

U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys



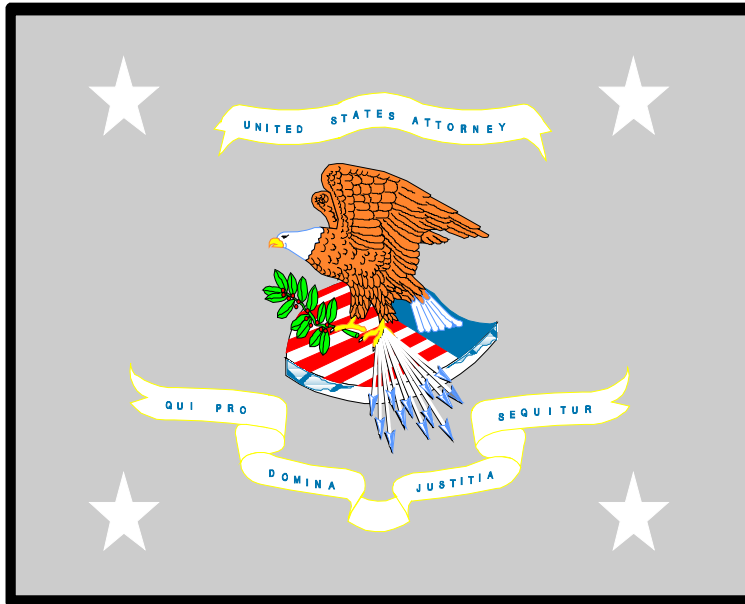
United States Attorneys

Annual Statistical Report

Fiscal Year 1998

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT**

FISCAL YEAR 1998



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

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



U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Office of the Director

Washington, DC 20530

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

I am pleased to provide this annual report which summarizes the work and accomplishments of the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1998. The United States Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General, are responsible for investigating and prosecuting those who violate our nation's laws, and for asserting and defending the interests of the United States, its departments and agencies, through the conduct of civil litigation. The United States Attorneys, appointed to serve in the 94 federal judicial districts throughout the country, are charged with carrying out these prosecution and litigation responsibilities within their respective districts. Although there are 94 federal judicial districts, there are only 93 United States Attorneys because one United States Attorney is appointed to serve in both the Districts of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. The 93 United States Attorneys direct and supervise the work of the Assistant United States Attorneys and support personnel located in each district's headquarters office and, as needed, in staffed branch offices. The United States Attorney system nationwide consisted of 94 headquarters offices and 121 staffed branch offices at the end of Fiscal Year 1998.

The United States Attorneys' offices conduct most of the criminal prosecutions and civil litigation handled by the Department of Justice. They serve as the critical prosecutorial arm of the Department of Justice, responsible for ensuring that the investigative efforts of the law enforcement agencies are pursued, and as the nation's legal advocates and defenders in civil suits brought by and against the government. The range of their responsibilities is staggering--from prosecuting those individuals who commit violent or terrorist acts, to prosecuting corporations or individuals who commit fraud, to defending the nation against exorbitant civil lawsuits.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys provides the administrative and budget support for the 94 United States Attorneys' offices, provides extensive legal training through the National Advocacy Center to all Department of Justice lawyers and to Executive Branch lawyers and support staff, and supports the operation of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys (AGAC). The AGAC consists of 19 United States Attorneys who are appointed by the Attorney General. The committee, which meets monthly with the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General, represents various judicial districts, office sizes, and geographic locations. The AGAC advises the Attorney General and is the voice of the United States Attorneys in Department policy. The AGAC has more than 20 subcommittees and working groups addressing key law enforcement issues.

As an integral part of their prosecution and litigation efforts, the United States Attorneys report information to the Executive Office for United States Attorneys in Washington, D.C., on the criminal and civil matters, cases, and appeals that they handle. A centralized computer database containing this information is maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. The United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report summarizes and presents the matter and case-related information reported by the United States Attorneys. Beginning in Fiscal Year 1997, and continuing into Fiscal Year 1998, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys implemented a new case management system, the Legal Information Office Network System (LIONS), in all United States Attorneys' offices. This new oracle-based data management software allows United States Attorneys' offices to maintain better information on their caseloads, to produce a variety of reports based on that information, and to report information to the centralized computer database maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys in a more timely manner.

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

As detailed throughout the narrative and statistical summary, and highlighted on the following four pages, it is apparent that the United States Attorneys' offices achieved clear and firm results in the prosecution of those who violated our nation's laws and most strenuously represented our nation's interests in the civil litigation and appellate arenas. I am proud to publish this report on behalf of the United States Attorneys and applaud them and the members of their staffs for their outstanding work and accomplishments during the year.

Donna A. Bucella
Director
May 1999

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FISCAL YEAR 1998 STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

OVERALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

- 47,277 cases filed against 66,624 defendants--case filings up 20 percent
- 40,746 cases against 58,260 defendants terminated--case terminations up 18 percent
- 52,078 defendants convicted
- 89 percent conviction rate
- 77 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

VIOLENT CRIME

- 6,889 cases filed against 8,703 defendants--case filings up ten percent
- 6,150 cases against 7,936 defendants terminated--case terminations up eight percent
- 6,937 defendants convicted
- 87 percent conviction rate
- 88 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

OVERALL NARCOTICS¹

- 15,046 drug cases filed against 26,906 defendants--case filings up 26 percent
- 12,282 cases against 22,731 defendants terminated--case terminations up 27 percent
- 20,302 defendants convicted
- 89 percent conviction rate
- 90 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

OCDETF¹

- 2,251 cases filed against 6,265 defendants--case filings up 45 percent
- 1,585 cases against 5,250 defendants terminated--case terminations up 23 percent
- 4,615 defendants convicted
- 88 percent conviction rate
- 90 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

NON-OCDETF¹

- 12,795 cases filed against 20,641 defendants--case filings up 23 percent
- 10,697 cases against 17,481 defendants terminated--case terminations up 27 percent
- 15,687 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 90 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

¹Data presented for Overall Narcotics, including OCDETF and Non-OCDETF, does not include those drug cases classified under the Government Regulatory and Violent Crime program categories.

IMMIGRATION

- 10,080 cases filed against 11,066 defendants--case filings up 46 percent
- 8,671 cases against 9,396 defendants terminated--case terminations up 45 percent
- 8,985 defendants convicted
- 96 percent conviction rate
- 82 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

ORGANIZED CRIME ²

- 199 cases filed against 390 defendants--case filings up two percent
- 198 cases against 575 defendants terminated--case terminations up eight percent
- 519 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 60 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION

- 526 cases filed against 813 defendants--case filings up eight percent
- 462 cases against 716 defendants terminated--case terminations up 11 percent
- 611 defendants convicted
- 85 percent conviction rate
- 52 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

WHITE COLLAR CRIME

- 6,669 cases filed against 8,518 defendants--case filings up six percent
- 6,063 cases against 7,973 defendants terminated--case terminations up two percent
- 7,060 defendants convicted
- 89 percent conviction rate
- 56 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

- Asset forfeiture counts filed in 1,809 criminal cases -- up 49 percent
- A total of 2,053 civil asset forfeiture actions filed -- up five percent
- Estimated recoveries of \$280,808,572 in forfeited cash and property

²Data presented for Organized Crime does not include those organized crime cases classified under the Violent Crime program category.

OVERALL CIVIL LITIGATION³

- 79,433 cases filed or responded to
- 75,411 cases terminated
- 13,960 judgments, or 80 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 20,040 settlements--27 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL LITIGATION³

- 8,536 cases filed
- 9,012 cases terminated
- 3,247 judgments, or 96 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 2,740 settlements--30 percent of all affirmative cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

- 2,620 cases filed--up three percent
- 2,123 cases terminated--down three percent
- 394 judgments, or 89 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 733 settlements--35 percent of all affirmative cases terminated
- More than \$748 million recovered

DEFENSIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 52,517 cases responded to--down five percent
- 46,528 cases terminated--up eight percent
- 10,254 judgments, or 76 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 7,804 settlements--17 percent of all defensive cases terminated

CIVIL LITIGATION WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED

- 18,380 cases filed or responded to--down 15 percent
- 19,871 cases terminated--down 15 percent
- 459 judgments, or 74 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 9,496 settlements--48 percent of all otherwise designated cases terminated

³With the conversion to the LIONS case management system during FY 1998, data on affirmative civil debt collection cases is now captured in a separate system and, thus, is no longer included in the civil caseload data shown above and throughout this report. Therefore, comparisons to prior year data should not be made.

DEBT COLLECTION

- 131,206 debts opened--up nine percent
- \$5.6 billion in debts opened--up 15 percent
- \$1.5 billion in debts collected and property recovered
- Amount collected equaled 1.3 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide
- 243,476 debts pending--up 18 percent
- \$13 billion due in pending debts--up from \$10.2 billion the prior year

CRIMINAL DEBT COLLECTION

- 78,284 debts opened--up four percent
- \$4 billion in debts opened--up 49 percent
- \$475.2 million in debts collected and property recovered
- \$324 million deposited to the Crime Victims Fund
- 155,835 debts pending--up 13 percent
- \$10.6 billion due in pending debts--up from \$8.1 billion due the prior year

CIVIL DEBT COLLECTION

- 52,922 debts opened--up 18 percent
- \$1.7 billion in debts opened--down 26 percent
- \$1 billion in debts collected and property recovered
- 87,641 debts pending--up 27 percent
- \$2.4 billion due in pending debts--up from \$2.1 billion due the prior year

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

- 15,260 appeals filed--up 16 percent
- 8,589 criminal appeals filed--up 12 percent
- 6,671 civil appeals filed--up 22 percent
- 83 percent of all criminal appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 77 percent of all civil appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 7,592 post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants--down 31 percent

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I. OVERVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

Mission and Organization

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

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys worked to ensure that the programs and initiatives of the Attorney General were implemented. The United States Attorneys were called upon to respond to changing priorities, and to become involved in a wide range of programs. For example, upon the recommendation of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys, the Attorney General formed a working group to examine the adequacy of juvenile detention facilities for youthful offenders convicted in the federal system. The group met several times to discuss educational opportunities and rehabilitation efforts for juveniles in federal facilities, and issues such as cultural sensitivity to the placement of juveniles in detention facilities. At the working group's recommendation, the Bureau of Prisons will begin housing delinquent juveniles within a 250 mile radius of their home. During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys also continued their longstanding commitment to enforce our nation's drug and firearms laws and reduce violent crime, to direct attention toward the investigation and prosecution of those who perpetuate health care, computer, and securities fraud, to work with other Department components to secure our nation's borders, and to investigate and prosecute those responsible for hate crimes and for attacks on houses of worship through local task forces working with the National Church Arson Task Force.

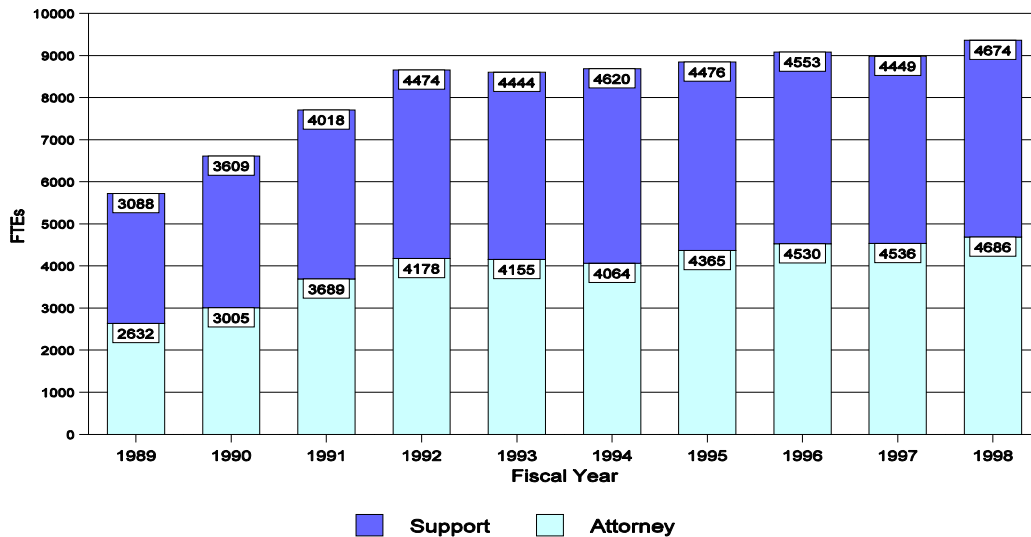
Staffing

The United States Attorneys' offices varied in size during Fiscal Year 1998 from eight allocated Assistant United States Attorney positions in the District of Guam to 341 in the District of Columbia. In the District of Columbia, the United States Attorney's office also bears responsibility for the prosecution of local crimes in the District of Columbia Superior Court. The staffing levels in the United States Attorneys' offices nationwide equaled 4,686 full time equivalent (FTE) attorneys and 4,674 FTE support employees. See Overview Chart 1 below.

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys received an additional 186.5 FTE attorney and support positions. These additional positions were specifically allocated to programs including narcotics prosecutions, the Southwest Border initiative, the District of Columbia Superior Court initiative, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, Securities and Exchange Commission fraud, child support enforcement activities, violent crime task forces, victim witness assistance, and the domestic violence initiative.

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

Fiscal Years 1989 - 1998



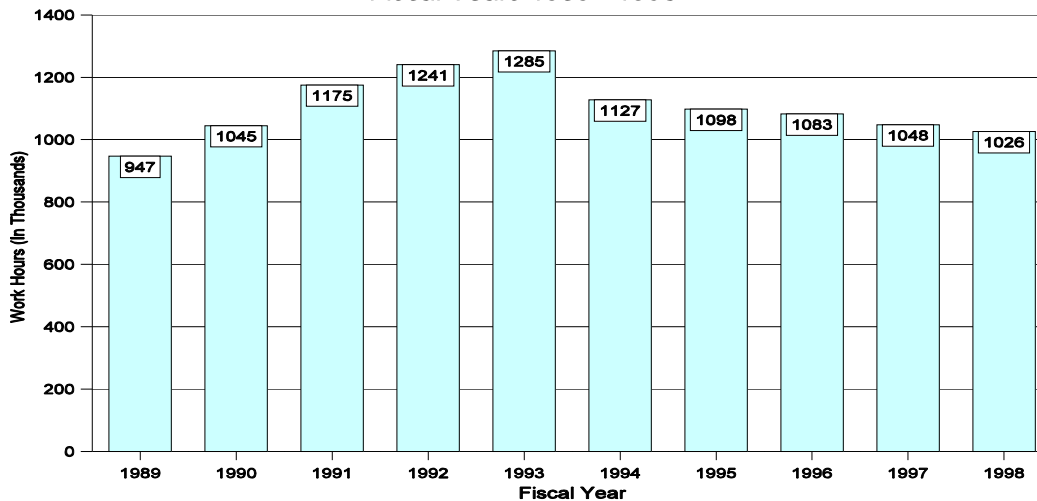
Assistant United States Attorneys constitute about 54 percent of all Department of Justice attorneys and about 60 percent of those Department attorneys with prosecution or litigation responsibilities. Most new Assistant United States Attorneys have prior litigation experience with a prosecuting attorney's office, a law firm, or another government agency. In addition to their prior legal experience, Assistant United States Attorneys nationwide have an average of nine years' experience in United States Attorneys' offices.

While the civil caseload is larger numerically, about 75 percent of all attorney personnel were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 25 percent to civil litigation during Fiscal Year 1998. Ninety-two percent of all attorney work hours spent in United States District Court were devoted to criminal prosecutions and eight percent to civil litigation. See Table 13.

During Fiscal Year 1998, a total of 1,026,033 attorney work hours were devoted to court-related activity. This represents a decrease of 22,414, or two percent, in the number of court-related work hours when compared to Fiscal Year 1997, and is the fifth consecutive year during which court-related time has decreased. See Overview Chart 2 below, and Table 13. Decreases were seen in United States District Court for both criminal and civil work hours, reflective of the decreasing number of cases that are going to trial. The number of work hours devoted to Magistrate Court increased again during Fiscal Year 1998, reflecting the increased workload handled in the Magistrate Courts over the past several years.

Of the total court-related work hours, Assistant United States Attorneys spent 518,571 hours, or 51 percent, of their time in court. Sixty-two percent of this time in court was spent on criminal cases in United States District Courts, 20 percent in United States Magistrate Courts, six percent on civil cases in United States District Courts, and seven percent on special hearings. The remaining five percent of the time was spent in the United States Courts of Appeals, United States Bankruptcy Courts, and in state courts. Of the other 507,462, or 49 percent, of court-related work hours, 12 percent was spent on grand jury proceedings, 21 percent on court travel time, and 67 percent on witness preparation.

OVERVIEW CHART 2 -- Court Related Attorney Work Hours
Fiscal Years 1989 - 1998



Supporting Law Enforcement and the Community

Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees

The United States Attorneys continued to make the best use of resources during Fiscal Year 1998 by promoting coordination and cooperation among federal, state, and local law enforcement through continued use of their Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECCs). The LECCs bring together federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, along with state and local prosecutors' offices, state police agencies, and local sheriffs' and police departments, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

As a result of the work of the United States Attorneys, their Assistant United States Attorneys and Law Enforcement Coordinators, the LECC program has become the permanent cornerstone of joint federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts. The essence of the LECCs is teamwork--law enforcement from all levels training together, sharing information, and working together on task forces and subcommittees. The LECCs provide an organizational mechanism by which federal, state, and local law enforcement can reach out to each other and establish a vital link in the fight against crime. During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys continued to encourage joint investigations and projects through federal, state, and local task forces and working groups established to enhance efforts in many areas including violent crime, organized crime drug enforcement, and health care fraud.

One of the most successful tools in encouraging federal, state, and local law enforcement coordination has been training seminars. These seminars allow for the sharing of experience and expertise, investigation and prosecution techniques, and crime information. They also assist state and local law enforcement entities, whose budgets often do not provide for in-service training or travel to training sites. During Fiscal Year 1998, Law Enforcement Coordinators throughout the country provided training and assistance in Department priority areas including Community Oriented Policing Services, Weed and Seed, Asset Forfeiture, and the Violence Against Women Act.

The United States Attorneys also continued to strengthen and expand their roles with non-law enforcement entities within their districts during Fiscal Year 1998. The United States Attorneys, their Assistants, LECC and Victim-Witness Coordinators, and other members of their staffs worked with community, business, and social service representatives to provide assistance to the victims and witnesses of crime, to identify and address the particular violent crime problems within their local communities, to develop and implement prosecution and redevelopment strategies for selected neighborhood sites under the Weed and Seed program, and to encourage and initiate local activities to deter both drug use and violent crime among America's children.

Helping to Put More Police on the Beat

The United States Attorneys, working with the Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), continued to play an important role during Fiscal Year 1998 in promoting the COPS Program at the local level. For example, the United States Attorney for the **District of Montana** co-sponsored "A Planning Conference for Managing Change and Improving Law Enforcement Leadership in Montana" held in Billings, Montana. Other co-sponsors included the Montana Attorney General's Law Enforcement Advisory Council, the Rocky Mountain Information Network, and the Montana Law Enforcement Academy. Approximately 170 law enforcement officers and representatives from other criminal justice agencies attended the three-day event. The district's LECC Coordinator promoted the conference throughout Indian Country and numerous representatives from Montana's seven Indian reservations attended.

Also, in the **District of Massachusetts**, the United States Attorney worked with the Crime and Justice Foundation of Boston to support data collection and analysis and law enforcement coordination services in three Massachusetts cities. This project is part of the ongoing Strategic Analysis for Community Safety effort, directed by the Associate Attorney General's office in conjunction with the Office of Justice Programs. Police officers and prosecutors in those communities will receive training to identify crime and quality of life problems, collect and analyze data that helps describe those problems, coordinate law enforcement and community responses and solutions, and follow up on those collective efforts.

The data collection and analysis efforts have begun in two of the cities--Lynn and Brockton--as have coordination meetings involving the police departments, district attorneys, mayors, and community organizations that serve those cities, along with the United States Attorney's office. Attendees at the meetings in Brockton, hosted by the District Attorney, included staff from the United States Attorney's office, Crime and Justice Foundation staff and researchers, the District Attorney and his staff, representatives of the Executive Office for Health and Human Services, representatives of the Brockton Police Department, including the Chief of Police, and representatives of the Mayor's Office.

Encouraging the Use of Locality-Based Strategies

Community partnerships play a vital role in the reduction of crime. Through task forces comprising federal, state, and local law enforcement agents, United States Attorneys have worked to develop partnerships between members of law enforcement and the community. During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys continued their work in support of the Weed and Seed Program by making funding available for local Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees to promote Weed and Seed programs through training and the publication of brochures. Weed and Seed is a multi-agency strategy designed to

“weed out” violent crime, gang activity, drug use, and drug trafficking in targeted high-crime neighborhoods by moving in with a wide range of crime and drug prevention programs and then to “seed” the target areas by restoring these neighborhoods through social and economic programs that stimulate revitalization.

The Weed and Seed program sponsored by the United States Attorney for the **District of Connecticut** has grown considerably since the first site was recognized in late 1994. The district presently has six Weed and Seed sites--five funded sites in the cities of Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, Norwalk, and Bridgeport--and a newly recognized site in Stamford, which will receive funding in the summer of 1999. The United States Attorney recently expanded the number of staff members involved in the Weed and Seed program to address the expanding number of Weed and Seed sites. The LECC Coordinator oversees the program and members of the United States Attorney’s office assist each site in many ways including preparing and implementing their weeding and seeding strategies, identifying federal, state, and local resources, preparing budgets and technical assistance requests, and coordinating the Drug Education for Youth (DEFY) program. Highlights of the district’s Weed and Seed program include:

Norwalk: The United States Attorney joined the Deputy Assistant Attorney General and two representatives of the Executive Office for Weed and Seed in Norwalk where the Deputy Assistant Attorney General presented the keys to a Mobile Community Outreach Police Station to the Mayor and the Police Department. Representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration were also present. Norwalk is one of six Weed and Seed sites in the nation to receive the specialized vehicle.

Hartford: The United States Attorney joined the Hartford Police Chief, the Resident Agent in Charge of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and others to announce a Weed Out Weapons effort aimed at removing illegal guns from the Weed and Seed neighborhood. Hartford was the first Connecticut city to receive a Weed and Seed grant in 1995. At that time, fewer than a dozen residents in the neighborhood were employed. Today more than 350 residents have jobs. A steering committee is presently discussing a plan to expand the target area.

Bridgeport: The City of Bridgeport has an excellent Weed and Seed program with tremendous support from the Police Department, the Mayor’s office, community groups, and service providers. Major weeding efforts by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, state police, and local police have resulted in numerous federal and state gang and drug prosecutions. Truancy prevention, art, and basketball programs for youth have had a great impact. Thirty-two children participated in Camp DEFY last summer and are involved in the DEFY Phase II mentoring program this year.

New Britain: New Britain’s Weed and Seed program has provided Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design training for home and business owners as well as city officials. Weed and Seed funds also provided COPS training for officers and community members. Twenty-eight children participated in Camp DEFY last summer and are involved in the DEFY Phase II mentoring program this year. The weeding effort has focused on drug dealing and illegal guns.

New Haven: The City of New Haven received funding for its Weed and Seed program in August

1998. Efforts initiated thus far include an innovative program to assist the return of truant teenaged girls to school. A study found that many truant females left the classroom to take care of younger siblings or sick parents. The Weed and Seed program will also support efforts to prevent youngsters from joining gangs. The weeding effort is focusing on gangs and drug dealing.

Also during Fiscal Year 1998, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the Justice Management Division continued to work together in the Partners in Education Program, which provides tutoring to students from the Ludlow Taylor Elementary School in Washington, D.C. Employees from the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and Justice Management Division tutor the students in reading for one hour each week. During the school year, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys sponsored a book drive and donated over 200 books to the students to read during the summer. The active participation of employees from both organizations in this inner-city school has increased the interest of students in learning.

Guaranteeing the Rights of Victims and Witnesses

Victim/Witness Assistance

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys continued their mission of guaranteeing the rights of all victims of crime through training of Assistant United States Attorneys, enhancing the services provided to crime victims, and better coordinating efforts to address victim issues. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys, through a reimbursable agreement with the Office for Victims of Crime, hired an Attorney Advisor to provide legal guidance to United States Attorneys' offices on victims' issues.

In addition to providing legal information to Assistant United States Attorneys and Victim-Witness Coordinators, the Attorney Advisor serves as an instructor for the Office of Legal Education's training courses on the responsibilities of federal prosecutors and the rights of federal victims and witnesses. A handbook, "Victim and Witness Rights, United States Attorneys' Responsibilities," was compiled in response to questions from United States Attorneys' offices regarding victims' rights. The book was designed to be a desk reference that provides an overview of the laws and rules applicable to crime victims and witnesses.

Development of the National Victim Notification System for victim assistance and witness management continued to move forward during Fiscal Year 1998. The system will provide a seamless approach to providing services and information to individuals involved in the federal judicial system. One joint notification system shared among the federal agencies responsible for victim assistance and witness management will ensure that consistent, timely, and accurate information is provided to victims and witnesses. The executive committee overseeing the project reached several goals during Fiscal Year 1998, including selecting a project manager to oversee the development of the system, hiring a contractor to complete a needs assessment, and conducting site visits in the districts to meet with United States Attorney and Federal Bureau of Investigation coordinators.

Emergency Witness Assistance Program

In Fiscal Year 1998, the pilot stage of the Emergency Witness Assistance Program (EWAP) was completed. The program received a complete evaluation, with the evaluation team recommending that EWAP be established as a permanent program. Through the use of this program, the United States Attorneys have provided services for witnesses to leave their town, city, or state, emergency phone services, temporary subsistence, child or elderly care, or temporary housing/moving expenses. The program relieves some of the fear and concerns witnesses may have about assisting the government and gives them peace of mind which ultimately enhances their ability to testify on the government's behalf.

Promoting Organizational Effectiveness

During Fiscal Year 1998, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys worked with the United States Attorneys to implement a number of initiatives designed to assist the United States Attorneys' offices in their work and to promote organizational effectiveness.

At the request of the Attorney General, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys formed a working group to develop a management training course for United States Attorneys and their senior managers. A course curriculum was developed based on the "management team" concept. The course was structured to focus on management techniques, team building skills, and practical approaches to managing United States Attorneys' offices. Each United States Attorney was asked to have his or her senior managers attend this training together in order to develop a comprehensive management plan for the office. To date, 75 United States Attorneys' offices have participated in the training.

During Fiscal Year 1998, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys also provided ethics and professional responsibility training to attorneys and support staff at more than 45 legal education courses sponsored by the Office of Legal Education at the National Advocacy Center. Presentations emphasized the standards of conduct for Department employees and addressed important issues considered by the Department's Office of Professional Responsibility and Office of Inspector General, and inquiries to the Ethics and Professional Responsibility E-mail boxes.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys continued as the lead component of the Justice Performance Review Electronic Document Exchange Laboratory during Fiscal Year 1998. The Lab, which was established to examine the nature and scope of electronic document exchange in the litigation setting, continued to work with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and federal, district, and bankruptcy courts on pilot projects involving electronic filing of litigation documents. The Lab soon will undertake a study of the pilot districts in order to evaluate their performance.

During Fiscal Year 1998, installation of the new case management system, the Legal Information Office Network System (LIONS), was completed in all 94 United States Attorneys' offices. LIONS provides a common tracking system for all civil and criminal prosecutions and is a tool for United States Attorneys to manage workloads more efficiently and effectively. Also during the year, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys developed a plan to replace 13,200 outdated personal computer workstations in the United States Attorneys' offices. Installation of new workstations, which will be completed during Fiscal Year 1999, will provide end users with current technology and reduce maintenance costs.

During Fiscal Year 1998, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys purchased and distributed more than 200 telecommunication devices for the deaf (TTDs, also known as text telephones or TTYs) to staffed United States Attorneys' offices. This initiative will facilitate the Attorney General's

9-1-1 Compliance Review Program and allow each United States Attorney's office to communicate with citizens who are hearing impaired or deaf.

The United States Attorneys' Manual was reduced in size to one hard-copy volume in 1997. At the same time, an electronic edition of the Manual was introduced, with electronic links to thousands of pages of supplementary forms and other useful guidance. This important new resource is now available to every attorney and staff member as part of the standard software package on Department desktop computers. During Fiscal Year 1998, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys updated the material through the use of quarterly update CD ROMs. The United States Attorneys' Manual is just one part of the USABook library. The USABook library has grown to over 30 volumes of practical legal texts that can be read and electronically searched from every Department desktop. New volumes produced during 1998 include Courtroom Evidence, Immigration Law, Collateral Review of Federal Criminal Convictions, A Case Agent's Guide to Search Warrants, and Victim and Witness Rights—United States Attorneys' Responsibilities.

National Advocacy Center

During Fiscal Year 1998, work was completed on the National Advocacy Center, a training and conference center located on the campus of the University of South Carolina in Columbia, South Carolina. The National Advocacy Center, operated jointly by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the National District Attorneys Association, serves as the principal training site for federal, state and local prosecutors and support staff. This integrated educational environment will foster greater partnership and cooperation among federal, state and local prosecutors throughout the nation.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys' Office of Legal Education authorizes, develops, and conducts the training of all federal legal personnel in the Department of Justice and other departments and agencies of the Executive Branch at the National Advocacy Center. During Fiscal Year 1998, the Office of Legal Education trained 11,197 students. Of these students, 10,171 were trained in on-site seminars and 1,026 others were trained through the Office of Legal Education's video training program. Of the 10,171 students, 5,636 came from United States Attorneys' offices across the country, 1,450 came from various Department of Justice divisions, and 3,085 came from other federal agencies. Of those in attendance, 6,895 were attorneys and 3,276 were support staff.

The 164 seminars offered by the Office of Legal Education during Fiscal Year 1998 included basic programs for newly-hired attorneys in criminal, civil, and appellate advocacy, asset forfeiture, management, computerized litigation support, federal practice, and specialty courses in substantive areas of the law. Advocacy skills programs were available to new and advanced trial attorneys. Legal support staff received training in legal skills such as writing, research, legal analysis, and cite-checking, substantive areas of the law, and supervisory training.

Paying Their Way

The United States Attorneys' offices had a direct and positive impact on the federal budget through

their aggressive federal debt collection efforts, affirmative civil enforcement litigation endeavors, skillful defense of monetary claims filed against the United States and utilization of asset forfeiture laws. As noted later in the report, the United States Attorneys' Fiscal Year 1998 civil and criminal collection efforts alone equaled 1.3 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide, and 1.6 times the amount of the entire nationwide budget when estimated asset forfeiture recoveries are included.

II. CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

United States District Court

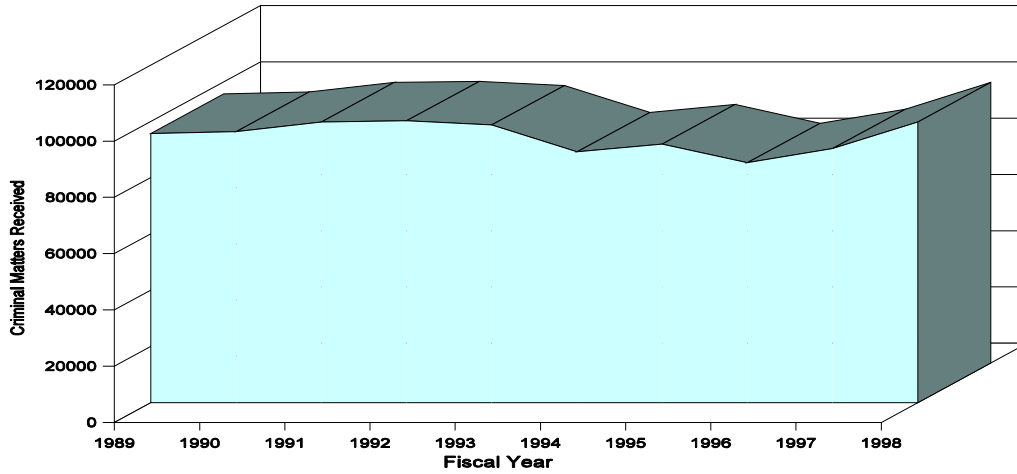
The United States Attorneys' offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities and handle a more diverse workload than ever before. The offices' caseloads include emotionally charged violent crime and international and domestic terrorism, complex and time consuming health care and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

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

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

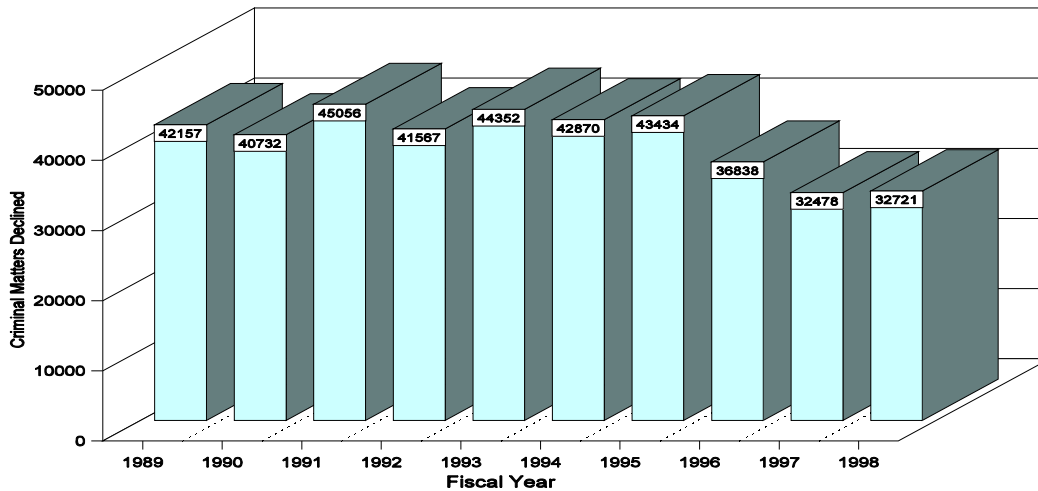
During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys' offices received 99,735 criminal matters, an increase of 9,480, or 11 percent, in the number of criminal matters received, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 1 below, and Table 11. Matters received includes immediate declinations in addition to later declinations and files initiated in any court.

CRIMINAL CHART 1 -- Criminal Matters Received
Fiscal Years 1989 - 1998



The offices reviewed and immediately or later declined a total of 32,721 criminal matters during the year. See Criminal Chart 2 below, and Tables 18 and 19. As reflected on Tables 18 and 19, the reasons most commonly reported for the declination of these matters included weak or insufficient evidence, the suspect to be prosecuted by another authority, lack of a federal offense or criminal intent, office policy, a lack of resources, and minimal federal interest.

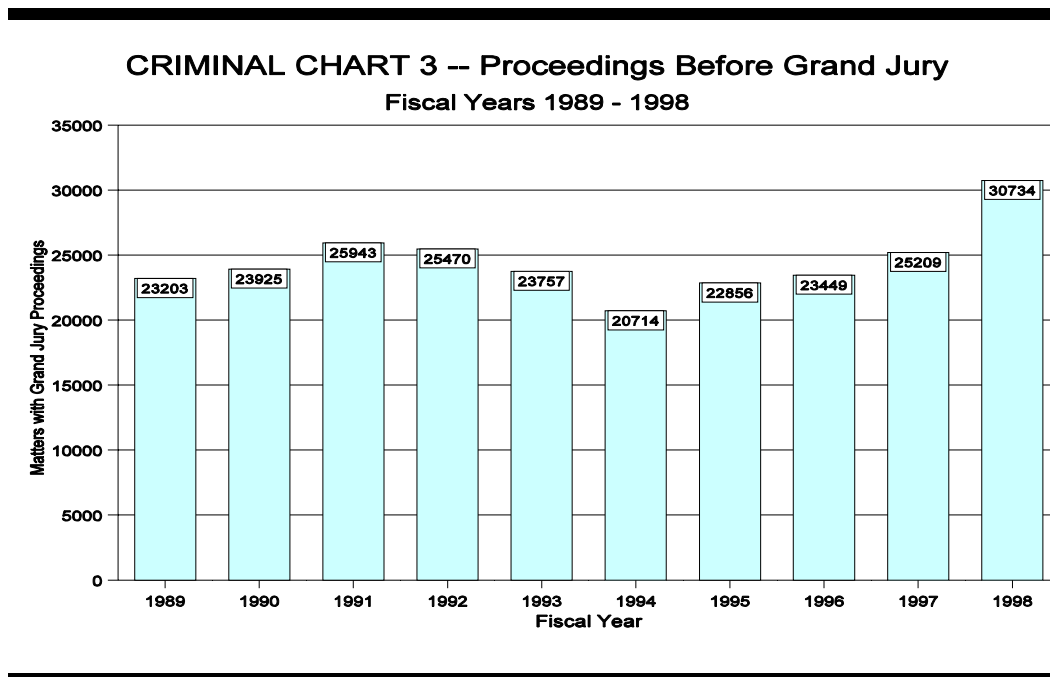
CRIMINAL CHART 2 -- Criminal Matters Declined
Fiscal Years 1989 - 1998



As of the end of Fiscal Year 1998, a total of 66,173 criminal matters were pending, an increase of 2,957, or five percent, when compared to the prior year. Of these, 8,125, or 12 percent, were matters where the defendant was a fugitive, was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program, or was unknown. See Table 14. Of

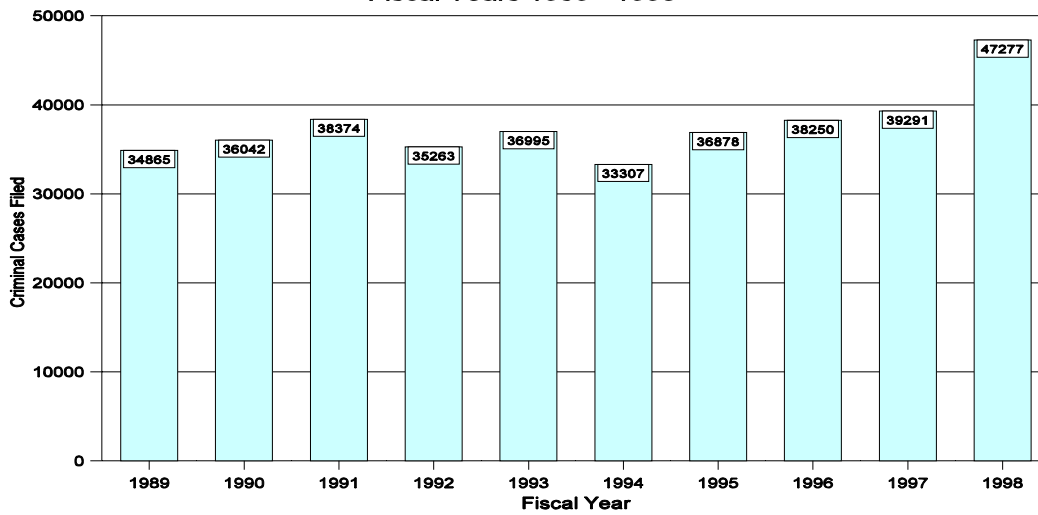
all pending matters, 46,276, or 70 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 53,559, or 81 percent, for 36 months or less, as of the end of the fiscal year.

