among specific offenses. Within property offenses, referral occurred with 36% of persons involved in counterfeiting, compared to 15% of suspects in fraud cases. Within public-order offenses, 38% of immigration offenses and 62% of escape suspects were referred to other authorities or had their case settled through alternative procedures, compared to 5% of suspects in civil rights cases.

Defendants in cases concluded by U.S. magistrates (table 2.2) —

Cases concluded by U.S. magistrates are, by statute, misdemeanors.⁴ Overall, U.S. magistrates disposed of 12% of all criminal matters investigated by U.S. attorneys. For most offenses, the likelihood that a U.S. magistrate concluded the matter was also relatively low. The most notable exceptions were escape and traffic, for which 53% and 99% of matters respectively were concluded by U.S. magistrates.

Most of the 2,858 escape violations were against defendants who absconded to avoid prosecution in State courts, the so-called "unlawful flight to avoid prosecution." Upon apprehension of the fugitive, these cases are normally dismissed by U.S. magistrates and turned over to the State for prosecution on the original warrant.

Other types of offenses having comparably high rates of disposal by U.S. magistrates included migratory birds offenses (84%); conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses (82%); and other property violations (71%).

Processing times (table 2.6) — For matters concluded during 2000, the average number of months from receipt of a matter to its conclusion by a U.S. attorney as a case filing or declination or its disposal by a U.S. magistrate was 7.9 months. However, the time to process matters varied with the outcome of the matter. Matters concluded by U.S. magistrates in which the suspect was convicted took the least amount of time — an average of 3.6 months, and at least 50% of these convictions occurred in about 1.6 months. Similarly, 50% of the matters declined for prosecution were declined within 12.6 months.

Overall, suspects in violent and drug offenses were processed more quickly than suspects in other offenses. For key decisions, such as whether to file a case or decline a matter for prosecution, drug offenses were concluded slightly quicker than violent offenses (5.4 months compared to 5.9 months). At an average of 14.3 months, fraudulent property offenses took longer to conclude than other offenses.

⁴At the time that U.S. attorneys receive them, matters may not be classifiable as felonies or misdemeanors. If a U.S. magistrate disposes of a case — or what the U.S. attorneys call a "matter" — its offense level has been determined, by statute, to be a misdemeanor.



Table 2.1. Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Most serious offense investigated ^a	Suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. attorneys	
	Number	Percent ^b
All offenses^c	123,559	100%
Violent offenses	6,036	4.9%
Murder ^d	539	0.4
Assault	1,432	1.2
Robbery	2,817	2.3
Sexual abuse ^d	841	0.7
Kidnaping	292	0.2
Threats against the President	115	0.1
Property offenses	28,423	23.2%
Fraudulent	24,679	20.1%
Embezzlement	3,844	3.1
Fraud ^d	18,497	15.1
Forgery	1,669	1.4
Counterfeiting	669	0.5
Other	3,744	3.1%
Burglary	66	0.1
Larceny ^d	1,677	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	553	0.5
Arson and explosives	686	0.6
Transportation of stolen property	68	0.1
Other property offenses ^d	694	0.6
Drug offenses	38,959	31.8%
Public-order offenses	49,264	40.2%
Regulatory	5,737	4.7%
Agriculture	359	0.3
Antitrust	67	0.1
Food and drug	185	0.2
Transportation	64	0.1
Civil rights	1,728	1.4
Communications	84	0.1
Custom laws	291	0.2
Postal laws	183	0.1
Other regulatory offenses	2,776	2.3
Other	43,527	35.5%
Weapons	8,589	7.0
Immigration offenses	16,495	13.4
Tax law violations ^d	775	0.6
Bribery	368	0.3
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	644	0.5
National defense	770	0.6
Escape	3,155	2.6
Racketeering and extortion	3,292	2.7
Gambling	232	0.2
Liquor offenses	8	—
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,434	1.2
Obscene material ^d	21	—
Traffic	397	0.3
Migratory birds	743	0.6
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	4,906	4.0
All other offenses ^d	1,698	1.4
Unknown or indeterminable offense	877	

Note: The data in this table are not directly comparable to data in the 1993 or prior compendia; see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 33.

—Less than .05%.

^aSee *Chapter notes*, item 3, p. 33, and "Offense classifications" in *Methodology*, p. 109.

^bPercentage distribution based on the suspects for whom the offense category could be determined.

^cIncludes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined; see *Chapter notes*, item 4, p. 33.

^dIn this table, "Murder" includes non-negligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses, and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; and "All other offenses" includes offenses with unclassifiable offense type.

Table 2.2. Disposition of suspects in matters concluded, by offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Most serious offense investigated ^a	Suspects in criminal matters concluded							
	Number				Percent			
	Total	Prosecuted in U.S. district court ^b	Declined	Disposed by U.S. magistrates	Total	Prosecuted in U.S. district court ^b	Declined	Disposed by U.S. magistrates
All offenses^c	117,450	73,090	30,444	13,916	100%	62.2%	25.9%	11.8%
Violent offenses	5,641	3,403	1,909	329	100%	60.3%	33.8%	5.8%
Murder ^d	512	245	231	36	100	47.9	45.1	7.0
Assault	1,327	642	538	147	100	48.4	40.5	11.1
Robbery	2,711	2,111	504	96	100	77.9	18.6	3.5
Sexual abuse ^d	696	275	408	13	100	39.5	58.6	1.9
Kidnaping	262	105	133	24	100	40.1	50.8	9.2
Threats against the President	133	25	95	13	100	18.8	71.4	9.8
Property offenses	27,713	14,675	11,060	1,978	100%	53.0%	39.9%	7.1%
Fraudulent	24,186	12,988	9,830	1,368	100%	53.7%	40.6%	5.7%
Embezzlement	3,750	1,903	1,354	493	100	50.7	36.1	13.1
Fraud ^d	18,314	9,611	7,918	785	100	52.5	43.2	4.3
Forgery	1,497	1,012	415	70	100	67.6	27.7	4.7
Counterfeiting	625	462	143	20	100	73.9	22.9	3.2
Other	3,527	1,687	1,230	610	100%	47.8%	34.9%	17.3%
Burglary	49	36	12	1	100	73.5	24.5	2.0
Larceny ^d	1,565	961	464	140	100	61.4	29.6	8.9
Motor vehicle theft	565	278	274	13	100	49.2	48.5	2.3
Arson and explosives	657	273	359	25	100	41.6	54.6	3.8
Transportation of stolen property	90	49	38	3	100	54.4	42.2	3.3
Other property offenses ^d	601	90	83	428	100	15.0	13.8	71.2
Drug offenses	37,009	28,917	6,126	1,966	100%	78.1%	16.6%	5.3%
Public-order offenses	46,238	25,841	11,122	9,275	100%	55.9%	24.1%	20.1%
Regulatory	5,840	1,862	3,341	637	100%	31.9%	57.2%	10.9%
Agriculture	348	166	149	33	100	47.7	42.8	9.5
Antitrust	69	53	16	0	100	76.8	23.2	0
Food and drug	166	90	65	11	100	54.2	39.2	6.6
Transportation	70	39	21	10	100	55.7	30.0	14.3
Civil rights	1,712	124	1,581	7	100	7.2	92.3	0.4
Communications	91	34	56	1	100	37.4	61.5	1.1
Custom laws	344	183	136	25	100	53.2	39.5	7.3
Postal laws	180	86	40	54	100	47.8	22.2	30.0
Other regulatory offenses	2,860	1,087	1,277	496	100	38.0	44.7	17.3
Other	40,398	23,979	7,781	8,638	100%	59.4%	19.3%	21.4%
Weapons	7,753	5,026	2,566	161	100	64.8	33.1	2.1
Immigration offenses	16,110	13,414	497	2,199	100	83.3	3.1	13.6
Tax law violations ^d	941	627	302	12	100	66.6	32.1	1.3
Bribery	344	160	179	5	100	46.5	52.0	1.5
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	645	259	356	30	100	40.2	55.2	4.7
National defense	725	550	98	77	100	75.9	13.5	10.6
Escape	2,858	716	585	1,557	100	25.1	20.5	54.5
Racketeering and extortion	3,073	1,430	1,569	74	100	46.5	51.1	2.4
Gambling	296	213	82	1	100	72.0	27.7	0.3
Liquor offenses	15	12	3	0	100	80.0	20.0	0
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,238	689	524	25	100	55.7	42.3	2.0
Obscene material ^d	23	7	15	1	100	30.4	65.2	4.3
Traffic	311	0	1	310	100	0	0.3	99.7
Migratory birds	605	68	32	505	100	11.2	5.3	83.5
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	4,331	500	268	3,563	100	11.5	6.2	82.3
All other offenses ^d	1,130	308	704	118	100	27.3	62.3	10.4
Unknown or indeterminable offense	849	254	227	368	100%	29.9%	26.7%	43.3%

Note: The data in this table are not directly comparable to data in the 1993 or prior compendia; see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 33.

^aSee *Chapter notes*, item 3, p. 33, and "Offense classifications" in *Methodology*, p. 109.

^bThe suspects included in this column are limited to those whose cases were filed in U.S. district court before U.S. district court judges. These data are not directly comparable to the number in the 1993 or prior compendia, which included appeals cases handled by U.S. attorneys; see *Chapter notes*, item 2, p. 33.

^cIncludes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined; see *Chapter notes*, item 4, p. 33.

^dIn this table, "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses, and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; and "All other offenses" includes offenses with unclassifiable offense type.