The grand jury, a body of 16 to 23 citizens, functions to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a person has committed a criminal offense. An Assistant United States Attorney's responsibility is to advise the grand jury on the law and to present evidence for the grand jury's consideration. The grand jurors decide whether to return an indictment. In instances where more information is required, the grand jury can issue subpoenas in order to obtain additional evidence. The United States Attorneys' offices handled a total of 30,734 criminal matters during Fiscal Year 1998 in which grand jury proceedings were conducted, an increase of 5,525, or 22 percent, over the previous year. This increase in grand jury proceedings continues the reversal of a decline seen in these proceedings between Fiscal Years 1992 and 1994. Criminal Chart 3 below reflects the number of matters in which grand jury proceedings were conducted over the past ten years.



During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys' offices filed 47,277 criminal cases against 66,624 defendants in United States District Court. See Criminal Chart 4 below, and Table 1. This represents a 20 percent increase in cases filed and a 13 percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year, and represents the highest number of cases filed over the past ten years. The largest increase in the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1998 was in the immigration program category, which showed an increase of 46 percent in the number of cases filed, when compared to the prior year. Large increases were also observed in the number of narcotics cases filed, which increased by 26 percent, government regulatory offense cases filed, which increased by 21 percent, and violent crime cases filed, which increased by ten percent, when compared to the prior year.

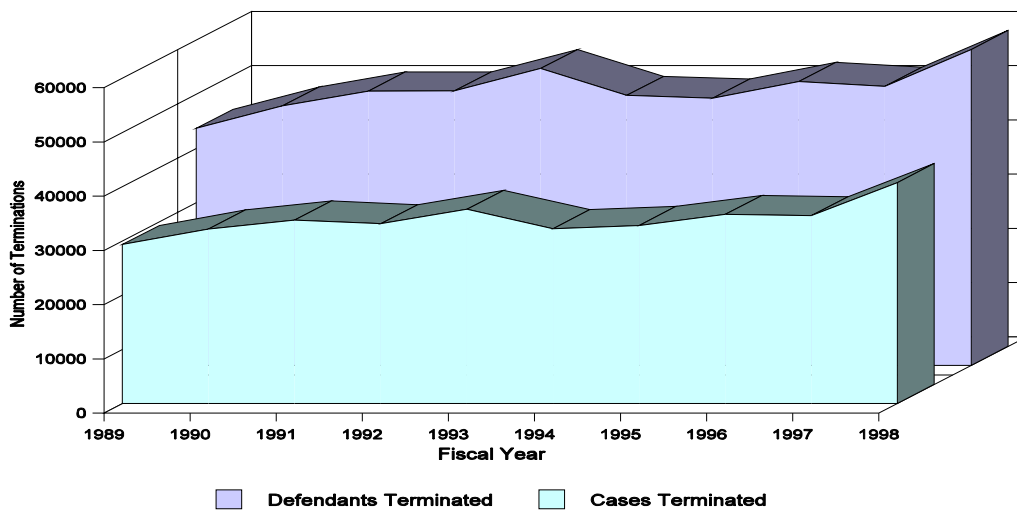
CRIMINAL CHART 4 -- Criminal Cases Filed
Fiscal Years 1989 - 1998



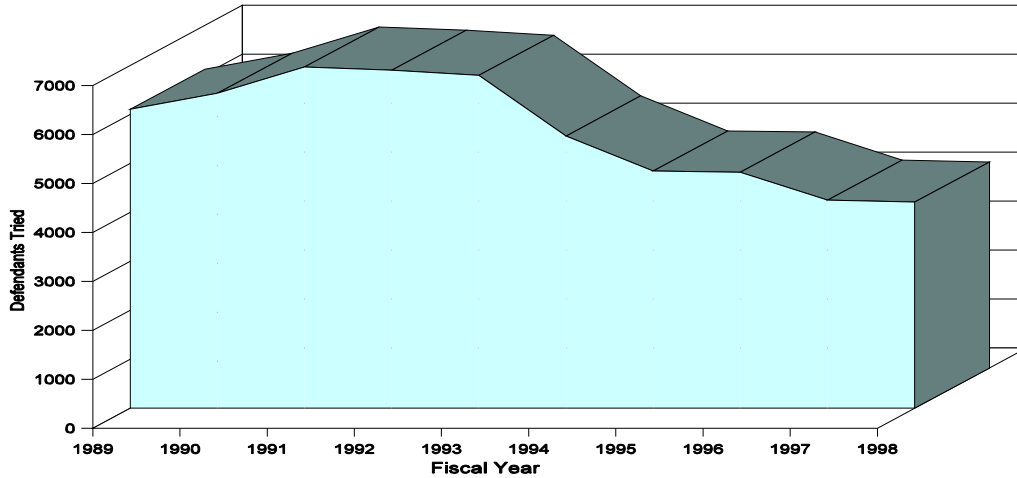
See Criminal Chart 12 below for a display of criminal cases filed by program category, or case type, for Fiscal Years 1997 and 1998. Criminal Charts 4 through 12 do not include United States Magistrate Court or appellate cases.

A total of 40,746 cases against 58,260 defendants were also terminated during Fiscal Year 1998, representing an 18 percent increase in the number of cases terminated and a 13 percent increase in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 5 below. A total of 4,212, or seven percent, of the terminated defendants were disposed of by trial. See Criminal Chart 6 below, and Table 2.

CRIMINAL CHART 5 -- Criminal Cases and Defendants Terminated
Fiscal Years 1989 - 1998



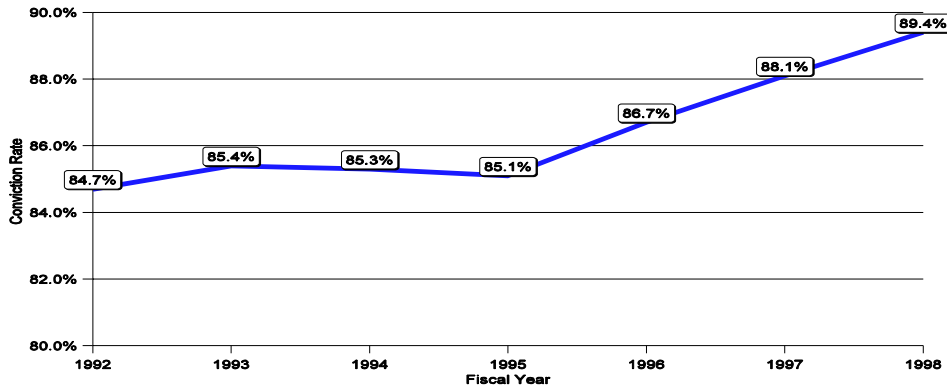
**CRIMINAL CHART 6 -- Criminal Defendants Disposed of by Trial
Fiscal Years 1989 - 1998**



The trend seen over the past several years of an increasing number of defendants pleading guilty, thereby avoiding trial, continued during Fiscal Year 1998. During the year, 4,212, or seven percent of all terminated defendants, were disposed of by trial, a decrease of one percent when compared to the prior year. The number and percentage of defendants disposed of by trial during Fiscal Year 1998 represents the lowest number over the past ten years. Defendants in civil rights prosecutions were the most likely to go to trial, with 26 percent of all terminated defendants disposed of by trial. This is followed by violent crime defendants, with 12 percent of all terminated defendants disposed of by trial.

Of the 58,260 defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 1998, 52,078, or 89 percent, either pled guilty or were found guilty. See Criminal Chart 7 below, and Table 3. This rate of conviction represents more than a one percent increase over that of Fiscal Year 1997, and represents the highest conviction rate over the past several years. The highest conviction rate of any program category is seen in immigration cases, where 96 percent of all defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 1998 were convicted.

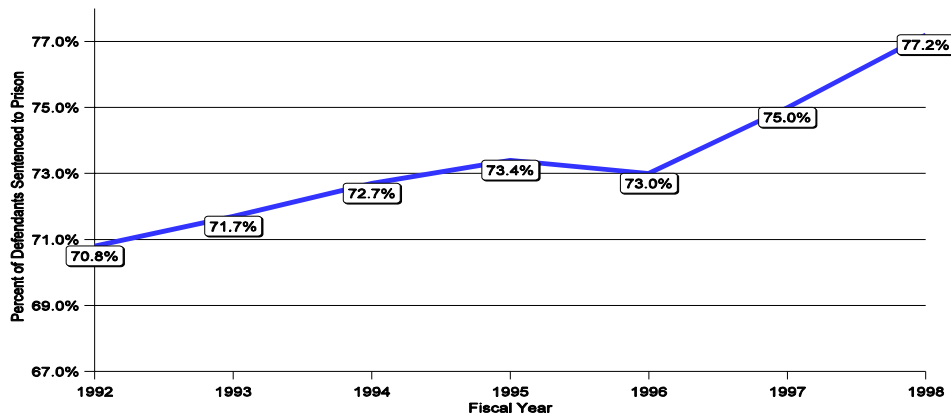
**CRIMINAL CHART 7 -- Conviction Rate
Fiscal Years 1992 - 1998**



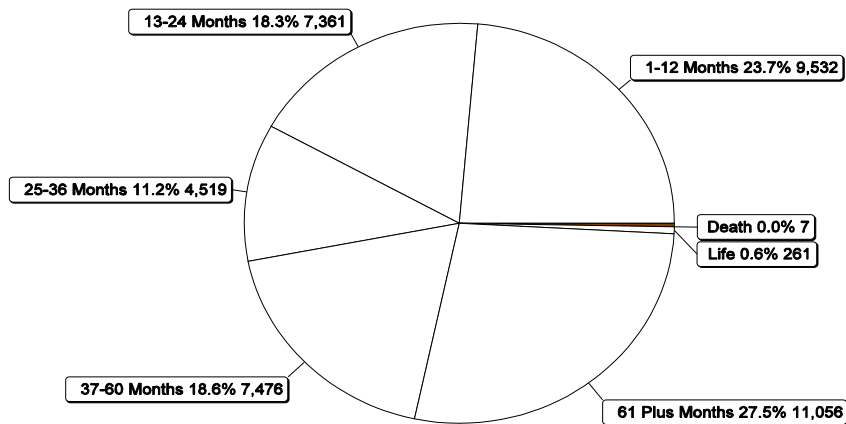
During Fiscal Year 1998, a total of 48,506, or 93 percent, of all convicted defendants pled guilty prior to or during trial. This represents a one percent increase in the percentage of convicted defendants who pled guilty when compared to the prior year, and continues the trend of additional defendants pleading guilty and fewer defendants being disposed of by trial.

Of the 52,078 criminal defendants who either pled or were found guilty during the fiscal year, 40,212, or 77 percent, received prison sentences. This represents the highest number and percentage of guilty defendants to receive prison sentences over the past several years, and a notable increase over Fiscal Year 1992, when 71 percent of guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. A total of 261 guilty defendants received sentences of life in prison. See Criminal Charts 8 and 9 below.

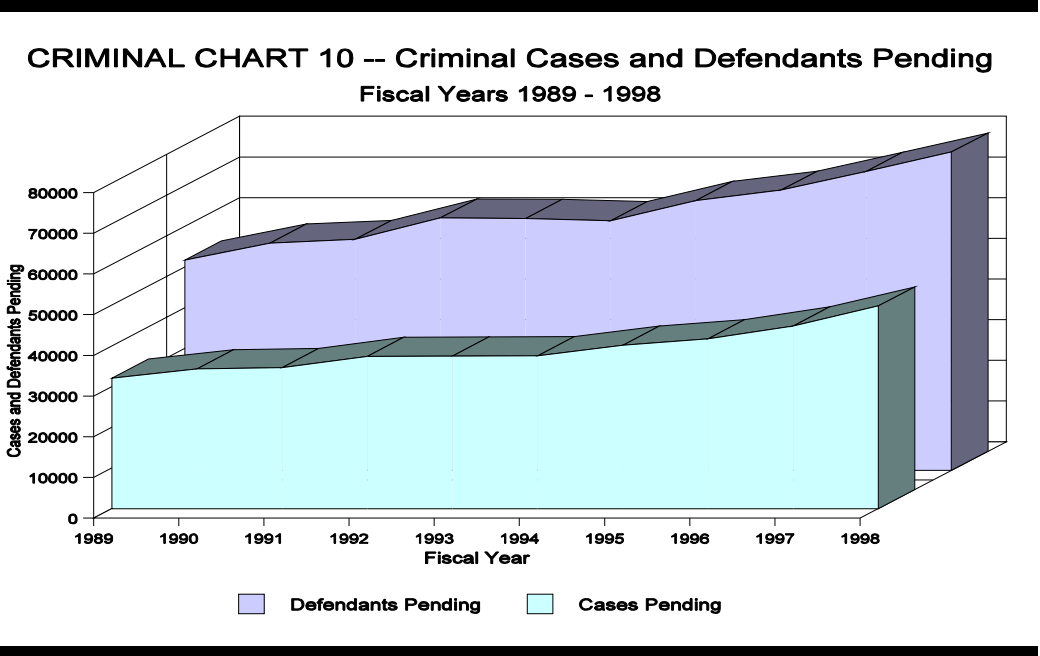
**CRIMINAL CHART 8 -- Percentage of Guilty Defendants Sentenced to Prison
Fiscal Years 1992 - 1998**



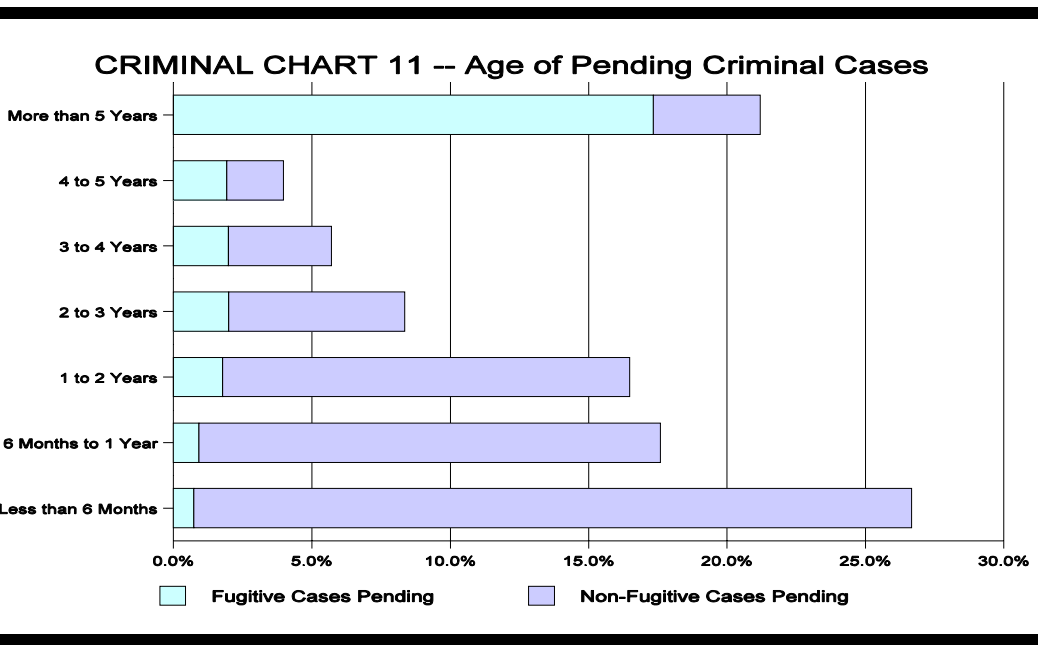
**CRIMINAL CHART 9 -- Length of Sentences for Defendants Sentenced to Prison
Fiscal Year 1998**



As of the end of Fiscal Year 1998, 49,768 criminal cases against 78,212 defendants were pending. This represents an increase of 11 percent in the number of cases pending and seven percent in the number of defendants pending, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 10 below, and Table 1.



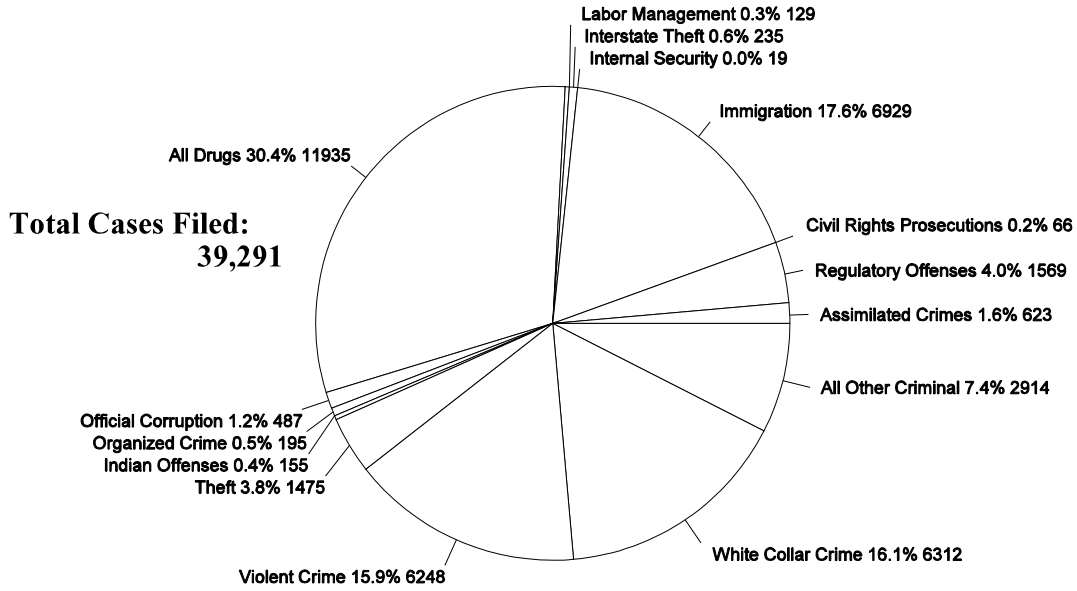
Of the 49,768 pending criminal cases, 30,236, or 61 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 34,393, or 69 percent, had been pending for 36 months or less. See Table 15. In 27 percent of all pending cases the defendant was a fugitive, was in a mental institution, or was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program. See Criminal Chart 11 below.



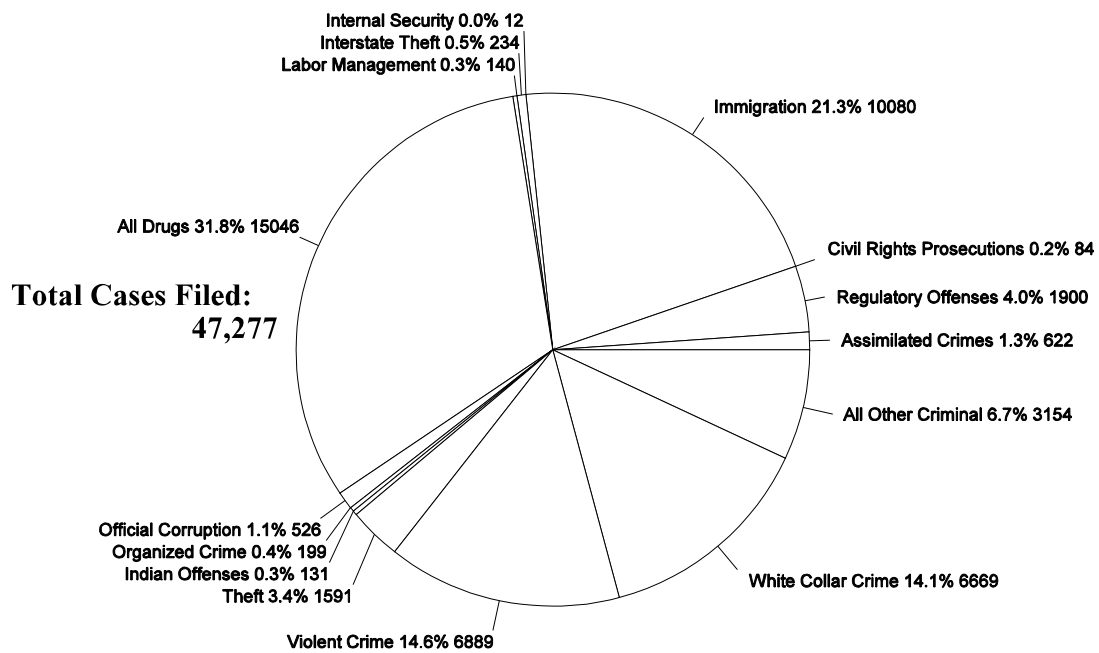
See Criminal Chart 13 below for a display of pending criminal cases by program category, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 1997 and 1998. Criminal Chart 13 does not include cases pending in United States Magistrate Court or pending appellate cases.

CRIMINAL CHART 12 -- Criminal Cases Filed by Program Category

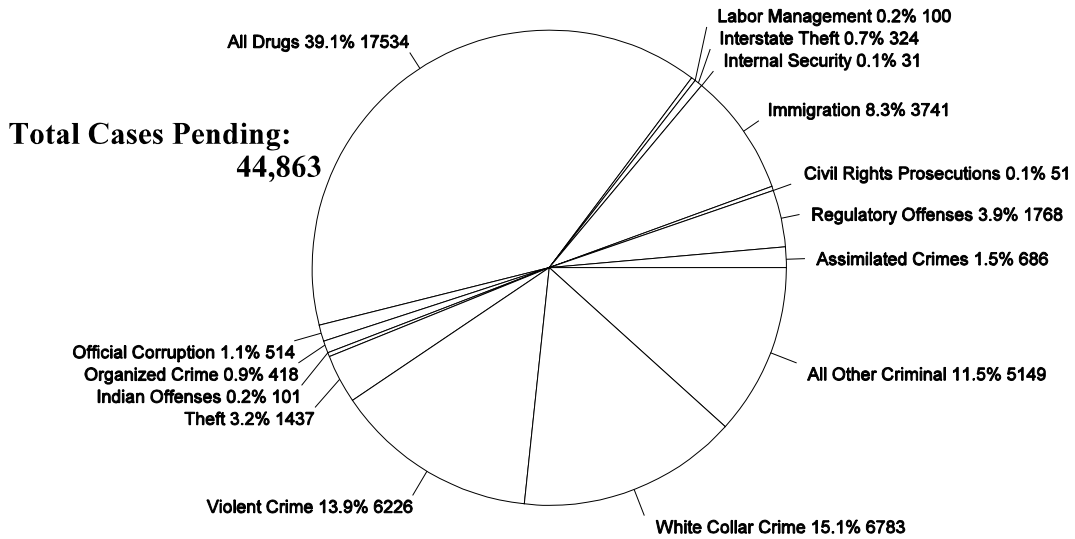
Fiscal Year 1997



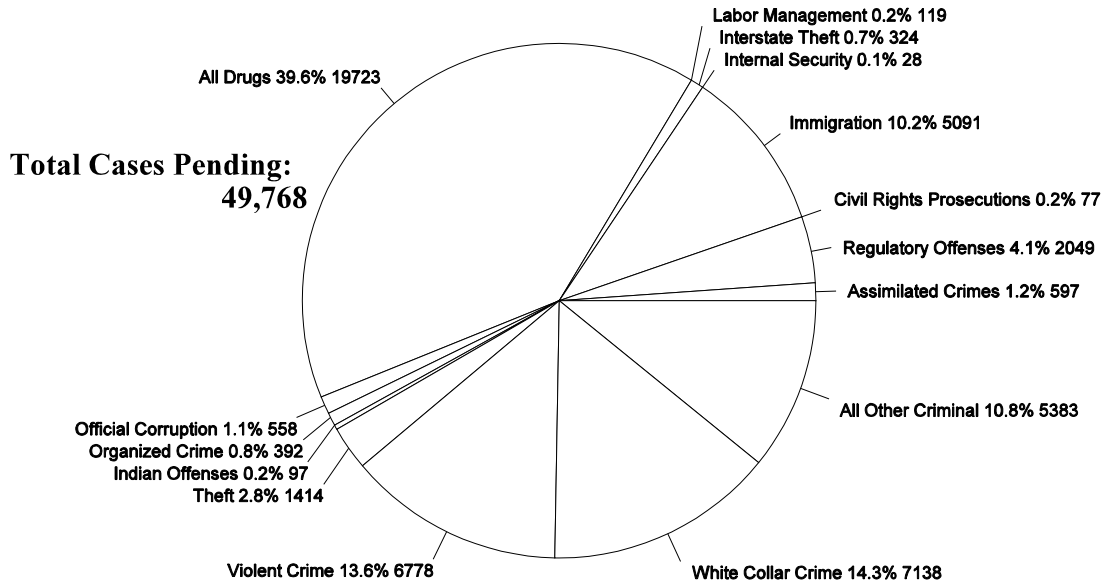
Fiscal Year 1998



**CRIMINAL CHART 13 -- Criminal Cases Pending by Program Category
Fiscal Year 1997**



Fiscal Year 1998

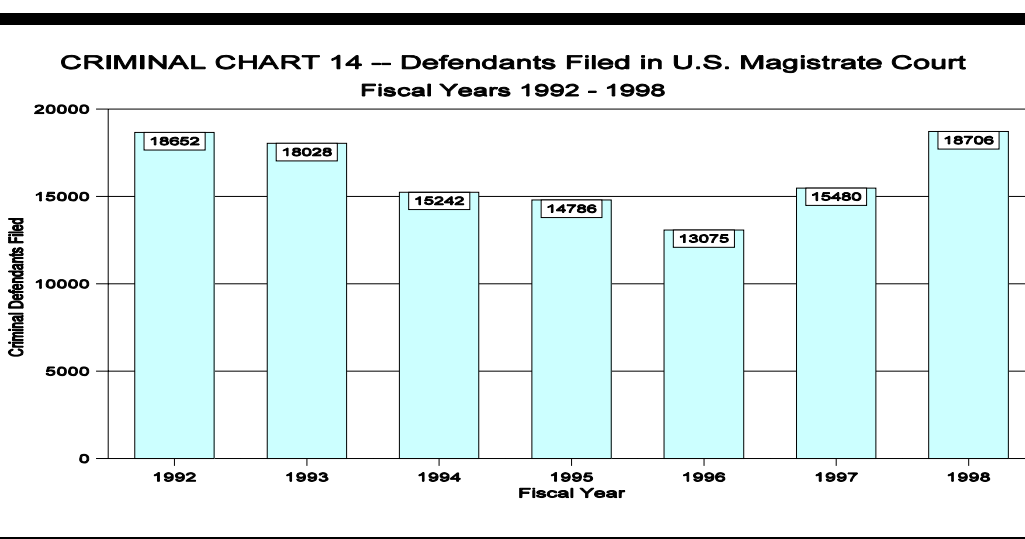


United States Magistrate Court

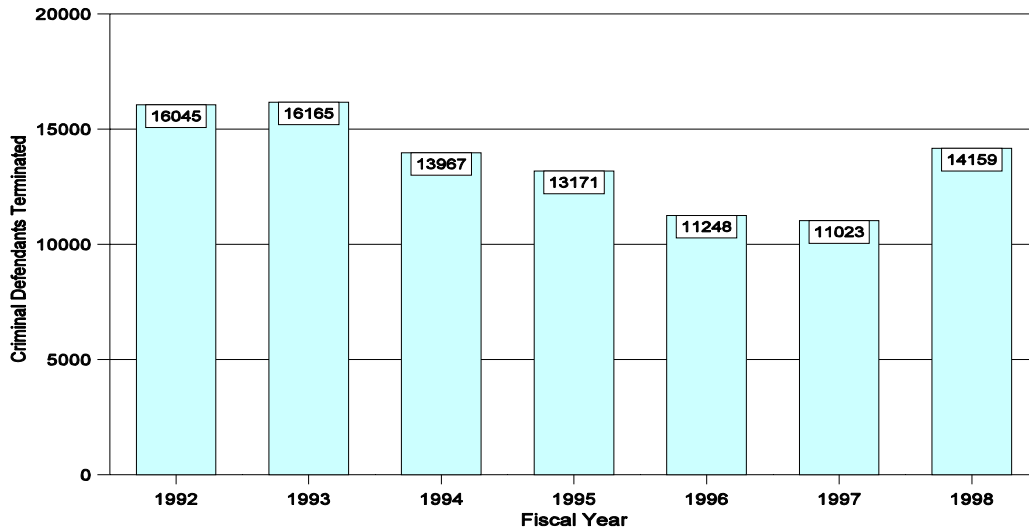
In addition to those criminal cases filed in the United States District Court, the United States Attorneys also handle a considerable criminal caseload which is filed in the United States Magistrate Courts. Congress created the judicial office of Federal Magistrate in 1968. The District Court judges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

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

In addition to those cases filed and handled in United States District Court, the United States Attorneys filed criminal cases against an additional 18,706 defendants in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 1998, an increase of 21 percent when compared to the prior year and reversing the trend between Fiscal Years 1993 and 1996 of declining Magistrate Court caseloads. See Criminal Chart 14 below, and Table 1. A total of 14,159 defendants were also terminated during the year. See Criminal Chart 15 below. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1998, criminal cases against 17,611 defendants were pending in United States Magistrate Courts, an increase of six percent over the number pending at the end of Fiscal Year 1997. See Table 1. Petty offenses handled in United States Magistrate Court are not included in this data.

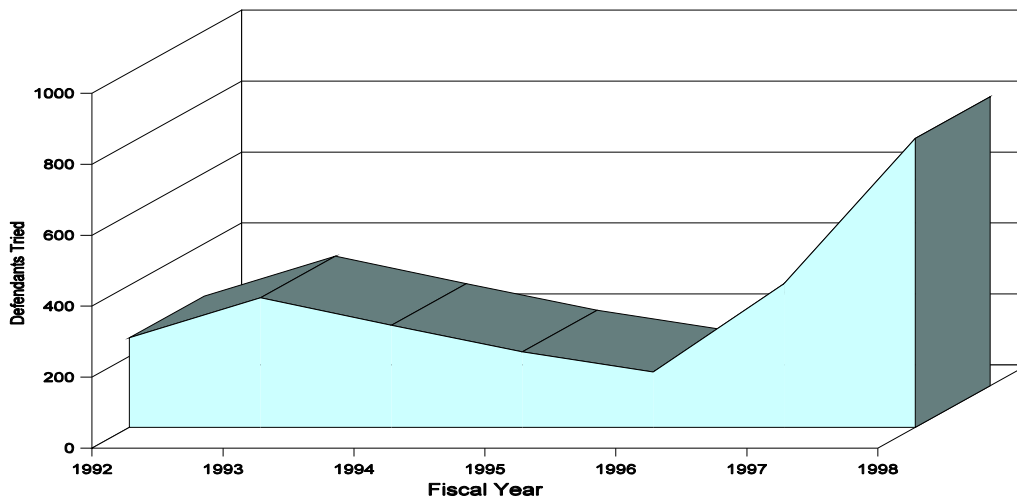


**CRIMINAL CHART 15 -- Defendants Terminated in U.S. Magistrate Court
Fiscal Years 1992 - 1998**



Of the defendants terminated in Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 1998, 814, or six percent, were terminated after a court or jury trial. See Criminal Chart 16 below, and Table 2A. This represents an increase of 409 defendants disposed of by trial, or 101 percent, when compared to the prior year, and continues the reversal of a trend seen in recent years of a decreasing number of trials in Magistrate Courts.

**CRIMINAL CHART 16 -- Defendants Disposed of by Trial in U.S. Magistrate Court
Fiscal Years 1992 - 1998**



District of Columbia Superior Court

As noted earlier, the United States Attorney's office for the District of Columbia also bears responsibility for the prosecution of criminal cases in the District of Columbia Superior Court. The Superior Court Division of the United States Attorney's office handles the prosecution of criminal violations of the District of Columbia code committed by adults. The Superior Court Division consists of eight sections. The Homicide, Violent Crime, Community Prosecution, Domestic Violence, and Sex Offense Sections are organized to handle vertical prosecution of their caseloads. The remaining sections are the Misdemeanor Trial, Grand Jury/Intake and General Felony Sections. While violent crime and weapon offenses continued to be the primary focus of the Superior Court, the workload of the Division reflects cases brought as a result of a variety of initiatives including Community Prosecution, Operation Cease-fire, and Domestic Violence.

The following data details the Superior Court Division's caseload during Fiscal Year 1998. This data is not included in the other criminal charts and tables contained in this report. All data represents case counts, rather than the count of defendants in the cases.

	Cases Filed		Cases Terminated	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Felony	9,315	33.6%	6,421	40.2%
Misdemeanor	18,381	66.4%	9,539	59.8%
Total	27,696		15,960	

Cases Disposed of by Jury Trials							
	Number of Trials	Number Guilty	Percent Guilty	Number Not Guilty	Percent Not Guilty	Number of Mistrials	Percent of Mistrials
Felony	540	364	67.4%	170	31.5%	6	1.1%
Misdemeanor	28	15	53.6%	13	46.4%	0	0.0%
Total	568	379	66.7%	183	32.2%	6	1.1%

Cases Disposed of by Court Trials							
	Number of Trials	Number Guilty	Percent Guilty	Number Not Guilty	Percent Not Guilty	Number of Mistrials	Percent of Mistrials
Felony	83	58	69.9%	25	30.1%	0	0.0%
Misdemeanor	914	518	56.7%	396	43.3%	0	0.0%
Total	997	576	57.8%	421	42.2%	0	0.0%

Case Dispositions		
	Number of Guilty Pleas	Number of Dismissals
Felony	3,240	2,558
Misdemeanor	3,687	4,910
Total	6,927	7,468

Convictions		
	Number of Convictions	Conviction Rate
Felony	3,662	57.0%
Misdemeanor	4,220	44.2%
Total	7,882	49.4%

Priority Criminal Prosecution Areas

In carrying out their criminal prosecution responsibilities, the United States Attorneys are guided by the law enforcement and special prosecution priorities of the Attorney General. Such priorities are designated by the Attorney General to focus national attention on the prosecution of certain categories of cases. Some priority program prosecution areas are addressed separately below.

International Crime

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys, through the Department of Justice, worked closely with the Department of State and the Department of the Treasury to develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy to fight international crime and reduce its impact on Americans. In May 1998, the Department assisted in developing the International Crime Control Strategy, an innovative action plan that will provide a coordinated, effective, long-term attack on international crime. The Strategy includes eight broad goals, such as combating smuggling, countering international financial crime, and responding to emerging threats like high-tech and computer-related crime.

International and Domestic Terrorism

The United States Attorneys continued to direct their attention toward and to prosecute vigorously those who participate in terrorist acts and threaten the lives and well being of American citizens and our national security and defense. During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys vigorously pursued and prosecuted terrorists, both domestic and foreign, furthering the Department's efforts to assure that these individuals are brought to justice and that the justice meted out is swift, certain, and severe. In December 1997, a jury convicted Oklahoma City bombing defendant Terry Nichols for his role in the April 19, 1995, bombing that devastated the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building and killed 168 people in Oklahoma City. He was sentenced to life in prison without parole on June 4, 1998. Also, in January 1998, Theodore Kaczynski pled guilty and subsequently was sentenced to life in prison without parole as a result of his responsibility for the Unabomber bombings. Kaczynski also waived his right to appeal.

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

During Fiscal Year 1998, the Domestic Terrorism Subcommittee of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys continued to work closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other federal investigative agencies to enhance the effectiveness of task forces comprised of federal, state, and local law enforcement agents.

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

In the **Eastern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to 21 years and ten months in prison for assaulting and terrorizing an elected official in Stanislaus County, California. A jury previously convicted the defendant and eight others of conspiracy to obstruct the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The defendant, who was individually convicted of interstate travel in aid of racketeering activity, was hired by members of the tax protest group Juris Christian Assembly (JCA) to travel from his home in Oregon to Modesto to threaten and assault the Stanislaus County Clerk/Recorder, who had consistently refused to comply with JCA demands to remove IRS tax liens and levies imposed on other JCA defendants. During the assault, the defendant cut the victim numerous times with a knife and placed a firearm to her head, dry-firing it several times and ordering her to comply with JCA's demands. The other defendants in the case were sentenced to prison terms of up to seven years and three months.

In the **District of Columbia**, a defendant was sentenced to 30 years in prison following his conviction for assault with intent to murder, attempted destruction of buildings and property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, attempted murder of internationally protected persons, and committing a violent attack upon official premises of internationally protected persons. The charges stemmed from the defendant's involvement in three attacks on diplomatic missions in Jakarta, Indonesia. The first attack was the firing of two projectile explosive devices into the grounds of the United States Embassy in Jakarta. One device landed in a courtyard and the other hit the roof, but neither exploded. Thirty minutes later, a second such attack occurred at the Japanese Embassy in Jakarta. One explosive device landed in the embassy compound, and a second landed on the Russian Embassy premises next door. Again, neither device exploded. Thirty minutes later, a car bomb exploded in the parking lot in a complex used by the Canadian Embassy, slightly injuring three persons. The defendant was implicated in all three attacks but was not arrested until the Federal Bureau of Investigation located him in Nepal, where he was living under an assumed name. He was subsequently transported to the United States.

In the **Northern District of Georgia**, an inmate in an Alabama state prison serving life plus 25 years for arson and attempted escape was sentenced to an additional 15 years in federal prison after he sent a letter bomb containing a battery, wires, and match heads from his cell to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit. The package was intercepted and there were no injuries. The defendant claimed the botched letter bomb was to get attention and get him out of the Alabama prison system.

In the **District of Idaho**, a defendant was sentenced to nine years in prison following his conviction on 23 counts relating to a criminal conspiracy in which self-proclaimed "constitutionalists" tried to defraud the federal government and banks of billions of dollars. The defendant and his co-conspirators were involved in defrauding the government, mail fraud, bank fraud, mailing threatening communications, trying to impede a federal officer, and threatening to interfere with commerce by extortion. The defendant and the other five

defendants, who were previously sentenced to prison terms ranging from ten to 17 years, placed their property in fraudulent common-law "trusts" to disguise their assets and avoid income tax and creditors. They also filed common-law liens and levies against people who opposed them in court and business associates.

In the **Southern District of New York**, a defendant was sentenced to 240 years in prison and fined \$250,000 for his participation in the terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center. The defendant was also ordered to pay \$10 million in restitution to the victims of his crime. The bombing killed six people and injured more than 1,000.

In the **Southern District of New York**, a thirty year-old defendant was sentenced to life plus 60 years in prison for his participation in a plot to plant and explode bombs over a two-day period on board 12 American passenger airliners operating in the Far East, in retaliation for United States support of Israel. The defendant and co-defendant, the convicted mastermind of the World Trade Center bombing, and another co-defendant were convicted following a four-month trial. The terrorists' conspiracy, if carried out, could have resulted in the death of thousands of passengers. The December 1994 bombing of a Philippine aircraft was executed by the defendant as a test for the larger-scale bombing campaign. That blast killed one passenger and injured several others.

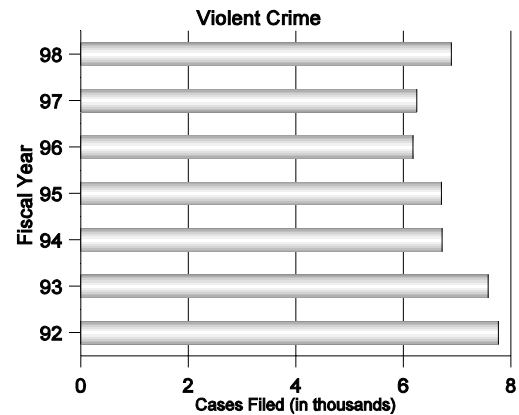
Violent Crime

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys continued to prosecute the most violent criminal offenders under the Attorney General's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative and through use of the enhanced criminal provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. Under the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, the United States Attorneys work in tandem with state and local law enforcement officials and members of their communities to do what is best for each community and for each violent crime case. Unprecedented working relationships have been forged with state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the nation to make sure that the most serious violent criminals and crime problems are addressed. The Anti-Violent Crime Initiative calls on all law enforcement officials and prosecutors throughout the nation--federal, state and local--to share in the work of responding to the violence that affects all Americans. Our nation's state and local law enforcement agencies have reported decreases in violent crimes for the last several years, according to data provided in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. According to the FBI, the UCR Program's final 1997 statistics revealed that violent crime totals were down by three percent in 1997, following violent crime decreases of six percent in 1996, three percent in 1995, and four percent in 1994. In 1997, the number of violent crimes was 15 percent below the 1993 level.

The United States Attorneys filed a total of 6,889 criminal cases against 8,703 violent offenders during the year, representing a ten percent increase in the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year. The 6,889 violent crime cases represented 15 percent of all criminal cases filed by the United States Attorneys in Fiscal Year 1998. During the year, 13 percent of all criminal attorneys across the nation were devoted to violent crime cases. A total of 6,150 violent crime cases against 7,936 defendants were also terminated in Fiscal Year 1998, representing an eight percent increase in the number of cases terminated

and a six percent increase in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 87 percent were convicted. This represents the highest conviction rate for violent crime defendants over the last several years. Eighty-eight percent of all guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. Ninety-six of the guilty defendants were sentenced to life in prison, and four guilty defendants were sentenced to death.

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



Beginning in Fiscal Year 1996, in an effort to eliminate confusion and display both violent crime and narcotics case data, Table 3 of this report was broken out further to display those narcotics cases included under the Violent Crime program category. This display of the case data allows users of Table 3 to see all narcotics cases, without double counting cases and without losing information on an equally important criminal prosecution area, violent crime. As shown on Table 3, a total of 373 cases filed against 657 defendants during Fiscal Year 1998 were classified under the Violent Crime program category, but included narcotics charges.

The Violent Crime program category consists of the sum of the various violent crime case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1998 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1997, are as follows:

Case Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1998	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1997
Project Triggerlock -- Non-OCDETF Drugs	107	-47.8%
Project Triggerlock -- OCDETF Drugs	139	-0.7%
Project Triggerlock -- Other	2,760	10.4%
Violent Indian Offenses	680	28.1%

Other Violent Crime -- Non-OCDETF Drugs	70	75.0%
Other Violent Crime -- OCDETF Drugs	57	83.9%
Other Violent Crime -- Organized Crime	73	46.0%
Other Violent Crime -- Financial Institution Fraud	25	19.0%
All Other Violent Crime	2,978	9.0%
Violent Crime Total	6,889	10.3%

Some examples of successful violent crime prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **District of Alaska**, a career thief was sentenced to 55 years in prison as a result of her jury conviction for an armed robbery spree in Anchorage. The defendant robbed two credit unions and a liquor store in late 1996. The defendant, who is nearly six-foot tall and was described by all of the victims as a male, had a 30-year history of petty theft and burglary. The defendant also was charged with three counts of carrying a weapon during a crime of violence and three counts of being a felon in possession. At sentencing, she argued that her actions were the result of Battered Women's Syndrome (BWS), but the court held that BWS could not provide the basis for a downward departure for her spree of violent crimes.

In the **District of Columbia**, a 25 year-old defendant was sentenced to 15 years to life in prison, and her 26 year-old co-defendant was sentenced to eight to 24 years in prison, for their role in the carjacking and assault on a local pastor. The victim, pastor of a Washington, DC, church, was approached by the two women, who asked him for a ride to a neighborhood bank. The pastor at first declined, but after the defendants pleaded with him, and because it was cold, he relented. When the three arrived at the bank, the defendant pulled a knife and told the pastor they needed his car. A struggle ensued during which the defendant stabbed the pastor's arms and hands while the co-defendant, who was sitting in the back seat, held him by the neck. When the victim tried to escape from the car, the defendant got in the driver's seat and accelerated rapidly, entangling the pastor in his seat belt and dragging him at least five blocks at speeds exceeding 50 m.p.h. before finally stopping and cutting him free. The pastor's left foot, which was mangled under a tire, later had to be amputated.

In the **Eastern District of Missouri**, the first of two men who robbed the Lindell Bank and Trust and murdered a security guard was sentenced to death by lethal injection. The defendant was found guilty of one felony count of bank robbery in which a murder occurred and one felony count of knowingly using and carrying a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence. The defendant and a co-defendant entered the bank armed

with military style rifles and opened fire. As the security guard lay mortally wounded, the defendant continued the assault by firing several more rounds into him at close range. This is the first death penalty sentence in the State of Missouri since 1953.

In the **Northern District of Texas**, two defendants were sentenced to prison terms of 50 years and 25 years, respectively, following their guilty plea to federal kidnaping charges. The defendants approached the victim, a 71 year-old woman, in a parking lot. They forced the victim at gunpoint into her vehicle and drove her to Bank One in Dallas, where they forced her to withdraw \$500 from her account. They drove to a pawn shop and pawned a ring stolen from the victim, and then proceeded to Oklahoma, taking the victim with them. The defendants then threatened to kill the victim, bound her hands, legs, and face with duct tape, covered her head with a plastic bag, and threw her over a highway guard rail and down an embankment.

Violence in Public Housing Initiative

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys continued their implementation of an agreement between the Attorney General and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to combat violence in public housing. The agreement has resulted in the development of model anti-crime and violence reduction programs in numerous cities. Representatives from the United States Attorneys' offices continued to meet with housing authorities and local police to develop strong management programs to certify residents and to enforce leasing agreements. In addition, several cities designated attorneys to prosecute all targeted area offenses, including the eviction of tenants who are involved in drug or violent crimes.

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

In the **Northern District of Indiana**, the first defendant charged as a result of "Operation Safe Home" was sentenced to 12 years and three months in prison following his jury conviction for possession with intent to distribute 68 small packets of crack cocaine in Gary, Indiana. The defendant was arrested by the "Operation Safe Home" task force after he was observed making an apparent drug transaction. This initiative by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) focuses on suspected narcotics violations occurring in public housing projects under the jurisdiction of HUD. The task force in the district is composed of HUD special agents and members of the Gary, Indiana, Police Department.

In the **Southern District of Ohio**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison

following his conviction in a jury trial of supplying cocaine and heroin to central Ohio drug dealers and in and around public housing projects. Two other defendants were sentenced to 20 years in prison and 14 years in prison, respectively. The defendants were part of a drug ring operating nine crack houses and supplying narcotics to numerous drug dealers, including street gangs. Five other members of the organization were previously convicted or entered guilty pleas. The Columbus, Ohio, Police Department, the Ohio Highway Patrol, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearm, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Inspector General's Office cooperated in the investigation.

Violent Crime Control Act of 1994

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys continued to implement the enhanced violent crime provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. The Act offers a tough, targeted approach to fighting crime in communities around the country.

Three Strikes: The Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 made "Three Strikes and You're Out" the law of the land. The purpose of the "Three Strikes" law is to remove serious repeat offenders from society for long periods of time. The law requires life imprisonment, without the possibility of parole, for federal offenders convicted of a serious violent felony after two or more federal or state convictions for a serious violent felony, or for a serious violent felony and a serious drug offense. To date, 55 defendants have been convicted and sentenced to life in prison, with cases against an additional 13 defendants pending. Examples of "Three Strikes" prosecutions successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **District of Colorado**, in the district's first "Three Strikes" prosecution, a defendant convicted at trial of armed bank robbery was sentenced to life in prison. The defendant attempted to disqualify a prior state robbery conviction, but the sentencing court held that he failed to meet the burden of establishing clear and convincing evidence that no firearm was used in the commission of the offense.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant was sentenced to mandatory life in prison under the "Three Strikes" enhancement following his conviction for conspiracy and for committing six armed Hobbs Act robberies of fast food restaurants during a ten-day period. The defendant also received a consecutive sentence of 105 years in prison for using firearms during the robberies. A co-defendant was sentenced to five years and ten months in prison for participating in the conspiracy and robberies, and to a consecutive 105-year sentence for using firearms during the robberies.

Violence Against Women Act: During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys conducted a series of eight video teleconferences to address the emerging issues presented by violations of the Violence Against Women Act. The video teleconferences were designed to discuss enforcement strategies, developing case law, victim safety and management, and the United States Attorneys' participation in community domestic violence efforts. Representatives of 90 United States Attorneys' offices, and representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, participated in the conferences.

The Violence Against Women Act, designed to improve the response of police, prosecutors, and service providers to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, established federal offenses in cases where an abuser crosses state lines to violate a protection order or to injure, harass, or intimidate a spouse or partner. These federal remedies are important tools in cases where movement across state lines makes state prosecution difficult and where state law penalties may not be enough. The United States Attorneys' aggressive education and training initiatives have resulted in a record-breaking number of federal indictments. To date, 108 indictments have been brought under the federal domestic violence laws with 73 defendants convicted thus far. Successful prosecutions concluded during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **District of Connecticut**, the first person charged and convicted after trial in Connecticut under the Violence Against Women Act was sentenced to five years and three months in prison for unlawful possession of more than 50 firearms, including automatic pistols, machine guns, shotguns, rifles, revolvers, a silencer, and a wealth of ammunition, while being subject to a protective order. The protective order was to prevent the defendant from harassing, threatening, or stalking his wife. The defendant and a private investigator he hired had been attempting to locate the wife, who had sought refuge in a battered women's shelter.

In the **Eastern District of Kentucky**, in one of the district's first prosecutions under the Violence Against Women Act, a defendant was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison on several domestic violence charges. A jury convicted the defendant of stalking, interstate travel for the purpose of domestic violence, and violation of domestic violence orders. In sentencing the defendant, the judge cited the defendant's long history of abuse and assault on his former wife and granted the prosecution's motion for a sentence greater than the federal Sentencing Guidelines.

In the **Western District of North Carolina**, a jury sentenced a defendant to death for the murders of a man and former girlfriend. The defendant was convicted of the murders and of additional crimes under the interstate domestic violence laws. The defendant carjacked a motorist in Charlotte, North Carolina, and shot and killed him. He then drove the stolen car to Roanoke, Virginia, where he blasted his way into his former girlfriend's home, chased her outside, and gunned her down in the street as her mother watched. The defendant had firebombed the former girlfriend's apartment seven weeks before the fatal attack. The jury called for the death penalty on the three counts in the 11-count bill that were punishable by death, including carjacking resulting in death and two counts of use of firearms in federal crimes of violence resulting in death.

Assault Weapons Ban: Assault-type weapons are considered to be the deadliest of firearms. According to the National Institute of Justice, they appear to be disproportionately involved in murders with multiple victims, many wounds per victim, or with police officers as victims. The Act banned the manufacture, transfer, and possession of designated semi-automatic assault weapons and large-capacity magazines. During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys continued to utilize the Assault Weapons Ban in an effort to deter the manufacture and proliferation of combat-style firearms that are designed to kill as many people as quickly as possible. Thirty-five Assault Weapons Ban offenders have been indicted, with 23 defendants convicted thus far.

Youth Handgun Safety Act: When enacting the Youth Handgun Safety Act in 1994, Congress found that criminal misuse of firearms often starts with the easy availability of guns to juvenile gang members. Accordingly, the Act was passed to make it a federal offense for a juvenile under 18 years of age to knowingly possess a handgun or handgun ammunition. The Act also made it illegal to knowingly transfer a handgun or ammunition to a person under 18 years of age. To date, 89 defendants have been charged under the provisions of the Youth Handgun Safety Act, with 66 defendants convicted thus far.

Violence Against Juveniles: The United States Attorneys continued to pursue the prosecution of those who harm America's children through the commission of criminal acts. The Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 created a new federal offense allowing incarceration of persons convicted of traveling in interstate or foreign commerce to sexually molest minors. During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys investigated and prosecuted those who violated this law as well as other child abuse and pornography statutes. Also during the year, the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys' Working Group on Child Exploitation Matters, consisting of United States Attorneys, Assistant United States Attorneys, and Department attorneys, met several times to discuss and coordinate efforts to combat child abuse, child pornography, and other forms of child exploitation.

Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **Southern District of Indiana**, a defendant was sentenced to 27 years and three months in prison and was fined \$25,000 after he pled guilty to three counts of using a computer to transmit and receive child pornography and one count of possessing child pornography. The defendant produced several video tapes involving three minor children in Indiana. In two instances, he drugged his victims and engaged in sexual acts with them. He was in the process of digitizing one of the videos containing child pornography for transmission and possible sale over the Internet. The defendant still faces related state sentences in two Indiana counties.

In the **District of New Hampshire**, the subject of a Federal Bureau of Investigation manhunt throughout the Northeast was sentenced to five years and three months in prison for transporting a 13 year-old girl across state lines for sexual purposes. The defendant, who met the minor through the Internet, pled guilty to the charges following his arrest in New Hampshire. The defendant had fled the state with the minor after the girl's parents obtained a restraining order prohibiting him from having any contact with her, and after state authorities had initiated criminal proceedings against him for sexual assault and interfering with custody.

In the **Eastern District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to ten years in prison after he pled guilty to two counts of aggravated sexual abuse of a child. The defendant, a Native American from the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation,

pled guilty to sexually assaulting two female children, ages six and ten, on several occasions during a one-year period.

Firearms Prosecutions

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys continued to prosecute those who violate federal firearms statutes. Firearms prosecutions now focus on individuals with long criminal histories or excessively violent criminal behavior, and those who sell firearms as gun runners. By emphasizing the use of federal firearms statutes against violent repeat offenders whose criminal behavior has not been deterred by state or local prosecutions, not only are armed criminals brought to justice, but the worst offenders are imprisoned for extended periods of time. A defendant already convicted of three or more drug or violent felonies who uses or possesses a firearm in the commission of a later offense is deemed an armed career criminal and is subject to a minimum mandatory sentence of 15 years. The United States Attorneys rely on this and other stiff federal penalties and the joint efforts of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to prosecute firearms offenders successfully.

According to information maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys in a separate firearms database, a total of 4,529 defendants were charged with firearms violations during Fiscal Year 1998. Ninety-five percent of the defendants convicted during the year were sentenced to prison. The average prison sentence was eight years and seven months, with 567 of the defendants sentenced to life or more than 15 years in prison. Some examples of successful firearms prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **Southern District of Indiana**, three defendants were sentenced to prison for 70 years, 60 years and eight months, and 56 years, respectively, following their convictions for bank robbery, carjacking and multiple firearms counts. The trio hijacked a United Parcel Service truck, leaving the driver tied up in the back while they used his uniform and van in committing the armed robbery. As they were pursued during their escape, the defendants abandoned \$100,000 in the trunk of the getaway car and took refuge in a farmhouse. When the family returned home, they confined the family members and forced one at gunpoint to drive them back to Indianapolis. No one was injured. Since the arrest, the state has charged the first defendant with murder in an unrelated case involving the shooting death of a store owner.

In the **Northern District of Georgia**, a defendant was sentenced to nine years in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, after he pled guilty to being a felon in possession of a firearm. Previously convicted of unlawfully entering an automobile, the defendant sold two fully automatic Sten machine guns on separate occasions to undercover police officers. Weapons and materials later found at his residence included three hand grenade hulls, two cans of gunpowder, a length of fuse, a bottle of potassium cyanide, four silencers, three semi-automatic handguns, a shotgun, and four rifles. The defendant allegedly also sold a third machine gun with an obliterated serial number to an undercover officer, instructing that the gun be sold for \$1,500 or its equivalent in cocaine.

In the **Western District of Kentucky**, two defendants were sentenced to prison terms of 186 years and ten months and 116 years and three months, respectively, following

their conviction after an eight-day trial of multiple counts of armed bank robbery and use of a firearm in a crime of violence. The defendant led a group of approximately ten people in planning and executing a series of nine particularly violent armed bank robberies in the Louisville area. The co-defendant joined the other in six of the robberies. A third defendant, who escaped from a local jail in time to assist in the last two robberies, was convicted following a separate three-day trial. He was sentenced to 36 years and five months in prison. During the robberies, the armed defendants wore gloves and masks, jumped counters, and forced bank employees to assist them in removing money from bank vaults.

In the **District of Minnesota**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison following his conviction in a gun trafficking conspiracy. The defendant was the leader of a gun trafficking conspiracy which involved over 200 firearms accumulated through illegal purchases and burglaries, including a fatal north Minneapolis gun store robbery. The ring transported the weapons to Chicago, where they were sold to gangsters.

In the **District of Puerto Rico**, following a five-week trial, five defendants were sentenced to prison after a jury convicted them for their involvement in the armed robbery of approximately \$5.5 million from the Wells Fargo armored car facility in Ponce, Puerto Rico. The robbery was the biggest in the history of Puerto Rico. The five defendants, wearing Wells Fargo security uniforms, entered the armored car facility in a stolen white van that closely resembled a Wells Fargo armored van. After gaining access to the office facility, they used an AK-47 and other weapons to keep Wells Fargo guards at bay while they loaded the loot. The government's case was mostly circumstantial because a key witness was murdered shortly after the defendants' arrests. Four of the defendants were sentenced to prison terms in excess of 25 years, while the fifth defendant was sentenced to prison for 12 years and six months. Two other defendants, who were severed from the trial, entered guilty pleas and were sentenced to prison for three years and ten months and seven years and three months, respectively.

In the **Western District of Tennessee**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison plus a consecutive 205 years in prison after a jury found him guilty of multiple counts of carjacking, Hobbs Act robbery, and using a firearm during crimes of violence. The defendant, along with his brother, committed numerous armed carjackings and business robberies during a two-year crime spree in Memphis that included two shoot-outs with police and two escapes from custody after being arrested.

Violent Street Gangs

Members of violent street gangs are frequently involved in drug trafficking activities and frequently use firearms in the commission of their crimes. Collectively, these violent street gangs destroy the fabric of American communities, taking over parts of cities, flooding the streets with drugs, and terrorizing and killing innocent people. Many United States Attorneys have focused their efforts on dismantling violent

criminal gangs, using federal racketeering laws, federal and state narcotics laws, and outstanding warrants to take violent gang members off the streets.

According to the National Institute of Justice, research on the relationship between gangs and delinquency has shown that gang members have significantly higher levels of delinquency than other youths and that law enforcement focus on gang-related crime and delinquency has consistently increased over the past two decades. Gangs, by their very nature, foster criminal behavior, especially violence. One national survey found that the most commonly reported criminal activity for gangs was violence. Other research suggests that increases in gang violence are the result of a “contagion” effect, subsequent acts of violence -- usually in retaliation -- following an initial act of violence. The United States Attorneys have successfully prosecuted violent gang members, and have seen harsh sentences handed down. Prosecutions handled during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **District of Minnesota**, the former leader of the 6-0-Tre Crips gang was sentenced to life in prison for his involvement in a large-scale drug dealing conspiracy and six murders, including a 1994 arson in St. Paul that killed five children. One of two leaders of the drug conspiracy was convicted of narcotics conspiracy, arson, murder, and gang violence and was sentenced to life in prison. The other leader of the conspiracy was convicted of operating as a drug conspiracy leader and was sentenced to 30 years in prison. Fifteen co-defendants pled guilty prior to trial.

In the **Western District of New York**, in a drug distribution case involving a violent Buffalo street gang with 74 defendants, the remaining defendant pled guilty to weapon and drug offenses. This guilty plea brought to 67 the number of defendants who have pled guilty in the case for their involvement in supplying narcotics to, or participating in drug distribution with, members of the “Goodyear Crew.” During the two-year investigation, the defendants were involved in a drug war with competing gangs, during which multi-kilograms of cocaine and crack cocaine were distributed. Gang members and members of Dominican drug trafficking organizations in a number of other cities were all charged in the case. One additional defendant was convicted after trial, and six defendants currently remain fugitives. Sentences in the case ranged from probation to more than 19 years in prison.

In the **District of Rhode Island**, a defendant was sentenced to nine years and seven months in prison for RICO offenses he committed as a member of the Latin Kings street gang. The defendant is the last of 11 Latin Kings to be sentenced in the district’s first RICO prosecution targeting a street gang. Five defendants are serving life sentences for RICO murder and a carjacking murder. The defendants murdered a perceived rival, plotted to kill suspected informants, assaulted government witnesses, and killed an acquaintance while taking his car at gunpoint. In all, 27 Latin Kings are now in prison for state or federal crimes as a result of Operation Checkmate, a multi-agency task force investigation.

In the **Eastern District of Washington**, seven defendants with ties to the Hells Angels and Ironhorse motorcycle gangs were sentenced to prison following their convictions for conspiracy and distribution of multi-ounce quantities of methamphetamine in the Spokane area. During the sentencing hearing, one defendant related incidents of

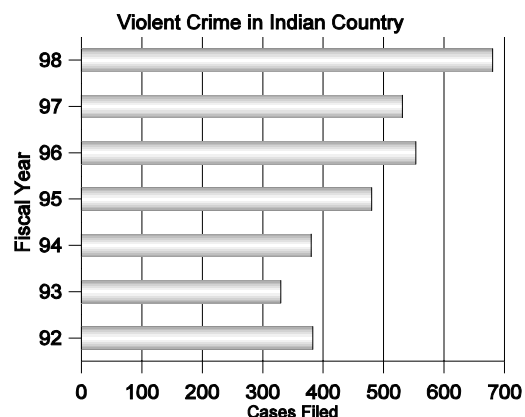
torture used to collect drug debts. He claimed to do the collection work for two other defendants, who were sentenced to 24 years and four months and ten years in prison, respectively. The remaining five defendants were sentenced to terms ranging from five months to nearly 13 years in prison.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, two defendants were each sentenced to life in prison in connection with their involvement in the Poison Clan, a Jamaican crack cocaine distribution enterprise led by two brothers, that originated in Brooklyn and operated in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. The organization was responsible for numerous homicides and assaults in Virginia and New York. To date, 30 members of the Clan have been convicted, and four have been sentenced to life in prison.

Violent Crime in Indian Country

The United States Attorneys with exclusive jurisdiction over most serious crimes in Indian Country continued their efforts to enhance communication with Native American Tribes and to be more responsive to the violent crime problems on reservations. As requested by the President and the Attorney General, the United States Attorneys began discussions during the year with tribal leaders around the country to determine the adequacy of law enforcement resources in Indian Country. The consultations identified a glaring problem of insufficient law enforcement resources. Because law enforcement in Indian Country often fails to meet basic public safety needs, tribal governments expressed a desire for consolidated law enforcement services.

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 680 cases charging 758 defendants with violent crimes in Indian Country, representing an increase of 28 percent in the number of cases filed and 33 percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The number of violent Indian offense cases filed during Fiscal Year 1998 represents by far the highest number seen over the last several years, and is 78 percent greater than the number of cases filed as recently as Fiscal Year 1992. In addition, 590 cases against 645 defendants were terminated, an increase of 14 percent in the number of cases terminated when compared to the prior year. Eighty-six percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. Seventy-seven percent of all convicted defendants were sentenced to prison, with 116, or 27 percent, of all defendants sentenced to terms of five years or more, including four life sentences.



In contrast to declining national violent crime trends, serious and violent crime in Indian Country has risen significantly in recent years. Gang violence and juvenile violence, in particular, have risen dramatically. United States Attorneys responded to these problems by designating Assistant United States Attorneys to serve as tribal liaisons and to work cooperatively with tribal police, prosecutors, and judges

to address criminal issues such as juvenile violence. The United States Attorneys also cooperated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in forming multi-disciplinary teams and FBI Safe Trails Task Forces. The task forces have taken an aggressive stance in combating violent crime in Indian Country, and have made a difference in the communities in which they are active.

In addition to responding to violent crimes in Indian Country, the United States Attorneys were also involved in programs to prevent such crime. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), in conjunction with the United States Attorneys, the FBI, and other federal agencies, developed a Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program in which BIA and tribal police officers provide gang-prevention training to students at schools in Indian Country.

Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **District of New Mexico**, two defendants were sentenced to 22 years and 30 years in prison, respectively, for the second degree murder of a Navajo Indian Reservation resident. The victim's partially clothed body was discovered in the San Juan River on the reservation. An investigation revealed that the two defendants and the victim left a bar together in the defendant's pick-up truck and drove to a deserted area where the men raped the victim and then, as she lay unconscious, dropped a large rock several times on her head before discarding her body and the rock in the river.

In the **District of New Mexico**, a defendant from the Navajo Reservation was sentenced to 15 years and eight months in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release, for the rape and maiming of his common-law wife. The defendant was convicted at trial of assault and aggravated assault resulting in serious bodily injury and three counts of aggravated abuse. He and his victim lived together for approximately eight years and had six children. In June 1992, the defendant became abusive and bit his victim, leaving permanent scars. He also kicked and beat her over the years, causing serious bodily injury. In October 1995, the defendant, with his cousin and brother, raped the victim at the defendant's residence. The case was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Navajo Department of Public Safety through its Navajo Safe Trails Task Force.

In the **Eastern District of Oklahoma**, a former Chief of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the third largest Indian Nation in the country, was sentenced to three years in prison for abusive sexual contact, 11 years and three months in prison for attempted aggravated sexual abuse, and three years in prison for a second conviction for abusive sexual contact. A jury convicted the defendant after ten women testified during the trial that the defendant sexually attacked them, in some cases repeatedly, in a pattern of sexual predation beginning in 1977 and continuing through 1993. The case, indicted in June 1995, prompted two interlocutory appeals by the government, first to recover the suppressed testimony of two victims named in the indictment and of seven victims, and then to seek recusal of the Chief Judge in the district.

In the **Eastern District of Wisconsin**, a defendant was sentenced to nine years and four months in prison for his part in the 1993 gang rape of a 13 year-old girl on the Menominee Indian Reservation and for his role in a conspiracy to distribute cocaine and

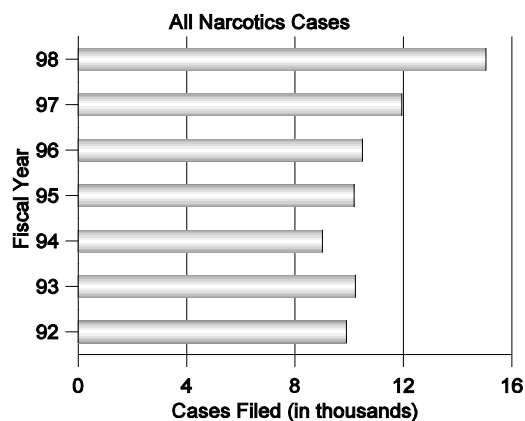
marijuana on the reservation. The rape occurred when the defendant, the son of a former tribal police officer, was 16 years old, and he was charged as a juvenile with sexual assault. In 1996, the defendant and 27 others were indicted and convicted of operating the drug conspiracy. The defendant was then transferred to adult court for the sexual assault, and indicted and prosecuted as an adult for the drug conspiracy.

Narcotics Prosecutions

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

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

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys again directed substantial resources to the prosecution of narcotics and OCDETF cases. These cases represented 32 percent of all criminal cases filed during the year, an increase from the 30 percent of all criminal cases filed during the prior fiscal year. During Fiscal Year 1998, a total of 15,046 cases were filed against 26,906 drug defendants and classified under the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (Non-OCDETF) and the OCDETF program categories. See Table 3. This represents an increase of 26 percent in the number of cases filed and 14 percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year, and the highest number of drug cases and defendants filed over the past seven years. A total of



12,282 cases against 22,731 defendants were also terminated, representing increases of 27 percent in the number of cases terminated and 19 percent in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Eighty-nine percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, the highest narcotics conviction rate seen over the last several years. Of the convicted defendants, 18,340, or 90 percent, were sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 7,307, or 40 percent, were sentenced to terms of more than five years in prison.

As noted in the Violent Crime section, beginning in Fiscal Year 1996 Table 3 was broken out further to display those narcotics cases that are classified under the Violent Crime and the Government

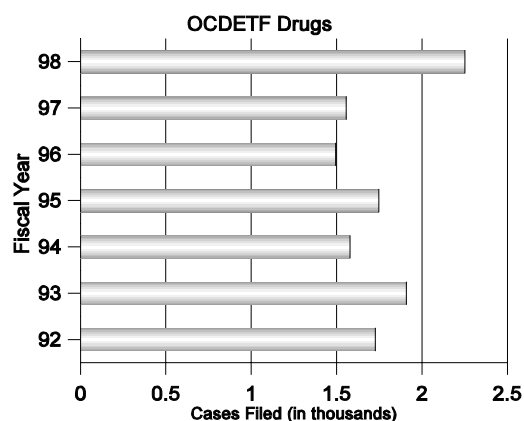
Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. Of the cases falling under these two program categories during Fiscal Year 1998, 456 cases filed against 854 defendants were narcotics cases.

OCDETF

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) are an integral part of coordinated drug law enforcement. The OCDETF program targets foreign and domestic trafficking organizations, money laundering activities, gangs, and public corruption. A typical OCDETF task force consists of the United States Attorney, agents and support staff from other federal agencies, and participating state and local law enforcement agencies. Task forces have been established across the country, in both urban and rural areas, focusing on drug-trafficking networks.

In Fiscal Year 1997, the Department, in conjunction with the United States Attorneys, initiated an OCDETF regional restructuring designed to respond more effectively to current and emerging drug trafficking patterns, to cluster districts with common drug trafficking problems, and to enhance communications and coordination within and among OCDETF regions. Consistent with the Department's Strategic Plan and the National Drug Control Strategy, the number of OCDETF regions was reduced from 13 to nine. In Fiscal Year 1998, the new OCDETF regions became operational, and focused greater attention, expertise, and resources on those criminal organizations that are responsible for the greatest volume of drugs and violence in our country, and has borne significant results in the battle against drug traffickers.

The United States Attorneys filed 2,251 OCDETF cases against 6,265 defendants during Fiscal Year 1998, an increase of 45 percent in the number of cases filed and a 14 percent increase in the number of defendants filed, when compared to the prior year. In addition, 1,585 cases against 5,250 defendants were terminated during the year, which represents an increase of 23 percent in the number of cases and defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Eighty-eight percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1998 were convicted. Ninety percent of the convicted defendants were sentenced to prison, the highest percentage seen over the last several years. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 2,249, or 54 percent, were sentenced to terms of more than five years, with 65 of these defendants sentenced to life in prison. During Fiscal Year 1998, the OCDETF program initiated 1,356 new investigations. This represents an increase of 88 percent over the prior year, and is the greatest number of investigations initiated since the OCDETF program began 16 years ago.



As noted in the section on Violent Crime, during Fiscal Year 1996 Table 3 was broken out further to display those narcotics cases that are classified under the Violent Crime and the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. This display of the data allows users of Table 3 to see all narcotics cases, without double counting cases. As shown on Table 3, an additional 196 OCDETF cases were filed against 338 defendants during Fiscal Year 1998, but were classified under the Violent

Crime program category.

OCDETF cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **District of Alaska**, eleven members of the Tiny Rascals Gang were sentenced to prison terms totaling 60 years following their guilty plea to various drug and firearms charges. The OCDETF case was the result of the Anchorage Safe Streets program to combat increased street violence in the city. Agents seized 75 firearms and more than \$250,000 in assets and cash. The investigation task force was headed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Anchorage Police Department, and included agents and officers from various federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

In the **District of Idaho**, the principal four of 16 defendants, all illegal aliens from Mexico, were sentenced following their separate trials for involvement in the manufacture of approximately 114,000 marijuana plants. With an estimated street value of at least \$20 million, this was the largest marijuana growing operation ever uncovered in Idaho. The convictions, and the previous guilty pleas by the other defendants, were the result of a lengthy, multi-agency investigation that began in the fall of 1996 when agents discovered a marijuana growing site near a small southwestern Idaho town. As the verdicts in the four trials were returned, the United States successfully moved that they be sealed to avoid prejudicing the subsequent trials. Three brothers received sentences ranging from 11 years to 16 years in prison. Other defendants, who were more minimally involved, were given sentences ranging from 18 to 30 months.

In the **Northern District of Iowa**, a defendant was sentenced to 25 years in prison following his conviction for aiding and abetting murder-for-hire, three counts of plane theft conspiracy, three counts of money laundering conspiracy, and one count of possession of a firearm by a felon. At an earlier guilty plea hearing, the defendant admitted flying almost 300 kilos of cocaine around the United States, involvement in a murder-for-hire planned in Michigan and committed in Ohio, theft of three aircraft, including one belonging to the United States Forest Service, delivery of the planes to the Columbian drug cartels in South America, and extensive money laundering activity. One of the planes the defendant stole was seized in Columbia and recently returned with the cooperation of the Columbian government. Another plane was recovered from a remote airstrip in Mexico and found to contain one ton of cocaine. The case resulted from an OCDETF investigation and included charges transferred to the district from three other federal districts. The case involved ten other defendants who participated with the defendant in his criminal activities.

In the **Eastern District of Louisiana**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison after a jury found him guilty of conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute cocaine hydrochloride. The defendant was one of nine members of a narcotics trafficking network that distributed 20 to 50 kilograms of cocaine a month in the New Orleans area. The other defendants previously pled guilty. The defendant faced a mandatory life sentence because of two prior drug-related felony convictions and the fact that he was on probation at the

time that he joined the conspiracy.

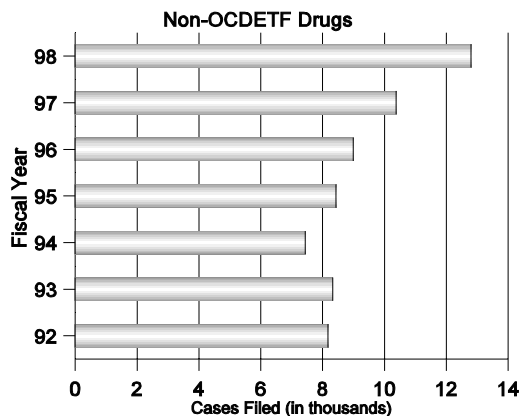
In the **District of Puerto Rico**, two defendants were sentenced to 37 years and six months and 30 years in prison, respectively, for their participation as principals in a conspiracy to distribute crack cocaine, cocaine, heroin, and marijuana within 1,000 feet of a primary school at the Gustavo Palés Matos Housing Project in Guayama, Puerto Rico. Prior to trial, 18 co-defendants, mostly drug peddlers, pled guilty to the conspiracy count. Only weeks before the indictment was returned, the owner/operator of the drug distribution point was murdered in a clash with a rival violent drug distribution gang. Because the two defendants who stood trial had prior drug distribution convictions, the government requested enhanced penalties.

In the **District of South Carolina**, following numerous post-trial motions and a sentencing hearing spanning three days, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison for his participation in a conspiracy to distribute crack cocaine in the Beaufort, South Carolina, area. His co-defendant was previously sentenced to life in prison. The two defendants, targets of Operation Redball, an OCDETF investigation, were convicted after a two-week trial. To date, the investigation has resulted in 16 federal indictments charging 78 defendants. Four trials involving seven of those defendants resulted in jury convictions on all counts. The investigation targeted Haitian suppliers of crack cocaine into the Beaufort area and a separate group of Jamaicans involved in distributing marijuana shipped from Texas and who used Western Union outlets to transfer drug proceeds from South Carolina. An additional 22 defendants were successfully prosecuted by the state.

Non-OCDETF Drugs

In addition to OCDETF cases, a total of 12,795 cases were filed by the United States Attorneys against 20,641 non-OCDETF drug defendants during Fiscal Year 1998 and classified under the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (Non-OCDETF) program category. This represents an increase of 23 percent in the number of cases filed and 14 percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. A total of 10,697 cases against 17,481 defendants were also terminated, representing an increase of 27 percent in the number of cases terminated. Ninety percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, with 90 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison. Of the 14,184 guilty defendants who were sentenced to prison, 5,058, or 36 percent, were sentenced to prison terms of more than five years, including 73 defendants who were sentenced to life in prison.

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



1998, 260 cases filed against 516 defendants were non-OCDETF drug cases.

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys continued work to implement the Midwest Methamphetamine Strategy. The Attorney General announced the Midwest Methamphetamine Strategy in Fiscal Year 1996 to augment the National Methamphetamine Strategy. The goal of both the National and Midwest strategies is to develop a partnership among all levels of law enforcement, educators, treatment professionals, and the community to deter the growth of methamphetamine production and use. In response to the Attorney General's Methamphetamine Strategy, each United States Attorney in the Midwest designated an Assistant United States Attorney to coordinate investigations among federal, state and local law enforcement, to share intelligence, and to control illegal distribution of the chemicals used to make methamphetamine. Under the strategy, law enforcement officers are being trained to detect precursor chemicals, investigate labs, safely seize methamphetamine-making materials, and understand the pharmacological and psychoactive effects of the drug. Also, communities are being educated about the dangers of methamphetamine and prevention and treatment programs are being established.