Table 2.3. Suspects in matters concluded and declined, by investigating agency, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Department/Agency	Suspects in criminal matters concluded		
	Number concluded	Number Declined	Percent
All agencies*	117,450	30,444	25.9%
Agriculture	850	289	34.0%
Forest Service	493	85	17.2
Food and Consumer Service	27	16	59.3
All other Agriculture	330	188	57.0
Commerce	87	46	52.9%
Defense	3,414	569	16.7%
Army	986	147	14.9
Air Force	565	129	22.8
Navy	1,133	89	7.9
Office of the Inspector General	110	59	53.6
All other Defense	620	145	23.4
District of Columbia	1	1	—
Education	79	37	46.8%
Energy	12	7	58.3%
Federal/State task forces	3,274	664	20.3%
Health and Human Services	1,295	631	48.7%
Food and Drug Administration	185	70	37.8
Office of the Inspector General	219	123	56.2
All other HHS	891	438	49.2
Housing and Urban Development	271	103	38.0%
Interior	5,023	747	14.9%
National Park Service	3,063	103	3.4
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,080	170	15.7
Bureau of Indian Affairs	633	375	59.2
Land Management Bureau	121	32	26.4
All other Interior	126	67	53.2
Justice	68,500	17,338	25.3%
Federal Bureau of Investigation	30,853	12,523	40.6
Drug Enforcement Administration	17,209	2,861	16.6
Immigration and Naturalization	17,812	632	3.5
U.S. Marshals Service	1,579	831	52.6
Bureau of Prisons	77	15	19.5
All other Justice	970	476	49.1
Labor	524	244	46.6%
State Department	755	159	21.1%
Transportation	207	89	43.0%
Federal Aviation Administration	21	5	23.8
All other Transportation	186	84	45.2
Treasury	21,893	5,867	26.8%
Customs Bureau	8,310	973	11.7
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	7,332	2,650	36.1
Secret Service Bureau	3,701	1,179	31.9
Internal Revenue Service	2,285	982	43.0
All other Treasury	265	83	31.3
Other	11,262	3,653	32.4%
Independent Federal agencies	7,580	2,617	34.5%
U.S. Postal Service	4,065	1,333	32.8
Environmental Protection Agency	469	279	59.5
Social Security Administration	605	209	34.5
U.S. Courts	413	159	38.5
Veterans Administration	441	106	24.0
Small Business Administration	67	44	65.7
Railroad Retirement Board	92	55	59.8
Central Intelligence Agency	141	1	0.7
Other independent Federal agencies	1,287	431	33.5
State/Local agencies	3,682	1,036	28.1%
Unknown	3	0	—

*Includes suspects for whom investigating agency could not be determined.
 —Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

Table 2.4. Basis for declination of prosecution by U.S. attorneys, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Basis for declination	Suspects in criminal matters declined by U.S. attorneys	
	Number	Percent ^a
Total declinations^b	30,444	100%
No crime	6,782	22.6%
No true bill returned	29	0.1
No Federal offense	1,893	6.3
Lack of criminal intent	4,860	16.2
Referred or handled in other prosecution	6,599	22.0%
Removed	1,865	6.2
Prosecuted on other charges	1,293	4.3
Prosecuted by other authorities	3,436	11.5
Transferred to state authorities	5	—
Alternative resolution	1,252	4.2%
Restitution	102	0.3
Civil or administrative alternative	533	1.8
Pretrial diversion	617	2.1
Suspect-related reasons	776	2.6%
Suspect serving sentence	103	0.3
No known suspect	381	1.3
Suspect a fugitive	53	0.2
Suspect deceased	204	0.7
Suspect deported	35	0.1
Case-related reasons	7,707	25.7%
Stale case	512	1.7
Weak evidence	6,294	21.0
Statute of limitations exceeded	216	0.7
Jurisdiction or venue problems	279	0.9
Witness problems	406	1.4
All other reasons	6,852	22.9%
Minimal Federal interest	1,680	5.6
Petite policy	97	0.3
Lack of resources ^c	998	3.3
DOJ policy	535	1.8
U.S. attorney policy	1,102	3.7
Agency request	2,106	7.0
Juvenile suspect	73	0.2
Offender's health, age, prior record, or other personal circumstances	94	0.3
Suspect's cooperation	167	0.6
Unknown or indeterminable reason	476	

Note: For further information, see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 33.

—Less than .05%

^aPercent based on suspects for whom a basis for declination could be determined.

^bIncludes suspects for whom basis for declination could not be determined; *Chapter notes*, item 4, p. 33.

^cThe 2000 data on declination for lack of resources are not directly comparable to the 1999 data. See *Chapter notes*, item 5, p. 33.

Table 2.5. Disposition of matters declined for prosecution by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Most serious offense investigated ^a	Number of suspects in declined matters				Percent of suspects in declined matters			
	Total ^b	Referred or handled in other prosecution ^c	Resolved with restitution, civil/administrative procedure, pre-trial diversion	Other	Total ^b	Referred or handled in other prosecution ^c	Resolved with restitution, civil/administrative procedure, pre-trial diversion	Other
All offenses^d	30,444	6,599	1,252	22,117	100%	22.0%	4.2%	73.8%
Violent offenses	1,909	429	32	1,430	100%	22.7%	1.7%	75.6%
Murder ^e	231	35	4	191	100	15.2	1.7	83.0
Assault	538	88	18	428	100	16.5	3.4	80.1
Robbery	504	198	5	290	100	40.2	1.0	58.8
Sexual abuse ^e	408	55	2	351	100	13.5	0.5	86.0
Kidnaping	133	48	2	81	100	36.6	1.5	61.8
Threats against the President	95	5	1	89	100	5.3	1.1	93.7
Property offenses	11,060	1,696	849	8,462	100%	15.4%	7.7%	76.9%
Fraudulent	9,830	1,464	812	7,523	100%	14.9%	8.3%	76.8%
Embezzlement	1,354	108	260	982	100	8.0	19.3	72.7
Fraud ^e	7,918	1,224	512	6,157	100	15.5	6.5	78.0
Forgery	415	86	35	292	100	20.8	8.5	70.7
Counterfeiting	143	46	5	92	100	32.2	3.5	64.3
Other	1,230	232	37	939	100%	19.2%	3.1%	77.7%
Burglary	12	0	0	12	100	0	0	100
Larceny ^e	464	80	24	349	100	17.7	5.3	77.0
Motor vehicle theft	274	83	3	186	100	30.5	1.1	68.4
Arson and explosives	359	52	2	303	100	14.6	0.6	84.9
Transportation of stolen property	38	2	0	35	100	5.4	0	94.6
Other property offenses ^e	83	15	8	54	100	19.5	10.4	70.1
Drug offenses	6,126	2,100	19	3,888	100%	35.0%	0.3%	64.7%
Public-order offenses	11,122	2,338	340	8,177	100%	21.5%	3.1%	75.3%
Regulatory	3,341	263	173	2,888	100%	7.9%	5.2%	86.9%
Agriculture	149	31	11	106	100	20.9	7.4	71.6
Antitrust	16	0	2	14	100	0	12.5	87.5
Food and drug	65	10	7	48	100	15.4	10.8	73.8
Transportation	21	3	0	18	100	14.3	0	85.7
Civil rights	1,581	59	26	1,495	100	3.7	1.6	94.6
Communications	56	2	0	54	100	3.6	0	96.4
Custom laws	136	12	9	115	100	8.8	6.6	84.6
Postal laws	40	6	7	27	100	15.0	17.5	67.5
Other regulatory offenses	1,277	140	111	1,011	100	11.1	8.8	80.1
Other	7,781	2,075	167	5,289	100%	27.6%	2.2%	70.2%
Weapons	2,566	532	21	2,000	100	20.8	0.8	78.3
Immigration offenses	497	155	15	276	100	34.8	3.4	61.9
Tax law violations ^e	302	35	6	260	100	11.6	2.0	86.4
Bribery	179	19	6	154	100	10.6	3.4	86.0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	356	40	27	273	100	11.8	7.9	80.3
National defense	98	9	4	82	100	9.5	4.2	86.3
Escape	585	351	11	214	100	60.9	1.9	37.2
Racketeering and extortion	1,569	263	16	1,263	100	17.1	1.0	81.9
Gambling	82	8	1	73	100	9.8	1.2	89.0
Liquor offenses	3	0	0	3	—	—	—	—
Nonviolent sex offenses	524	141	9	372	100	27.0	1.7	71.3
Obscene material ^e	15	2	0	13	100	13.3	0	86.7
Traffic	1	0	0	1	—	—	—	—
Migratory birds	32	3	15	13	100	9.7	48.4	41.9
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	268	65	23	157	100	26.5	9.4	64.1
All other offenses ^e	704	452	13	135	100	75.3	2.2	22.5
Unknown or indeterminable offense	227	36	12	160	100%	17.3%	5.8%	76.9%

Note: For further information, see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 33.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aSee *Chapter notes*, item 3, p. 33, and "Offense classifications" in *Methodology*, p. 109.

^bIncludes 476 suspects for whom reason for declination could not be determined.

^cIncludes suspects in matters removed, prosecuted on other charges, prosecuted by other authorities, complaints filed with other indictments, youthful offenders, and those transferred to State authority.

^dIncludes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined; see *Chapter notes*, item 4, p. 33.

^eIn this table, "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses, and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; and "All other offenses" includes offenses with unclassifiable offense type.