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

In the **District of Arizona**, a former Border Patrol agent was sentenced to 30 years in prison as a result of his conviction for conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute controlled substances, conspiracy to import controlled substances, possession with intent to distribute cocaine, importation of cocaine, possession with intent to distribute marijuana, importation of marijuana and five counts of money laundering. The defendant was found guilty following a three-week trial after evidence showed that from 1992 until 1995, while employed as a Border Patrol agent in Douglas, Arizona, he was involved in a marijuana and cocaine importation conspiracy and that, just prior to his arrest, he was guiding a vehicle from Mexico into the United States that carried more than \$7,800,000 worth of drugs. The arrest came three days after other Border Patrol agents intercepted the defendant's radio transmissions to co-conspirators.

In the **Northern District of Indiana**, a defendant was sentenced to 30 years in prison and fined \$25,000 following his conviction of conspiracy to distribute controlled substances. One of the shipments from the defendant's organization that was seized by the

Drug Enforcement Administration contained approximately 810 kilograms of cocaine, with a wholesale value of an estimated \$17,800,000, and 504 pounds of marijuana, with a wholesale value of approximately \$504,000. The defendant and two co-defendants also were engaged in several individual cocaine and heroin transactions investigated by undercover agents in Hammond, East Chicago, and Gary, Indiana.

In the **District of New Mexico**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison after he pled guilty to 34 counts, including violating the RICO Act by operating as the leader of a criminal enterprise that distributed more than 1,000 kilograms of marijuana in New Mexico and several other states from the early 1990s through 1995. The defendant also admitted murdering two men in September 1993, a third man in May 1994, and a fourth man in

December 1994, in furtherance of the criminal enterprise. Since the initiation of this case, 20 other defendants have entered guilty pleas. A co-defendant pled guilty to aiding and abetting in one of the murders and was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

In the **Middle District of Pennsylvania**, a defendant was sentenced to 14 years in prison after he pled guilty to conspiracy to distribute and to possess with intent to distribute cocaine and cocaine base. Along with another defendant, the defendant distributed approximately 500 kilograms of cocaine in the District of Columbia metropolitan area. The defendant in this case was the latest of more than a dozen drug dealers in various locations convicted in a drug operation run by a drug kingpin while he was incarcerated at the United States Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. The kingpin brokered more than 1,000 kilograms of cocaine shipped from two Colombian cartel members whom he met at Lewisburg. The kingpin later pled guilty and cooperated with law enforcement authorities. The convictions are the result of a massive five-year investigation by police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the kingpin's continued illegal narcotics trafficking activities since his incarceration in 1990.

In the **Western District of Virginia**, a defendant was sentenced in absentia to life in prison on a Continuing Criminal Enterprise count, and concurrent ten-year and seven-year terms on drug conspiracy and firearms counts. The defendant ran a transportation organization that brought almost two metric tons of cocaine from Arizona, California, and Florida, to Roanoke, Virginia, and then to New York. After his arrest, the defendant cooperated with the Drug Enforcement Administration in a national and international drug and money laundering investigation, eventually making a trip to Colombia to meet with leading members of the Cali cartel. Although the defendant pled guilty to drug conspiracy charges, he fled to Colombia and remains a fugitive. A co-defendant, the Cali cartel cell head who recruited the defendant to run the drug transportation organization, was sentenced to eight years and six months in prison on each of three Continuing Criminal Enterprise and drug conspiracy counts and was fined \$30,000. The co-defendant cooperated in the investigation and testified at the January trial of two other conspirators.

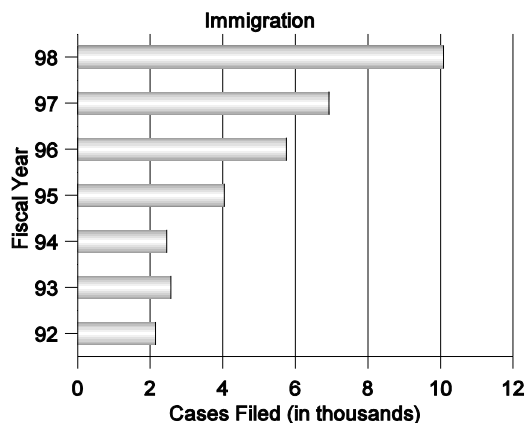
In the **District of the Virgin Islands**, an assistant principal at one of the two public high schools on St. Croix was sentenced following a two-week trial to a mandatory minimum ten years in prison for manufacturing marijuana and possession with intent to distribute marijuana. He was arrested after agents executing a search warrant discovered 2.35 kilograms of marijuana in his home. The marijuana was in various phases of processing and preparation for distribution, some plants were drying in bundles from the ceiling, some were partially packed in boxes and cans, and some were drying on various flat surfaces throughout the home. The agents also conducted a fence line search of the property and discovered 1,038 marijuana plants growing in a clearing surrounded by thick brush on the defendant's property.

Immigration

Border Enforcement

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys continued to work with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and other Department components in taking an aggressive stance to secure the borders of the United States. This work included the development of an INS Interior Enforcement Strategy to focus attention on the enforcement of immigration laws within the interior of the United States, and work with the INS to prosecute criminal denaturalization cases for individuals who improperly received citizenship under the INS' Citizenship USA Project.

In all, the United States Attorneys filed 10,080 immigration cases against 11,066 defendants during Fiscal Year 1998. This increasing caseload represented 21 percent of all criminal cases filed during the year and a 45 percent increase in the number of cases and defendants filed when compared with the prior year. There was a 370 percent increase in the number of immigration cases filed when compared to Fiscal Year 1992. Ninety-six percent of the 9,396 defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1998 were convicted, with 82 percent of these defendants sentenced to prison. Fifty-seven percent of all immigration cases during Fiscal Year 1998 were filed by the five United States Attorneys' offices along the Southwest border.



Examples of immigration cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **District of New Mexico**, Atlantic Finishing, Inc., a Georgia domestic apparel manufacturer which unlawfully employed illegal aliens, was sentenced to three years of probation and fined \$84,000. The company's president pled guilty to charges relating to harboring illegal aliens and conspiracy to transport and harbor illegal aliens, and was sentenced to ten months in prison and fined \$10,000. Ten other defendants found guilty of harboring illegal aliens were given sentences ranging from probation to 21 months in prison. This was a unique case where the INS was able to trace a smuggling ring going from the interior of Mexico to the Georgia T-Shirt manufacturing plant. All of the defendants in the smuggling chain, including crossers, transporters, harborers, and employers were successfully prosecuted. Additionally, defendants without status in the United States were formally deported.

In the **Northern District of Texas**, following an investigation that lasted nearly three years, five defendants were sentenced to terms ranging from probation to three years and one month in prison after they pled guilty to visa fraud and illegally bringing alien registered nurses into the United States for employment at health care facilities in 35 states at substandard wages. The investigation, known as Operation Windmill, resulted in the breakup of a major alien smuggling operation. One defendant pled guilty to money laundering and wire fraud, and four co-defendants pled guilty to visa fraud and other charges. The owner of a medical personnel business, who conspired with the defendant to obtain foreign nurses illegally, is a fugitive. He is charged in a 234-count indictment,

alleging that he acquired fraudulent visas for more than 350 nurses, primarily from the Philippines, and charged them \$5,000 to \$7,500 each for his services. The fugitive allegedly paid the defendant more than \$504,000. The defendant and his co-defendants struck similar agreements with California and New Jersey medical personnel service businesses, for which they were paid more than \$40,000. The defendants filed more than 1,100 petitions through the INS, resulting in the issuance of more than 500 fraudulent visas.

Anti-Smuggling Initiative

Part of the United States Attorneys' border enforcement efforts include the prosecution of those who smuggle illegal aliens into the United States. Prosecutions for bringing in and harboring aliens increased by 37 percent during Fiscal Year 1998, with 1,546 cases filed against 2,405 defendants. Ninety percent of the 1,862 defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, with 77 percent of these defendants sentenced to prison. Eighty-one percent of the cases filed during the year were filed by the five Southwest Border districts. Examples of successful anti-smuggling prosecutions by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **Eastern District of New York**, the principal organizer of an ill-fated alien smuggling operation that resulted in ten deaths was sentenced to 20 years in prison after he pled guilty to alien smuggling, as well as conspiracy and manslaughter. The charges arose from the defendant's leadership of a Chinese group that attempted to smuggle nearly 300 Chinese nationals into New York aboard the ship *Golden Venture*. In June 1993, the ship, with its human cargo, ran aground at Gateway National Recreation Area in Queens, New York. Ten passengers drowned in the ensuing panic as they tried to swim ashore. The defendant's guilty plea is the culmination of a five-year cooperative effort by the INS, the United States Coast Guard, and the Department of State. Twenty-one crew members and organizers were previously convicted in 1994 and 1995 for their roles in the smuggling operation. The defendant was arrested in Thailand in November 1995 pursuant to an extradition request by the United States, and was extradited to New York in October 1997.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, two defendants, a wife and her husband, were sentenced to prison for three years and ten months and three years and five months, respectively, for transporting illegal aliens. Each defendant will also serve two years of supervised release. The defendants were convicted of conspiracy and seven counts of transporting illegal aliens from Texas to Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and New York between July 1995 and June 1997. They transported more than 23,000 illegal aliens using their Houston-based van line, North Van Tours.

Detention and Removal of Criminal Aliens

Criminal aliens--non-citizens who commit crimes--are a growing threat to public safety and national security, and a continuing drain on our criminal justice resources. For years, criminal aliens formally deported by the INS, after the commission of serious felonies, repeatedly found their way back into the country only to commit further serious felonies. Although some, when arrested again, were charged with felony re-entry, most were prosecuted as misdemeanor illegal entries because of the large

volume of these cases along the Southwest border. When convicted of the misdemeanor, the criminal alien received no more than 180 days in jail, and often less. Again in Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys increased significantly the number of prosecutions brought for attempted re-entry of aliens previously convicted of felonies and deported. A total of 6,595 cases were filed against 6,631 defendants during the year, representing a 32 percent increase in the number of cases and defendants filed when compared with the prior year. Sixty percent of the cases filed were filed by the five Southwest Border districts. Ninety-five percent of the 5,701 defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1998 were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 93 percent were sentenced to prison. Successful criminal re-entry prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

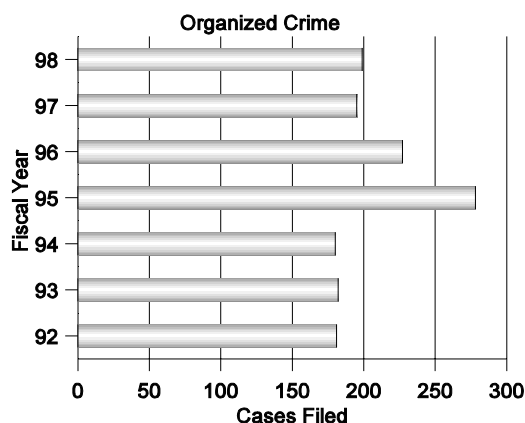
In the **Western District of New York**, a defendant was sentenced to seven years and six months in prison following his conviction for illegal re-entry after deportation and for conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute five grams or more of cocaine base and a quantity of marijuana (approximately 200 kilograms). The defendant, an illegal Jamaican alien, will be deported by the INS upon completion of his sentence.

In the **District of Utah**, a Mexican citizen was sentenced to six years and five months in prison following his conviction on charges that he re-entered the country as a deported alien involved in aggravated felonies. The defendant's prior criminal history included ten convictions for a variety of crimes, including theft, disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, assault, rape, delivery of a controlled substance, possession of a controlled substance, and manufacturing or delivering a controlled substance. He previously had been deported to Mexico on seven occasions from other states including California, Oregon, Texas, and Washington.

Organized Crime

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys continued to work to eliminate the acts of violence and the many criminal enterprises of the La Cosa Nostra families and their associates. Organized crime can encompass violations relating to gambling, extortion, and the infiltration of legitimate business. In addition to pursuing traditional organized crime, the United States Attorneys investigated and prosecuted the illegal activities of other non-traditional organized crime groups. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, organized crime organizations from Russia, Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, and many other parts of the world have begun to operate effectively and very dangerously in the United States.

During the year, a total of 199 cases were filed against 390 defendants and classified under the Organized Crime program category. Additionally, a total of 198 cases against 575 defendants were terminated. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1998, 90 percent either pled or were found guilty. Sixty percent of these defendants received prison sentences, with three life sentences obtained. Also during Fiscal Year 1998, an additional 73 organized crime cases were filed against



132 defendants, but were classified under the Violent Crime program category.

Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a captain in the Colombo organized crime family was sentenced to six years in prison for laundering more than \$1 million in what he believed to be drug proceeds. The defendant completed a 14-year federal prison sentence in 1994. That same year, the defendant and a co-defendant hid their interests in three strip clubs and agreed to launder money for undercover agents posing as cocaine dealers. They laundered \$1.1 million during 1995.

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, a defendant was sentenced to 10 years in prison on counts of RICO, extortion and loansharking. The defendant, part of a larger loansharking ring, distinguished himself by making the most explicit threat to victims when they were late on repayment of "juice loans." He was also given a consecutive two-year sentence in an unrelated mail fraud case.

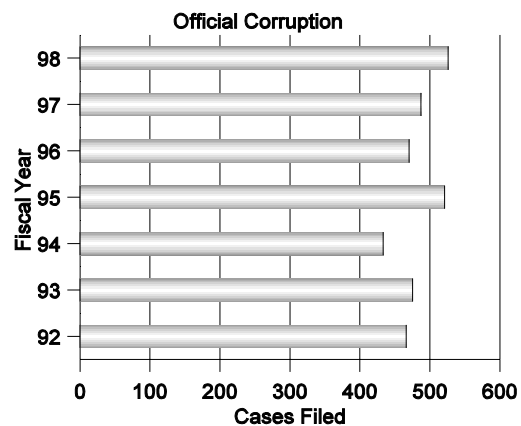
In the **Southern District of New York**, the "consigliere" and street boss of the Genovese organized crime family was sentenced to life in prison without parole as a result of his conviction for racketeering, murder, and other offenses. The defendant's prosecution and sentencing is a step in dismantling the Genovese family hierarchy, generally regarded as the country's most powerful organized crime family.

Official Corruption

Work on rooting out corruption by officials in whom the public trust is vested, and other government-related corruption, continued to receive the United States Attorneys' attention. Over the years, federal and state legislators, governors, judges, and other federal, state and local public officials have been prosecuted for violating their oaths of office. During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States

Attorneys continued their prosecution of public officials and employees for misconduct in, or misuse of, office, including attempts by private citizens to bribe or otherwise corrupt public employees. These prosecutions included bribery, graft, conflicts of interest, and other violations by federal, state, and local officials and law enforcement personnel. The unique nature of the federal criminal justice system provides maximum support in prosecuting these sensitive and often complex cases.

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys filed 526 criminal cases charging 813 defendants with official corruption, representing an eight percent increase in the number of cases and defendants filed when compared to the prior year and the largest number of cases filed over the last several



years. The United States Attorneys also terminated 462 cases against 716 official corruption defendants during the year. A total of 611, or 85 percent, of the terminated defendants either pled or were found guilty. Of the guilty defendants, 320, or 52 percent, were sentenced to prison, an increase of three percent over the prior year and the highest rate in the past several years.

The Official Corruption program category consists of several case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1998 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1997, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1998	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1997
Federal Procurement	54	8.0%
Federal Program	84	20.0%
Federal Law Enforcement	52	36.8%
Other Federal Corruption	134	-1.5%
Local Corruption	124	25.3%
State Corruption	39	-26.4%
All Other Official Corruption	39	-4.9%
Official Corruption Total	526	8.0%

Examples of official corruption cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **Eastern District of California**, a former Fresno City Councilman was sentenced to eight years and two months in prison following his conviction for racketeering, extortion, money laundering, mail fraud, and filing false tax returns. The racketeering and extortion charges were based on the defendant's demanding and receiving payments from a local developer in exchange for appointing the developer to an important land use advisory committee, and for voting in favor of the developer's position on an important municipal planning issue. In addition, the defendant was convicted of honest services mail fraud for stealing campaign donations from his campaign fund and misrepresenting that activity on disclosure statements filed with the California Fair Political Practices Commission. The money laundering and tax charges were based on the defendant's transactions in both schemes. The defendant previously pled guilty to one extortion count and one tax count, but the District Court later allowed him to withdraw his pleas. This case was the latest prosecution in Operation Rezone, a joint Federal Bureau of Investigation and Internal Revenue Service investigation into public corruption in Fresno and the surrounding communities.

In the **Western District of Missouri**, a former Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives was sentenced to four years and one day in prison as a result of his mail

fraud and bribery conviction for accepting money from a political consultant in connection with the passage of a state gasoline tax bill in 1992. A former president of the Greater Kansas City AFL-CIO was also sentenced to three years and three months in prison for RICO violations, bribery, and mail fraud relating to his role in a series of schemes to bribe the politician to influence the operations of state government.

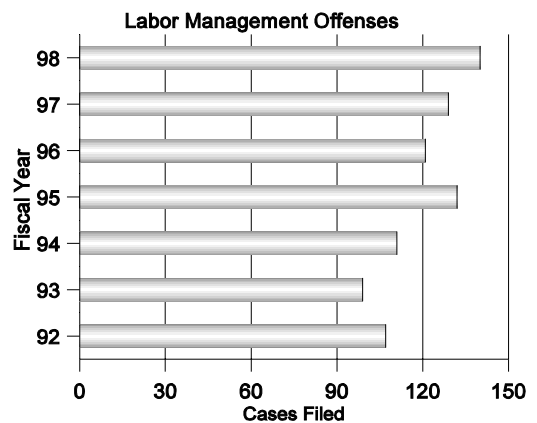
In the **District of New Jersey**, nine officers of a municipal police department, including its former Police Chief and his son, a former detective supervisor in the same department, pled guilty to participating in broad-ranging corruption schemes involving kickbacks and bribery. A current and former officer in the West New York Police Department (WNYPD) also pled guilty to corruption charges. The defendant, who served with the WNYPD for 40 years, including three years as police chief, was named the lead defendant in a 69-count RICO indictment. He pled guilty to two counts, including conspiracy to conduct the WNYPD through a pattern of racketeering activity and conspiracy to defraud the Internal Revenue Service. The defendant's son pled guilty to conspiracy to extort money from the owners of an illegal gambling business. Seven other defendants were charged in the indictment with bribery and taking kickbacks involving more than \$600,000 in payments to protect prostitution, illegal gambling, and after-hours liquor sales. In addition, with police complicity, three amusement companies placed illegal video gaming machines in more than 200 establishments that generated millions of dollars in illegal proceeds. To date, 23 defendants have been charged in the government's widening probe of corruption in West New York.

In the **Southern District of New York**, a former Law Enforcement Liaison Clerk with the New York office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) pled guilty to receiving cash bribes in exchange for providing INS internal print-outs listing aliens' identification data. The defendant also pled guilty to accepting a cash bribe in exchange

for removing a record of criminal conviction from an alien's immigration files. The defendant's crimes occurred over a two-year period. He is one of 37 defendants who have been charged with various crimes of corruption involving the INS office in Manhattan. To date, 14 defendants have pled guilty, and charges against the remaining 23 defendants are pending. Sentences imposed to date in the case range from probation to five months in prison.

Labor Management Offenses

The Labor Management Offenses program category encompasses cases that include a wide range of violations of government statutes and regulations relating to labor management relations, internal operations of labor unions, embezzlement, conversion, and other misuse of union pension, welfare, and benefit funds, and bribery of, or extortion by, union officials. During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys filed 140 criminal cases



charging 158 defendants with labor management offenses, representing a nine percent increase in cases filed and a 12 percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated 118 cases against 133 defendants during the year. A total of 119, or 90 percent, of the terminated defendants either pled or were found guilty.

The Labor Management Offenses program category consists of several labor management case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1998 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1997, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1998	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1997
Corruption -- Bribery	5	-44.4%
Corruption -- Pension	44	2.3%
Labor Racketeering	11	-35.3%
All Other Labor Management Offenses	80	33.3%
Labor Management Offenses Total	140	8.5%

Examples of labor management offense cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **Western District of Oklahoma**, a business representative for the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 627, AFL-CIO, in Oklahoma City, was sentenced to six months in prison and fined \$7,000 for submitting false statements to the United States Department of Labor. The defendant made the false statements on forms submitted in connection with the Department's survey of prevailing wages paid in the Oklahoma City area. As a result of the inflated wage rates the defendant reported, the Department set prevailing wages for certain crafts at levels much higher than those actually paid.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, following a two-week trial, the former President of Teamster's Local 988 was sentenced to four years and three months in prison after a jury found him guilty of embezzlement, theft of health and welfare benefit funds, bank fraud, and tax evasion. The defendant, convicted on 14 of 15 counts, was president and business manager of Teamster's Local 988 for 25 years before his ouster in 1995. Between October 1991 and November 1995, the defendant embezzled approximately \$75,000 from the Local's Health and Welfare Trust Fund, used his union issued American Express Card to charge more than \$60,000 for personal goods and services, embezzled over \$44,000 from the Local's Political DRIVE fund, and made a false statement to the La Grange Bellville Federal Land Bank Association to obtain a \$79,800 loan. The defendant was also charged

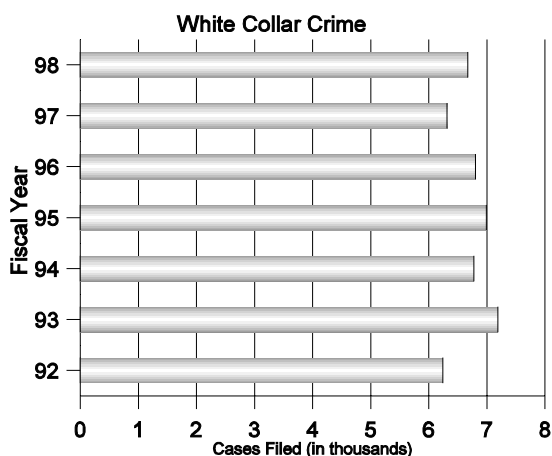
with failure to report a substantial amount of his personal income. The two-year investigation was conducted by the United States Attorney's office, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Department of Labor.

In the **Western District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to one year and one day in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, and was ordered to pay restitution in the amount of \$78,429 after he pled guilty to charges of embezzling funds of a labor organization totaling as much as \$120,000. The defendant served as the president of the Amalgamated Transit Union, Local 843, in Bellingham, Washington, and also as the secretary-treasurer of an affiliated labor organization. He had access to the bank and investment accounts of both organizations. From March 1993 to early 1997, the defendant embezzled funds from those accounts, principally by writing checks to himself, and then used the money for his personal benefit. Under terms of the plea agreement, the defendant is prohibited from serving as an officer and in certain other positions in a labor organization for 13 years after he is released from prison.

White Collar Crime

The United States Attorneys handled a myriad of white collar crime prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1998, including health care fraud, financial institution fraud, federal program fraud, securities fraud, tax fraud, and computer crime. White collar criminals use ingenious methods to conceal their crimes, which often means that the investigation of white collar crimes are long and laborious. The sophisticated nature of the crimes, the professionals involved, and the fact that the offenders can usually afford the best defense lawyers requires considerable investigative and prosecutorial expertise.

In all, the United States Attorneys filed 6,669 cases charging 8,518 defendants with white collar crime during Fiscal Year 1998, an increase of six percent in the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year. A total of 6,063 cases against 7,973 defendants were also terminated. Eighty-nine percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year either pled guilty or were found guilty. Fifty-six percent of the guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. The rate of conviction during Fiscal Year 1998, and the percentage of guilty defendants who received prison sentences, both represented the highest rates over the past several years.



The White Collar Crime program category consists of a number of fraud and other white collar crime case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1998 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1997, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1998	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1997

Advance Fee Schemes	96	-11.9%
Fraud Against Business Institutions	547	7.5%
Antitrust Violations	35	150.0%
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	2,437	14.0%
Bankruptcy Fraud	186	28.3%
Commodities Fraud	28	300.0%
Computer Fraud	51	21.4%
Consumer Fraud	177	-3.8%
Federal Procurement Fraud	93	0.0%
Federal Program Fraud	742	19.3%
Health Care Fraud	318	13.2%
Insurance Fraud	160	-0.6%
Other Investment Fraud	78	1.3%
Securities Fraud	144	6.7%
Tax Fraud	802	-17.4%
All Other Fraud	775	-6.1%
White Collar Crime Total	6,669	5.7%

Discussions of some white collar crime prosecution areas follow.

Health Care Fraud

The detection and eradication of health care fraud and abuse is a top priority of federal law enforcement. Efforts to combat fraud were consolidated and strengthened considerably by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996. The HIPAA made available much needed and strengthened criminal and civil enforcement tools and financial resources that permit the government to expand and intensify the fight against health care fraud.

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

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys strengthened ties with numerous federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies involved in the prevention, detection, evaluation, and investigation of health care fraud. In addition to the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Office of Inspector General and the Health Care Financing Administration, these agencies included the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Department of Defense's TRICARE Support Office (formerly

CHAMPUS), Inspectors General of other federal agencies, and state Medicaid Fraud Control Units. To facilitate coordination and communication at the local and state level, each United States Attorney's office now has a criminal and a civil Health Care Fraud Coordinator. Health care fraud working groups continued at the national, regional and local levels to enable federal and state prosecutors and investigators from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the HHS Office of Inspector General, the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, state Attorneys General and Medicaid Fraud Control Units, and other agencies to discuss enforcement strategies and other useful information. The Department also continued to work with HHS to establish a national health care fraud data collection program for the reporting of final adverse actions against health care fraud providers.

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys filed 318 health care fraud cases against 435 defendants, representing a 13 percent increase over the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year. During the year, 239 cases against 357 defendants were also terminated. A total of 325, or 91 percent, of the terminated defendants were convicted. Fifty-six percent of the convicted defendants received prison sentences, an increase of two percent when compared to the prior year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys had 1,864 criminal investigative matters pending, representing a 23 percent increase over the prior year. Some of the United States Attorneys' successful prosecutions during the year include:

In the **Northern District of Indiana**, Horizon Group Enterprises, Inc., an affiliate of St. Joseph's Medical Center, South Bend, was sentenced to one year of probation and fined \$686,262, following its guilty plea to charges of offering and paying illegal kickbacks to two area doctors in exchange for referrals to Saint Joseph's Medical Center. From 1991 to 1994, Horizon offered and paid cash to two doctors in return for their referral of patients

to the medical center, including Medicaid patients. Horizon offered and provided financial benefits, including a \$350,000 loan guarantee, a lease of medical space at an inflated rate, and monthly practice enhancement payments totaling \$252,260 over four years. The estimated value of the kickbacks paid to the doctors was \$700,000. The two doctors were previously sentenced to three years and one month in prison and fined \$40,000, and two years and ten months in prison, respectively.

In the **Northern District of Ohio**, the owner and president of Clinitec Laboratory were each sentenced to five years and three months in prison and ordered to pay \$1.6 million in restitution following their trial and conviction on multiple counts of conspiracy, false claims, and kickback violations. The defendants defrauded Medicare and Medicaid by billing for glucose blood stick tests that were actually performed by nursing home personnel on nursing home residents. They also paid kickbacks to nursing homes in the form of free goods and services to induce them to contract with Clinitec for lab services, and to the medical director of several nursing homes in the form of phony consulting payments in exchange for Medicare and Medicaid business.

In the **Northern District of Oklahoma**, the owner of Revis Ambulance Service was sentenced to four years and three months in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, and was ordered to pay \$515,787 in restitution, following his conviction for

conspiracy and 62 counts of mail fraud relating to his submission of more than \$1 million in false claims to the Medicare and Medicaid programs from July 1995 to October 1997. The defendant was abetted by two of his employees, one of whom is his son. The defendant's son previously pled guilty and was sentenced to five years of probation and six months of home detention. Another defendant also pled guilty and is serving a one year prison term.

Major Financial Institution Fraud

The United States Attorneys continued to prosecute the perpetrators of crimes that threaten to undermine our financial institutions. The enforcement strategy proceeded with a coordinated approach whereby Assistant United States Attorneys and Department attorneys from the Criminal, Civil and Tax Divisions not only send defrauders to prison, but obtain restitution for victims, criminal fines, civil monetary penalties, and forfeiture of property traceable to fraud. A major financial institution fraud case is defined as a case in which the amount of fraud or loss is \$100,000 or more; the defendant is or was an officer, director, owner, or shareholder of the financial institution; or the scheme involved multiple borrowers within the same institution. Since October 1988, the United States Attorneys, with the Dallas, New England, and San Diego Bank Fraud Task Forces, have filed criminal charges against 8,372 defendants in major financial institution fraud cases. Ninety-six percent of the defendants have been convicted, with 74 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys filed criminal charges against 477 defendants in major financial institution fraud cases. Of the 444 defendants whose cases were terminated during

Fiscal Year 1998, 98 percent were convicted. Seventy-six percent of the convicted defendants received prison sentences. Some of the United States Attorneys' successful prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **Western District of Arkansas**, a defendant was sentenced to one year and nine months in prison, followed by five years of supervised release, and was ordered to pay \$343,538 in restitution following her conviction for bank fraud, misapplication of bank funds, and false entry in the books and records of a bank. The defendant, employed for 15 years as a loan officer for an Arkansas bank and trust, engaged in a loan kiting scheme in which she created fraudulent loans and used various bank accounts to withdraw money from the bank. The defendant extended the scheme by creating new fraudulent loans to pay off old fraudulent loans. She made false entries in bank books to conceal the scheme from auditors and bank officers.

In the **Central District of Illinois**, a former president and CEO of Community Bank of Greater Peoria pled guilty to bank fraud and money laundering and was sentenced to three years in prison. The defendant issued an unrecorded loan of \$1.25 million to Becker Brothers Profit Sharing Plan, and transferred approximately \$301,950 from one account to pay off a loan in another. A second defendant, a senior vice president and lending officer, was also indicted on 12 counts of bank fraud for exceeding the bank's authorized lending limits, allowing more than \$5 million in letters of credit to be issued but not recorded, and

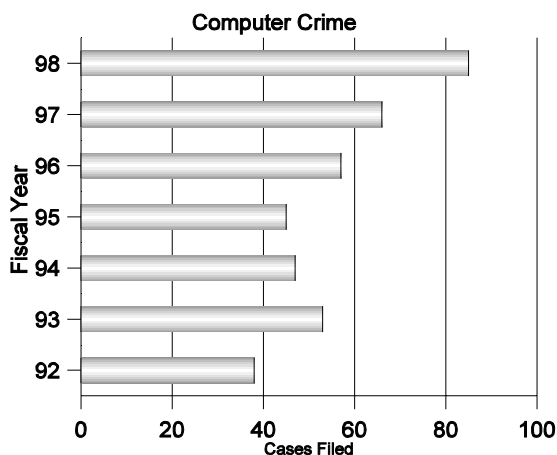
causing others to create false records at the bank. The second defendant is awaiting trial.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a former senior vice president of a Houston Bank was sentenced to five years and ten months in prison following his conviction for bank fraud in connection with check kiting schemes at the now-failed Westheimer National Bank in Houston. The jury, which convicted the defendant of three counts of bank fraud, also ordered forfeiture of assets totaling more than \$1 million. For approximately two years, the defendant assisted bank customers in an elaborate operation involving artificially inflating account balances and placing the falsely represented funds at their disposal. The defendants also deceived the board of directors regarding the true nature and extent of the their unsecured credit. Five other defendants, all former bank customers, were sentenced to prison for terms ranging from two years to five years and three months.

Computer Crime

The mode of operation of criminals who perpetrate fraud and other crimes is becoming more sophisticated and often involves the use of computers. Computer-aided attacks on government and corporate entities are becoming more numerous. The theft of information and vandalism goes beyond individual computers and extends to entire computer networks. Recognizing the growth in computer crime, law enforcement entities are becoming more involved in this area and are uncovering schemes which victimize the government, non-government entities, and individuals. Some of the schemes resemble traditional thefts, except that a computer is the instrument of the crime instead of the forger's pen or fraudulently prepared documents.

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys filed 85 computer crime cases against 116 defendants. This represents a 29 percent increase in cases filed and a 51 percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. During the same period of time, a total of 62 cases against 72 defendants were terminated. Seventy-eight percent of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. The data reported here includes those cases classified under the White Collar Crime/Computer Fraud program category, as well as cases including other computer crime charges.



Computers and computer bulletin boards have been used to facilitate child pornography and child abduction rings, software piracy, theft of cable services, theft of telephone services, computerized stalking, terrorist rings, narcotics dealing, as well as other forms of criminal activities including plain theft. Computer crime can also include cases involving schemes in which a computer is the target of the offense, for example, computer viruses or instances where the goal is to obtain information or property from a computer or to attack a telecommunications system or data network. This high-tech crime continues to represent an emerging area of concern for federal law enforcement agencies and the United States Attorneys. Examples of cases successfully prosecuted during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **District of Columbia**, a defendant was sentenced to 15 months in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release, and was ordered to pay restitution of \$151,000 after he pled guilty to unauthorized access to a computer in connection with his hacking into CarrAmerica's computer network and attempting to destroy the company's databases. CarrAmerica manages commercial property throughout the United States. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which investigated the case, after the defendant was fired from his job as CarrAmerica's systems administrator, he logged onto a former colleague's computer using an unauthorized password he previously created. Once into the network, the defendant began issuing commands to delete the main financial operations program and application data files. Although he failed to destroy the main files, he deleted several backup files before his intrusion was detected and stopped by another user with counter-commands. The company was forced to cease operations to secure the network, determine the extent of the damage, and make repairs. The shut-down cost more than \$150,000 in lost productivity.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a former Scarsdale, New York, schoolteacher was sentenced to 12 years and three months in prison following his guilty plea to charges of transporting child pornography interstate. The defendant was arrested after arranging through the Internet to have sexual relations with a "13-year-old-boy" in Florida, who was an undercover United States Customs Service agent. The defendant brought with him to the expected assignation computer discs containing child pornography.

In the **Northern District of Indiana**, a defendant pled guilty following jury trial selection to two multi-count indictments for conspiracy to commit bank fraud, wire fraud, and mail fraud. As part of his scheme, the defendant assumed the identity of another individual and through computer records obtained identifiers to get credit cards and more than \$120,000 in bank loans. He transmitted and distributed numerous other fraudulent credit cards and bank loans to co-conspirators in various states. While the defendant was in detention at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in Chicago, recorded conversations showed the defendant was distributing social security numbers of unsuspecting individuals throughout the United States. The case was investigated by the United States Secret Service, the Social Security Administration's Office of Inspector General, and the Portage, Indiana, Police Department. In a tactic to delay sentencing, the defendant fired his trial counsel. Sentencing is pending.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to 15 months in prison and ordered to pay restitution of more than \$130,000 following her guilty plea to embezzling funds from the bank that employed her through a fraudulent loan scheme. As an assistant vice president and branch manager, the defendant booked bogus loans on the bank's computer system in the names of relatives, bank customers, and fictitious persons. She also created false collateral.

In the **Western District of Washington**, a former Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Tax Examining Assistant was sentenced to 30 days in jail and 90 days of home confinement, to be followed by five years of probation, after she pled guilty to charges of wire fraud, theft of public records, and fraud in connection with use of a credit card. As

part of her plea, the defendant admitted that while she was employed by the IRS, she obtained improper and unauthorized access to an IRS computer system that contained tax return information on individual taxpayers, and obtained information on several persons. From a terminal in Seattle, she accessed databases in Martinsburg, West Virginia, and Ogden, Utah. The defendant also admitted using the information she obtained about one taxpayer to acquire a Chase Bank ISA card in the taxpayer's name. She then ran up \$4,860 in charges that she did not pay back. The defendant was terminated from employment with the IRS.

Other White Collar Crime

The United States Attorneys' offices handled other white collar crime prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1998, such as fraud against business institutions, commodities fraud, consumer fraud, insurance fraud, procurement fraud, tax fraud, telemarketing fraud, and investment fraud. Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during the year include:

In the **Northern District of Alabama**, a defendant, his wife, and a co-defendant, former directors of Advocacy for the Homeless in Huntsville, Alabama, were sentenced to prison for submitting false documents to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in connection with federal shelter and assistance funding for the homeless. The defendants embezzled more than \$100,000 from "Project Happen," an

organization founded to provide services for homeless persons. The false documentation to HUD was intended to conceal the embezzlement. The first defendant was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison, his wife was sentenced to two years in prison, and the third defendant was sentenced to two years and three months in prison.

In the **Central District of California**, a defendant, who was convicted of running one of the largest scams ever perpetrated against the nation's busiest bankruptcy court, was sentenced to five years and 11 months in prison. The defendant filed more than 200 involuntary bankruptcy petitions on behalf of clients who were facing foreclosure on their homes. While the bankruptcy petitions delayed foreclosure, the homeowners eventually lost their homes, and their credit ratings were ruined. The United States Trustee's Office said that the prison term is the longest ever handed down in a bankruptcy fraud case.

In the **Western District of Michigan**, a former Tribal Chairman for the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community was sentenced to two years and six months in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, and ordered to pay a \$30,000 fine for tax fraud for his role in a bribery/kickback scheme. The defendant, known widely as the "grandfather of Indian gaming," was convicted in a jury trial of orchestrating a criminal scheme to select electronic gambling devices for use at a tribal casino based on payment of \$127,000 in illegal kickbacks, which he did not report on his federal tax returns. A co-defendant was sentenced to three years in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, and fined \$60,000 for paying the illegal bribes on behalf of a gambling consulting business. The court ordered both defendants to have no involvement in gambling operations during their

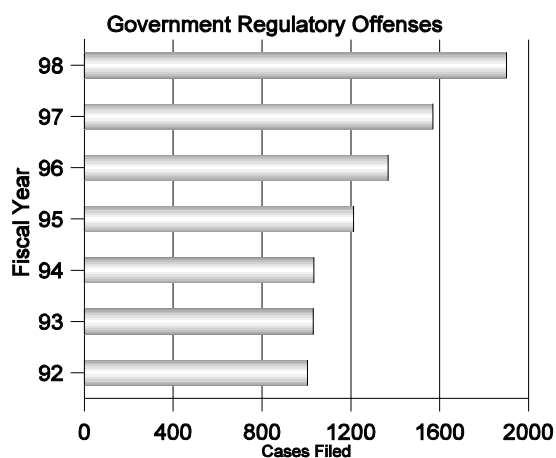
supervised release.

In the **Western District of Oklahoma**, two defendants were sentenced to nine years in prison and four years and nine months in prison, respectively, for their roles in a nationwide anti-government fraud. The defendants were members of the anti-government group "We the People/United Sovereigns of America." A jury previously convicted them of conspiracy, mail fraud, and money laundering in connection with their operation of the so-called "Agricultural Related Damages Program." The defendants conducted seminars in several states claiming that the District Court in Colorado, in a class action lawsuit, had declared the national banking system and all lending institutions fraudulent, and that authority had been conferred by Presidential Executive Order for the filing of damage claims. For a \$300 fee, the defendants assisted in the preparation of "claims" guaranteeing receipt of millions of dollars upon the nation's return to the gold standard. They bilked at least 1,500 victims in 46 states, and spent more than \$100,000 of the money obtained to promote the common-law court movement. The male defendant referred to himself as the Chief Justice of Our One Supreme Court, while his wife was referred to as the Court Clerk. The defendants were also ordered to pay \$118,000 in restitution.

Government Regulatory Offenses

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

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys filed 1,900 cases charging 2,816 defendants with government regulatory offenses. This represents a 21 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 16 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The increase in cases filed follows a 15 percent increase in the number of cases filed in Fiscal Year 1997, and represents a 90 percent increase in cases filed when compared to Fiscal Year 1992. The United States Attorneys also terminated 1,557 cases against 2,307 defendants during the year, representing a 23 percent increase in the number of cases terminated and a 17 percent increase in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. A total of 2,043 of the terminated defendants either pled or



were found guilty, representing an 89 percent conviction rate. Of the convicted defendants, 48 percent received prison sentences.

The Government Regulatory Offenses program category consists of a number of specific case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1998 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1997, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1998	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1997
Copyright Violations	40	-2.4%
Counterfeiting	836	32.9%
Customs Violations -- Duty	83	36.1%
Customs Violations -- Currency	177	20.4%
Energy Pricing Violations	2	0.0%
Environmental Offenses	322	40.0%
Health and Safety Violations	30	36.4%
Money Laundering -- Narcotics	83	-3.5%
Money Laundering -- Other	127	49.4%
Trafficking in Cigarettes	22	-29.0%
All Other Regulatory Offenses	178	-24.3%
Government Regulatory Offenses Total	1,900	21.1%

Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **Eastern District of California**, Odwalla, Inc., pled guilty to 16 counts of delivery of adulterated food products (apple juice) for introduction into interstate commerce. In the first such criminal conviction in a large-scale pathogenic outbreak, Odwalla agreed to pay a \$1.5 million fine, the largest criminal fine for a food injury case in the Food and Drug Administration's history. The company will also serve five years of court-supervised probation. A portion of the fine, \$250,000, will be divided between a charitable organization called Safe Tables Our Priority and the food safety research centers at the University of Maryland and Pennsylvania State University, which will use the funds to raise consumer awareness and conduct food safety research on fresh produce. This guilty plea followed a 14-month investigation relating to an October 1996 *E coli* outbreak.

In the **Western District of Tennessee**, a defendant was sentenced to nine years and two months in prison and ordered to pay restitution in the amount of \$127,434.06, after being convicted earlier this year of mail fraud, false statements, and money laundering. The defendant, as the director of Child Care Nutrition, Inc., not only submitted false statements to the Department of Health and Human Services as to the tax exempt status of

her company, but made false statements as to the number of day care homes under the administration of Child Care Nutrition, Inc., as well. In addition, the defendant committed mail fraud by submitting false claims for reimbursement for meals and snacks allegedly provided to children under the Child and Adult Care Food Program.

Counterfeit Goods

The emergence of a truly global marketplace has created an increased demand for United States' brand-named consumer goods and a concomitant rise in illegal copying and reproduction of these goods. By using the felony provisions of statutes prohibiting the unauthorized reproduction and distribution of copyrighted works, trafficking in counterfeit trademarked goods, and the theft of trade secrets, the United States Attorneys are addressing the misuse of intellectual property. During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys filed 105 cases charging 140 defendants with counterfeit goods violations. Examples of counterfeit goods cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **Eastern District of Michigan**, 19 defendants were sentenced to terms ranging from three years of probation to eighteen months in prison following their convictions for criminal copyright infringement or conspiracy to infringe motion picture

copyrights. The defendants were members of a ring of video pirates who manufactured and trafficked in wholesale amounts of counterfeit major motion picture videocassette tapes, as well as covers and labels for the counterfeit tapes. Some of the defendants owned and ran video stores stocked with nothing but counterfeit materials. The highly successful prosecution, which was recognized by the Motion Picture Association of America, was the result of a joint effort by the United States Attorney's office and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

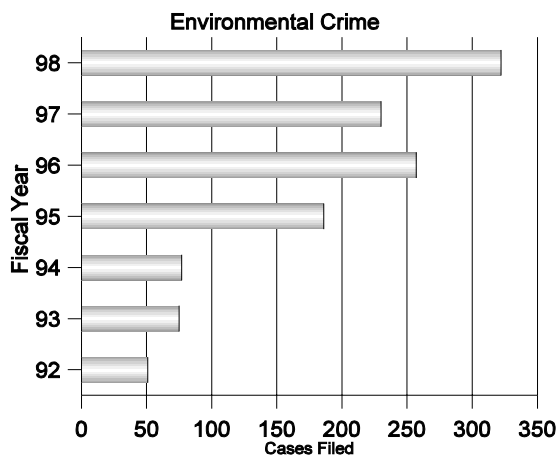
In the **Northern District of Texas**, nine defendants were charged in eight separate cases with trafficking in counterfeit goods. Six defendants were sentenced to probation, two were sentenced to eight months in prison, and one defendant received a sentence of two years in prison. Over government objection, the defendant sentenced to two years in prison was allowed to self-report. She absconded and remains a fugitive. The defendants trafficked in counterfeit Nike, Tommy Hilfiger, Polo, No Fear, Fila, Guess, Nautica, Calvin Klein, DKNY, Ray Ban, Oakley, and Rolex products.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, a defendant was sentenced to one month in prison following his conviction for trafficking in counterfeit goods. The defendant trafficked in t-shirts and shorts bearing counterfeit Nike, Reebok, Fila, and Adidas trademarks. The successful prosecution was a result of a joint effort by the United States Attorney's office and the United States Customs Service.

Environmental Crime

The United States Attorneys, in conjunction with the Department's Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD), enforce the nation's criminal and civil environmental laws, including the Clean Air Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act. During Fiscal Year 1998, the partnership between the United States Attorneys and the ENRD continued in the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes. An example of this partnership is the Mississippi River Basin Initiative. Members of the Environmental Subcommittee of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys worked with ENRD representatives to coordinate and improve federal efforts to identify, investigate, and prosecute environmental violations within the Mississippi River Basin.

The United States Attorneys filed 322 criminal environmental cases against 494 defendants during Fiscal Year 1998. This represents an increase of 40 percent in the number of cases filed and 42 percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. Also during the year, the United States Attorneys terminated 241 cases against 376 defendants, representing an increase of nine percent in the number of cases terminated when compared to Fiscal Year 1997. Eighty-three percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted.



Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **District of Arizona**, five defendants in a case involving Lacey Act violations pled guilty to participating in the killing of 20 mountain lions within a five-month period on federal property. Four ranchers hired one of the defendants, a professional hunter, to hunt and kill mountain lions on the ranchers' grazing allotments and set the bounty at \$1,000 per mountain lion. The investigation began in 1993 when Arizona Game and Fish Service officers learned that the defendant was killing lions for a bounty. After observing him kill two mountain lions, officers obtained search warrants and found a diary that described the killing of another 20 lions. The four ranchers and the defendant were ordered to pay fines and restitution totaling \$87,000, and one of the ranchers was sentenced to 18 months of probation.

In the **District of Colorado**, Louisiana-Pacific Corporation, the nation's largest producer of oriented strand board, a laminated wood panel used as a plywood substitute in residential and commercial construction, pled guilty to 18 environment-related felony charges and was sentenced to five years of probation. The corporation also agreed to pay \$37 million in penalties, a \$36.5 million fine and \$500,000 in charitable contributions, the largest ever obtained in the district. A former mill manager, and a former mill superintendent, previously pled guilty to conspiracy to violate the Clean Air Act.

In the **District of Puerto Rico** and the **Southern District of Florida**, Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines (RCCL), the second largest passenger cruise line, pled guilty in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Miami, Florida, to environmental crimes, and was ordered to pay

a \$9 million fine, the largest ever in a case involving cruise ships. The cruise line pled guilty to environmental crimes related to a fleet-wide conspiracy to dump waste oil into United States' waters and to lying to the Coast Guard, as well as obstructing justice in a cover-up. In Puerto Rico, RCCL will pay \$8 million following its plea to seven counts, including conspiracy to discharge harmful quantities of oil into United States' waters from at least five cruise ships, using false Oil Record Books, obstruction of justice by witness tampering, and by destroying evidence of a bypass pipe used to make illegal discharges. In Miami, RCCL will pay a \$1 million fine for presenting a false Oil Record Book during a Coast Guard investigation after a Coast Guard aircraft spotted the ship trailing a seven-mile oil slick. RCCL sought immunity from prosecution in Puerto Rico and Miami based on international law claims that were rejected in precedent setting rulings.

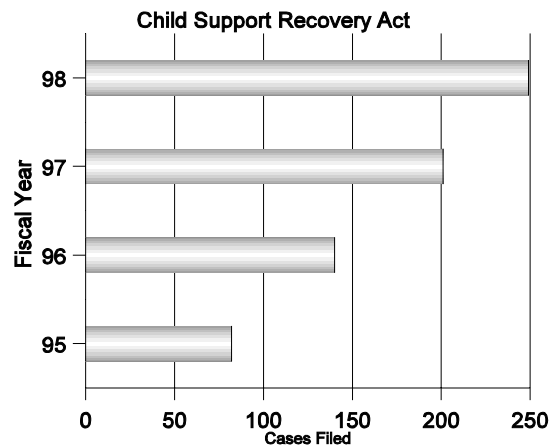
In the **District of Rhode Island**, Eklof Marine Corporation, a corporate official, and a tugboat/oil barge captain pled guilty to Clean Water Act and Oil Pollution Act violations, admitting criminal liability in causing an 828,000-gallon oil spill off Matunuck, Rhode Island. The barge ran aground in heavy seas after the tug caught fire and had to be abandoned. The barge had an inadequate anchor rigging, and the tug contained fire hazards, reducing the crew's ability to fight the fire and safely navigate in a winter storm. Eklof pled guilty to negligence that caused the spill, violating the Refuse Act, and killing migratory birds. The plea agreement called for the company to pay \$7 million in fines to the United States and the State of Rhode Island and a voluntary \$1.5 million payment to the Nature Conservancy for land preservation, \$3 million of which will finance wetlands preservation.

Child Support Recovery Act

As part of the Attorney General's effort to protect America's children, the United States Attorneys continued to participate in initiatives that enhance the investigation and prosecution of parents who willfully fail to pay support obligations for a child living in another state. During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys supported the amendment of the Child Support Recovery Act to create felony provisions. On June 24, 1998, the President signed into law a bill amending several key sections of the Act. The amendment created two first-offense felony provisions under which a delinquent child support obligor is now subject to a two-year maximum prison term and a fine for: (1) traveling in interstate or foreign commerce with the intent to evade a child support obligation, if the obligation has remained unpaid for longer than one year or is greater than \$5,000; or (2) willfully failing to pay a support obligation for a child residing in another state if the obligation has remained unpaid for longer than two years or is greater than \$10,000.

The United States Attorneys also developed Child Support Recovery Act pilot programs in ten districts during Fiscal Year 1998. The ten districts participated in a specially focused training program sponsored by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys' Office of Legal Education at the National Advocacy Center. Assistant United States Attorneys, paralegals, and representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Health and Human Services shared ideas and discussed the range of models for handling cases and working with appropriate state and local agencies to develop cases for prosecution. Many of the participants are now serving as trainers at regional meetings.

The United States Attorneys continued to develop effective case referral and screening procedures in conjunction with state and local child support agencies. Some districts participated in regional task forces, spearheaded by the Department of Health and Human Services, that target non-custodial parents who are in violation of federal criminal child support laws. The United States Attorneys have steadily increased the number of prosecutions against parents who willfully fail to pay their child support obligations. The number of cases filed increased from 82 in Fiscal Year 1995, to 140 in Fiscal Year 1996, to 201 in Fiscal Year 1997, and to 249 in Fiscal Year 1998. The number of cases filed in Fiscal Year 1998 represents an increase of 24 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1997 and a 203 percent increase when compared to Fiscal Year 1995.



Examples of successful prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **District of Connecticut**, a resident of Santa Monica, California, was sentenced to five years of probation and ordered to pay \$140,000 in arrears after he pled guilty to one count of willful failure to pay past due child support. In 1992, the defendant was ordered by the Superior Court for the State of Connecticut to pay child support of \$695 a week for his three children. At various times between May 1993 and January 1995, the defendant, who has been employed as a freelance producer and was a former NBC Beirut and CNN Mideast Bureau Chief and “Hard Copy” producer, failed to pay child support despite having the ability to do so.

In the **District of South Carolina**, a PGA golf professional from Georgia was sentenced to four months in prison and ordered to pay \$45,000 in restitution after he pled guilty to failing to pay court-ordered child support. In 1982, the defendant was ordered by the Beaufort County Family Court to pay support of \$150 a week for his two children living in South Carolina. For years he paid irregularly or not at all, and even after winning more than \$200,000 in the Florida state lottery, he gave less than ten percent of his winnings to his children. Federal charges were filed in May 1998, and the defendant was arrested by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in June.

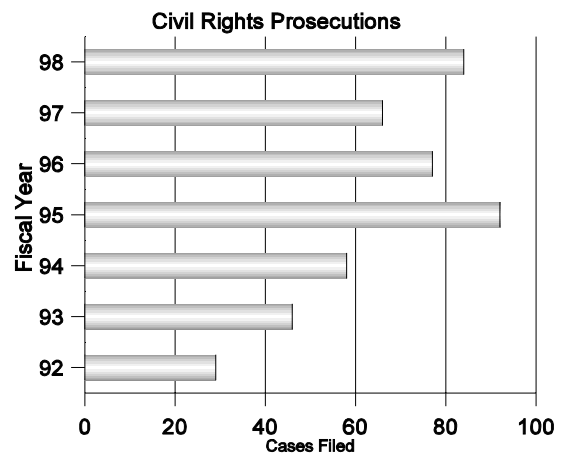
In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, following his arrest as part of “Operation Longarm,” a defendant, one of 23 individuals charged under the Child Support Recovery Act in the district during 1997, was sentenced to 60 days in prison and ordered to pay restitution of more than \$26,000. The defendant was ordered by a Virginia court to pay \$629 per month for the support of his two children, but he ceased making support payments in April 1995, despite being employed and owning more than \$28,000 in common stock.

Civil Rights Prosecutions

The United States Attorneys handle civil rights prosecutions in their districts in consultation and coordination with the Department's Civil Rights Division. Among other civil rights violations, the United States Attorneys' offices prosecute excessive official use of force or police or correctional officer brutality cases, violations based on unlawful discrimination, including the Fair Housing Act, and other violations of civil rights. The United States Attorneys and the Civil Rights Division continued to work closely together during Fiscal Year 1998 to ensure consistent handling of these cases.

In May 1998, the Attorney General announced the Department's Hate Crimes Initiative. In response to the Attorney General's announcement, the United States Attorneys committed themselves to ensuring that the problem of hate crimes is adequately addressed within their districts. In June 1998, the United States Attorneys prepared summaries of their hate crimes activities, which included the steps taken to create or join a local Hate Crimes working group, efforts made to bolster existing Hate Crimes working groups, and a description of the training offered to local law enforcement representatives.

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys filed 84 criminal civil rights cases against 142 defendants. This represents a 27 percent increase in the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated a total of 57 cases against 101 defendants. Of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 93 percent either pled or were found guilty, representing the highest conviction rate for civil rights defendants over the last several years. A total of 81, or 86 percent, of these defendants received prison sentences. Civil rights cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:



In the **District of Idaho**, six defendants were sentenced to prison after they pled guilty to conspiring to violate civil rights laws in a series of racially motivated attacks on several minority men, women, and children. The defendants conspired to physically assault the victims near their homes and chased the victims' children through the streets of their neighborhoods, yelling racial slurs. One of the defendants was originally charged as a juvenile but was transferred to adult status for prosecution. The sentences for the defendants ranged from two to six years in prison. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Nampa Police Department worked closely for more than a year on the investigation.

In the **Northern District of Iowa**, a defendant was sentenced to 15 years in prison following his conviction for conspiracy to violate civil rights, to use explosives in the commission of a felony, and to do malicious damage by means of explosives. The defendant detonated a bomb outside the front door of a center for severely handicapped children where his girlfriend worked. At an earlier plea hearing, the defendant admitted to making racial slurs and exploding the bomb because his girlfriend was dating a minority member. The defendant was also ordered to pay \$11,201 in restitution for damages to the

center.

In the **Eastern District of Kentucky**, a defendant, a self-proclaimed "commander" of the "White Aryan Legion," headquartered in eastern Kentucky, was sentenced to one year and one day in prison after he pled guilty to one count of civil rights conspiracy and one count of mailing a threatening communication. A Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) informant who infiltrated the defendant's group made numerous audio tapes in which the defendant spoke of breaking into a National Guard Armory to obtain weapons, shooting into a post office, and threatening interracial couples. When the group discovered the informant, the FBI moved in and conducted a number of searches that revealed reams of racist hate literature and a pipe bomb in the motel room of one of the co-defendants. Another defendant in the case was sentenced to five years and 11 months in prison, while two additional defendants were sentenced to terms of probation.

National Church Arson Task Force

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

During Fiscal 1998, many United States Attorneys also performed significant outreach activities, meeting with church and community leaders to address their concerns, to discuss the law enforcement response, and to provide information about arson prevention. Examples of successful prosecutions by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **Middle District of Louisiana**, a defendant was sentenced to four years in prison for his involvement in the burning of the Cypress Grove Baptist Church, the Sweet Home Baptist Church, the Thomas Benevolent Society Building, and the St. Paul Free Baptist Church. The defendant was charged with conspiring to violate the civil rights of the minority citizens who assembled and worshiped as a congregation at the churches. He and others placed automobile tires and wood next to a church door, doused it with flammable liquid, and set it on fire. The result was approximately \$46,000 in damages. Later the same day, the defendant and his co-conspirators went to another church and the adjacent Thomas Benevolent Society Building where they threw a Molotov cocktail through the church window and ignited gasoline they had poured on the building wall, causing several thousand dollars of damage. Then, in the early morning hours, the defendant and the others set fire to a third church, causing approximately \$5,000 in damage.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, three defendants from Corpus Christi, Texas, were sentenced to terms ranging from three years of supervised release to five years and 11

months in prison for their involvement in a conspiracy to destroy and damage two Corpus Christi churches. The defendants were also ordered jointly and severally to pay \$138,626 in restitution. The three defendants had previously pled guilty to arson charges.

III. ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

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

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

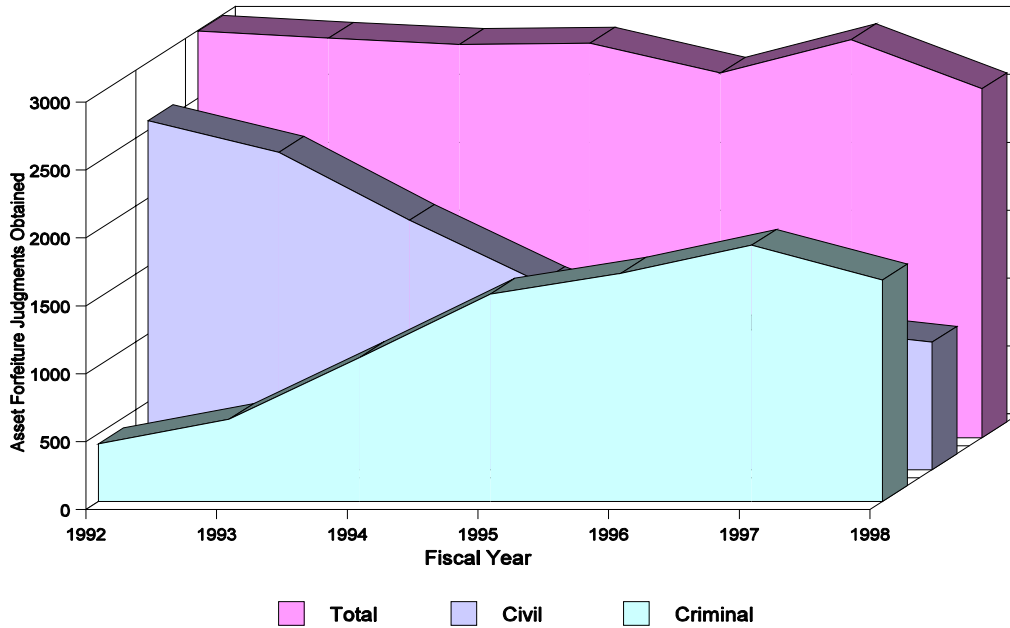
During Fiscal Year 1998, the Attorney General called on all Department law enforcement agencies to continue their efforts to reinvigorate the forfeiture program. In response to this call, the United States Attorneys periodically met with agency representatives to discuss forfeiture program initiatives in each district and the role of forfeiture in criminal investigations.

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

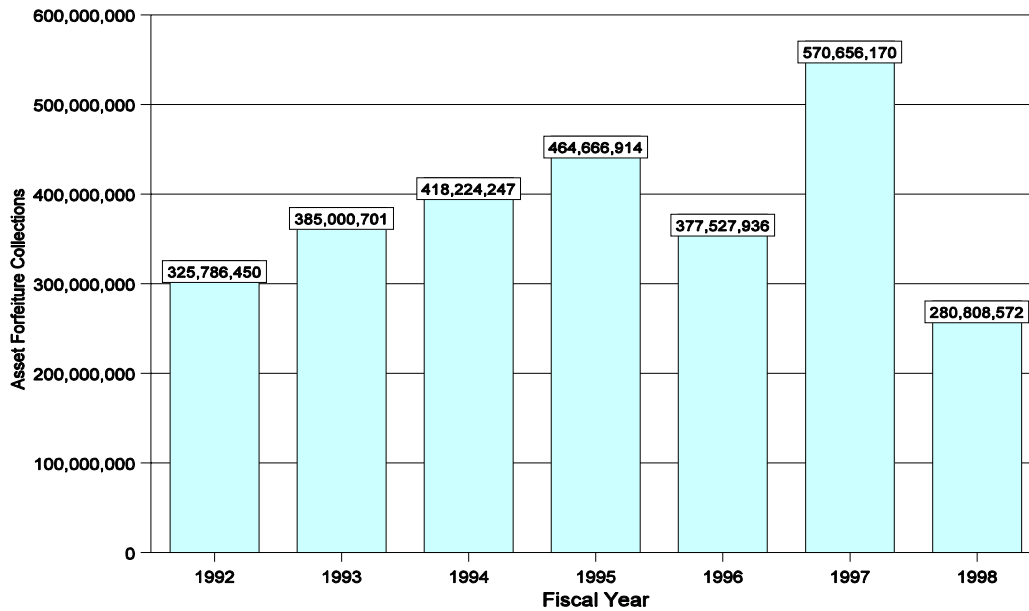
The United States Attorneys' offices filed asset forfeiture counts in 1,809 criminal cases during Fiscal Year 1998 or a 49 percent increase when compared to the prior year. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 2,405 criminal asset forfeiture cases pending. Additionally, 2,053 civil forfeiture actions were filed by the United States Attorneys during the year, an increase of five percent when compared to the prior year. Final Orders of Forfeiture of 1,632 assets were obtained in criminal cases. The United States Attorneys also obtained 938 civil asset forfeiture judgments during the year. Asset Forfeiture Chart 1 below reflects the number of pieces of property (defendants) against whom the United States Attorneys' offices obtained criminal and civil asset forfeiture judgments during the past seven years. The chart does not include federal administrative asset forfeiture matters or state court filings.

The United States Attorneys' work on judicial asset forfeitures resulted in an estimated recovery during Fiscal Year 1998 of \$280,808,572 in forfeited cash and property. Approximately \$5,092,763, or two percent, of the forfeited property was retained for official law enforcement use. See Table 20. The other assets were converted to cash value and the proceeds used for law enforcement purposes by federal, state, local and foreign law enforcement. Asset Forfeiture Chart 2 below shows combined civil and criminal asset forfeiture recoveries reported through collections by United States Attorneys' offices over the past seven years. The chart does not include federal administrative forfeitures or state court forfeitures.

**AF Chart 1 -- Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Judgments Obtained
Fiscal Years 1992 - 1997**



**AF Chart 2 -- Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Collections
Fiscal Years 1992 - 1997**



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

Examples of asset forfeiture cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 include:

In the **District of Colorado**, a defendant forfeited more than \$4.5 million in assets acquired from his illegal activities, including an Aspen, Colorado, residence, an Aspen cabin, an 80-foot sailing yacht, and approximately \$2 million held in an offshore bank. The civil forfeiture action followed the defendant's guilty pleas to money laundering and operating a continuing criminal enterprise involving a marijuana importation and distribution network. The defendant played a leadership role in the smuggling of approximately eight tons of marijuana from Thailand into Alaska, and its subsequent distribution in New York City and California. The defendant was originally indicted in July 1993, along with several of his associates, for numerous illegal narcotics trafficking and money laundering violations. He fled to Europe and remained a fugitive until his arrest and extradition by Swiss authorities.

In the **District of Hawaii**, a civil complaint resulted in the forfeiture of 889 assorted firearms, 566,040 rounds of assorted ammunition, and 1,143.5 pounds of smokeless powder seized from a defendant's residence and business. The defendant, a federal firearms licensee and gun store owner, was convicted of steroid trafficking and being a drug user in possession of firearms and ammunition. A portion of the forfeited firearms and ammunition will be shared among federal law enforcement agencies, and the remainder will be destroyed.

In the **Eastern District of New York**, a defendant was ordered to forfeit \$6.2 million to settle allegations in a civil forfeiture action that he transported millions of dollars in illegal narcotics proceeds from the United States to Switzerland and Italy between 1980 and 1985. The defendant, who was previously convicted of violating currency reporting requirements, formerly operated a Manhattan retail jewelry business known as Zurich New York Ltd., and conspired with reputed organized crime figures, including a Gambino Crime Family associate, to launder millions of dollars in illegal drug proceeds from the "Pizza Connection" conspiracy. In the forfeiture action, the government charged that the defendant and his couriers transported more than \$15 million in illegal narcotics proceeds from New York to Switzerland and Italy between 1980 and 1985. The money, which was carried in suitcases on commercial airlines, was converted from American dollars to Italian lira and Swiss francs and then delivered to Italian-based organized crime figures. The defendant allegedly received a commission of nine to 11 percent.

In the **Eastern District of North Carolina**, final orders of criminal forfeiture were entered regarding a defendant's properties valued at more than \$1 million and proceeds exceeding \$3 million. The forfeitures include the Beauclaire Plantation, once owned by the family of George Washington, and a quarter horse valued at approximately \$500,000. The defendant used corporate bank accounts in Virginia to launder proceeds from illegal tobacco sales in North Carolina and elsewhere. He distributed the money in cash to corrupt tobacco warehousemen and farmers participating in the conspiracy. The investigation has

resulted in 40 convictions to date. In addition to the forfeitures, the defendant was sentenced to 15 years and eight months in prison for his role in laundering more than \$15 million in fraudulently-obtained tobacco proceeds. Two co-conspirators were also sentenced to prison for their roles in the conspiracy. One of the two co-conspirators was already serving a 12-year sentence for domestic terrorism activities that included attempts to supply the Montana Freeman with vehicles and funds to assist in the kidnaping and execution of two Montana public officials.

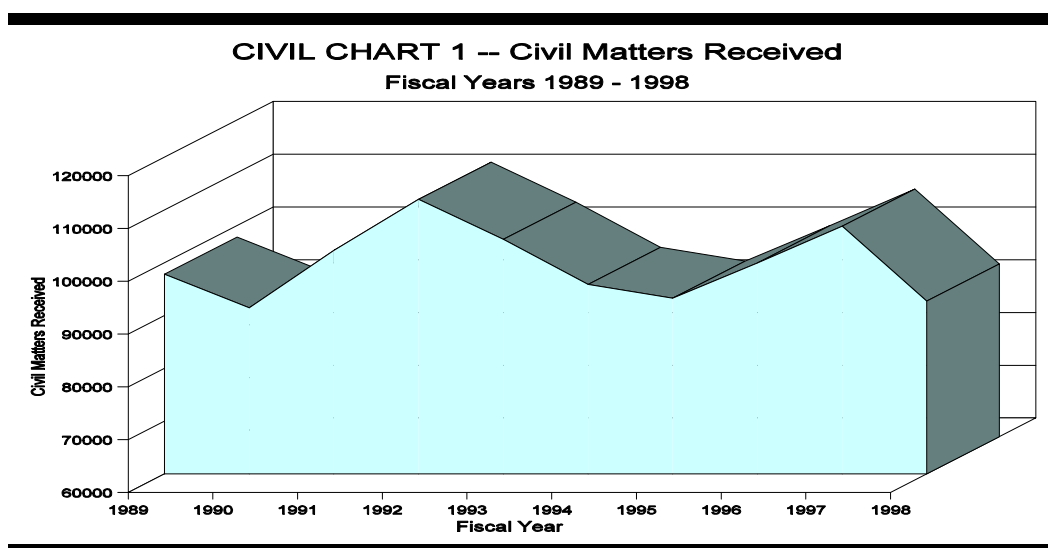
In the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, in a case jointly prosecuted by the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania** and the **Northern District of Alabama**, a jury ordered a defendant to forfeit more than \$28 million. The defendant, an attorney, was previously convicted after a five-week jury trial on 135 counts including RICO violations, mail and wire fraud, and money laundering. The defendant purchased and looted several Pennsylvania insurance companies licensed in Louisiana, California, and Alabama.

IV. CIVIL LITIGATION

In their work in the civil arena, the United States Attorneys initiate civil actions, or affirmative litigation, to assert and protect the interests of the United States. They also defend the interests of the government in lawsuits filed against the United States, referred to as defensive litigation. Of all civil cases pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1998, 11 percent were affirmative litigation and 75 percent were defensive litigation. Other civil cases, such as when the United States is a third party plaintiff or defendant, a creditor, or an intervenor, represented the remaining 14 percent of the pending civil caseload nationwide. Civil matters and cases represent a significant portion of the United States Attorneys' workload. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1998, pending civil cases represented 68 percent of the 155,065 pending criminal and civil cases in the United States Attorneys' offices. However, except for appellate court and special master hearings, only about ten percent of total attorney work hours in court were devoted to civil litigation.

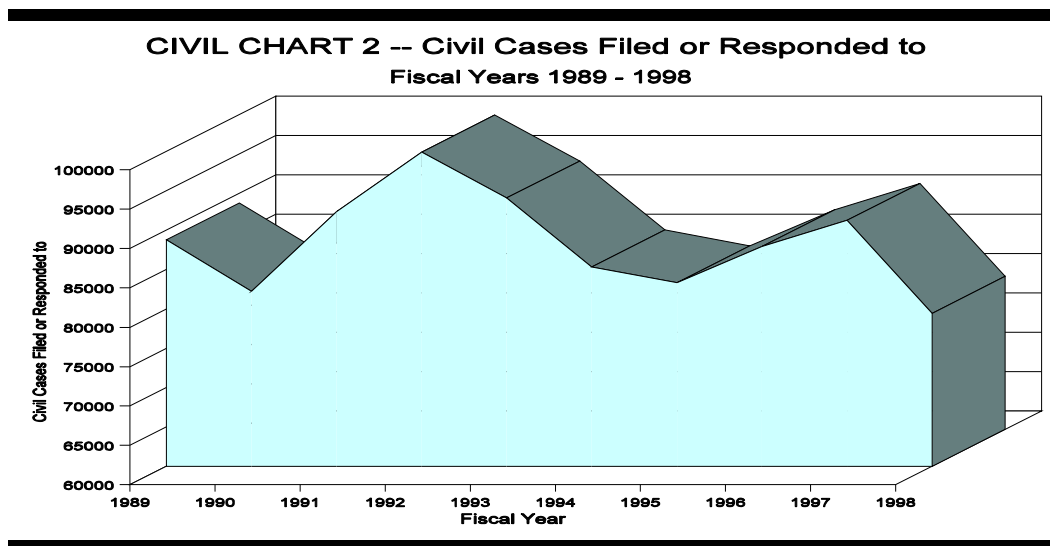
Beginning in Fiscal Year 1997, and continuing into Fiscal Year 1998, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys implemented a new case management system, called the Legal Information Office Network System (LIONS), in all United States Attorneys' offices. With the implementation of LIONS, data on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

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys' offices received a total of 92,720 civil matters. See Civil Chart 1 below, and Table 5. Eighteen percent of the matters were referred for affirmative action. Fifty-nine percent were referred for defensive action, a six percent increase over the 53 percent of matters referred for defensive action the prior year, and the highest percentage for defensive civil matters since at least Fiscal Year 1992. The remaining 23 percent were matters where the United States was a third party or otherwise designated, but in 79 percent of these matters the United States was identified as a creditor in bankruptcy proceedings.



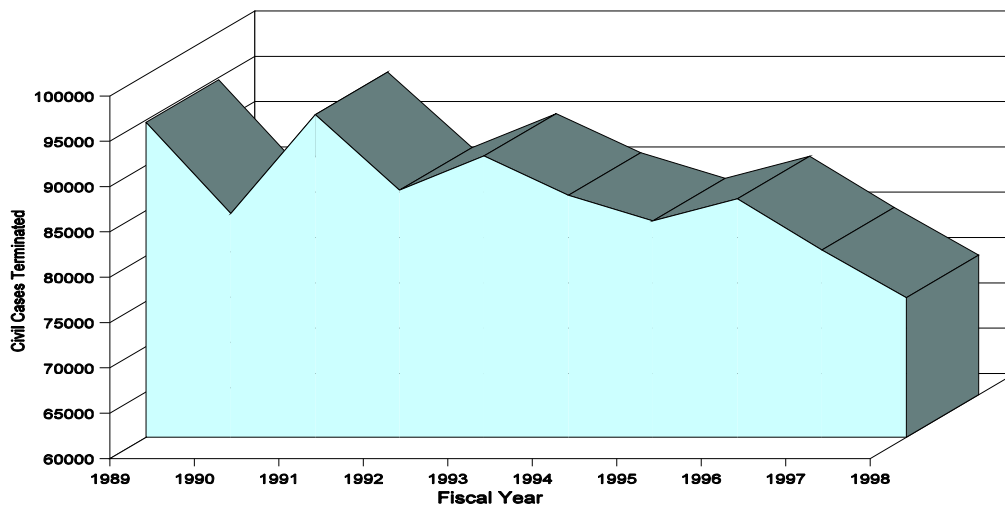
The majority of civil matters received during the year were referred by other components of the Department of Justice, the Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, and Housing and Urban Development, and the Internal Revenue Service. See Table 6. A total of 18,945 civil matters were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1998. Of these pending matters, 5,658, or 30 percent, had been pending for six months or less, 9,453, or 50 percent, for 12 months or less, and 13,911, or 73 percent, for 24 months or less. See Table 16.

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys' offices filed or responded to a total of 79,433 civil cases. See Civil Chart 2 below. The cases include those filed or responded to in United States District Courts, United States Bankruptcy Courts and state courts. Of the total, the United States Attorneys filed suit on behalf of the United States in 8,536, or 11 percent. The United States Attorneys defended the United States in 52,517, or 66 percent, of all civil cases, up from 61 percent during the prior year, and the highest percentage seen over the last several years. The United States was otherwise designated, such as a bankruptcy creditor or third party litigant, in 18,380, or 23 percent, of all civil cases.

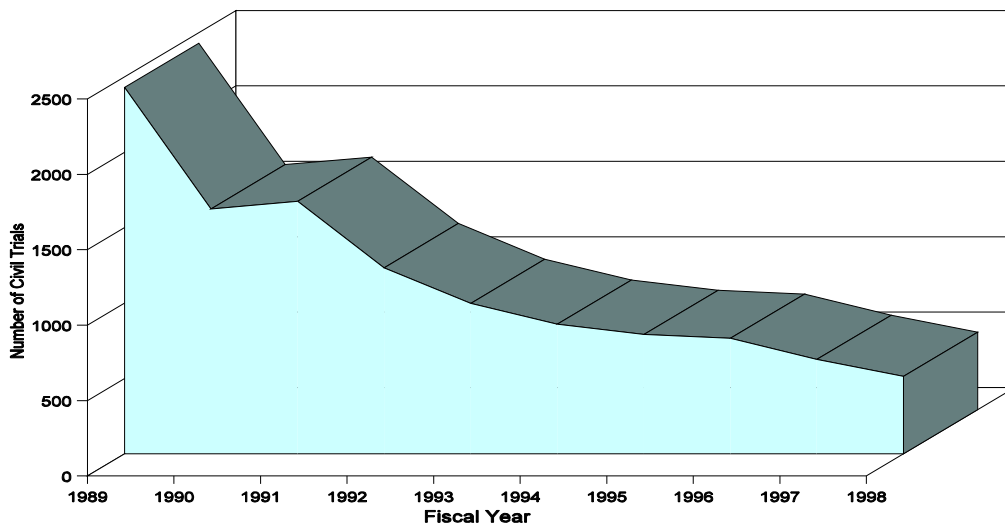


During the same period of time, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 75,411 cases. Judgments were issued in 17,566, or 23 percent, of these cases, and a total of 13,960, or 80 percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States. The percentage of civil cases in which judgments were issued, and the percent of those judgments in favor of the United States, has remained consistent for several years. Additionally, 20,040, or 27 percent, of the cases were settled. A total of 514 civil cases were disposed of by trial. See Civil Charts 3 and 4 below, and Table 4.