Table 2.6. Mean and median processing times from receipt to filing or declination, by offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Most serious offense investigated ^a	Number of months from receipt of matter to decision						
	All suspects	Disposed by U.S. magistrate			Concluded by U.S. attorney		
		Total	Convicted	Not convicted	Total	Prosecuted in U.S. district court ^b	Declined
Mean							
All offenses^c	7.9 mo	6.7 mo	3.6 mo	9.9 mo	8.1 mo	3.9 mo	18.0 mo
Violent offenses	6.0	7.2	5.5	7.9	5.9	2.4	12.1
Property offenses	13.5	8.5	5.7	11.0	13.9	8.1	21.7
Fraudulent offenses ^d	14.0	9.6	6.4	12.2	14.3	8.4	22.0
Other offenses ^e	10.2	6.0	4.3	7.8	11.0	5.3	18.9
Drug offenses	5.5	6.1	5.0	6.3	5.4	2.7	18.3
Public-order offenses	6.8	6.6	3.0	11.6	6.8	3.1	15.3
Regulatory offenses	13.4	8.0	6.7	9.2	14.1	7.7	17.7
Other offenses	5.8	6.5	2.8	11.8	5.6	2.8	14.3
Median							
All offenses^c	1.5 mo	2.0 mo	1.6 mo	2.4 mo	1.4 mo	0.8 mo	12.6 mo
Violent offenses	1.6	3.5	4.2	3.0	1.5	0.8	7.4
Property offenses	7.1	4.1	3.5	5.0	7.7	2.7	17.5
Fraudulent offenses ^d	7.7	4.5	4.0	5.2	8.0	2.9	17.9
Other offenses ^e	4.3	3.6	2.7	4.5	4.8	1.6	14.5
Drug offenses	0.8	1.0	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	13.1
Public-order offenses	1.2	1.8	1.3	2.6	1.0	0.7	9.5
Regulatory offenses	8.4	4.9	4.8	5.7	9.2	3.0	13.0
Other offenses	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.5	0.9	0.7	8.2
Number of suspects^f	117,437	13,914	6,982	6,932	103,523	73,080	30,443
With unknown or indeterminable offense or processing time	862	370	157	213	492	264	228

Note: The data in this table are not directly comparable to data in the 1993 or prior compendia; see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 33.

^aSee *Chapter notes*, item 3, p. 33, and "Offense classifications" in *Methodology*, p. 109.

^bThe suspects included in this column are limited to those whose cases were filed in U.S. district court before U.S. district court judges. These data are not directly comparable to the number in the 1993 or prior compendia, which included appeals cases handled by U.S. attorneys; see *Chapter notes*, item 2, p. 33.

^cIncludes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined; see *Chapter notes*, item 4, p. 33.

^dExcluding tax fraud.

^eIncluding tax fraud.

^fExcludes suspects with insufficient data to determine processing time.

Chapter notes

1) Tables 2.1-2.6 were created from the Central System data files of the EOUSA. For table 2.1, only records which showed a matter received during 2000 were selected. For tables 2.2-2.6, only records which show a matter terminated by reason of declination, disposition by a U.S. magistrate, or filed as a case in U.S. district court from October 1, 1999, through September 30, 2000, were selected. In all of these tables, matters “declined immediately” — those cases in which the U.S. attorney spent less than 1 hour investigating — were excluded.

2) The number of suspects in matters investigated in table 2.1, and the number of suspects in matters concluded in tables 2.2 and 2.6 are not directly comparable to counts in the 1993 and prior compendia. In those years, these statistics included appellants in appeals filed or appeals terminated. In table 2.1 of this *Compendium* and its corresponding tables in 1994 and subsequent compendia, the number of suspects in matters received is limited to suspects in criminal matters that were filed as cases in U.S. district courts, handled by U.S. magistrates, or declined for prosecution. In the 1993 and prior compendia, the number of suspects in criminal matters received included criminal appeals. To obtain a number of suspects comparable to the statistic reported in the 1993 and prior compendia, add to the data in table 2.1 of this *Compendium*, the number of appellants in appeals that were handled by U.S. attorneys.

In tables 2.2 and 2.6 of this *Compendium* and their corresponding tables in the 1994 and subsequent compendia, the number of suspects in matters concluded also is limited to those suspects whose matters were concluded by a case filing in a U.S. district court, by declination, or by disposition by a U.S. magistrate. In the 1993 and prior compendia, this number included

appellants in criminal appeals terminated.

To obtain a number that is comparable to the number reported in the 1993 and prior compendia, the number of appellants in appeals terminated and handled by U.S. attorneys needs to be added to the totals in table 2.2.

3) Offenses in the Central System data files are classified by the title and section of the United States Code for the most serious offense investigated, as determined by the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the matter. For tables in this *Compendium*, these citations were translated into the corresponding four-digit offense codes used by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC). These four-digit codes were then aggregated into the categories shown in the tables.

U.S. Code citations often do not permit detailed classification of drug offenses by the type of criminal activity involved. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the substantive offense alleged (for example, conspiracy to defraud is classified as fraud) unless type of conspiracy cannot be determined from the U.S. Code citation. Unclassified conspiracies are included among “conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses” in tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, and 2.6.

The most serious offense investigated is based on the criminal lead charge as determined by the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the criminal matter.

4) In the tables in this chapter, the “all offenses” row or “total declinations” row (in table 2.5) includes records whose offense category (basis for declination) is missing or indeterminable. The percentage distributions in these tables, however, are based on the number of observations with nonmissing offenses (basis for declination) values. The number of missing values are

reported either on a separate line or in a footnote.

5) In 2000, additional data for “lack of resources” as a reason for declination were discovered; these cases previously were coded as “unknown or indeterminate” in 1999 and prior years. Therefore, in table 2.4, the apparent increase in “lack of resources” as a declination reason (between 1998-99) is due in large part to this additional information and reclassification of declination reasons from “unknown and indeterminate.”

The Federal justice database

Source of data

The source of data for all tables in this *Compendium* is the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal justice database. The database is presently constructed from source files provided by the U.S. Marshals Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, in addition to providing data describing defendants in cases processed by the Federal judiciary, provides data describing defendants processed by the Federal pre-trial services agencies and the Federal probation and supervision service. Federal law prohibits the use of these files for any purposes other than research or statistics. A description of the source agency data files is provided in the table at the end of this section.

Some records in the Federal justice database are matched according to a statistically weighted combination of names, other personal identifiers, dates of court appearances, types of offenses, and other relevant information contained in the files. Using the matched data files, it is possible to combine information about two or more stages of the processing of a criminal matter or case, for example from adjudication to probation or parole supervision.

Reporting period

Wherever possible, matters or cases have been selected according to some event which occurred during fiscal year 2000 (October 1, 1999, through September 30, 2000). Some data files provided by source agencies are organized according to a calendar year time frame; these have been combined and divided into fiscal years for purposes of the *Compendium*. Files which are organized by their source agencies according to fiscal year nonetheless include some pertinent records in later years' files. For

example, tabulations of suspects in matters concluded during fiscal year 2000 in this *Compendium* have been assembled from source files containing records of 2000 matters concluded which were entered into the data system during fiscal years 2000 or 2001.

Availability of data items

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. For example, data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. attorneys but not for those handled by other litigating divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division cases enter the data base once they are filed in U.S. district court, however.

Many items of social and demographic information come from pre-sentence investigation records, supervision records, or sentencing records, and are available only for arrested defendants who were convicted and/or began serving a sentence involving supervised release. This particularly affects sex, race, ethnicity, and prior record information.

Table construction and interpretation

The tables presented report events that occurred during the Federal fiscal year — October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000. Generally, the tables include both individual and organizational defendants. Organizational defendants are not included in tables describing defendants under pretrial release and detention, defendants sentenced to incarceration, and offenders under post-conviction supervision. Juvenile offenders are included in the reported statistics.

Unit of analysis

The unit of analysis in chapters 1 through 6 is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three

times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it counts five times in the tabulation. In chapter 7, the unit of analysis for incarceration, probation, parole, or other supervised release is a person entering custody or supervision, or a person leaving custody or supervision. For example, a person convicted in two concurrent cases and committed once to the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in the indicated time period is counted as one admission to a term of incarceration. A person who terminates probation twice in the indicated time period, such as with a violation and again after reinstatement, is counted as two terminations of probation.

Interpretation

The tables in the *Compendium* are constructed to permit the user to make valid comparisons of numbers within each table and to compare percentage rates across tables. The total numbers of subjects in *Compendium* tables that are based on records linked between two files are generally less than the total number of records in either source file. Accordingly, comparisons of absolute numbers across two or more tables in this volume and other data sources are not necessarily valid.

Offense classifications

Procedure

The offense classification procedure used in this *Compendium* is based on the classification system followed by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Specific offenses combined to form the BJS categories shown in the *Compendium* tables.*

Offense categories for Federal arrestees in chapter 1 are based on the FBI's National Crime Information

*These categories correspond to the Bureau of Justice Statistics crime definitions and, to the extent possible, are organized and presented consistent with BJS publications on State criminal justice systems.

Center (NCIC) offense classifications, which are converted into U.S. Marshals' four-digit offense codes, which, in turn are aggregated into the offense categories shown in the tables.

These categories are similar, but may not be directly comparable to the BJS offense categories used in other chapters of this *Compendium*. For data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, which include United States Code citations but do not include the Administrative Office of offense classifications, United States Code titles and sections are translated into the Administrative Office classification system and then aggregated into the offense categories used in the tables. Offense categories for prisoners in chapter 7 are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the categories in other chapters and other tables in chapter 7, but may not be directly comparable.

Felony/misdemeanor distinctions

Felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where possible. Felony offenses are those with a maximum penalty of more than 1 year in prison. Misdemeanor offenses are those with a maximum penalty of 1 year or less. Felonies and misdemeanors are further classified using the maximum term of imprisonment authorized. Section 3559, U.S. Code, Title 18 classifies offenses according to the following schedule:

Felonies

Class A felony — life imprisonment, or if the maximum penalty is death.

Class B felony — 25 years or more.

Class C felony — less than 25 years but more than 10 years.

Class D felony — less than 10 years but more than 5 years.

Class E felony — less than 5 years but more than 1 year.

Misdemeanors

Class A misdemeanor — 1 year or less but more than 1 month.

Class B misdemeanor — 6 months or less but more than 30 days.

Class C misdemeanor — 30 days or less but more than 5 days.

Infraction — 5 days or less, or if no imprisonment is authorized.