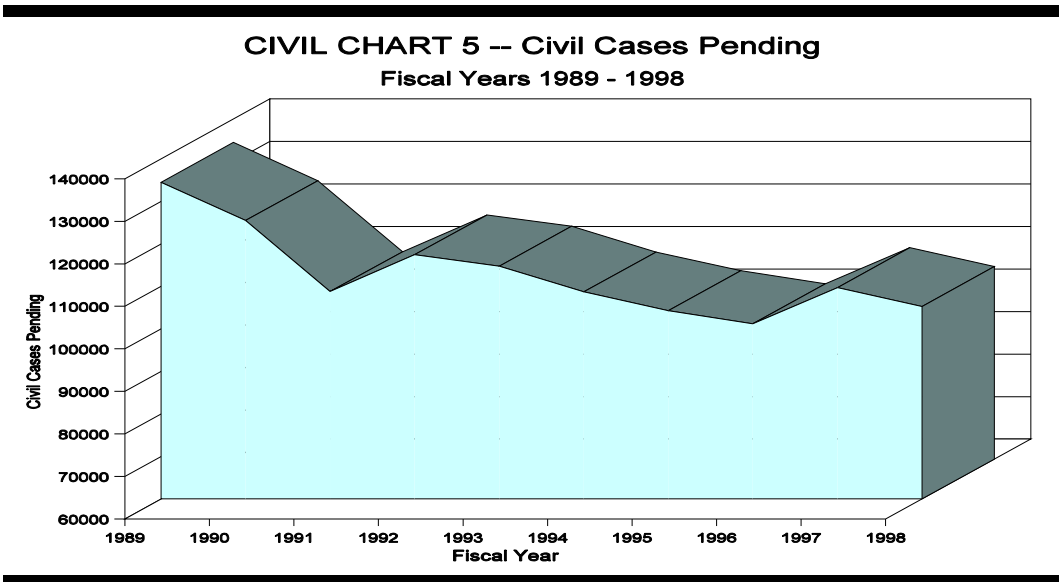
CIVIL CHART 3 -- Civil Cases Terminated
Fiscal Years 1989 - 1998



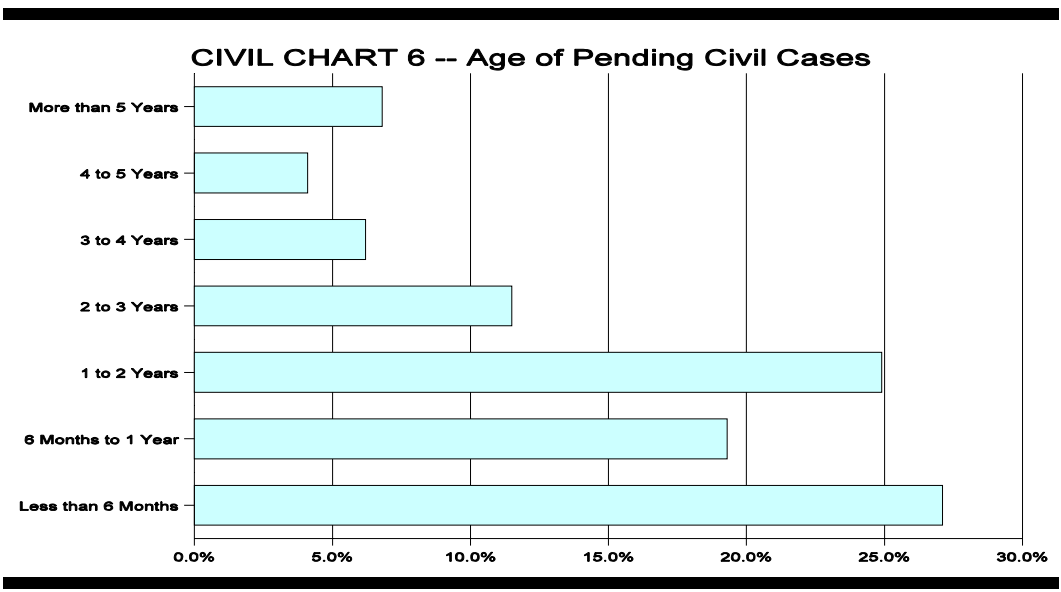
CIVIL CHART 4 -- Civil Cases Disposed of by Trial
Fiscal Years 1989 - 1998



A total of 105,297 civil cases were pending in the United States Attorneys' offices as of the end of Fiscal Year 1998. Of these cases, 28,563, or 27 percent, had been pending for six months or less, 48,889, or 46 percent, for 12 months or less, and 75,144, or 71 percent, for 24 months or less. See Civil Charts 5 and 6 below, and Table 17.



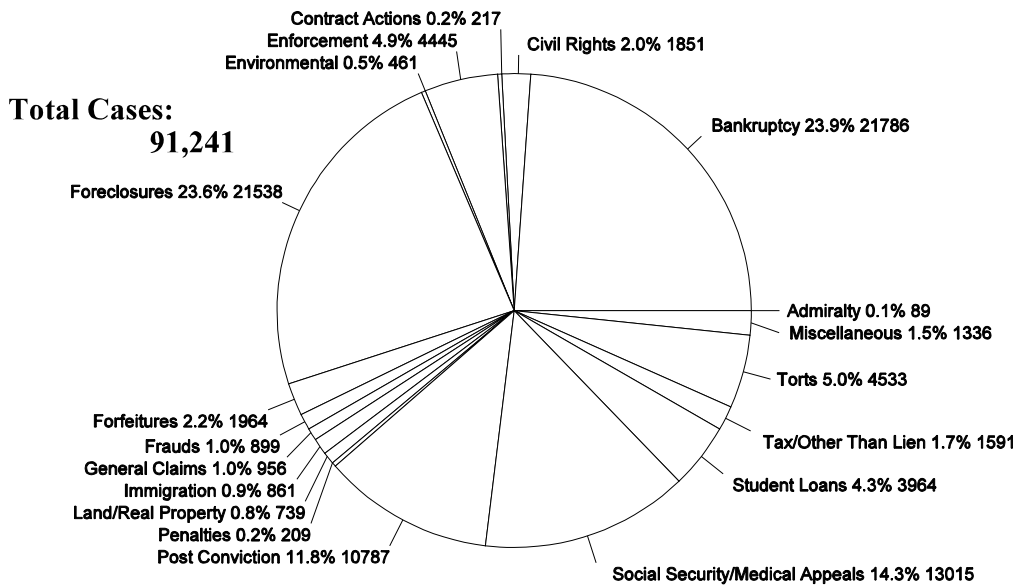
While the pending cases represent a diverse range of causes of action, two-thirds of all the cases were bankruptcies, foreclosures and Social Security/medical appeals. See Table 5. The data on Table 5 cannot reflect case complexity and, as with any statistical representation of workload, does not paint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



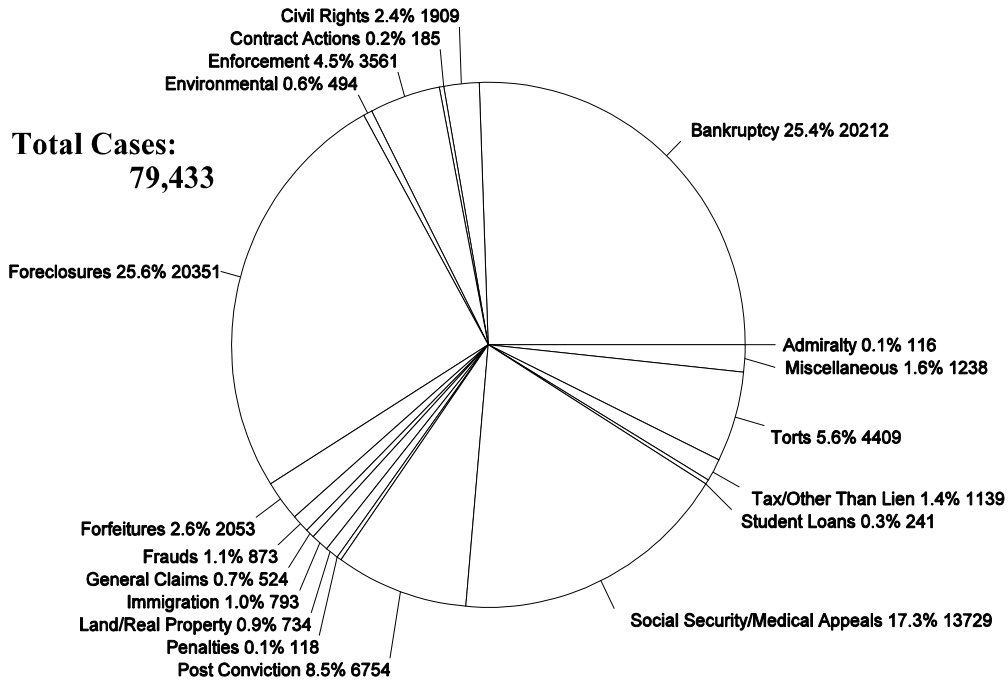
Civil Chart 7 below displays civil cases filed or responded to by cause of action, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 1997 and 1998, while Civil Chart 8 below displays civil cases pending by cause of action for the same two years.

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

Fiscal Year 1997



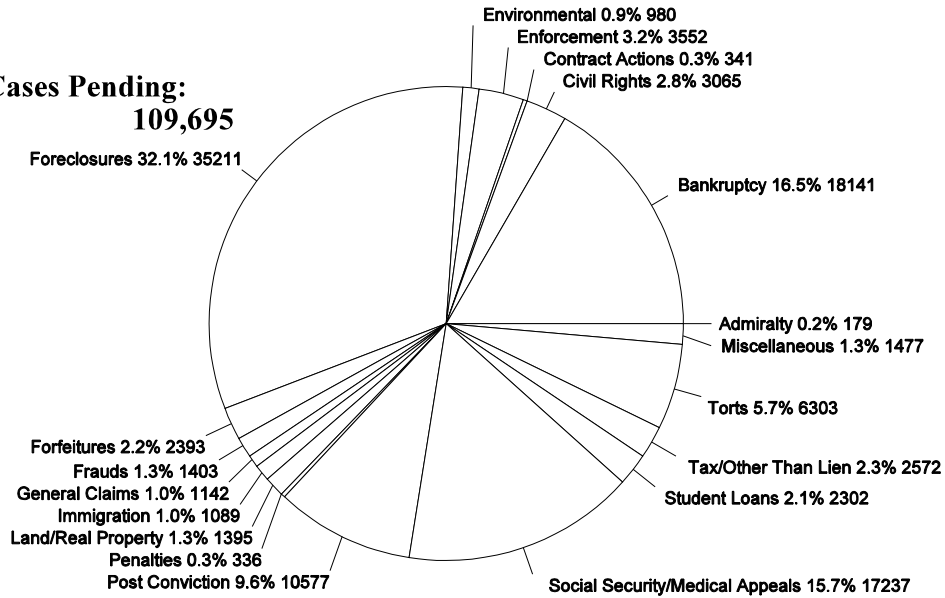
Fiscal Year 1998



CIVIL CHART 8 -- Civil Cases Pending by Cause of Action

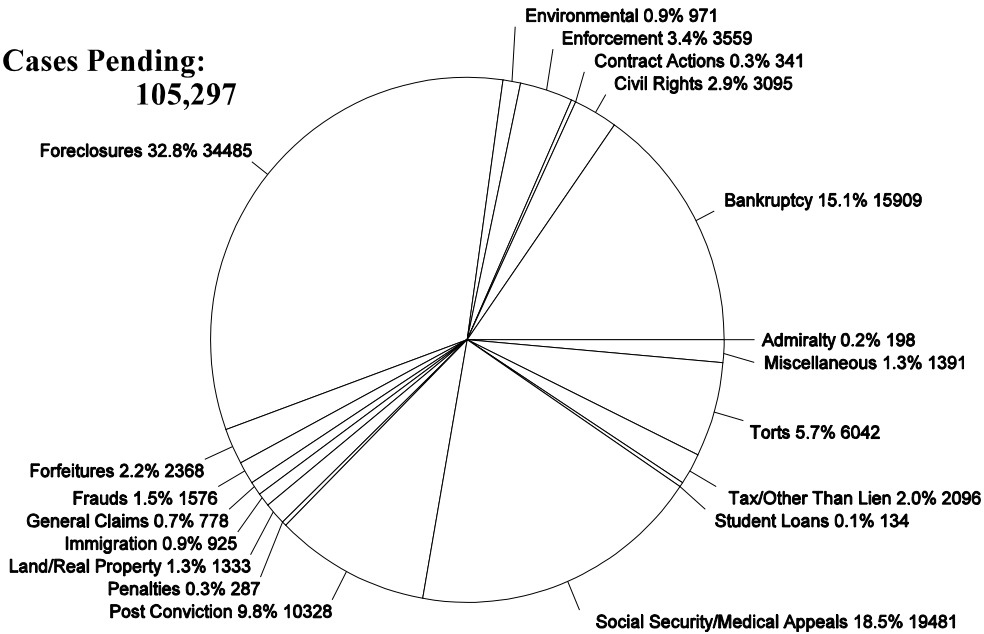
Fiscal Year 1997

Total Cases Pending:
109,695



Fiscal Year 1998

Total Cases Pending:
105,297



Affirmative Civil Litigation

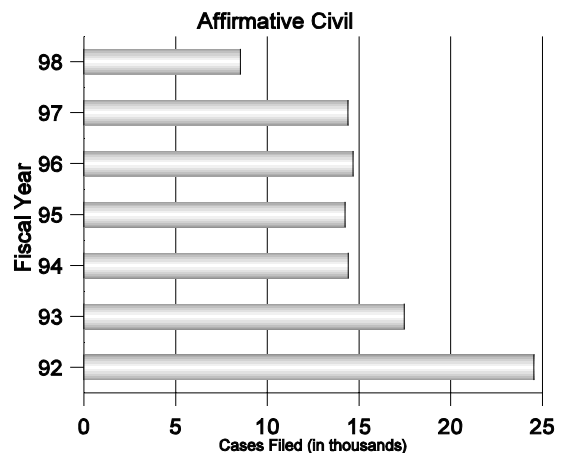
The United States Attorneys' offices initiate civil actions, or affirmative litigation, to assert and protect the interests of the United States. Such affirmative litigation includes civil actions brought to enforce our nation's environmental, admiralty and civil rights laws, to represent the government's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

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

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys' offices received 16,591 affirmative matters from federal agencies. As reflected on Table 6, 12,852, or 77 percent, of these matters were referred to the United States Attorneys by the Internal Revenue Service, the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health and Human Services, and Veterans' Affairs and other components of the Department of Justice. Forfeitures, foreclosures, fraud, enforcement, and bankruptcy actions accounted for 12,893, or 78 percent, of all affirmative matters received during the year. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys filed a total of 8,536 affirmative civil cases during Fiscal Year 1998. Conversion to the new LIONS case management system and the establishment of a separate system for the tracking of affirmative civil debt collection cases during Fiscal Year 1998, accounts for at least 71 percent of the apparent decline in the overall number of affirmative civil litigation cases filed when compared with the prior year.

During the same period of time, the offices also terminated 9,012 affirmative civil cases. The court issued judgments in 3,374 of these cases. A total of 3,247, or 96 percent, of the judgments were in favor of the United States. Only 1,459, or 16 percent, of all affirmative civil cases were dismissed, as compared to the 30 percent dismissal rate achieved by the United States Attorneys in cases filed against the United States. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1998, a total of 11,083 affirmative civil cases were pending.



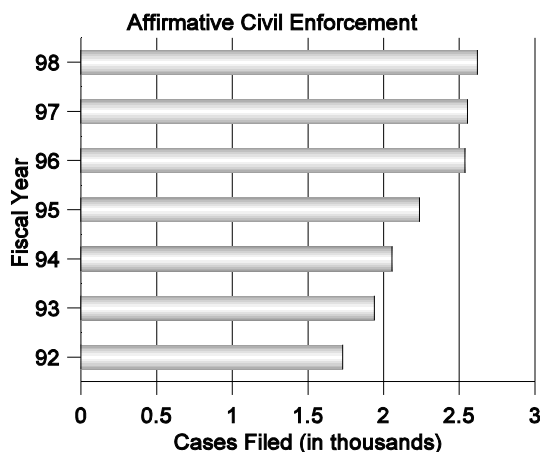
The largest category of affirmative civil cases filed by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal

Year 1998 was civil forfeiture cases. During the year, the United States Attorneys filed 1,991 civil forfeiture cases, representing 23 percent of all affirmative civil cases filed and an increase of eight percent when compared to the prior year. The second largest number of affirmative civil cases filed during the year was foreclosures. The United States Attorneys filed 1,866 affirmative civil foreclosure cases during the year, or 22 percent of all affirmative civil cases filed during the year.

Affirmative Civil Enforcement

The Affirmative Civil Enforcement (ACE) Program remains an essential part of the aggressive efforts by United States Attorneys to recover funds which have been wrongfully paid by the United States. ACE is important as a powerful legal tool to help ensure that federal funds are recovered, that federal laws are obeyed, and that violators provide compensation to the government for losses and damages they cause as a result of fraud, waste, and abuse of government funds and resources. There are a number of federal affirmative civil statutes designed for the express purpose of enforcing the federal law. Among the civil enforcement actions filed by the United States Attorneys are those brought pursuant to the False Claims Act, the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts, civil enforcement of controlled substance violations, Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO), the Fraud Injunction Statute, the Anti-Kickback Act, the Truth in Negotiations Act, the Buy American Act, civil divestiture actions, defense procurement fraud actions, qui tam actions, health care fraud enforcement, civil rights cases, civil actions pursuant to the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act, and Food and Drug Administration cases.

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys filed 2,620 ACE cases, an increase of three percent over the prior year. The increase during Fiscal Year 1998 represents the sixth consecutive year of increases in the number of ACE cases filed, and represents a 52 percent increase when compared to Fiscal Year 1992. A total of 2,123 ACE cases were also terminated. As of the end of 1998, 4,187 ACE cases were pending, representing an increase of four percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1997.



Civil health care fraud efforts constitute a major focus of the United States Attorneys' ACE activities.

Civil health care fraud matters ordinarily involve the United States utilizing the False Claims Act, as well as the common law of fraud, payment by mistake, unjust enrichment and conversion, to recover damages from those who have knowingly submitted false or fraudulent claims. Additionally, in conjunction with a defendant committing a criminal health care fraud offense, the United States may file a civil proceeding using the Fraud Injunction Statute, to ensure assets traceable to such violation are available to repay those victims the defendant has defrauded.

Civil health care fraud matters are referred directly from federal or state investigative agencies, or result from filings by private persons known as "relators," who file suits on behalf of the federal

government under the 1986 qui tam amendments to the False Claims Act and may be entitled to share in the recoveries resulting from these lawsuits. At the end of Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys had 3,471 civil health care fraud matters pending. A large majority of civil health care fraud matters are settled without a civil complaint ever being filed in court. During Fiscal Year 1998, the number of civil health care fraud cases that were filed increased 20 percent over the prior fiscal year, from 89 to 107.

ACE recoveries remained high during Fiscal Year 1998, with more than \$748 million being recovered by the United States Attorneys' offices. Under the ACE initiative, the United States Attorneys have coordinated civil and criminal enforcement programs to target fraud in innovative and productive ways. Many cases were successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998. Some examples include:

In the **Western District of Arkansas**, in a civil health care fraud trial, the United States obtained a judgment against Applied Pharmacy Consultants, Inc., and a second defendant in the amount of \$242,622 on a legal theory of unjust enrichment. Between 1991 and 1993, Applied Pharmacy supplied ostomy products to approximately 260 Medicare beneficiaries. Of the two types of ostomy products, Applied Pharmacy supplied the less expensive product and improperly billed Medicare for the more expensive, resulting in Medicare overpayments in the thousands of dollars.

In the **Southern District of Mississippi**, Gieger Ambulance Company and its former owners agreed to pay the United States \$2,254,000 to settle the government's False Claims Act case. This settlement followed a ten-week criminal trial in late 1997 that resulted in guilty verdicts against both defendants and sentences of six years and eight months in prison each. The civil case against Gieger Ambulance and the owners included allegations of false billings arising from misrepresentations concerning the "bed confined" status of dialysis and physical therapy patients transported by Gieger Ambulance, as well as false billings resulting from the company's routine waiver of required Medicare co-payments. A large portion of the settlement was funded by the sale of an \$800,000 oceanfront home in Miami, Florida, purchased by one defendant after the February 1997 sale of the company, and a \$350,000 beach house in Gulf Shores, Alabama, purchased by the other defendant.

In the **Middle District of Pennsylvania**, Highmark, Inc., the corporate successor to Pennsylvania Blue Shield, a major regional Medicare claims processing contractor, paid the United States \$38,500,000 to settle all criminal and civil False Claims Act liability arising out of the company's alleged obstruction of Health Care Financing Administration audits and failure to comply with government payment safeguards during the early 1990's. The company also agreed to cooperate with an ongoing criminal investigation of audit obstruction and related offenses by former Pennsylvania Blue Shield officers and to enter into a regulatory compliance program.

In the **District of Puerto Rico**, IVonyx, a national supplier of parenteral and enteral

nutrition, agreed to pay the United States \$4 million to settle allegations that the company conspired with physicians to order nutritional therapy for patients who did not need it and charged Medicare for more treatment than was actually administered. Medicare will pay for parenteral and enteral nutrition only if a patient, because of permanent alimentary tract impairment, is unable to absorb sufficient nutrients through the normal intake of food. In this case, company employees and physicians falsified medical records to make it appear that the patients qualified for the treatment.

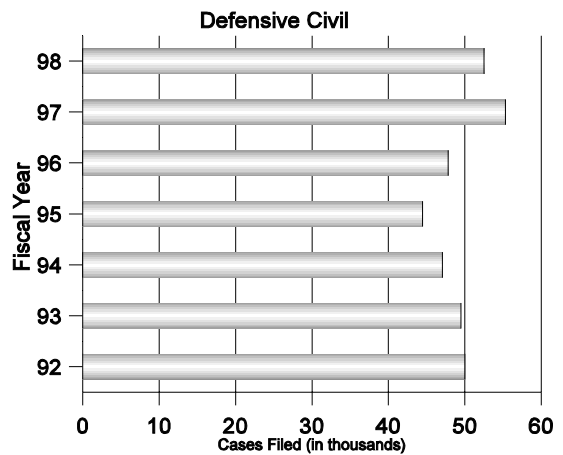
In the **Western District of Virginia**, in the largest known monetary recovery in a civil penalty action under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act (FIRREA), a New York City businessman agreed to pay the United States \$4.5 million to resolve allegations in a civil FIRREA suit that he violated federal banking laws while he owned and controlled CorEast Savings Bank and other financial institutions, including First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Roanoke, Virginia. The defendant allegedly funneled millions of dollars in loans to several dubious New York City construction projects in which he held undisclosed interests. The court entered a preliminary injunction against the defendant restraining his assets pending resolution of this action. The defendant appealed the injunction to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, which remanded the matter for further fact finding but did not dissolve the injunction.

Defensive Civil Litigation

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

All lawsuits filed against the government must be defended, and the number of defensive civil cases handled by the United States Attorneys, as a percentage of the total civil caseload, has increased significantly during the past several years. During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys' offices received 54,325 defensive civil matters from federal agencies. These referrals represented 59 percent of all civil matters received during the year, up from 53 percent of all referrals during the prior fiscal year. Foreclosures, Social Security/medical appeals, post-conviction actions, bankruptcy actions, and tort actions accounted for 84 percent of all defensive civil matters received during the year. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys represented the government in 52,517 defensive civil cases that were filed in court during Fiscal Year 1998. This represented 66 percent of all civil cases during the year, an increase over the 61 percent observed during the prior fiscal year, and the highest percentage of defensive civil cases seen over the last several years. The continuing high number of defensive civil cases responded to during the fiscal year--the 52,517 cases the United States Attorneys had to defend because the government was sued--diverted time and attention from affirmative civil cases. Also during Fiscal Year 1998, the offices terminated 46,528 defensive civil cases, an increase of eight percent when compared to the prior year. Judgments were issued in 13,573 of these cases, with a total of 10,254, or 76 percent, of these judgments in favor of the United States. An additional 14,156, or 30 percent, of the cases filed against the United States were dismissed. This represents an 11 percent increase in the number of cases dismissed when compared to the prior year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1998, a total of 78,938 defensive civil cases were pending, an increase of four percent when compared to the prior year.



Foreclosures represented the largest category of cases in the United States Attorneys' defensive civil program. During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys responded to 18,152 defensive civil foreclosure cases, which represented 35 percent of all defensive civil cases. The second largest category of cases in the defensive civil program was Social Security/Medical Appeals, with 13,650 cases responded to, or a six percent increase in the number of cases when compared to the prior year. The defensive category with the largest increase during Fiscal Year 1998 was bankruptcy, which showed an increase of 1,034 cases, or 46 percent, when compared to the prior year.

Unlike affirmative civil litigation where the United States initiates legal action, the successes of defensive litigation are difficult to quantify. In some cases, liability issues must be resolved and the United States Attorney's office represents the interests of the United States in the resolution of those issues. In other cases, the United States may have apparent liability to a plaintiff and the United States Attorney's role is to confirm liability and then negotiate or litigate a reasonable damages award. Often, a plaintiff may sue the United States seeking to embrace a regulation or law, or restrain the United States from enforcing a regulation or law. In these cases, the United States Attorneys' offices represent not only the fiscal interests of the government, but also the government's intangible interest in the implementation of lawful policies and practices. Many defensive civil cases were handled successfully by the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1998. Some examples include:

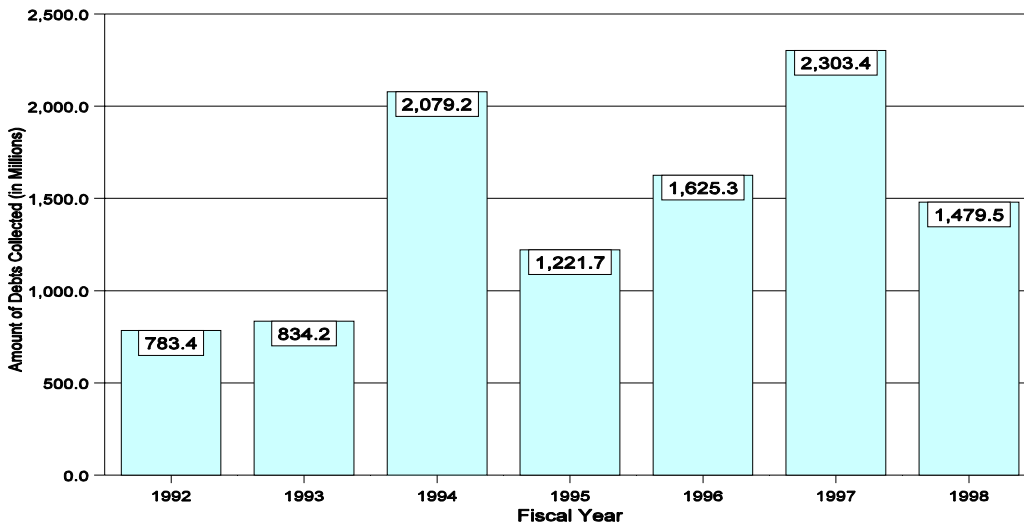
In the **Southern District of Georgia**, the government won summary judgment in a Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) case in which the plaintiff sued the Veterans Administration (VA) for medical malpractice in the death of her husband, a discharged soldier who had been examined by a VA physician in connection with a disability claim. Because of a knee injury, the plaintiff's husband obtained a Compensation and Pension (C&P) physical from the VA, which routinely includes a chest x-ray. The radiologist reported a patchy density in the patient's left lung and recommended a follow-up x-ray, which the patient chose not to do until seven months later when he had another x-ray at a private facility. The results were negative. Nine months afterward, he had another x-ray, again at a private facility, which showed cancer in the right lung, the ultimate cause of death. The government argued that conducting a C&P physical does not create a physician/patient relationship under Georgia law, which is applicable under the FTCA, because the VA does not undertake treatment of the patient and is only determining the patient's health status in terms of the disability claim.

In the **Western District of New York**, a judgment was entered by the court dismissing all claims in a Federal Tort Claims Act case in which the Executor of Estates claimed that the Veterans Administration Medical Center (VAMC) was negligent and committed malpractice in providing psychiatric treatment to a man. The man, an outpatient who suffered from post traumatic stress disorder, killed his wife and committed suicide. The court found that the VAMC did not deviate from the standard of care in treating the man and that even if such deviation occurred, such was not the proximate cause of the deaths.

Debt Collection

During Fiscal Year 1998, more than \$1.4 billion in civil and criminal debts, including those paid to other agencies and the courts, was collected due, in part, to work by the United States Attorneys' offices. In addition, the offices recovered property valued at \$41.2 million, for a grand total of \$1,479,535,587 collected in Fiscal Year 1998. See Table 12G, Grand Totals. The grand totals on Table 12G exclude asset forfeiture recoveries. If estimated recoveries for asset forfeiture were added to the grand totals for Fiscal Year 1998, the amount collected would increase to \$1,760,344,159. The grand total for civil and criminal collections for Fiscal Year 1998 equaled 1.3 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide, and 1.6 times the amount of the entire budget when estimated asset forfeiture recoveries are included. Collections Chart 1 below displays the total amount of criminal and civil debts collected for Fiscal Years 1992 - 1998.

COLLECTIONS CHART 1-- Criminal and Civil Debts Collected
Fiscal Years 1992 - 1998



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

In addition to collecting civil debts for federal agencies, the United States Attorneys' offices are responsible for enforcing the collection of unpaid fines and restitution imposed in federal court in criminal cases. Most fine payments are deposited into the Department's Crime Victims Fund for distribution to state victim assistance programs. During Fiscal Year 1998, the Crime Victims Fund received deposits of \$324 million as a result of criminal prosecutions. To further this effort, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys informed hundreds of prosecutors, probation officers, and collection personnel about new restitution laws at local training programs sponsored by United States Attorneys' offices throughout the country.

The grand total of the 131,206 debts opened by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1998 amounted to over \$5.6 billion. The grand total balance due on the 243,476 debts pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1998 was more than \$13 billion, up from \$10 billion the prior year.

Criminal Debt Collection

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

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

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys' offices opened a total of 78,284 criminal debts worth nearly \$4.0 billion. This represents a four percent increase in the number of criminal debts opened and a 49 percent increase in the amount opened when compared to the prior year. Also during Fiscal Year 1998, a total of 57,309 criminal debts were closed. The United States Attorneys reported collections of over \$474 million in cash and over \$1 million worth of property, for a total of over \$475 million collected in criminal cases by their offices, the Courts, and the Bureau of Prisons. Of the total amount of cash and property collected on criminal debts during Fiscal Year 1998, \$386 million owed to the United States and \$89 million owed to third parties was collected. The Crime Victims Fund received funds in the amount of \$324 million during Fiscal Year 1998.

A total of 155,835 criminal debts worth more than \$10.6 billion were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1998. The number of criminal debts pending represents an increase of 13 percent when compared to the prior year, and a 31 percent increase over the dollar amount of pending criminal debts owed as of the end of the prior year. See Table 12C - Criminal Total. This table includes the debts on Table 12A - Criminal Debts Owed the United States, and Table 12B - Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties.

Civil Debt Collection

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

During Fiscal Year 1998, the offices opened a total of 52,922 debts worth \$1.7 billion in the civil collections system, representing an 18 percent increase in the number of debts opened but a 26 percent decrease in the value of the debts opened when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys collected more than \$964 million in payments to satisfy civil debts during Fiscal Year 1998. Additionally, \$40.1 million in property was collected, for a total of \$1 billion collected. As a result of collections, debts returned to agencies, assists by other districts, and debts closed as uncollectible, the United States Attorneys were able to close 23,811 debts during the year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys' offices had a total of 87,641 pending civil debts worth more than \$2.4 billion. This represents a 27 percent increase in the number of outstanding civil debts when compared to the prior year. See Table 12F - Civil Total. This table includes the debts shown in Table 12D - Bankruptcies and Foreclosures, and Table 12E - Other Civil Debts.

Bankruptcy and Foreclosure

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts reported 1,436,964 filings in United States Bankruptcy Court during Fiscal Year 1998. Continuing the upward trend in bankruptcy filings over the last several years, this represents an increase of 70,077, or five percent, in the number of filings when compared to Fiscal Year 1997. It is in the vital interest of the United States to have a strong voice in bankruptcy proceedings. One of the primary purposes of bankruptcy proceedings is to ensure an equitable distribution of assets to creditors. The United States usually participates in the bankruptcy process as a creditor for unpaid taxes and government loans. If creditors step forward to have their debts accounted for and considered in bankruptcy proceedings, and the interests of the United States are involved, the United States Attorneys must be among the attorneys of the creditors and be resolute in representing the government in such proceedings.

The United States becomes involved in foreclosure actions in both affirmative and defensive roles. If a federal agency must foreclose on federally-mortgaged property to collect the mortgage loan or to collect a mortgage loan guaranteed by the federal government, the United States Attorney represents the plaintiff federal agency by suing to foreclose on the property which secures the loan. The United States also may be a defendant in a foreclosure action brought by another where the United States has a secured interest in the property which is subject to foreclosure.

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys collected more than \$119 million in bankruptcy and foreclosure debts, and recovered property worth an additional \$37 million, for a total of over \$157 million collected. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys' offices had a total of 1,844 pending bankruptcy and foreclosure debts.

Private Counsel Debt Collection Program

The Private Counsel Debt Collection Program, which authorizes the referral of certain federal debts to private attorneys for enforced collection, continued in operation during Fiscal Year 1998. The United States Attorneys' offices that participate in the program include those in the Central District of California

(Los Angeles), the Northern District of California (San Francisco), the District of Columbia (Washington, D.C.), the Middle District of Florida (Tampa), the Southern District of Florida (Miami), the Northern District of Illinois (Chicago), the Eastern District of Michigan (Detroit), the District of New Jersey (Newark), the Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn), the Northern District of New York (Syracuse), the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), and the Southern District of Texas (Houston). The debts that were referred to private counsel are included in the Table 12 collections data.

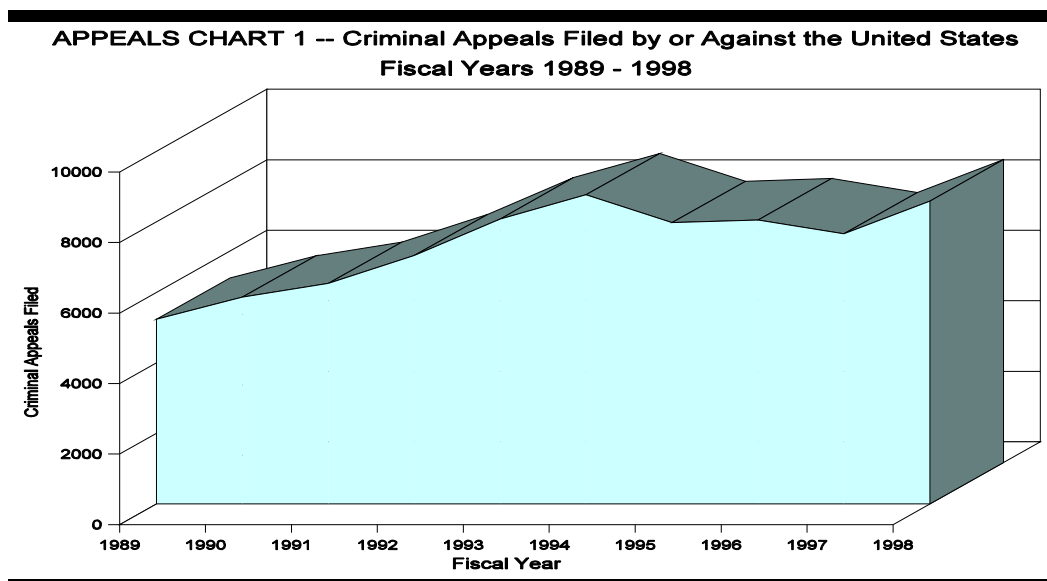
V. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

Criminal Appeals

The number of criminal appeals handled by the United States Attorneys increased dramatically between Fiscal Years 1988 and 1994. Between Fiscal Years 1995 and 1997, the number of appeals remained relatively stable. However, this was reversed during Fiscal Year 1998, when the number of criminal appeals handled by the United States Attorneys again increased dramatically, by 12 percent.

The increases in appeals since Fiscal Year 1988 have resulted, in part, from implementation of the Sentencing Guidelines which became effective in November 1987. While the Guidelines have resulted in additional case-related work overall, Assistant United States Attorneys now spend far more time than before on sentencing issues, such as preparing sentencing memoranda, conducting lengthy sentencing hearings, and handling sentencing appeals. Appeals, in general, are time consuming, requiring a thorough review of the entire record in the case, the filing of a brief and reply brief and, in most cases, participation in an oral argument which requires travel to the city where the United States Court of Appeals for the circuit is located. While deemed necessary, the additional work associated with the Sentencing Guidelines, nonetheless, has affected the United States Attorneys' ability to pursue the investigation and prosecution of more cases. Furthermore, the complexity of appellate work and the time required to handle that work increases when convictions are based on complex facts such as those found in organized crime drug enforcement and other narcotics cases, financial institution fraud, organized crime, armed career criminal, public corruption, health care fraud, and computer fraud cases.

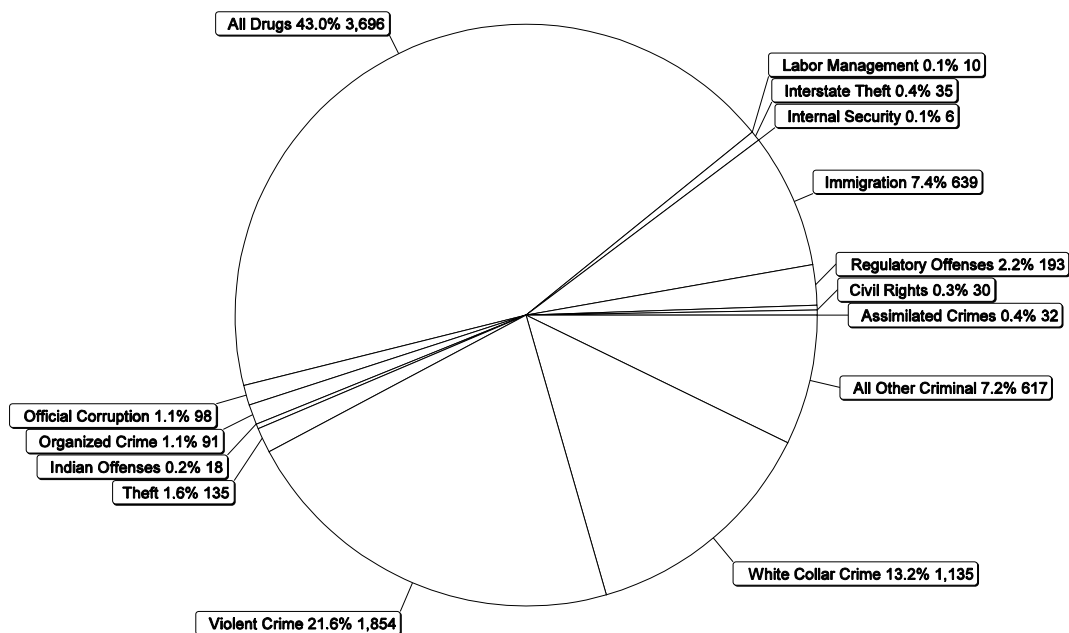
During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys handled a total of 8,589 criminal appeals filed by or against the United States, representing a 12 percent increase when compared to the prior year. See Appeals Chart 1 below.