In this *Compendium*, felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where the data permit these distinctions. Chapters 1 and 2 do not use this distinction because many suspects cannot be so classified at the arrest and investigation stages in the criminal justice process. Chapter 3 no longer reports this distinction because the Pretrial Services Agency no longer gathers this information. Chapters 4 and 5 distinguish between felony and misdemeanor offenses, as do tables 7.1–7.6. Tables 7.7–7.11 follow the convention of other BJS publications by separately tabulating offenders whose actual imposed sentences are less than or equal to 1 year and those whose actual sentences are greater than 1 year.

Most serious offense selection

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense (the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence) is used to classify offenses. The offense description may change as the criminal justice process proceeds. Tables indicate whether investigated, charged or adjudicated offenses are used. In chapter 2, the most serious offense is based on the criminal lead charge as determined by the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the criminal proceeding. In chapter 3, the major charged offense is based upon the Administrative Office's offense severity classification system, as determined by the pretrial officer responsible for the case. To select this offense, the officer ranks offenses according to severity based on maximum imprisonment, type of crime, and maximum fines. In chapter 4, the most serious offense charged is the one that has the most severe potential sentence. For chapter 5, conviction offenses are based on statutory maximum penalties. In chapter 6,

offenses are classified by the offense of conviction. In tables 7.1–7.6, the most serious offense of conviction is either the one having the longest sentence imposed or, if equal sentences were imposed or there was no imprisonment, it was the offense carrying the highest severity code as determined by the Administrative Office's offense severity code ranking. In tables 7.7–7.13, prisoners are classified according to the offense which bears the longest single incarceration sentence.

Offense categories

For offense categories in all text tables, the following conditions apply:

"Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

"Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses.

"Fraud" excludes tax fraud.

"Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property.

"Other property felonies" excludes fraudulent property offenses, and includes destruction of property and trespass.

"Tax law violations" includes tax fraud.

"Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof.

"All other felonies" includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

"Misdemeanors" includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

"Drug possession" also includes other drug misdemeanors.

Source agencies for *Compendium* data tables

Data source agency — data files	Description of data files contents	<i>Compendium</i> tables
United States Marshals Service (USMS) — Prisoner Tracking System (PTS)	Contains data on suspects arrested for violations of Federal law, by Federal enforcement agencies. The data include information on characteristics of Federal arrestees.	Arrest: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) — Defendant Statistical System	Contains data on suspects arrested by DEA agents, both within and outside the continental U.S. The data include information on characteristics of arrestees, type of drug for which arrested, as well as the type and number of weapons at time of arrest.	Arrest: 1.4, 1.5
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA) — Central System and Central Charge Files	Contains information on the investigation and prosecution of suspects in criminal matters received and concluded, criminal cases filed and terminated, and criminal appeals filed and handled by U.S. attorneys. The central system files contain defendant-level records about the processing of matters and cases; the central charge files contain the records of the charges filed and disposed in criminal cases. Data are available on matters and cases filed, pending, and terminated.	Prosecution: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6
AOUSC: Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) — Pretrial Services Act Information System	Contains data on defendants interviewed, investigated, or supervised by pretrial services. The information covers defendants' pretrial hearings, detentions, and releases from the time they are interviewed through the disposition of their cases in district court. The data describe pretrial defendants processed by Federal pretrial service agencies within each district. Defendants who received pretrial services through a local, non-Federal agency, such as the District of Columbia, are not included.	Pretrial release: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10 Adjudication: 4.5 (defendant characteristics) Sentencing: 5.4, 5.5, 5.6 (defendant characteristics)
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC) — Criminal Termination Files	Contains information about the criminal proceedings against defendants whose cases were filed in U.S. district courts. Includes information on felony defendants, Class A misdemeanants — whether handled by U.S. district court judges or U.S. magistrates — and other misdemeanants provided they were handled by U.S. district court judges. The information in the data files cover criminal proceedings from case filing through disposition and sentencing. Data are available on criminal defendants in cases filed, pending, and terminated.	Adjudication: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 Sentencing: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6
United States Sentencing Commission (USSC) — Monitoring Data Base	Contains information on criminal defendants sentenced pursuant to the provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. It is estimated that more than 90% of felony defendants in the Federal criminal justice system are sentenced pursuant to the SRA of 1984. Data files are limited to those defendants whose records have been obtained by the U.S. Sentencing Commission.	Adjudication: 4.5 (defendant characteristics) Sentencing: 5.4, 5.5, 5.6 (defendant characteristics)
AOUSC: Court of Appeals	Contains information on criminal appeals filed and terminated in U.S. Courts of Appeals. Records of appeals filed, pending, or terminated include information on the nature of the criminal appeal, the underlying offense, and the disposition of the appeal.	Appeals: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5
AOUSC — Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS)	Contains information about supervisions provided by probation officers for persons placed on probation or supervised release from prison. The files contain records of individuals entering, or currently on supervision, as well as records of offenders terminating supervision.	Corrections: 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8
Bureau of Prisons (BOP): Extract from BOP's online Sentry System	The data extracts contain information on all offenders released from prison over a specific period of time plus information about the offenders in prison when the data extracts are made. The information covers the time that offenders enter prison until their release from the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons. Tables 7.9-7.16 exclude prisoners sentenced by a District of Columbia Superior Court judge for violations of the DC Criminal Code.	Corrections: 7.9, 7.10, 7.11, 7.12, 7.13, 7.14, 7.15, 7.16

Glossary

Acquittal — legal judgment that a criminal defendant has not been proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of the charges against him.

Affirmed — in the appellate courts, the decree or order is declared valid and will stand as rendered in the lower court.

Agriculture violations — violations of the Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation: for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Insecticide Act, and the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921; also violations of laws concerning plant quarantine and the handling of animals pertaining to research (7 U.S.C., except sections on food stamps (fraud)); also 16 U.S.C. sections relating generally to violations in operating public parks, such as trespassing for hunting, shooting, and fishing).

Antitrust violations — offenses relating to Federal antitrust statutes, which aim to protect trade and commerce from unlawful restraints, price fixing, monopolies (*for example*, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1, 3, 8, 20, and 70(i)), and discrimination in pricing or in furnishing services or facilities (15 U.S.C. §§ 13(c) and 13(e)).

Appeal — a review by a higher court of a judgment or decision of a lower court.

Appeals, U.S. Court of — an intermediate Federal court, inferior to the U.S. Supreme Court, but higher than the U.S. district court. The function of the U.S. court of appeals is to review the final decisions of the district courts, if challenged. There are 13 courts of appeal in the Federal system representing the 12 judicial circuits and the Federal circuit (28 U.S.C. § 41).

Appellant — the party which takes an appeal from 1 court or jurisdiction to another; opposite of appellee.

Appellee — the party against whom the appeal is taken; opposite of appellant.

Arson — willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any

property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7 (18 U.S.C. § 81; and 49A U.S.C. §§ 1804 and 1809). (*See also*, "Explosives.")

Assault — intentionally inflicting or attempting or threatening to inflict bodily injury to another person. Applies to anyone within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7, or to any Government official, foreign official, official guest, internationally protected person, or any officer or employee of the United States designated in 18 U.S.C. § 1114 (*for example*, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1857(e) and 1859; 18 U.S.C. §§ 111(a), 112(b), 113(c)(e), 114, 115(c), 351(d)(e), 372, 373, 1502, 1751(c), 1959, 2118(c), and 2231(a); 21 U.S.C. §§ 461(c), 675(b), and 1041(c); 26 U.S.C. §§ 7212(a)(b); 29 U.S.C. § 1141; 46 U.S.C. § 701; and 49A U.S.C. § 1472(k)); also certain violations of the Fair Housing Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§ 3610 and 3631).

Bail — the sum of money promised as a condition of release, to be paid if a released defendant defaults (18 U.S.C. § 3142(c)).

Bribery — offering or promising anything of value with intent to unlawfully influence a public official in the discharge of official duties. Applies generally to bank employees, officers or employees of the U.S. Government, witnesses, or any common carrier. Includes soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment in the U.S. Government. Also, receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or any kind in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending to purchase any good, service, or facility (18 U.S.C. §§ 201(a), 203(a)(b), 204, 207(a)(c), 208, 210, 211, 213, 215, and 663; 21 U.S.C. § 622; 46 U.S.C. § 239(i); and 49 U.S.C. §§ 104, 917(b), and 11904(b)).

Burglary — breaking and entering into another's property with intent to steal within the special maritime and

territorial jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7. Includes breaking and entering into any official bank, credit union, savings and loan institution, post office, vessel or steamboat assigned to the use of mail service, or personal property of the United States; or breaking the seal or lock of any carrier facility containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express (18 U.S.C. §§ 2111, 2113(a), and 2115-17).

Career offender — defendants are counted as career offenders if they are at least 18 years old at the time of the instant offense, if the instant offense of conviction is a felony — that is either a crime of violence or a drug crime; and if they have at least two prior felony convictions of either a crime of violence or a drug crime.

Case — in this *Compendium*, a judicial proceeding for the determination of a controversy between parties wherein rights are enforced or protected, or wrongs are prevented or redressed; any proceeding judicial in its nature.

Civil rights — violations of civil liberties such as the personal, natural rights guaranteed and protected by the Constitution. Includes the Civil Rights Acts, such as those enacted after the Civil War, and more recently in 1957 and 1964.

Collateral bond — an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her pretrial release that requires the defendant to post property valued at the full bail amount as an assurance of his or her intention to appear at trial.

Communication — violations covering areas of communication such as the Communications Act of 1934 (including wire tapping and wire interception). A communication is ordinarily considered to be a deliberate interchange of thoughts or opinions between two or more persons.

Community confinement — a form of commitment either as a substitute for Federal imprisonment or as a condition of probation in a community

treatment center, halfway house, restitution center, mental health facility, alcohol or drug rehabilitation center, or other community facility; and participation in gainful employment, employment search efforts, community service, vocational training, treatment, educational programs, or similar facility-approved programs during non-residential hours. Under the Federal sentencing guidelines, community confinement may be a substitute for imprisonment on a day-to-day basis for defendants with a guideline maximum of less than 16 months of imprisonment (*see also*, U.S.S.G. § 5C1.1(e)).

Complaint — a written statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged, with an offer to prove the fact, so that a prosecution may be instituted. The complaint can be "taken out" by the victim, the police officer, the district attorney, or other interested party.

Concurrent sentence — a sentence imposed which is to be served at the same time as another sentence imposed earlier or during the same proceeding (18 U.S.C. § 3584). (*See also*, "Consecutive sentence.")

Conditional release — in this *Compendium*, at the pretrial stage, a conditional release is release from detention contingent on any combination of restrictions that are deemed necessary to guarantee the defendant's appearance at trial or the safety of the community (*see text in Chapter 2 of this Compendium*.)

Consecutive sentence — a sentence imposed that will follow another sentence imposed earlier or during the same proceeding; opposite of concurrent sentence.

Conspiracy — an agreement by two or more persons to commit or to effect the commission of an unlawful act or to use unlawful means to accomplish an act that is not in itself unlawful; also any overt act in furtherance of the agreement. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the substantive offense alleged.

Continuing criminal enterprise — a felony committed as part of a continuing series of violations, which is undertaken by a person in concert with five or more other persons with respect to whom such person occupies a position of organizer, a supervisory position, or any other position of management, and from which such person obtains substantial income or resources (21 U.S.C. § 848(c)).

Conviction — the result of a criminal trial which ends in a judgment that the defendant is guilty. The final judgment on a verdict or finding of guilty, a plea of guilty, or a plea of nolo contendere, but does not include a final judgment which has been expunged by pardon, reversed, set aside, or otherwise rendered invalid.

Corporate surety — in this *Compendium*, a surety; one who has entered into a bond to give surety for another; for example, bail bondsman. As a condition of his or her release, the defendant enters into an agreement that requires a third party such as a bail bondsman to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear. (*See also*, "Surety bond.")

Counterfeiting — falsely making, forging, or altering obligations with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged for that which is original or genuine. Applies to obligation or security of the United States, foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the United States, money order issued by the Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Includes passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Also, making, selling, or possessing any plates or stones (or any other thing or instrument) used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, Government transportation requests, or postal stamp; or knowingly and intentionally trafficking in falsified labels affixed to phonorecords, motion pictures, or audio visual

works (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 471, 473, 477, 479, 481, 485, 487, 501, 507, 509, 513(b), 2318, and 2320).

Courts — *See* "Appeals, U.S. Court of" and "District court, U.S." Pursuant to Article III of the Constitution, judicial power is vested in the following Federal Courts: The U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and the U.S. district court for the District of Columbia.

Criminal career — the longitudinal sequence of crimes committed by an individual offender.

Criminal history category — under the Federal sentencing guidelines, a quantification of the defendant's prior criminal record and the defendant's propensity to recidivate. Guideline criminal history categories range from Category I (primarily first-time offenders) to Category VI (career criminals).

Custom laws — violations regarding taxes which are payable upon goods and merchandise imported or exported. Includes the duties, toll, tribute, or tariff payable upon merchandise exported or imported.

Deadly or dangerous weapon — an instrument capable of inflicting death or serious bodily injury.

Declination — the decision by a prosecutor not to file a case in a matter received for investigation. In this *Compendium*, immediate declinations (i.e., where less than 1 hour of time is spent on a case) are excluded.

Defendant — the party against whom relief or recovery is sought in an action or suit, or the accused in a criminal case.

Departure — under the Federal sentencing guidelines, the term used to describe a sentence imposed outside the applicable guideline sentencing range. A court may depart when it finds an aggravating or mitigating circumstance of a kind, or to a degree, not adequately taken into consideration by the Sentencing Commission in formulating the guidelines that should result in a sentence different from that

described (18 U.S.C. § 3553(b); U.S.S.G. § 5K2.0). (See also, "Substantial assistance.")

Deposit bond — an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires the defendant to post a fraction of the bail before he or she is released.

Detention — the legally authorized confinement of persons after arrest, whether before or during prosecution. Only those persons held 2 or more days are classified as detained in this *Compendium*.

Dismissal — termination of a case before trial or other final judgment (including nolle prosequi and deferred prosecution).

Disposition — the decision made on a case brought before a criminal court.

Distribution — delivery (other than by administering or dispensing) of a controlled substance (21 U.S.C. § 802(6)). The term "controlled substance" means any drug or other substance, or immediate precursor, included in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V of part B of subchapter I of Chapter 13 (title 21). The term does not include distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, or tobacco, as those terms are defined or used in subtitle E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

District court, U.S. — trial courts with general Federal jurisdiction over cases involving Federal laws or offenses and actions between citizens of different States.

District of Columbia — the jurisdiction of the U.S. district court for the District of Columbia. This *Compendium* includes Federal offenses prosecuted in U.S. district courts, and except for tables based on data from the Bureau of Prisons, excludes violations of the District of Columbia Code and cases prosecuted in the District of Columbia Superior Court.

Drug offenses — offenses under a Federal or State laws prohibiting the manufacture, import, export, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled

substance (or counterfeit substance), or the possession of a controlled substance (or a counterfeit substance) with intent to manufacture, import, export, distribute, or dispense. Also using any communication facilities which causes or facilitates a felony under title 21, or furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense. (See also, "Distribution," "Possession," and "Trafficking.")

Embezzlement — the fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom such property has been lawfully entrusted. Includes offenses committed by bank officers or employees; officers or employees of the Postal Service; officers of lending, credit, or insurance institutions; any officer or employee of a corporation or association engaged in commerce as a common carrier; court officers of the U.S. courts; or officers or employees of the United States. Also, stealing from employment and training funds, programs receiving Federal funds, and Indian tribal organizations; or selling, conveying, or disposing of any money, property, records, or thing of value to the United States or any department thereof without authority (for example, 15 U.S.C. § 645(c); 18 U.S.C. §§ 153, 334, 642-57, 665(a)(b), 666(b), 1163, 1709, 1711, 1956, and 1957; 25 U.S.C. § 450(d); 29 U.S.C. § 502(b); and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1760, 2971, and 3220(b)).

Escape — departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a hospital where one is committed for drug abuse and drug dependency problems. Knowingly advising, aiding, assisting, or procuring the escape or attempted escape of any person from a correctional facility, an officer, or the above-mentioned hospital as well as concealing an escapee. Providing or attempting to provide to an inmate in prison a prohibited object; or making, possessing, obtaining, or attempting to make or obtain a prohibited object (as defined in 18 U.S.C. §

1791(d)(1)(A)). Instigating, assisting, attempting to cause, or causing any mutiny or riot at any Federal penal, detention, or correctional facility, or conveying into any of these institutions any dangerous instrumentalities (for example, 18 U.S.C. §§ 751(a)(b), 752(a), 753, 755-56, 1071, 1073, 1791(a)(c), (d)(1)(A), 1792, 3146(a)(b)(d), 3147 and 3615; 28 U.S.C. § 1826; 42 U.S.C. §§ 261 and 3425; and 50 U.S.C. § 823).

Explosives — violations of Federal law involving importation, manufacture, distribution, and storage of explosive material. Includes unlawful receipt, possession or transportation of explosives without a license (18 U.S.C. § 842(a)), where prohibited by law (18 U.S.C. § 842(c), or using explosives during commission of a felony (18 U.S.C. § 844(h)). Also includes violations relating to dealing in stolen explosives (18 U.S.C. § 842(h)), using mail or other form of communication to threaten an individual with explosives (18 U.S.C. § 844(e), and possessing explosive materials at an airport (18 U.S.C. § 844(g), and 49A U.S.C. §§ 1804 and 1809). (See also, "Arson" and 18 U.S.C. §§ 842(e)(g)(i)(k); and § 844(b).)

Failure to appear — willful absence from any court appointment.

Felony — a criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year. According to 18 U.S.C. § 3559, felonies are classified into 5 grades based on maximum terms of imprisonment: Class A felony, if the maximum term is life imprisonment, or if the maximum penalty is death; Class B, if 25 years or more; Class C, if less than 25 years, but 10 years or more; Class D, if less than 10 years, but five or more years; and Class E, if less than 5 years, but more than 1.

Filing — the initiation of a criminal case in U.S. district court by formal submission to the court of a charging document alleging that one or more named persons have committed one or more specified offenses. In this

Compendium, each defendant in a case is counted separately, and only the most serious alleged offense is considered.

Financial conditions — monetary conditions upon which release of a defendant before trial is contingent. Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond. (*See also*, "Specific definitions.")

First release — in this *Compendium*, prisoners who are released from the Bureau of Prisons for the first time after their commitment by a U.S. district court (i.e., excludes offenders who are returned to prison after their first release, such as probation, parole, etc.).

Food and drug violations — violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act such as regulations for clean and sanitary movement of animals (21 U.S.C. § 134(b)), adulteration or misbranding of any food or drug (21 U.S.C. § 331(a)), failure to transmit information about prescription drugs (21 U.S.C. § 331(o)), and intent to defraud and distribute adulterated material (21 U.S.C. § 676). (*See also*, 18 U.S.C. § 1365(b); 21 U.S.C. §§ 17, 22, 63, 115, 122, 126, 134(d), 142, 144, 151, 153, 155, 158, 201, 205, 209, 210, 212, 331(b)-(g), 331(i)-(n)(p)(t), 333(a), 458(a), 459, 460(a)-(d), 461(a), 463, 466, 610(a)(c), 611(a), 620, 642, 1037, 1041(a), and 1175.)