A total of 7,261 appeals were terminated during the same period of time, representing an increase of one percent in the number of appeals terminated when compared to Fiscal Year 1997. The United States Courts of Appeals ruled in favor of the United States in 6,016, or 83 percent, of the appeals terminated during the year, representing an increase of one percent when compared to the prior year. See Table 7. The 8,589 appeals handled during Fiscal Year 1998 represents a 120 percent increase in appeals since the time the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect.

The largest category of criminal appeals filed during Fiscal Year 1998 was narcotics, which accounted for 3,696, or 43 percent, of all criminal appeals filed during the year. See Appeals Chart 2 below. This represents an increase of 392, or 12 percent, when compared to the prior year. This increase in narcotics appeals is reflective of the increase in the narcotics criminal caseload. Other large categories of criminal appeals included violent crime, with 1,854 appeals filed in Fiscal Year 1998, and white collar crime, with 1,135 appeals filed during the year. Also during Fiscal Year 1998, the number of criminal immigration appeals increased to 639, or by 79 percent, following 20 percent annual increases in each of the prior four years.

**APPEALS CHART 2 -- Appeals Filed by Program Category
Fiscal Year 1998**



Examples of criminal appeals successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal

Year 1998 include:

In the **District of Connecticut**, in the first appellate opinion examining the jurisdictional scope of the Anti-Kickback Act of 1986, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the kickback conspiracy conviction and sentence of the Chief Executive Officer of the Purdy Corporation, a major government contractor. The defendant was convicted after a ten-day trial of conspiring to make kickback payments to two senior buyers at the Sikorsky Aircraft Division in return for favorable treatment, including receiving several purchase orders at inflated prices. He was sentenced to 37 months in prison and fined \$250,000. On appeal, the defendant argued that the government was required to prove that he made the payments for the specific purpose of obtaining favorable treatment in connection with government contracts, and that the government had failed to prove his intent to do so. The Court of Appeals flatly rejected this argument and held that the law prohibits kickbacks made at any point in the procurement process, whether or not the offender knew of the government involvement.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit affirmed the conviction and denial of a new trial for General Manuel Noriega, the former de facto leader of Panama. In December 1989, the United States ordered troops into Panama and took General Noriega into custody. He later stood trial in the United States for his extraterritorial participation in various narcotics-related offenses within the United States. Following his conviction, General Noriega filed a direct appeal based not only on the issues raised in his earlier motion to dismiss the indictment, but on several evidentiary matters that arose during trial. Following the successful conclusion of his motion for a new trial and consolidation of that appeal with the appeal from the conviction, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit affirmed both the conviction and the denial of a new trial.

In the **District of New Mexico**, in a case of first impression, the government appealed a pretrial order granting a defendant's motion to prevent his wife from testifying about a physical act by her husband that signified his interest in initiating sexual intercourse with a minor. The defendant later allegedly performed the act on an 11 year-old female. The government sought to introduce testimony from the defendant's wife about the act in an effort to show intent, knowledge, absence of mistake, identity and modus operandi. The District Court found, however, that this act was a privileged marital communication that barred the testimony of defendant's wife. The government appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, which declined to decide whether testimony about physical acts involving intercourse between marriage partners are generally within or outside of the marital communications privilege, but approved an exception to the privilege in cases involving crimes against children.

In the **District of Rhode Island**, the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit affirmed the extortion convictions of two La Cosa Nostra associates, as well as one of the defendant's "Three Strikes" sentencing. At trial, an anonymous jury was empaneled, and United States Marshals required written proof of identification from prospective spectators. The Court of Appeals found that the measures did not violate the defendants'

Sixth Amendment rights, citing their associations and history and noting evidence of prior jury tampering and witness intimidation. The court also found that the extortion was a serious violent felony under the “Three Strikes” statute. The defendant demanded \$250,000 and title to a restaurant from one victim and assaulted another victim, and both defendants attempted to extort \$5,000 from a car dealer.

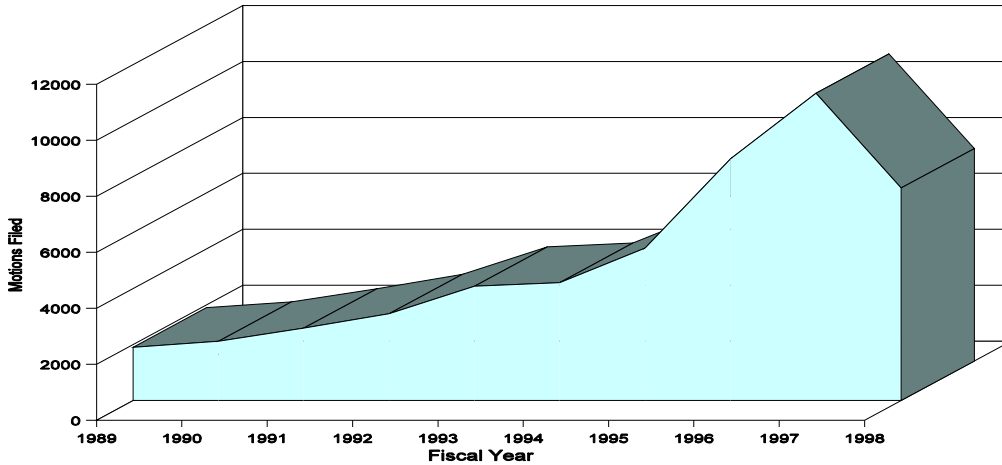
Post-Sentencing Motions

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

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

The reduction in the volume of prisoner litigation that was expected after the Prison Litigation Reform Act was enacted appears to have occurred during Fiscal Year 1998. During the year, 7,592 post-sentencing motions were filed, a decrease of 3,382, or 31 percent, when compared to the prior year. See Appeals Chart 3 below. While this represents a significant decline, the 7,592 motions filed during Fiscal Year 1998 still represents a greater volume than in all prior years except for Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997.

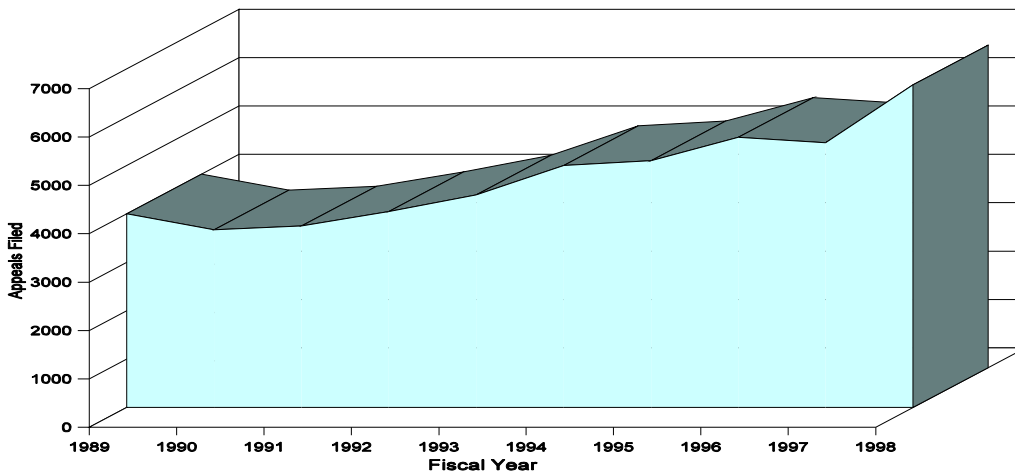
**APPEALS CHART 3 -- Post-Sentencing Motions Filed by Incarcerated Defendants
Fiscal Years 1989 - 1998**



Civil Appeals

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys' offices also handled a total of 6,671 civil appeals filed by or against the United States, an increase of 22 percent in the number of appeals handled when compared to the prior year. See Appeals Chart 4 below. The United States Attorneys terminated 5,186 civil appeals during the year, an increase of six percent when compared to the prior year. The numbers of civil appeals filed and terminated during Fiscal Year 1998 represent the highest numbers since at least Fiscal Year 1992. Of the appeals terminated during the year, 4,019, or 78 percent, were decided in favor of the United States. See Table 7.

**APPEALS CHART 4 -- Civil Appeals Filed by or Against the United States
Fiscal Years 1989 - 1998**



An example of a civil appeal successfully handled by a United States Attorney's office during Fiscal Year 1998 includes:

In the **Western District of Virginia**, in the largest known monetary recovery in a civil penalty action under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act (FIRREA), a New York City businessman agreed to pay the United States \$4.5 million to resolve allegations in a civil FIRREA suit that he violated federal banking laws while he owned and controlled CorEast Savings Bank and other financial institutions, including First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Roanoke, Virginia. The defendant allegedly funneled millions of dollars in loans to several dubious New York City construction projects in which he held undisclosed interests. The United States District Court entered a preliminary injunction against the defendant restraining his assets pending resolution of the action. The defendant appealed the injunction to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, which remanded the matter for further fact finding but did not dissolve the injunction.

VI. RECONCILIATION OF FEDERAL CASE PROCESSING DATA

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

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

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

The Attorney General recognizes the need for greater consistency in the way the Federal criminal agencies capture and report information and, to this end, called on components of the Department of Justice, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and United States Sentencing Commission to work together to address the issue of data reconciliation. During Fiscal Year 1998, representatives of this interagency Data Reconciliation Working Group continued to meet to identify data differences and try to make the data more compatible and readily understandable. The working group provided a report to the

working group in identifying data differences. A copy of the report is provided on the following pages. The working group also conducted a comparison of terminated defendants contained in the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and Administrative Office of the United States Courts' databases for four judicial districts. This comparison showed that the majority of defendants matched.



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

April 1998, NCJ-169274

Comparing Case Processing Statistics

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

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

Federal criminal justice agencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparing published Federal case processing statistics

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

Tally of defendants and cases processed

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

Defendants processed

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

Offenses committed

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

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

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

Disposition and sentence imposed

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

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

Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

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

VII. CONCLUSION

The United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report is intended to provide a narrative and statistical summary of the work of the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1998. The report serves to illustrate the many prosecution and litigation accomplishments achieved by the men and women who work in the offices. The report also addresses the significant, and critically important, liaison work that is performed by the United States Attorneys and their staffs with federal, state, and local law enforcement officials, the victims of crime, the local communities, schools, and other organizations.

During Fiscal Year 1998, the United States Attorneys continued to implement the Attorney General's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative and the enhanced violent crime provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. The United States Attorneys utilized tough federal penalties to prosecute terrorists and firearms offenders, worked to dismantle violent criminal gangs, helped protect women and children from violence and abuse, and were more responsive to violent crime in Indian country. Once again, substantial resources were directed toward the prosecution of drug organizations and offenders. In addition to pursuing traditional organized crime, the United States Attorneys prosecuted the illegal activities of other non-traditional organized crime groups. During the year, the United States Attorneys continued their immigration initiatives and to work with other Department components to secure the country's borders. They also continued to prosecute vigorously white collar crime, official corruption, and civil rights violations. Important new initiatives from the Attorney General were implemented during the year.

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

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

The United States Attorneys also continued to aggressively pursue criminal and civil debts due to the government. In Fiscal Year 1998, the offices collected more than \$1.4 billion due the United States, an amount exceeding the total annual budget for all United States Attorneys' offices.

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

VIII. DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES

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Table 1
Criminal Cases Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		End			Begin		End			Begin		End		
	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	Pending	
Alabama, Middle	147	122	136	133	194	229	205	218	59	93	83	69			
Alabama, Northern	249	321	365	205	452	443	586	309	68	50	60	58			
Alabama, Southern	290	216	291	215	538	371	560	349	2	26	20	8			
Alaska	97	205	196	106	142	255	258	139	12	29	21	20			
Arizona	1,380	2,307	1,957	1,730	2,055	3,032	2,566	2,521	590	1,947	1,685	852			
Arkansas, Eastern	231	249	280	200	371	467	454	384	23	34	37	20			
Arkansas, Western	62	143	110	95	78	164	139	103	16	19	25	10			
California, Central	1,692	1,262	745	2,209	2,593	1,998	1,181	3,410	855	1,218	651	1,422			
California, Eastern	795	812	887	720	1,267	1,112	1,170	1,209	344	299	275	368			
California, Northern	980	545	422	1,103	1,973	765	510	2,228	374	377	104	647			
California, Southern	1,730	3,728	3,210	2,248	2,581	4,438	3,765	3,254	699	1,082	837	944			
Colorado	467	398	332	533	878	528	519	887	169	66	82	153			
Connecticut	277	226	209	294	449	364	317	496	116	53	40	129			
Delaware	79	105	99	85	98	126	122	102	33	52	56	29			
District of Columbia	530	426	381	575	687	567	489	765	99	144	146	97			
Florida, Middle	1,210	1,242	947	1,505	2,012	1,744	1,494	2,262	122	86	75	133			
Florida, Northern	304	278	246	336	480	446	423	503	31	69	47	53			
Florida, Southern	3,079	1,423	1,175	3,327	5,190	2,182	1,952	5,420	296	544	480	360			
Georgia, Middle	256	267	252	271	458	525	441	542	90	127	128	89			
Georgia, Northern	505	520	505	520	857	802	732	927	180	313	263	230			
Georgia, Southern	120	196	208	108	234	314	365	183	89	166	183	72			
Guam	173	268	269	172	206	306	316	196	18	24	25	17			
Hawaii	492	253	153	592	625	357	203	779	572	178	49	701			
Idaho	83	141	84	140	118	191	116	193	30	37	29	38			
Illinois, Central	172	324	241	255	210	404	295	319	17	59	36	40			
Illinois, Northern	784	490	412	862	1,401	639	679	1,361	475	206	152	529			
Illinois, Southern	150	320	253	217	249	472	380	341	14	76	65	25			
Indiana, Northern	210	290	254	246	325	409	364	370	0	12	7	5			
Indiana, Southern	141	185	193	133	212	272	275	209	35	52	27	60			
Iowa, Northern	147	154	138	163	206	208	193	221	12	30	25	17			
Iowa, Southern	135	218	170	183	191	376	267	300	4	3	4	3			
Kansas	303	310	305	308	412	471	443	440	15	9	10	14			
Kentucky, Eastern	248	406	314	340	305	562	402	465	18	37	25	30			

Table 1 (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		2/ Terminated	3/ Pending	End	Begin		2/ Terminated	3/ Pending	End	Begin		4/ Pending	End	
	Pending	Filed				Pending	Filed				Pending	Filed			
Kentucky, Western	148	203	156	195	230	281	211	300	50	30	48	32			
Louisiana, Eastern	279	274	262	291	521	451	442	530	3	87	78	12			
Louisiana, Middle	70	152	118	104	79	168	132	115	15	23	32	6			
Louisiana, Western	168	183	174	177	327	303	288	342	33	764	641	156			
Maine	87	142	135	94	105	172	170	107	17	32	25	24			
Maryland	465	438	437	466	812	637	671	778	113	286	248	151			
Massachusetts	455	356	297	514	932	570	532	970	84	41	39	86			
Michigan, Eastern	676	640	473	843	1,265	967	684	1,548	731	855	439	1,147			
Michigan, Western	159	252	200	211	290	357	337	310	36	57	47	46			
Minnesota	289	309	277	321	439	485	400	524	7	11	12	6			
Mississippi, Northern	77	122	129	70	109	198	173	134	1	16	17	0			
Mississippi, Southern	192	239	243	188	279	364	362	281	31	57	53	35			
Missouri, Eastern	314	530	464	380	448	718	606	560	66	83	59	90			
Missouri, Western	278	370	343	305	492	535	536	491	13	55	36	32			
Montana	232	217	240	209	369	346	352	363	11	29	23	17			
Nebraska	297	374	238	433	386	546	306	626	13	13	6	20			
Nevada	469	501	280	690	838	692	385	1,145	93	137	125	105			
New Hampshire	134	141	122	153	197	186	175	208	1	8	5	4			
New Jersey	483	707	433	757	762	961	576	1,147	426	199	172	453			
New Mexico	877	811	835	853	1,269	1,063	1,125	1,207	49	434	126	357			
New York, Eastern	1,933	1,017	927	2,023	3,483	1,537	1,471	3,549	1,210	472	329	1,353			
New York, Northern	358	559	438	479	750	818	602	966	56	129	114	71			
New York, Southern	3,021	1,328	988	3,361	4,936	2,084	1,464	5,556	797	804	348	1,253			
New York, Western	352	277	298	331	626	466	469	623	134	97	83	148			
North Carolina, Eastern	219	363	311	271	381	545	490	436	12	34	20	26			
North Carolina, Middle	194	323	272	245	290	509	422	377	1	35	26	10			
North Carolina, Western	404	295	282	417	854	664	548	970	36	25	30	31			
North Dakota	100	185	190	95	123	225	224	124	2	9	8	3			
Northern Mariana Islands	17	29	24	22	26	43	35	34	7	11	2	16			
Ohio, Northern	375	592	617	350	624	909	970	563	91	66	93	64			
Ohio, Southern	342	439	381	400	478	738	572	644	64	223	135	152			
Oklahoma, Eastern	40	60	44	56	74	84	82	76	6	9	10	5			
Oklahoma, Northern	186	170	176	180	254	281	265	270	11	11	13	9			
Oklahoma, Western	109	232	177	164	196	299	263	232	68	66	49	85			
Oregon	587	753	642	698	778	900	774	904	82	120	93	109			

Table 1 (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----			
	Begin		2/ Terminated	3/ Pending	End	Begin		2/ Terminated	3/ Pending	End	Begin		4/ Pending	End
	Pending	Filed				Pending	Filed				Pending	Filed		
Pennsylvania, Eastern	882	615	601	896	1,488	855	919	1,424	49	72	41	80		
Pennsylvania, Middle	260	294	249	305	383	360	324	419	18	42	26	34		
Pennsylvania, Western	226	260	234	252	363	340	365	338	41	19	15	45		
Puerto Rico	319	223	220	322	1,031	511	472	1,070	30	54	51	33		
Rhode Island	107	116	108	115	138	142	149	131	0	2	1	1		
South Carolina	579	705	564	720	967	1,128	1,006	1,089	131	101	126	106		
South Dakota	241	417	398	260	309	506	484	331	2	29	19	12		
Tennessee, Eastern	248	282	271	259	459	479	465	473	9	26	21	14		
Tennessee, Middle	160	147	112	195	245	228	171	302	23	14	14	23		
Tennessee, Western	323	343	342	324	513	497	536	474	12	49	38	23		
Texas, Eastern	351	367	382	336	589	665	654	600	54	43	42	55		
Texas, Northern	672	995	828	839	1,111	1,535	1,342	1,304	84	162	122	124		
Texas, Southern	1,984	2,945	2,377	2,552	2,987	3,849	3,270	3,566	206	434	292	348		
Texas, Western	2,277	3,429	2,999	2,707	3,151	4,447	3,869	3,729	605	1,440	1,014	1,031		
Utah	293	584	417	460	442	673	501	614	161	349	299	211		
Vermont	148	94	90	152	200	158	115	243	13	27	15	25		
Virgin Islands	173	330	348	155	207	354	376	185	18	63	40	41		
Virginia, Eastern	597	976	746	827	971	1,411	1,203	1,179	1,446	2,440	2,211	1,675		
Virginia, Western	265	245	268	242	579	404	532	451	65	145	158	52		
Washington, Eastern	206	390	349	247	206	390	349	247	11	42	34	19		
Washington, Western	424	805	745	484	582	927	838	671	161	143	118	186		
West Virginia, Northern	110	107	118	99	176	157	193	140	4	6	2	8		
West Virginia, Southern	125	222	211	136	178	337	308	207	4	30	24	10		
Wisconsin, Eastern	189	204	197	196	263	293	264	292	49	51	43	57		
Wisconsin, Western	73	93	76	90	105	128	88	145	15	40	35	20		
Wyoming	101	156	134	123	136	209	172	173	6	38	22	22		
All Districts	43,237	47,277	40,746	49,768	69,848	66,624	58,260	78,212	13,064	18,706	14,159	17,611		

1/ Magistrate Court cases do not include petty offenses.

2/ Includes 0 cases or 0 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 429 cases or 564 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 and two cases or 12 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

4/ Includes 72 cases or 73 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 and 0 cases or 0 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

Table 2
Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Alabama, Middle	112	5	15	4	0	169	8	23	5	0	0	33
Alabama, Northern	325	4	26	10	0	519	8	45	13	1	0	43
Alabama, Southern	208	5	69	7	2	390	9	150	8	3	0	47
Alaska	160	0	30	5	1	192	0	59	6	1	4	16
Arizona	1,855	5	93	4	0	2,397	8	153	8	0	17	48
Arkansas, Eastern	245	2	28	5	0	384	8	57	5	0	3	35
Arkansas, Western	97	3	7	2	1	118	4	12	4	1	3	7
California, Central	707	1	26	10	1	1,098	2	62	17	2	8	58
California, Eastern	831	0	50	5	1	1,072	6	84	5	3	3	54
California, Northern	366	1	49	6	0	406	1	97	6	0	4	9
California, Southern	3,089	7	110	3	1	3,538	16	203	6	2	7	123
Colorado	280	4	42	6	0	407	5	99	8	0	0	19
Connecticut	189	1	13	1	5	282	2	15	1	17	0	28
Delaware	91	1	5	2	0	112	1	7	2	0	10	5
District of Columbia	334	14	32	1	0	418	17	52	2	0	2	49
Florida, Middle	879	10	42	15	1	1,373	21	71	28	1	6	129
Florida, Northern	223	3	12	8	0	383	6	25	8	1	3	70
Florida, Southern	1,106	19	33	17	0	1,804	46	78	23	1	1	218
Georgia, Middle	212	0	37	3	0	333	4	99	5	0	22	45
Georgia, Northern	438	6	56	4	1	627	8	91	5	1	2	39
Georgia, Southern	173	4	17	14	0	290	6	53	16	0	0	64
Guam	244	4	21	0	0	278	7	31	0	0	0	17
Hawaii	140	1	9	3	0	186	1	13	3	0	1	15
Idaho	72	1	11	0	0	99	1	16	0	0	7	18
Illinois, Central	213	1	24	3	0	255	1	36	3	0	0	20
Illinois, Northern	369	2	36	4	1	622	3	48	5	1	1	86
Illinois, Southern	241	1	8	3	0	360	4	13	3	0	5	33
Indiana, Northern	223	4	25	1	1	305	8	48	2	1	1	44
Indiana, Southern	171	0	16	6	0	246	0	23	6	0	1	24
Iowa, Northern	128	1	4	5	0	177	2	7	7	0	2	23
Iowa, Southern	149	2	17	1	1	225	5	34	1	2	2	16
Kansas	254	7	37	5	2	370	9	57	5	2	3	36
Kentucky, Eastern	281	5	22	5	1	352	6	38	5	1	1	34

Table 2 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Kentucky, Western	141	1	9	5	0	184	3	19	5	0	3	30
Louisiana, Eastern	246	3	9	4	0	412	7	17	6	0	0	23
Louisiana, Middle	103	0	13	2	0	117	0	13	2	0	0	10
Louisiana, Western	149	1	20	4	0	246	2	36	4	0	1	24
Maine	123	0	10	2	0	155	0	13	2	0	0	18
Maryland	358	5	65	8	1	529	15	116	10	1	14	74
Massachusetts	275	5	10	5	2	488	12	22	5	5	1	52
Michigan, Eastern	419	2	44	6	2	588	6	65	8	17	0	51
Michigan, Western	179	2	18	1	0	292	9	33	3	0	2	35
Minnesota	255	5	14	3	0	366	13	18	3	0	1	59
Mississippi, Northern	119	3	7	0	0	154	7	12	0	0	0	16
Mississippi, Southern	213	3	17	6	4	316	4	27	11	4	13	22
Missouri, Eastern	411	3	44	6	0	541	4	55	6	0	3	25
Missouri, Western	317	3	16	6	1	487	6	34	7	2	1	49
Montana	189	1	50	0	0	263	5	81	1	2	1	34
Nebraska	212	3	16	4	3	266	4	26	4	6	12	27
Nevada	253	1	21	3	2	329	2	47	5	2	0	15
New Hampshire	90	0	29	3	0	131	0	41	3	0	2	10
New Jersey	404	3	21	5	0	532	7	30	7	0	0	31
New Mexico	773	8	46	7	1	1,012	10	93	8	2	2	53
New York, Eastern	912	3	11	1	0	1,421	20	28	1	1	3	80
New York, Northern	389	1	43	5	0	526	2	67	7	0	0	25
New York, Southern	942	11	32	3	0	1,391	17	43	6	7	5	78
New York, Western	277	2	10	8	1	437	3	16	9	4	1	21
North Carolina, Eastern	288	4	14	5	0	445	6	32	7	0	0	30
North Carolina, Middle	247	1	20	4	0	370	3	37	12	0	1	38
North Carolina, Western	255	2	20	5	0	495	3	43	7	0	1	39
North Dakota	172	0	17	1	0	202	1	20	1	0	20	14
Northern Mariana Islands	19	1	4	0	0	27	1	7	0	0	0	3
Ohio, Northern	574	17	23	3	0	907	19	39	5	0	0	36
Ohio, Southern	356	2	14	8	1	523	6	29	13	1	0	29
Oklahoma, Eastern	38	1	3	2	0	69	2	9	2	0	2	9
Oklahoma, Northern	145	0	28	1	2	207	2	52	2	2	0	12
Oklahoma, Western	165	1	7	4	0	239	5	15	4	0	0	23
Oregon	564	8	65	5	0	665	10	93	6	0	12	29

Table 2 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	579	4	15	3	0	888	8	20	3	0	3	88
Pennsylvania, Middle	232	4	8	4	1	293	6	19	5	1	2	19
Pennsylvania, Western	191	1	39	3	0	282	2	77	4	0	1	19
Puerto Rico	195	6	16	2	1	386	17	66	2	1	1	51
Rhode Island	101	1	6	0	0	136	3	10	0	0	10	25
South Carolina	456	3	91	13	1	843	4	139	19	1	1	44
South Dakota	355	10	30	2	1	417	13	51	2	1	6	55
Tennessee, Eastern	220	6	34	11	0	371	17	60	17	0	3	33
Tennessee, Middle	86	2	17	6	1	132	4	28	6	1	1	9
Tennessee, Western	295	3	41	2	1	453	5	75	2	1	1	62
Texas, Eastern	337	4	35	5	1	565	7	76	5	1	2	55
Texas, Northern	732	6	75	13	2	1,196	16	109	17	4	2	87
Texas, Southern	2,197	21	146	12	1	2,929	42	280	18	1	12	157
Texas, Western	2,878	12	97	11	1	3,654	36	166	12	1	21	161
Utah	389	1	22	4	1	453	2	40	5	1	3	25
Vermont	85	0	2	2	1	105	0	7	2	1	1	3
Virgin Islands	322	3	22	1	0	339	8	28	1	0	1	22
Virginia, Eastern	660	17	62	5	2	1,069	22	103	7	2	29	111
Virginia, Western	243	7	18	0	0	478	13	40	1	0	12	89
Washington, Eastern	286	1	59	2	1	286	1	59	2	1	1	10
Washington, Western	699	1	34	11	0	781	4	39	14	0	11	28
West Virginia, Northern	110	1	6	1	0	170	5	17	1	0	1	16
West Virginia, Southern	180	5	22	3	1	267	5	32	3	1	1	20
Wisconsin, Eastern	183	2	9	3	0	236	4	21	3	0	0	25
Wisconsin, Western	64	2	6	4	0	74	2	7	5	0	0	4
Wyoming	121	3	7	3	0	156	3	8	5	0	5	14
All Districts	37,173	356	2,731	429	57	52,078	698	4,804	564	116	351	3,861

Not guilty counts include 15 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 15 defendants.

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

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Table 2A
Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States Magistrate Court
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Alabama, Middle	50	0	27	1	0	54	0	28	1	0	1	0
Alabama, Northern	18	1	35	3	2	18	1	36	3	2	1	2
Alabama, Southern	1	0	10	0	2	1	0	11	0	8	0	0
Alaska	8	0	7	4	1	8	0	8	4	1	1	0
Arizona	1,500	1	113	1	8	1,523	1	142	1	18	2	2
Arkansas, Eastern	6	0	28	1	1	6	0	28	1	2	7	0
Arkansas, Western	9	0	14	0	1	9	0	15	0	1	4	0
California, Central	12	0	150	0	439	14	0	185	0	452	2	1
California, Eastern	148	3	82	2	8	156	3	99	2	15	12	2
California, Northern	7	0	87	0	3	7	0	94	0	3	2	0
California, Southern	58	0	396	18	170	67	0	537	20	213	0	0
Colorado	21	0	40	2	1	26	0	52	2	2	2	0
Connecticut	1	0	37	0	2	1	0	37	0	2	0	0
Delaware	16	0	34	0	3	16	0	35	0	5	2	0
District of Columbia	106	1	23	0	3	112	1	30	0	3	20	2
Florida, Middle	3	0	33	0	3	7	0	48	0	20	3	0
Florida, Northern	30	0	10	0	5	30	0	12	0	5	4	0
Florida, Southern	7	0	54	6	354	7	0	84	7	382	5	4
Georgia, Middle	81	1	31	2	3	84	1	38	2	3	16	2
Georgia, Northern	17	0	66	0	150	18	0	86	0	159	2	1
Georgia, Southern	145	1	25	3	1	151	1	27	3	1	5	0
Guam	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	26	1	11	1	6	26	1	12	1	9	2	0
Idaho	14	0	10	1	0	15	0	13	1	0	2	0
Illinois, Central	0	0	20	0	10	0	0	26	0	10	0	0
Illinois, Northern	1	0	129	1	10	1	0	138	1	12	0	0
Illinois, Southern	37	0	10	0	17	37	0	10	0	18	0	0
Indiana, Northern	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Indiana, Southern	2	0	15	0	0	2	0	18	0	7	0	0
Iowa, Northern	16	0	7	0	1	16	0	7	0	2	0	0
Iowa, Southern	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Kansas	1	0	7	1	0	1	0	8	1	0	0	0
Kentucky, Eastern	5	0	6	0	11	6	0	6	0	13	0	0

Table 2A (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court	After Jury
		Guilty					Guilty				Trials	Trials
Kentucky, Western	11	0	25	2	4	11	2	29	2	4	2	1
Louisiana, Eastern	47	1	5	0	0	69	2	7	0	0	4	0
Louisiana, Middle	27	0	3	0	1	27	0	3	0	2	1	0
Louisiana, Western	488	0	139	11	0	488	0	142	11	0	9	0
Maine	15	0	4	2	0	18	0	4	2	1	4	0
Maryland	160	1	71	0	0	173	2	73	0	0	81	0
Massachusetts	1	1	25	2	2	1	1	28	2	7	1	0
Michigan, Eastern	18	0	373	1	1	23	0	412	1	3	1	1
Michigan, Western	15	0	28	0	1	16	0	30	0	1	3	0
Minnesota	11	0	0	1	0	11	0	0	1	0	3	0
Mississippi, Northern	16	0	1	0	0	16	0	1	0	0	1	1
Mississippi, Southern	25	0	15	0	12	25	0	15	0	13	22	0
Missouri, Eastern	4	0	47	0	1	4	0	54	0	1	0	0
Missouri, Western	8	0	15	5	1	8	0	20	7	1	4	0
Montana	8	1	3	0	4	12	1	4	0	6	1	0
Nebraska	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0
Nevada	88	0	29	2	0	89	0	34	2	0	22	1
New Hampshire	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
New Jersey	63	0	99	3	0	67	0	101	4	0	2	5
New Mexico	10	0	56	2	10	11	0	88	2	25	2	1
New York, Eastern	2	0	193	17	43	2	0	241	17	69	1	1
New York, Northern	69	0	28	0	5	73	0	36	0	5	0	0
New York, Southern	10	0	151	0	51	10	0	231	0	107	0	0
New York, Western	38	0	20	2	2	43	0	33	2	5	1	0
North Carolina, Eastern	6	0	10	0	1	6	0	13	0	1	0	0
North Carolina, Middle	2	0	15	0	0	2	0	22	2	0	0	0
North Carolina, Western	11	0	9	1	2	15	2	9	2	2	1	1
North Dakota	2	0	4	0	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	10	4	60	2	13	11	4	63	2	13	0	0
Ohio, Southern	65	0	53	0	9	65	0	60	0	10	2	0
Oklahoma, Eastern	1	0	5	0	2	1	0	7	0	2	1	0
Oklahoma, Northern	1	0	8	0	1	1	0	11	0	1	0	0
Oklahoma, Western	11	0	29	4	0	11	0	31	4	3	2	0
Oregon	7	0	38	4	32	7	0	44	4	38	4	0

Table 2A (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	9	0	29	0	0	10	0	31	0	0	3	0
Pennsylvania, Middle	13	0	8	1	4	13	0	8	1	4	2	0
Pennsylvania, Western	2	0	11	0	0	3	0	12	0	0	2	0
Puerto Rico	2	0	21	12	9	2	0	27	12	10	1	0
Rhode Island	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	58	0	35	10	13	62	0	40	10	14	2	0
South Dakota	10	1	7	0	1	10	1	7	0	1	4	0
Tennessee, Eastern	6	0	12	0	2	6	0	13	0	2	1	0
Tennessee, Middle	1	0	5	0	2	3	0	8	0	3	0	0
Tennessee, Western	8	0	7	3	2	15	0	17	3	3	13	0
Texas, Eastern	10	0	14	5	9	10	0	18	5	9	1	1
Texas, Northern	48	1	51	3	7	48	1	59	3	11	0	0
Texas, Southern	48	0	140	1	10	49	0	231	1	11	0	0
Texas, Western	774	2	153	3	21	783	3	198	4	26	4	2
Utah	92	6	171	3	3	107	6	180	3	3	39	0
Vermont	3	0	5	0	1	3	0	11	0	1	0	0
Virgin Islands	3	0	13	0	16	3	0	19	0	18	2	0
Virginia, Eastern	1,525	37	593	6	10	1,538	37	613	6	17	406	0
Virginia, Western	103	2	48	3	1	104	2	48	3	1	14	1
Washington, Eastern	3	0	14	2	15	3	0	14	2	15	0	0
Washington, Western	44	0	47	3	3	49	0	54	3	12	9	0
West Virginia, Northern	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	6	0	5	0	4	6	0	14	0	4	1	1
Wisconsin, Eastern	2	1	35	2	1	2	1	37	2	1	0	1
Wisconsin, Western	15	0	13	1	6	15	0	13	1	6	4	0
Wyoming	17	0	5	0	0	17	0	5	0	0	2	0
All Districts	6,399	67	4,557	169	1,558	6,599	74	5,441	179	1,866	780	34

Magistrate Court case data does not include petty offenses.