Forgery — falsely making or materially altering a document with the intent to defraud. Includes such falsification with intent to pass off as genuine any of the following: U.S. Postal Service money order; postmarking stamp or impression; obligation or security of the United States; foreign obligation, security, or bank note; contractors' bond, bid, or public record; deed; power of attorney; letters patent; seal of a court or any department or agency of the U.S. Government; the signature of a judge or court officer; ships' papers; documents on entry of vessels; customs matters; coin or bar; and so forth. Also includes making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations

or securities, and detaching, altering, or defacing any official, device, mark or certificate (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 483, 493, 495, 497, 503, 505, 510(a)(b), and 511; 19 U.S.C. § 1436; and 21 U.S.C. §§ 458(b)(c)).

Fraud — unlawfully depriving a person of his or her property or legal rights through intentional misrepresentation of fact or deceit other than forgery or counterfeiting. Includes violations of statutes pertaining to lending and credit institutions, the Postal Service, interstate wire, radio, television, computer, credit card, veterans benefits, allotments, bankruptcy, marketing agreements, commodity credit, the Securities and Exchange Commission, railroad retirement, unemployment, Social Security, food stamp, false personation, citizenship, passports, conspiracy, and claims and statements, excluding tax fraud. The category excludes fraud involving tax violations that are shown in a separate category under "Public-order, other offenses." (*See also*, specific offenses in this glossary for citations.)

Fraudulent property offenses — see "Property offenses, fraudulent."

Gambling — the Federal offense of transporting, manufacturing, selling, possessing, or using any gambling device in the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States or within Indian country or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7. Includes transporting gambling devices in the jurisdiction of the United States (except under authority of the Federal Trade Commission or any State that has a law providing for their exemption from these provisions), transmitting wagering information in interstate or foreign commerce, interstate transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related matter (*for example*, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1173 and 1175; and 18 U.S.C. §§ 1082(a), 1084, 1302, 1956, and 1962).

Good-time — time credited toward early release to an offender for good

behavior in imprisonment. Under the 1984 Sentencing Reform Act, two classes of prisoners are ineligible to receive good-time credits: (1) misdemeanants serving a term of imprisonment of 1 year or less; and (2) felons serving life sentences. All other Federal prisoners receive a flat allocation of 54 days per year of sentence served; credit for a partial year remaining at the end of the sentence is prorated. The annual allotment does not change according to the length of time a Federal inmate already has spent in prison (18 U.S.C. § 3624(b)).

Guideline sentencing range — under the Federal sentencing guidelines, the range of imprisonment corresponding to the applicable guideline offense level and criminal history category. The guideline offense level incorporates any minimum terms of imprisonment required by statute as well as the statutory maximum term of imprisonment, where applicable.

Guilty plea — a plea in response to formal charges admitting that the defendant committed offenses as charged. In this *Compendium*, this category also includes pleas of *nolo contendere*.

Hispanic — ethnic category based on classification by reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Home detention — a form of confinement and supervision either as a substitute for imprisonment or as a condition of probation that restricts the defendant to his place of residence continuously (except for authorized absences) and enforced by appropriate means of surveillance by the probation office. Under the Federal sentencing guidelines, home detention may be a substitute for imprisonment on a day to day basis for defendants with a guideline maximum sentence of less than 16 months imprisonment. (*See also*, U.S.S.G. § 5C1.1.)

Homicide — see "Murder."

Immigration offenses — offenses involving illegal entrance into the United States, illegally reentering after being deported, willfully failing to deport

when so ordered, willfully remaining beyond days allowed on conditional permit, or falsely representing oneself to be a citizen of the United States. Includes violations relating to provisions for special agricultural workers and to those relating to limitations on immigrant status (such as employment). Also includes bringing in or harboring any aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer (*for example*, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1160, 1252(d), 1255, 1282(a), 1286, 1324-25, and 1326(a)).

Incarceration — any sentence of confinement, including prison, jail, and other residential placements.

Indeterminate sentence — a prison sentence whose maximum or minimum term is not specifically established at the time of sentencing (18 U.S.C. §§ 4205(b)(1)(2)).

Indictment — the formal charging of the defendant with a particular crime by a grand jury. In the Federal system, a defendant may waive indictment and be proceeded against through an information. (*See also*, Fed. R. Crim. P. 7(b).)

Information — the formal accusation charging the defendant with a particular crime but brought by the U.S. Attorney rather than by the grand jury.

Infraction — an offense for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 5 days or less, or where no imprisonment is authorized, according to 18 U.S.C. § 3559.

Instant offense — the offense of conviction, and all relevant conduct under U.S.S.G § 1B1.3.

Intermittent confinement — a form of commitment, in a prison or jail, either as a substitute for imprisonment or as a condition of probation. Under the Federal sentencing guidelines, intermittent confinement may be a substitute for imprisonment (each 24 hours of intermittent confinement is credited as 1 day of incarceration) for defendants with a guideline maximum of less than 16 months imprisonment. (*See also*, U.S.S.G. § 5C1.1.)

Jurisdictional offenses — acts that are Federal crimes because of the place in which they occur (such as on an aircraft, on Federal land or property) and for certain crimes on Indian reservations or at sea, but which cannot be classified in a more specific substantive category.

Juvenile — a person who has not attained the age of 18 years; or for the purposes of a juvenile delinquency hearing, a person who has not attained the age of 21 years (18 U.S.C. § 5031).

Juvenile delinquency — a violation of Federal law committed by a person prior to the age of 18 years which would have been a crime if committed by an adult (18 U.S.C. § 5031).

Kidnaping — unlawfully seizing any person as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1201 for ransom or reward, except in the case of a minor by a parent. Includes receiving, possessing, or disposing of any money or other property that has been delivered as ransom or reward in connection with a kidnaping as well as conspiring to kidnap. Also, includes kidnaping or attempting to kidnap any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any foreign official, any official guest, or any internationally protected person. (*See also*, 18 U.S.C. § 351(b); and hostage taking as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1203.)

Labor law violations — violations of, for example, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Taft-Hartley Act, which govern a broad spectrum of activities relating to labor-management relations (*for example*, 29 U.S.C. §§ 186(a), 461(a), 463, 1021(b), 1022, 1023(b)(d), 1024(a)(c), 1027, 1111(a)(b), 1112(c), 1811, 1816, 1821 and 1851).

Larceny — the act of taking and carrying away any personal property of another with intent to steal or convert it to one's own use or gain. Includes stealing, possessing or illegally selling or disposing of anything of value to the United States or any of its departments or agencies; or stealing from a

bank, the Postal Service, or any interstate or foreign shipments by carrier. Also encompasses receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property; and stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or that belong to, or are entrusted to, the custody of an Indian tribal organization (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 641, 659, 661-62, 667, 1168(a), 1704, 1707, and 2113(b)). (This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property.)

Liquor violations — violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor, as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country; transporting intoxicating liquors into any State, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited; shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants; shipping liquor by C.O.D.; knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned; and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1154, 1156, 1263 and 1265; 26 U.S.C. §§ 5113, 5171(c), 5179, 5214, 5222, 5291, 5301(b), 5601, 5603(a), 5604, 5606, 5608(a), 5661(a), 5662, 5672, 5681(a)(c), 5683, 5685(b) and 5687; and 27 U.S.C. §§ 203, 205(f), 206(b) and 208(a)).

Magistrates (U.S.) (Federal) — judicial officers appointed by judges of Federal district courts having many but not all of the powers of a judge. Magistrates are designated to hear a wide variety of motions and other pre-trial matters in both criminal and civil cases. With consent of the parties, they may conduct civil or misdemeanor criminal trials. Magistrates, however, may not preside over felony trials or over jury selection in felony cases.

Mailing or transportation of obscene materials — a violation of Federal law relating to knowingly using the mail for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1461 and 39 U.S.C. § 3001(e). Also includes transporting

for sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in interstate or foreign commerce. (See also, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1462-63.)

Major offense (while on conditional release) — allegation, arrest, or conviction of a crime for which the minimum sentence is incarceration for over 90 days or greater than 1 year on probation. (See also, *FACTS Statistical Reporting Guide*, Version 1.0, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.)

Mandatory sentences — a sentence that includes a minimum term of imprisonment that the sentencing court is statutorily required to impose barring the government's motion of substantial assistance. See, for example, 18 U.S.C. §§ 841 and 960, which provide for mandatory sentences ranging from 5 years imprisonment to life imprisonment depending on the quantity of drugs involved.

Mandatory sentencing enhancement — a form of mandatory sentence in which the minimum term of imprisonment is to be imposed consecutive to any other term of imprisonment imposed. See, for example, 18 U.S.C. § 924(c), which provides for a 5-year to lifetime enhancement for the use of a firearm during the commission of a crime; 18 U.S.C. § 844(h), which provides for a 5-year enhancement for use of firearms or explosives during the commission of a crime; and 18 U.S.C. § 929 which provides for a 5-year enhancement for the use of armor-piercing ammunition during the commission of a crime.

Mandatory release — the release of an inmate from prison after confinement for a time period equal to his or her full sentence minus statutory good-time, if any. Federal prisoners released on mandatory release may still be subject to a period of post-release community supervision.

Matter — in this *Compendium*, a potential case under review by a U.S. attorney on which more than 1 hour is expended.

Matters concluded — in this *Compendium*, matters about which a final decision has been reached by a U.S. attorney. Specifically includes matters filed as cases, matters declined after investigation, matters referred for disposition by U.S. magistrates, and matters otherwise terminated without reaching court.

Migratory birds offenses — violations of acts relating to birds which move from one place to another in season. Includes taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of Federal regulations or the transportation laws of the State, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Also, misuse or non-use of a migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp (for example, 16 U.S.C. §§ 690(g), 701, 703, 704-6, 707(b), 708, 711, and 718(a)(e)(g)).

Minor offense (while on conditional release) — conviction of a crime for which the maximum sentence is incarceration for 90 days or less, probation of 1 year or less, or a fine of \$500 or less. (See also, *FACTS Statistical Reporting Guide*, Version 1.0, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.)

Misdemeanor — a criminal offense punishable by a jail term not exceeding 1 year and any offense specifically defined as a misdemeanor by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts for the purposes of data collection. According to 18 U.S.C. § 3559, misdemeanors are classified in 3 letter grades, based on the maximum terms of imprisonment: Class A, if 1 year or less, but more than 6 months; Class B, if 6 months or less, but more than 30 days; and Class C, 30 days or less, but more than 5 days. (This category includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrate Act of 1979.)

Mixed sentence — a sentence requiring the convicted offender to serve a term of imprisonment, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both

incarceration and probation categories.

Most serious offense — in this *Compendium*, the offense with the greatest potential sentence; or with respect to tables describing Federal prisoners, the offense with the greatest imposed sentence (for example, prison data in Chapter 6).

Motor carrier violations — violations of the Federal statutes relating to the Motor Carrier Act, which regulates (routes, rates) of motor carriers of freight and passengers in interstate commerce. The Act is administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission (for example, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1984, 1986, 1988 and 1990; 49 U.S.C. §§ 117(a), 301(f), 303(f), 322(a)(d), 411, 526, 917(f), 1021(b)(f), 11703, 11903(a), 11904, 11907, 11909(a), 11909(c), 11910, 11913, and 11914; and 49A U.S.C. § 120).

Motor vehicle theft — interstate or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft (for example, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2119, 2313, and 2322; and 49A U.S.C. § 1472(ii)).

Murder — the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, either express or implied. Nonnegligent manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice. This offense covers committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. § 7). Includes killing or attempting to kill any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. As applied to the owner or charterer of any steamboat or vessel, knowingly and willfully causing or allowing fraud, neglect, misconduct, or violation of any law resulting in loss of life (18 U.S.C. §§ 113(a), 115(a),

1111-13, 1115, 1117, 1512(a)(1), 1751(a), and 2332(b)).

National defense violations — violations of the national defense laws on the Military Selective Service Act, the Defense Production Act of 1950, the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (which includes prices, rents, and wages), the Subversive Activities Control Act, alien registration, treason (including espionage, sabotage, sedition, and the Smith Act of 1940); also violations relating to energy facilities, curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, illegal use of uniform and any other violations of the Federal statutes concerning national defense (*for example*, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1304(e) and 1306(b)(d); 10 U.S.C. §§ 976 and 2408; 18 U.S.C. §§ 703, 705, 711, 713, 792, 794, 797, 799, 953, 961, 965, 967, 970, 1366(a), 1382, 2152, 2153(b), 2154(b), 2155(b), 2156(b), 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388(a)(c), and 2390; 22 U.S.C. §§ 253, 286, 447, 447(c), 450, 455, 612, 614(b)(f), 617, 1178(c), 1182, 1199, 1978(c), 2778(b), 4198, 4202 and 5113(c); 42 U.S.C. §§ 2274(b), 2276, 2278(b) and 2384(b); and 50A U.S.C. §§ 2, 3(a)(c), 16, 167, 210, 322, 324, 326, 328, 421(a)(c), 462, 468(b), 643(a), 781, 783(b)(d), 789, 794, 797, 851, 1152, 1705, 1436(e), 1809(c), 2062, 2071(b), 2073, 2405(a)(b), and 2410(b)).

Negligent manslaughter — causing the death of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7, by wanton or reckless disregard for human life. Also negligent manslaughter of any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. This offense category also includes misconduct, negligence, or inattention to duties by ship officers on a steamboat or vessel resulting in death to any person (18 U.S.C. § 1112).

New law — In this *Compendium* defendants convicted and sentenced pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. (*See also* "Old law.")

Nolo contendere — defendant's plea in a criminal case indicating that he or she will not contest charges, but not admitting or denying guilt.

Non-citizen — a person who is without U.S. citizenship, including legal aliens (*for example*, resident aliens, tourists, and refugees/asylees) and illegal aliens.

Nonviolent sex offenses — transporting, coercing, or enticing any individual (including minors) to go from one place to another in interstate or foreign commerce, in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or possession of the United States with the intent and purpose to engage in prostitution, or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense (8 U.S.C. § 1328 and 18 U.S.C. §§ 1460, 1466, 2251-52, 2257, 2421 and 2423).

Not convicted — acquittal by bench or jury trial, mistrial, and dismissal (including nolle prosequi and deferred prosecution).

Not guilty — plea entered by the accused to a criminal charge. If the defendant refuses to plead, the court will enter a plea of not guilty. Also the form of a verdict in a criminal trial where the jury acquits the defendant.

Offense — violation of U.S. criminal law. In this *Compendium*, where more than 1 offense is charged, the offense with the greatest potential penalty is reported.

Offense level — under the Federal sentencing guidelines, a quantification of the relative seriousness of the offense of conviction and any offense-specific aggravating or mitigating factors. Guideline offense levels range from level 1 (the least serious offense) to level 43 (the most serious offense).

Old law — in this *Compendium*, defendants convicted and sentenced pursuant to laws applicable before the

Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. (*See also*, "New law.")

Parole — period of supervision after release from custody before the expiration of sentence. The U.S. Parole Commission is empowered to grant, modify or revoke the parole of all Federal offenders. Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, parole was abolished and defendants are required to serve the imposed sentence (less 54 days per year good-time for sentences greater than 1 year, but not life imprisonment), followed by a term of supervised release. Because of the number of Federal inmates sentenced under pre-Sentencing Reform provisions, parole is being phased out.

Perjury — a false material declaration under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. Includes knowingly or willfully giving false evidence or swearing to false statements under oath or by any means procuring or instigating any person to commit perjury. This offense also includes any officers and employees of the Government listed under 13 U.S.C. §§ 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish, or cause to be furnished, any false information or statement (*for example*, 2 U.S.C. § 192; 13 U.S.C. § 213; 15 U.S.C. § 2614; 18 U.S.C. §§ 401, 402, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512(b), 1513, and 1622; 28 U.S.C. § 1866(g); 42 U.S.C. § 5411; 43 U.S.C. § 104; and 49A U.S.C. §§ 1472 (m)(o)).

Personal recognizance — pretrial release condition in which the defendant promises to appear at trial and no financial conditions are required to be met.

Petty offense — a Class B misdemeanor, a Class C misdemeanor, or an infraction with fines as specified in 18 U.S.C. §§ 3571. (*See also*, "Misdemeanor" and "Infraction.")

Plea bargaining — practice whereby a defendant in a criminal proceeding agrees to plead guilty to a charge in exchange for the prosecution's

cooperation in securing a more lenient sentence or some other mitigation.

Pornographic — that which is of or pertaining to obscene literature; obscene, licentious. Material is pornographic or obscene if the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find that the work taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest; and if it depicts in a patently offensive way sexual conduct; and if the work taken as a whole lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value. (See *Milla v. California*, 113 U.S. 15 (1973).)

Possession — offense involving the possession of a controlled substance, acquiring a controlled substance by misrepresentation or fraud, attempting or conspiring to possess, or simple possession of a controlled substance in schedules I-V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. §§ 812). Includes possession of a controlled substance in schedule I or II, or a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV on board a vessel of the United States or vessels within custom waters of the United States, or by any citizen of the United States on board a vessel. Also, possessing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container is an offense under this category. Distributing a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration is treated as simple possession and, therefore, is included in this offense category (*for example*, 21 U.S.C. §§ 829 (a)(b)(c), 841(a)(b)(d)(g), 842(a)(c), 843(a), 844(a), 846, 955, and 962).

Postal laws — offenses relating to the mail; pertaining to the post office.

Presentence Investigation Report (PSR) — following a presentence investigation, a report to the court prepared by the probation officer before the imposition of sentence, as required by law; unless the court finds that there is information in the record sufficient to enable the meaningful exercise of sentencing authority pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553, and the court explains this finding on the record.

Presentment — an accusation initiated by the grand jury itself, and in effect, an instruction that an indictment be drawn.

Pretrial diversion — an agreement to defer (and possibly drop) prosecution conditioned on the defendant's good behavior and/or participation in programs (such as job training, counseling, education) during a stated period.

Pretrial release — the release of a defendant from custody, for all or part of the time, before or during prosecution. The defendant may be released either on personal recognizance or unsecured bond or on financial conditions. The category includes defendants released within 2 days after arrest and defendants who were initially detained but subsequently released after raising bail or having release conditions changed at a subsequent hearing.

Probation — sentence imposed for commission of a crime whereby the convicted criminal offender is released into the community under the supervision of a probation officer in lieu of incarceration. An act of clemency available only to those found eligible by the court, probation offers a chance for reform and rehabilitation for the defendant. For this purpose, the defendant must agree to specified standards of conduct; violation of such standards subjects his liberty to revocation.

Property offenses, fraudulent — property offenses involving the elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. Specifically includes embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

Property offenses, non-fraudulent — violent offenses against property: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses (destruction of property and trespassing). These offenses are termed "non-fraudulent" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from

the category "Property offenses, fraudulent," above.

Property offenses, other — offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in interstate or foreign commerce in the possession of a common or contract carrier. Includes the malicious destruction of Government property, or injury to U.S. postal property such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and Government lands is also included in this category of offenses (*for example*, 2 U.S.C. § 167(c)(g); 15 U.S.C. § 1281; 16 U.S.C. §§ 3, 45(d), 114, 121, 123, 152, 430(q), 433, 470, 478, 481, 551, and 605; 18 U.S.C. §§ 1164, 1361-62, 1364, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1863, 1864(c), and 2071(b); 40 U.S.C. §§ 193 (h)(q)(r)(s); 43 U.S.C. § 316; and 47 U.S.C. §§ 13 and 22).

Public-order offenses, non-regulatory — offenses concerning weapons; immigration; tax law violations (tax fraud); bribery; perjury; national defense; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; liquor; mailing or transporting of obscene materials; traffic; migratory birds; conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses; and "other public-order offenses." These offenses are termed "non-regulatory" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "Public-order offenses, regulatory" below.

Public-order offenses, other — violations of laws pertaining to bigamy, disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds, civil disorder, and travel to incite to riot (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 228, 231, 1367, and 1385; 40 U.S.C. §§ 193(b)(d)(g)(o)(p); and 47 U.S.C. §§ 223(a)(b)). Included in "Public-order offenses, non-regulatory."

Public-order offenses, regulatory — violations of regulatory laws and regulations in agriculture, antitrust, labor law, food and drug, motor carrier, and other regulatory offenses that are not specifically listed in the category "Public-order offenses, non-regulatory."

Racketeering and extortion — racketeering is demanding, soliciting, or receiving anything of value from the owner, proprietor or other person having a financial interest in a business, by means of a threat or promise, either express or implied. Extortion is the obtaining of money or property from another, without his consent, induced by the wrongful use of force or fear. This offense code covers using interstate or foreign commerce or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions; obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force; violence, blackmail, or committing unlawful interference with employment or business; transmitting by interstate commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another; or kidnaping any person with intent to extort. Applies to officers or employees of the United States, or anyone representing himself or herself as such (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 831, 872, 874, 875(b)(d), 877, 878(b), 892, 894, 1365(d), 1952-53, 1955-60, 1962-63).

Release

Extraordinary release — unusual methods of prisoners exiting prison, such as death, commutation, and transfer to another facility.

Standard release — the usual way prisoners exit prison, including full-term sentence expirations, expirations with good time, mandatory releases, and releases to parole.

Remand — to send back. The act of an appellate court in sending a case back to the lower court for further action.

Remove — transfer from Federal court (usually to a State court).

Restitution — the action of restoring or giving back something to its proper owner, or making reparations to one for loss or injury previously inflicted.

Reversal — the act of an appellate court annulling a judgment of a lower court because of an error.

Revocation — termination of a probation, parole, or mandatory release order because of either a rule violation or a new offense, and forcing the offender to begin or continue serving his or her sentence.

Robbery — taking anything of value from the person or presence of another by force or by intimidation, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. §§ 7). Includes robbery of bank property, U.S. postal property, or personal property of the United States. Also, assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit such robbery (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1661, 1991, 2112, 2113(c) (d), 2114, 2116, and 2118(a)).

Rule 20 transfer — upon petition by a defendant, a transfer of proceedings to the district in which the defendant is arrested, when the defendant is arrested, held, or present in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against him. In this case, the defendant may state in writing a wish to plead guilty or nolo contendere, to waive trial in the district in which the indictment or information is pending, and to consent to the disposition of the case in the district in which the defendant was arrested (Fed. R. Crim. P. 20).

Rule 40 transfer — upon petition by the U.S. attorney, commitment to another district; transfer proceedings of a defendant arrested in a district for an alleged offense committed in the another district (Fed. R. Crim. P. 40).

Sentence — sanction imposed on a convicted offender. For sentences to incarceration, the maximum time the offender may be held in custody is reported. (*See also*, "Split sentence," "Mixed sentence," "Indeterminate sentence," and "Mandatory sentence.")

Sentencing Guidelines (Federal) — guidelines established by the United

States Sentencing Commission to be followed by the Federal courts in the sentencing of those convicted of Federal offenses. Established pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, the sentencing guidelines prescribe a range of sentences for each class of convicted persons as determined by categories of offense behavior and offender characteristics.

Sexual abuse — rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and carnal knowledge of a female under 16 who is not one's wife, within the territorial and special maritime jurisdictions of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7 (*for example*, 22D U.S.C. § 2801). Also includes cases of sexual abuse, including of a minor (18 U.S.C. §§ 2241(a) (c), 2242(2)(B), and 2243) and in Federal prisons (18 U.S.C. § 2244(a)).

Shock incarceration — an intense confinement program, consisting of a highly regimented schedule that provides the strict discipline, physical training, hard labor, drill, and ceremony characteristic of military basic training.

Special maritime and territorial jurisdiction — areas of Federal jurisdiction outside the jurisdiction of any State, including (1) the high seas, Great Lakes, and connecting waterways; (2) Federal lands; and (3) U.S.-owned aircraft in flight over the high seas (18 U.S.C. § 7).

Split sentence — *See*, "Mixed sentence."

Stale — the case/matter is too old to support successful prosecution.

Substantial assistance — a form of cooperation with the government in which the defendant provides the government with information, testimony, or other assistance relating to the criminal activities of other persons in exchange for a sentence reduction. Substantial assistance provides the only mechanism for judges to impose a sentence below an applicable mandatory sentence (U.S.S.G. 5K1.1 as codified at 18 U.S.C. § 3553(e)).

Supervised release — under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, a form of post-imprisonment supervision to be imposed by the court as a part of the sentence of imprisonment at the time of initial sentencing. Unlike parole, a term of supervised release does not replace a portion of the sentence of imprisonment, but rather is an order of supervision in addition to any term of imprisonment imposed by the court (compare also with probation).

Surety bond — an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires a third party (usually a bail bondsman) to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear.

Suspect — a person who is under investigation or interrogation as a likely perpetrator of a specific criminal offense.

Tax law violations — tax fraud offenses such as income tax evasion and fraud; counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax; willfully failing to collect or pay tax; failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes; failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld; failing to furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans; putting fraudulent or false statements on tax returns; and not obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items. Also included in this offense category are violations of excise and wagering tax laws and any other laws listed below from the Internal Revenue Service Code (*for example*, 26 U.S.C. §§ 3402, 4412, 5751, 5762(a1), 6047(a)(c), 6331, 6420(e2), 6674, 7121, 7201, 7203(c), 7204, 7206(a)(c), 7208(a)(c), 7210, 7213(b), (d), 7214(b), 7216, 7232, 7513, 7602, and 7604(b)).

Technical violation — failure to comply with any of the conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. May result in revocation of release status. Examples of conditions that

may be imposed and then violated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

Termination — at the pretrial services stage: execution of sentence, acquittal, dismissal, diversion, or fugitive status; in the U.S. district court: conviction, acquittal, or dismissal; and at probation or supervised release: the removal of a person from supervision either for successful completion of the term of supervision or as the result of a revocation.

Threats against the President — knowingly and willfully depositing in the mail, at any post office, or by any letter carrier a letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President, Vice President, or any other officer in order of succession to the Presidency. Knowingly and willfully making such threats in any way to the above-named people (18 U.S.C. § 871).

Traffic offenses — driving while intoxicated, or any moving or parking violations on Federal lands (*for example*, 40 U.S.C. § 212(b)).

Trafficking — knowingly and intentionally importing or exporting any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. §§ 812). Includes manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, selling, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance; exporting any controlled substance in schedules I-V; manufacturing or distributing a controlled substance in schedule I or II for purposes of unlawful importation; or making or distributing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container, or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Also includes knowingly opening, maintaining or managing any place for the purpose of manufacturing, distributing, or using any controlled substance (*for example*, 19 U.S.C. § 1590; 21 U.S.C. §§ 333(e), 825(a)-(d), 830(a),

841(a)-(b) (d)(e)(g), 842(a), 843(a)(b), 845, 846, 848, 854, 856, 858, 859(a)(b), 860(a), 861(c)(f), 952(a)(b), 953(a)(e), 957, 959, 960(a)(b)(d), 961, 962, and 963; and 46A U.S.C. §§ 1903(g) and (j)).

Transportation — violations of the Federal statutes relating to the Motor Carrier Act, which regulates (routes, rates) motor carriers of freight and passengers in interstate commerce.

Transportation of stolen property — transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen moneys, stolen cattle, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting, if the above articles or goods involve or constitute interstate or foreign commerce (18 U.S.C. §§ 2315, 2317).

Trial conviction — conviction by judge or jury after trial.

True bill — an indictment.

United States — includes the outlying territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, Northern Marianas Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and the territory occupied by the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

U.S. attorneys — all United States attorneys. Prosecutorial data in this *Compendium* come from the Central System and Central Charge Files of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

Unsecured bond — an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release in which the defendant agrees to pay full bond amount in the event of nonappearance at trial, but is not required to post security as a condition to release.

Violation (of pretrial release, probation, or parole) — allegation of a new crime or a technical violation while on pretrial release, probation, or parole.

Violent offenses — threatening, attempting, or actually using physical force against a person. Includes murder, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, sexual abuse, kidnaping, and

threats against the President. (*See also*, specific offenses for citations.)

Weapons violations — violations of any of the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922 and 923 concerning the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Includes manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting (within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States) (18 U.S.C. §§ 7) any switchblade knife; or making, receiving, possessing, or transporting a firearm not registered in the National Firearms Registration Transfer Record. Also, engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted or not having paid a special occupational tax. In addition, this code covers cases where in a crime of violence or drug trafficking enhanced punishment is handed down when committed with a deadly weapon (*for example*, 15 U.S.C. § 1242; 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(a)(c)(e)(g)(i)(k)(m)(n)(q), 923, 924(a)(c)(f)(h) and 930; 26 U.S.C. §§ 5801, 5811, 5821, 5841, 5843, 5851, and 5861(b)(d)(h)(j)(l); 40 U.S.C. § 193f(a); and 49A U.S.C. § 1472(q)).