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

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Table 3
Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----				
	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other
Assimilated Crimes	622	682	692	711	592	7	95	17	0
Civil Rights Prosecutions	84	57	142	101	94	3	4	0	0
Government Regulatory Offenses - Total 5/	1,900	1,557	2,816	2,307	2,043	21	197	44	2
Copyright Violations	40	42	46	73	65	0	8	0	0
Counterfeiting	836	665	1,221	999	916	8	60	14	1
Customs Violations - Duty	83	75	105	107	87	0	15	5	0
Customs Violations - Currency	177	138	225	179	159	3	15	2	0
Energy Pricing and Related Fraud	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Environmental Offenses	322	241	494	376	311	9	48	8	0
Health and Safety Violations	30	28	41	34	33	0	1	0	0
Money Laundering - Narcotics	83	73	197	125	110	0	7	8	0
Money Laundering - Other	127	87	215	115	100	0	11	3	1
Trafficking in Contraband Cigarettes	22	15	30	21	18	0	3	0	0
Other Regulatory Offenses	178	192	240	277	243	1	29	4	0
Immigration	10,080	8,671	11,066	9,396	8,985	23	364	18	6
Internal Security Offenses	12	15	17	23	22	1	0	0	0
Interstate Theft	234	219	379	360	311	4	37	8	0
Labor Management Offenses - Total	140	118	158	133	119	3	8	2	1
Corruption - Bribery	5	7	7	10	7	0	3	0	0
Corruption - Pension Benefit	44	40	48	47	45	0	1	0	1
Labor Racketeering	11	12	14	12	11	1	0	0	0
Other Labor Offenses	80	59	89	64	56	2	4	2	0
All Drug Offenses - Total	15,046	12,282	26,906	22,731	20,302	254	2,007	130	38
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	2,251	1,585	6,265	5,250	4,615	59	517	41	18
Non-OCDETF Drugs - Subtotal	12,795	10,697	20,641	17,481	15,687	195	1,490	89	20
Drug Dealing	12,402	10,341	20,037	16,941	15,201	192	1,441	87	20
Drug Possession	393	356	604	540	486	3	49	2	0
Official Corruption - Total	526	462	813	716	611	24	74	5	2
Federal Procurement	54	42	86	63	48	7	8	0	0
Federal Program	84	62	131	97	79	4	13	1	0
Federal Law Enforcement	52	39	74	46	44	0	2	0	0
Federal Corruption Other	134	127	188	152	130	4	15	3	0
Local Corruption	124	119	160	173	147	8	16	0	2
State Corruption	39	33	62	66	54	1	11	0	0
Other Official Corruption	39	40	112	119	109	0	9	1	0
Organized Crime	199	198	390	575	519	4	47	5	0
Other Indian Offenses	131	130	162	183	162	0	21	0	0

Table 3 (Continued)

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----				
	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other
Theft - Total	1,591	1,556	1,969	1,937	1,702	20	190	22	3
Checks/Postal	1,090	1,028	1,344	1,237	1,109	7	105	13	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	77	76	131	171	157	1	12	1	0
Theft of Government Property	424	452	494	529	436	12	73	8	0
Violent Crime - Total 5/	6,889	6,150	8,703	7,936	6,937	193	675	114	17
Project Triggerlock Non-OCDETF Drugs	107	192	202	348	317	2	29	0	0
Project Triggerlock OCDETF Drugs	139	138	240	284	254	1	29	0	0
Project Triggerlock Other	2,760	2,512	3,365	3,154	2,734	77	316	22	5
Violent Indian Offenses	680	590	758	645	552	17	74	1	1
Other Violent Crime Non-OCDETF Drugs	70	48	117	79	70	3	5	0	1
Other Violent Crime OCDETF Drugs	57	37	98	94	77	6	8	0	3
Other Violent Crime Organized Crime	73	40	132	72	66	2	2	2	0
Other Violent Crime Financial Institution Fraud	25	24	31	28	26	0	1	1	0
Other Violent Crime Other	2,978	2,569	3,760	3,232	2,841	85	211	88	7
White Collar Crime - Total	6,669	6,063	8,518	7,973	7,060	87	657	150	19
Advance Fee Schemes	96	76	149	150	128	2	18	2	0
Fraud Against Business Institutions	547	472	737	667	606	8	42	8	3
Antitrust Violations	35	10	41	12	10	0	2	0	0
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	2,437	2,229	3,016	2,784	2,505	24	178	69	8
Bankruptcy Fraud	186	165	223	214	192	2	19	1	0
Commodities Fraud	28	17	37	24	23	0	1	0	0
Computer Fraud	51	40	73	48	42	0	5	1	0
Consumer Fraud	177	178	289	323	280	5	26	11	1
Federal Procurement Fraud	93	90	131	120	91	4	23	2	0
Federal Program Fraud	742	657	917	822	691	14	105	9	3
Health Care Fraud	318	239	435	357	325	2	27	3	0
Insurance Fraud	160	150	250	261	211	1	47	2	0
Other Investment Fraud	78	71	97	88	78	1	5	4	0
Securities Fraud	144	90	228	134	123	2	9	0	0
Tax Fraud	802	850	926	1,032	946	11	63	9	3
Other Fraud	775	729	969	937	809	11	87	29	1
All Other	3,154	2,586	3,893	3,178	2,619	54	428	49	28
Totals	47,277	40,746	66,624	58,260	52,078	698	4,804	564	116

1/ Includes 0 cases or 0 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 429 cases or 564 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

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

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

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

Table 3A
Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court By Referring Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

Agency	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----					
	Filed	1/ Terminated	2/ Terminated	Filed	1/ Terminated	2/ Terminated	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/ Dismissed 4/	Other	
Agriculture	331		304	485		464	382	12	69	1
Commerce	12		12	20		14	11	0	3	0
Department of Defense - Total	604		667	693		760	589	12	134	25
Air Force	116		180	125		189	152	1	33	3
Army	224		224	240		240	177	1	49	13
Navy	141		137	168		160	124	7	23	6
Marine Corps	16		18	18		20	13	0	7	0
All Other Defense	107		108	142		151	123	3	22	3
Education	29		31	31		48	34	0	11	3
Energy	7		7	7		7	6	0	1	0
Health and Human Services	239		163	288		203	184	2	12	5
Housing and Urban Development	94		62	138		72	60	2	10	0
Interior	769		799	1,076		1,073	811	27	223	12
Department of Justice - Total	28,623		24,064	41,612		35,587	32,009	407	2,759	412
Drug Enforcement Administration	6,785		5,477	13,292		11,234	9,877	140	1,123	94
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,819		9,149	16,071		13,994	12,320	233	1,167	274
Immigration & Naturalization Service	10,292		8,796	11,385		9,642	9,201	27	389	25
Marshals Service	412		403	460		429	351	6	57	15
All Other Justice	315		239	404		288	260	1	23	4
Labor	219		184	253		213	194	4	11	4
Postal Service	1,960		1,836	2,456		2,343	2,054	27	221	41
State	446		290	523		364	316	6	35	7
Transportation	66		45	101		60	54	1	5	0
Department of the Treasury - Total	10,921		9,721	14,863		13,616	12,328	140	1,005	143
Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms	2,776		2,482	3,527		3,379	2,923	61	356	39
Customs	4,869		4,150	6,754		5,805	5,383	48	338	36
Internal Revenue Service	1,254		1,312	1,741		1,874	1,704	16	135	19
Secret Service	1,990		1,757	2,804		2,533	2,298	13	175	47
All Other Treasury	32		20	37		25	20	2	1	2
Veteran's Administration	96		88	101		105	96	1	8	0
Environmental Protection Agency	140		94	192		135	120	2	12	1
General Services Administration	19		26	20		27	18	1	8	0
Small Business Administration	40		25	50		26	25	0	0	1
Securities & Exchange Commission	7		7	8		9	8	0	1	0
All Other Agencies	2655		2321	3707		3134	2779	54	276	25
All Agencies	47,277		40,746	66,624		58,260	52,078	698	4,804	680

1/ Includes 0 cases or 0 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 429 cases or 564 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 15 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 11 defendants.

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

Table 4
Civil Cases Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Begin			End	Judgment		Judgment				After Court	After Jury
	Pending	Filed	Terminated	Pending	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	Trials	Trials	
Alabama, Middle	590	518	508	600	83	184	42	75	124		2	3
Alabama, Northern	772	825	745	852	212	223	71	107	132		0	2
Alabama, Southern	443	430	436	437	131	96	17	54	138		6	1
Alaska	200	195	215	180	49	40	7	70	49		4	0
Arizona	1,039	455	605	889	181	76	30	178	140		1	1
Arkansas, Eastern	2,323	1,269	1,026	2,566	166	481	22	251	106		4	0
Arkansas, Western	497	519	592	424	156	190	14	120	112		1	0
California, Central	3,856	2,737	1,670	4,923	338	230	16	467	619	41		1
California, Eastern	957	764	627	1,094	185	64	29	205	144	3		1
California, Northern	1,303	1,088	1,020	1,371	179	122	16	317	386	3		2
California, Southern	812	703	486	1,029	109	121	13	157	86	1		0
Colorado	983	821	728	1,076	74	151	20	337	146	6		0
Connecticut	2,831	1,217	1,576	2,472	54	1,209	10	210	93	5		0
Delaware	391	301	339	353	14	204	2	39	80	1		0
District of Columbia	1,303	1,049	930	1,422	62	20	14	652	182	1		1
Florida, Middle	4,427	3,294	3,461	4,260	422	1,255	27	966	791	11		4
Florida, Northern	583	609	588	604	170	39	105	185	89	5		2
Florida, Southern	3,069	2,919	2,161	3,827	243	224	23	349	1,322	8		0
Georgia, Middle	589	679	691	577	111	394	39	109	38	1		1
Georgia, Northern	1,323	1,359	397	2,285	116	20	11	148	102	1		1
Georgia, Southern	554	910	1,031	433	178	573	11	145	124	3		2
Guam	18	49	33	34	10	11	0	4	8	0		0
Hawaii	564	494	558	500	46	179	8	208	117	2		3
Idaho	282	242	306	218	70	102	12	92	30	3		0
Illinois, Central	376	384	440	320	124	101	10	111	94	2		0
Illinois, Northern	1,957	1,689	1,249	2,397	317	282	34	248	368	20		3
Illinois, Southern	286	353	351	288	152	35	10	69	85	1		0
Indiana, Northern	477	644	654	467	110	189	19	134	202	1		0
Indiana, Southern	743	939	902	780	200	169	13	264	256	3		0
Iowa, Northern	374	401	421	354	53	160	34	97	77	1		0
Iowa, Southern	321	410	440	291	109	56	93	125	57	0		0
Kansas	826	1,263	1,242	847	229	457	49	280	227	14		2
Kentucky, Eastern	1,420	1,396	1,287	1,529	377	165	496	152	97	0		0

Table 4 (Continued)

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Begin	Filed	Terminated	End	Judgment		Judgment			After Court	After Jury	
	Pending			Pending	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	Trials	Trials	
Kentucky, Western	891	996	1,099	788	239	420	5	241	194	2	0	
Louisiana, Eastern	527	470	535	462	232	48	24	143	88	10	2	
Louisiana, Middle	187	194	184	197	105	24	6	35	14	0	0	
Louisiana, Western	556	680	666	570	141	229	51	165	80	4	0	
Maine	348	329	339	338	43	183	13	71	29	1	1	
Maryland	928	812	662	1,078	215	99	20	175	153	10	0	
Massachusetts	504	468	319	653	72	63	20	82	82	4	1	
Michigan, Eastern	1,006	1,009	767	1,248	350	82	59	165	111	5	2	
Michigan, Western	483	344	354	473	84	52	15	132	71	0	0	
Minnesota	706	919	970	655	207	337	33	240	153	6	0	
Mississippi, Northern	279	259	270	268	65	84	1	62	58	2	0	
Mississippi, Southern	427	472	432	467	122	129	18	107	56	2	1	
Missouri, Eastern	1,072	499	568	1,003	118	130	10	121	189	0	1	
Missouri, Western	782	811	738	855	266	104	21	190	157	2	0	
Montana	263	194	205	252	61	33	15	59	37	0	0	
Nebraska	363	368	463	268	65	154	27	106	111	9	2	
Nevada	576	198	227	547	40	47	1	107	32	1	1	
New Hampshire	189	255	274	170	49	78	15	51	81	1	0	
New Jersey	8,154	2,269	1,097	9,326	260	327	15	241	254	2	0	
New Mexico	670	623	688	605	62	98	52	214	262	5	3	
New York, Eastern	6,726	4,379	3,687	7,418	194	299	37	2,865	292	29	2	
New York, Northern	1,373	1,035	995	1,413	120	538	10	159	168	3	0	
New York, Southern	4,722	1,793	1,686	4,829	152	324	35	669	506	1	6	
New York, Western	1,245	908	689	1,464	98	416	16	67	92	4	0	
North Carolina, Eastern	535	584	662	457	247	109	23	158	125	19	0	
North Carolina, Middle	365	287	356	296	182	56	77	19	22	0	0	
North Carolina, Western	417	271	336	352	130	81	15	74	36	1	0	
North Dakota	164	198	228	134	47	83	7	41	50	2	0	
Northern Mariana Islands	10	18	11	17	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	
Ohio, Northern	3,343	2,105	2,495	2,953	405	749	60	756	525	5	2	
Ohio, Southern	3,055	1,718	1,786	2,987	198	395	36	495	662	2	2	
Oklahoma, Eastern	332	292	363	261	89	95	71	51	57	1	0	
Oklahoma, Northern	625	566	719	472	145	242	45	179	108	3	2	
Oklahoma, Western	769	1,065	1,106	728	73	239	7	337	450	4	0	
Oregon	693	590	658	625	204	69	210	135	40	4	0	

Table 4 (Continued)

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Begin Pending	Filed	Terminated	End Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,596	912	1,141	1,367	236	46	289	144	426	19	5
Pennsylvania, Middle	821	639	537	923	175	79	18	191	74	0	0
Pennsylvania, Western	804	1,016	947	873	285	283	28	135	216	5	0
Puerto Rico	1,491	915	975	1,431	184	284	12	342	153	4	1
Rhode Island	107	114	74	147	35	11	3	13	12	0	1
South Carolina	1,716	1,575	1,264	2,027	266	292	70	287	349	2	4
South Dakota	189	257	235	211	46	76	10	62	41	4	0
Tennessee, Eastern	793	815	782	826	200	195	16	158	213	0	0
Tennessee, Middle	408	399	410	397	34	187	12	124	53	1	0
Tennessee, Western	610	1,185	1,387	408	58	63	11	306	949	17	1
Texas, Eastern	1,106	1,058	1,183	981	196	469	58	233	227	0	2
Texas, Northern	2,103	1,852	2,405	1,550	264	1,101	32	361	647	18	6
Texas, Southern	2,413	1,874	2,018	2,269	311	413	275	418	601	5	3
Texas, Western	1,804	1,367	1,476	1,695	324	524	16	300	312	6	3
Utah	351	208	189	370	28	32	3	93	33	2	0
Vermont	229	227	232	224	63	51	17	44	57	2	0
Virgin Islands	147	62	41	168	5	5	3	23	5	1	0
Virginia, Eastern	1,006	1,150	1,206	950	185	376	26	322	297	17	3
Virginia, Western	699	631	716	614	303	133	68	64	148	2	1
Washington, Eastern	216	219	269	166	41	66	29	64	69	0	0
Washington, Western	888	1,463	1,367	984	218	458	135	337	219	11	0
West Virginia, Northern	194	270	196	268	37	36	35	49	39	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	552	623	454	721	231	34	18	41	130	3	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	892	923	995	820	22	338	17	293	325	3	3
Wisconsin, Western	267	657	471	453	77	222	10	89	73	0	0
Wyoming	99	119	92	126	25	19	8	25	15	1	1
All Districts	101,275	79,433	75,411	105,297	13,960	20,040	3,606	20,156	17,649	422	92

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

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Table 5
Civil Matters and Cases by Cause of Action
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

Cause of Action	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----					
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Judgment Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	
United States as Plaintiff												
Admiralty	30	8	3	23	37	10	3	3	0	3	1	
Bankruptcy	916	20	8	900	785	1,163	33	669	7	260	194	
Civil Rights	398	445	146	121	226	117	19	54	11	13	20	
Contract Actions	31	27	17	20	49	12	7	1	0	1	3	
Enforcement	1,668	590	743	975	579	1,018	46	458	9	191	314	
Environmental	364	366	65	214	478	195	87	85	3	13	7	
Foreclosures	2,180	1,658	353	1,866	2,695	2,521	1,160	589	10	259	503	
Forfeitures	3,853	2,895	1,821	1,991	2,272	1,711	913	416	28	222	132	
Frauds	4,276	5,803	3,910	733	1,329	489	137	113	5	168	66	
General Claims	304	337	129	200	296	208	95	53	3	44	13	
Immigration	34	28	23	14	33	10	2	0	0	5	3	
Land/Real Property	299	482	41	185	522	168	32	95	2	18	21	
Penalties	407	710	347	95	257	99	38	38	2	16	5	
Post Conviction	525	89	29	481	623	565	346	3	30	106	80	
Social Security/Medical Appeals	58	6	3	50	73	27	3	3	4	6	11	
Student Assistance	242	105	43	215	108	265	208	21	1	30	5	
Tax Other than Lien	284	140	81	198	392	212	62	55	4	57	34	
Torts	237	81	119	114	105	93	13	45	3	23	9	
Miscellaneous	485	461	271	141	224	129	43	39	5	24	18	
Totals	16,591	14,251	8,152	8,536	11,083	9,012	3,247	2,740	127	1,459	1,439	
United States as Defendant												
Admiralty	82	2	1	80	145	60	10	2	7	22	19	
Bankruptcy	3,415	88	57	3,292	2,605	2,435	131	715	134	682	773	
Civil Rights	1,813	85	29	1,750	2,809	1,604	467	53	37	647	400	
Contract Actions	163	14	5	155	275	123	22	8	2	59	32	
Enforcement	2,171	304	286	1,862	2,508	1,657	281	142	58	877	299	
Environmental	297	31	21	266	456	210	34	21	9	115	31	
Foreclosures	18,497	249	302	18,152	31,063	17,068	121	6,145	765	5,968	4,069	
Forfeitures	102	59	27	56	80	58	18	7	1	22	10	
Frauds	129	116	22	80	138	59	9	12	0	31	7	
General Claims	287	48	19	262	401	244	41	52	11	80	60	
Immigration	858	93	39	767	881	556	90	17	14	365	70	
Land/Real Property	578	68	23	526	755	505	47	89	33	173	163	
Penalties	29	23	5	20	28	21	4	5	0	8	4	

Table 5 (Continued)

Cause of Action	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----				
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Judgment Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Defendant (Continued)											
Post Conviction	6,328	276	116	6,153	9,578	5,814	3,862	25	338	1,368	221
Social Security/Medical Appeals	13,733	102	17	13,650	19,372	10,505	4,319	180	1,588	1,271	3,147
Student Assistance	19	2	0	17	21	17	4	1	1	6	5
Tax Other than Lien	914	55	29	874	1,587	1,118	182	76	57	449	354
Torts	3,833	306	116	3,610	5,241	3,588	475	220	125	1,601	1,167
Miscellaneous	1,077	143	90	945	995	886	137	34	139	412	164
Totals	54,325	2,064	1,204	52,517	78,938	46,528	10,254	7,804	3,319	14,156	10,995
All Other Designations											
Admiralty	13	1	0	13	16	2	0	1	0	0	1
Bankruptcy	17,259	665	651	16,020	12,519	17,490	216	8,821	89	3,817	4,547
Civil Rights	102	77	38	38	60	42	10	8	1	12	11
Contract Actions	14	5	1	10	17	7	1	1	1	3	1
Enforcement	1,697	563	859	724	472	621	27	137	6	120	331
Environmental	19	18	6	14	37	17	3	7	0	4	3
Foreclosures	344	13	7	333	727	460	5	162	39	138	116
Forfeitures	56	39	63	6	16	19	7	10	1	1	0
Frauds	146	194	52	60	109	49	2	18	1	21	7
General Claims	96	36	21	62	81	60	6	18	0	10	26
Immigration	35	12	17	12	11	16	3	1	0	5	7
Land/Real Property	44	16	18	23	56	21	4	5	0	9	3
Penalties	37	38	10	3	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
Post Conviction	128	16	6	120	127	122	78	2	4	22	16
Social Security/Medical Appeals	33	5	0	29	36	41	9	11	2	9	10
Student Assistance	10	0	1	9	5	10	2	2	0	4	2
Tax Other than Lien	107	35	30	67	117	113	11	39	1	38	24
Torts	817	91	98	685	696	624	56	218	12	280	58
Miscellaneous	847	806	298	152	172	155	19	35	3	46	52
Totals	21,804	2,630	2,176	18,380	15,276	19,871	459	9,496	160	4,541	5,215
Grand Totals	92,720	18,945	11,532	79,433	105,297	75,411	13,960	20,040	3,606	20,156	17,649

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

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

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

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

Table 6
Civil Matters and Cases by Referring Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

Referring Agency	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----					
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Judgment Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	
United States as Plaintiff												
Agriculture	2,490	1,440	529	1,913	2,138	1,989	953	453	5	290	288	
Commerce	19	12	5	9	24	21	7	10	1	0	3	
Defense	407	511	294	125	322	111	20	41	3	32	15	
Education	777	124	796	265	142	297	199	31	1	36	30	
Energy	39	44	21	9	23	9	1	4	0	2	2	
Environmental Protection	319	289	52	192	418	176	78	76	2	10	10	
Equal Employment	36	10	3	30	40	35	5	17	3	6	4	
General Services Administration	34	39	14	22	45	19	1	11	0	4	3	
Health and Human Services	2,039	3,608	1,889	389	690	213	53	73	1	50	36	
Housing and Urban Development	214	664	177	190	606	683	203	209	5	29	237	
Interior	183	404	39	83	292	53	17	14	0	9	13	
Justice	4,482	3,678	2,287	2,028	2,658	1,894	962	379	51	297	205	
Labor	147	101	45	80	105	81	21	44	2	9	5	
Postal Service	225	191	127	102	153	80	30	21	4	16	9	
Small Business Administration	347	350	94	245	386	267	78	97	5	49	38	
State	42	58	18	7	12	7	1	1	0	1	4	
Transportation	94	131	47	52	67	60	21	17	1	21	0	
Treasury, excluding IRS	602	407	258	370	374	266	176	46	3	25	16	
Internal Revenue Service	2,434	757	645	1,867	1,609	2,187	175	1,040	22	481	469	
General Accounting Office	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Veterans Administration	630	365	368	97	231	164	89	37	0	24	14	
Other	1,031	1,066	444	461	748	400	157	119	18	68	38	
Totals	16,591	14,251	8,152	8,536	11,083	9,012	3,247	2,740	127	1,459	1,439	
United States as Defendant												
Agriculture	1,261	116	56	1,176	1,473	1,147	154	252	35	462	244	
Commerce	87	5	1	83	128	74	11	2	0	42	19	
Defense	1,431	88	46	1,350	2,001	1,344	271	63	34	510	466	
Education	1,068	24	31	1,021	563	809	37	118	67	263	324	
Energy	61	2	1	60	104	56	9	2	1	23	21	
Environmental Protection	114	14	3	106	200	87	15	14	4	39	15	
Equal Employment	20	1	1	21	29	24	7	1	0	13	3	
General Services Administration	55	11	3	48	80	80	16	5	1	32	26	
Health and Human Services	2,541	120	39	2,452	2,974	1,141	250	160	69	324	338	
Housing and Urban Development	1,101	44	28	1,076	1,614	860	38	311	43	235	233	
Interior	443	57	20	401	707	375	65	21	17	197	75	
Justice	9,274	731	394	8,720	13,710	7,721	3,902	217	357	2,556	689	
Labor	123	22	4	107	189	114	16	8	4	68	18	

Table 6 (Continued)

Referring Agency	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----				
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Judgment Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Defendant (Continued)											
Postal Service	1,667	93	32	1,594	2,232	1,395	280	57	73	564	421
Small Business Administration	745	53	16	711	1,373	694	17	224	47	231	175
State	63	13	4	52	71	41	4	2	0	25	10
Transportation	240	11	12	225	395	203	30	7	12	97	57
Treasury, excluding IRS	352	32	7	334	493	228	50	12	9	88	69
Internal Revenue Service	19,418	352	347	18,961	30,249	18,166	554	6,027	820	6,456	4,309
General Accounting Office	6	0	0	6	8	4	1	0	0	1	2
Veterans Administration	773	37	20	739	1,045	685	111	47	24	274	229
Other	13,482	238	139	13,274	19,300	11,280	4,416	254	1,702	1,656	3,252
Totals	54,325	2,064	1,204	52,517	78,938	46,528	10,254	7,804	3,319	14,156	10,995
All Other Designations											
Agriculture	1,738	92	112	1,556	1,412	1,950	39	1,047	4	352	508
Commerce	10	3	1	7	12	8	0	2	0	3	3
Defense	188	62	51	119	169	147	10	39	0	56	42
Education	482	24	21	441	260	456	8	91	26	88	243
Energy	13	2	1	11	17	6	1	0	0	3	2
Environmental Protection	29	13	7	18	53	42	3	20	1	4	14
Equal Employment	7	3	1	5	4	4	0	3	0	1	0
General Services Administration	21	3	4	14	20	8	1	5	0	2	0
Health and Human Services	696	143	112	573	603	467	9	257	10	150	41
Housing and Urban Development	137	26	11	112	175	246	5	79	0	64	98
Interior	40	25	12	27	61	28	1	11	0	5	11
Justice	2,054	980	936	728	679	658	129	148	10	144	227
Labor	47	18	17	32	44	41	4	8	2	14	13
Postal Service	115	32	21	88	90	88	10	9	1	44	24
Small Business Administration	540	41	43	462	527	520	7	254	2	83	174
State	122	169	29	7	5	10	1	0	0	0	9
Transportation	52	8	5	43	74	26	2	6	1	9	8
Treasury, excluding IRS	44	19	12	33	46	36	6	12	0	8	10
Internal Revenue Service	14,699	636	543	13,678	10,114	14,674	182	7,392	99	3,382	3,619
General Accounting Office	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans Administration	179	14	68	113	125	140	6	59	1	32	42
Other	591	317	168	313	786	316	35	54	3	97	127
Totals	21,804	2,630	2,176	18,380	15,276	19,871	459	9,496	160	4,541	5,215
Grand Totals	92,720	18,945	11,532	79,433	105,297	75,411	13,960	20,040	3,606	20,156	17,649

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

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

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

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Table 7
Appeals Filed and Closed By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----			
		in Favor of	Against	Other	Total		in Favor of	Against	Other	Total
		U.S.	U.S.				U.S.	U.S.		
Alabama, Middle	31	24	1	5	30	37	22	4	2	28
Alabama, Northern	47	29	1	5	35	54	47	6	4	57
Alabama, Southern	41	78	8	7	93	34	51	0	3	54
Alaska	47	21	1	14	36	25	23	2	3	28
Arizona	159	135	11	7	153	99	78	9	8	95
Arkansas, Eastern	72	55	8	5	68	49	33	3	6	42
Arkansas, Western	24	18	1	2	21	18	13	0	2	15
California, Central	350	191	12	24	227	274	104	8	14	126
California, Eastern	107	60	10	18	88	81	84	1	6	91
California, Northern	126	17	2	2	21	104	59	10	20	89
California, Southern	279	171	25	6	202	134	103	5	1	109
Colorado	56	34	3	4	41	161	157	5	4	166
Connecticut	42	20	0	4	24	25	16	0	3	19
Delaware	28	16	1	4	21	10	4	2	0	6
District of Columbia	136	148	4	2	154	264	173	4	16	193
Florida, Middle	289	174	6	101	281	247	49	6	149	204
Florida, Northern	116	116	10	14	140	81	30	0	5	35
Florida, Southern	488	434	34	0	468	220	118	2	0	120
Georgia, Middle	68	39	2	3	44	41	34	2	6	42
Georgia, Northern	166	135	11	8	154	103	50	0	5	55
Georgia, Southern	69	44	3	5	52	88	28	1	12	41
Guam	22	12	2	1	15	10	5	0	0	5
Hawaii	27	19	0	1	20	34	30	3	2	35
Idaho	22	18	1	1	20	20	12	3	1	16
Illinois, Central	59	67	4	10	81	37	29	0	16	45
Illinois, Northern	158	82	10	49	141	203	53	12	122	187
Illinois, Southern	77	77	10	7	94	55	36	2	12	50
Indiana, Northern	37	29	0	10	39	28	12	1	8	21
Indiana, Southern	28	35	1	7	43	51	44	2	11	57
Iowa, Northern	51	30	2	5	37	19	14	1	2	17
Iowa, Southern	29	25	2	3	30	27	21	6	5	32
Kansas	89	73	6	11	90	59	51	4	3	58
Kentucky, Eastern	49	16	1	1	18	76	40	1	8	49

Table 7 (Continued)

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----			
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Kentucky, Western	50	43	3	3	49	18	5	0	1	6
Louisiana, Eastern	87	46	2	3	51	112	75	4	5	84
Louisiana, Middle	19	21	0	1	22	3	1	0	0	1
Louisiana, Western	65	31	0	8	39	40	18	0	9	27
Maine	35	41	5	3	49	18	21	3	0	24
Maryland	78	73	4	10	87	113	69	0	29	98
Massachusetts	66	49	2	14	65	35	21	0	5	26
Michigan, Eastern	196	175	5	36	216	209	115	6	58	179
Michigan, Western	64	30	2	11	43	61	28	1	5	34
Minnesota	83	52	1	3	56	79	69	8	5	82
Mississippi, Northern	22	23	3	5	31	24	14	2	4	20
Mississippi, Southern	49	28	2	2	32	38	40	0	0	40
Missouri, Eastern	59	58	1	5	64	63	20	1	4	25
Missouri, Western	63	50	5	4	59	121	90	7	10	107
Montana	65	31	2	8	41	31	16	1	3	20
Nebraska	64	38	4	5	47	20	18	1	2	21
Nevada	77	33	4	4	41	58	21	3	6	30
New Hampshire	18	13	1	7	21	29	16	1	4	21
New Jersey	172	119	7	24	150	80	45	8	2	55
New Mexico	106	78	12	11	101	52	42	6	12	60
New York, Eastern	255	168	13	1	182	55	40	4	4	48
New York, Northern	44	24	0	0	24	23	18	0	0	18
New York, Southern	144	27	0	7	34	161	62	11	1	74
New York, Western	45	41	1	7	49	40	16	1	6	23
North Carolina, Eastern	55	71	7	0	78	92	61	5	0	66
North Carolina, Middle	81	59	1	6	66	19	7	6	1	14
North Carolina, Western	73	89	1	30	120	62	35	1	4	40
North Dakota	20	10	1	3	14	18	6	0	1	7
Northern Mariana Islands	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	89	72	7	6	85	117	112	5	10	127
Ohio, Southern	95	51	1	13	65	51	9	0	2	11
Oklahoma, Eastern	18	19	0	2	21	55	23	3	0	26
Oklahoma, Northern	38	23	2	4	29	87	37	10	7	54
Oklahoma, Western	76	60	6	12	78	71	63	6	0	69
Oregon	83	66	6	18	90	171	94	12	51	157

Table 7 (Continued)

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----			
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	180	84	0	10	94	38	22	2	3	27
Pennsylvania, Middle	64	54	3	5	62	70	31	4	4	39
Pennsylvania, Western	50	34	6	7	47	102	65	4	13	82
Puerto Rico	104	49	3	13	65	43	36	3	3	42
Rhode Island	42	38	4	22	64	19	4	0	4	8
South Carolina	168	88	5	10	103	83	56	3	2	61
South Dakota	58	42	1	13	56	20	9	2	2	13
Tennessee, Eastern	72	56	15	7	78	36	22	5	9	36
Tennessee, Middle	32	13	6	3	22	30	8	1	4	13
Tennessee, Western	135	68	4	17	89	37	21	0	7	28
Texas, Eastern	109	85	4	6	95	63	44	0	3	47
Texas, Northern	204	137	6	33	176	155	87	3	24	114
Texas, Southern	351	232	7	4	243	147	128	0	1	129
Texas, Western	297	196	0	0	196	226	120	2	7	129
Utah	63	41	5	4	50	32	19	5	4	28
Vermont	20	13	0	0	13	19	6	2	5	13
Virgin Islands	31	13	2	2	17	12	5	0	0	5
Virginia, Eastern	194	118	4	15	137	152	144	8	27	179
Virginia, Western	87	79	5	3	87	89	59	3	16	78
Washington, Eastern	47	52	4	6	62	20	22	1	2	25
Washington, Western	88	58	9	4	71	97	75	8	6	89
West Virginia, Northern	43	48	0	4	52	22	11	0	6	17
West Virginia, Southern	57	69	3	11	83	39	2	0	3	5
Wisconsin, Eastern	71	42	3	9	54	51	28	1	15	44
Wisconsin, Western	49	23	3	5	31	51	34	2	4	40
Wyoming	28	30	0	4	34	24	11	1	2	14
All Districts	8,589	6,016	406	839	7,261	6,671	4,019	281	886	5,186

Table 8
Cases Filed in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 1998 Compared with Fiscal Year 1997

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	152	122	DOWN	19.74	579	518	DOWN	10.54	731	640	DOWN	12.45
Alabama, Northern	246	321	UP	30.48	602	825	UP	37.04	848	1,146	UP	35.14
Alabama, Southern	226	216	DOWN	4.43	609	430	DOWN	29.40	835	646	DOWN	22.64
Alaska	141	205	UP	45.39	194	195	UP	0.51	335	400	UP	19.40
Arizona	1,566	2,307	UP	47.31	857	455	DOWN	46.91	2,423	2,762	UP	13.99
Arkansas, Eastern	244	249	UP	2.04	1,329	1,269	DOWN	4.52	1,573	1,518	DOWN	3.50
Arkansas, Western	125	143	UP	14.40	648	519	DOWN	19.91	773	662	DOWN	14.36
California, Central	1,195	1,262	UP	5.60	3,186	2,737	DOWN	14.10	4,381	3,999	DOWN	8.72
California, Eastern	863	812	DOWN	5.91	756	764	UP	1.05	1,619	1,576	DOWN	2.66
California, Northern	573	545	DOWN	4.89	1,095	1,088	DOWN	0.64	1,668	1,633	DOWN	2.10
California, Southern	3,189	3,728	UP	16.90	750	703	DOWN	6.27	3,939	4,431	UP	12.49
Colorado	367	398	UP	8.44	672	821	UP	22.17	1,039	1,219	UP	17.32
Connecticut	243	226	DOWN	7.00	1,404	1,217	DOWN	13.32	1,647	1,443	DOWN	12.39
Delaware	104	105	UP	0.96	437	301	DOWN	31.13	541	406	DOWN	24.96
District of Columbia	554	426	DOWN	23.11	937	1,049	UP	11.95	1,491	1,475	DOWN	1.08
Florida, Middle	1,079	1,242	UP	15.10	4,555	3,294	DOWN	27.69	5,634	4,536	DOWN	19.49
Florida, Northern	283	278	DOWN	1.77	786	609	DOWN	22.52	1,069	887	DOWN	17.03
Florida, Southern	1,363	1,423	UP	4.40	3,497	2,919	DOWN	16.53	4,860	4,342	DOWN	10.66
Georgia, Middle	226	267	UP	18.14	699	679	DOWN	2.87	925	946	UP	2.27
Georgia, Northern	600	520	DOWN	13.34	1,230	1,359	UP	10.48	1,830	1,879	UP	2.67
Georgia, Southern	214	196	DOWN	8.42	1,253	910	DOWN	27.38	1,467	1,106	DOWN	24.61
Guam	150	268	UP	78.66	38	49	UP	28.94	188	317	UP	68.61
Hawaii	201	253	UP	25.87	561	494	DOWN	11.95	762	747	DOWN	1.97
Idaho	100	141	UP	41.00	300	242	DOWN	19.34	400	383	DOWN	4.25
Illinois, Central	231	324	UP	40.25	473	384	DOWN	18.82	704	708	UP	0.56
Illinois, Northern	470	490	UP	4.25	1,257	1,689	UP	34.36	1,727	2,179	UP	26.17
Illinois, Southern	152	320	UP	110.52	375	353	DOWN	5.87	527	673	UP	27.70
Indiana, Northern	217	290	UP	33.64	669	644	DOWN	3.74	886	934	UP	5.41
Indiana, Southern	197	185	DOWN	6.10	652	939	UP	44.01	849	1,124	UP	32.39
Iowa, Northern	156	154	DOWN	1.29	469	401	DOWN	14.50	625	555	DOWN	11.20
Iowa, Southern	167	218	UP	30.53	475	410	DOWN	13.69	642	628	DOWN	2.19
Kansas	311	310	DOWN	0.33	1,310	1,263	DOWN	3.59	1,621	1,573	DOWN	2.97
Kentucky, Eastern	289	406	UP	40.48	1,515	1,396	DOWN	7.86	1,804	1,802	DOWN	0.12

Table 8 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	148	203	UP	37.16	1,029	996	DOWN	3.21	1,177	1,199	UP	1.86
Louisiana, Eastern	260	274	UP	5.38	670	470	DOWN	29.86	930	744	DOWN	20.00
Louisiana, Middle	101	152	UP	50.49	296	194	DOWN	34.46	397	346	DOWN	12.85
Louisiana, Western	175	183	UP	4.57	898	680	DOWN	24.28	1,073	863	DOWN	19.58
Maine	169	142	DOWN	15.98	344	329	DOWN	4.37	513	471	DOWN	8.19
Maryland	449	438	DOWN	2.45	864	812	DOWN	6.02	1,313	1,250	DOWN	4.80
Massachusetts	321	356	UP	10.90	644	468	DOWN	27.33	965	824	DOWN	14.62
Michigan, Eastern	501	640	UP	27.74	1,011	1,009	DOWN	0.20	1,512	1,649	UP	9.06
Michigan, Western	208	252	UP	21.15	761	344	DOWN	54.80	969	596	DOWN	38.50
Minnesota	299	309	UP	3.34	1,130	919	DOWN	18.68	1,429	1,228	DOWN	14.07
Mississippi, Northern	129	122	DOWN	5.43	272	259	DOWN	4.78	401	381	DOWN	4.99
Mississippi, Southern	231	239	UP	3.46	553	472	DOWN	14.65	784	711	DOWN	9.32
Missouri, Eastern	479	530	UP	10.64	1,129	499	DOWN	55.81	1,608	1,029	DOWN	36.01
Missouri, Western	284	370	UP	30.28	1,128	811	DOWN	28.11	1,412	1,181	DOWN	16.36
Montana	286	217	DOWN	24.13	291	194	DOWN	33.34	577	411	DOWN	28.77
Nebraska	287	374	UP	30.31	551	368	DOWN	33.22	838	742	DOWN	11.46
Nevada	325	501	UP	54.15	399	198	DOWN	50.38	724	699	DOWN	3.46
New Hampshire	135	141	UP	4.44	279	255	DOWN	8.61	414	396	DOWN	4.35
New Jersey	638	707	UP	10.81	3,411	2,269	DOWN	33.48	4,049	2,976	DOWN	26.51
New Mexico	708	811	UP	14.54	739	623	DOWN	15.70	1,447	1,434	DOWN	0.90
New York, Eastern	1,086	1,017	DOWN	6.36	3,443	4,379	UP	27.18	4,529	5,396	UP	19.14
New York, Northern	350	559	UP	59.71	1,119	1,035	DOWN	7.51	1,469	1,594	UP	8.50
New York, Southern	1,201	1,328	UP	10.57	2,160	1,793	DOWN	17.00	3,361	3,121	DOWN	7.15
New York, Western	325	277	DOWN	14.77	1,024	908	DOWN	11.33	1,349	1,185	DOWN	12.16
North Carolina, Eastern	235	363	UP	54.46	712	584	DOWN	17.98	947	947		0.00
North Carolina, Middle	287	323	UP	12.54	395	287	DOWN	27.35	682	610	DOWN	10.56
North Carolina, Western	332	295	DOWN	11.15	523	271	DOWN	48.19	855	566	DOWN	33.81
North Dakota	156	185	UP	18.58	289	198	DOWN	31.49	445	383	DOWN	13.94
Northern Mariana Islands	32	29	DOWN	9.38	19	18	DOWN	5.27	51	47	DOWN	7.85
Ohio, Northern	380	592	UP	55.78	1,975	2,105	UP	6.58	2,355	2,697	UP	14.52
Ohio, Southern	349	439	UP	25.78	1,836	1,718	DOWN	6.43	2,185	2,157	DOWN	1.29
Oklahoma, Eastern	63	60	DOWN	4.77	423	292	DOWN	30.97	486	352	DOWN	27.58
Oklahoma, Northern	163	170	UP	4.29	1,523	566	DOWN	62.84	1,686	736	DOWN	56.35
Oklahoma, Western	196	232	UP	18.36	1,076	1,065	DOWN	1.03	1,272	1,297	UP	1.96
Oregon	588	753	UP	28.06	730	590	DOWN	19.18	1,318	1,343	UP	1.89

Table 8 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	631	615	DOWN	2.54	1,129	912	DOWN	19.23	1,760	1,527	DOWN	13.24
Pennsylvania, Middle	278	294	UP	5.75	760	639	DOWN	15.93	1,038	933	DOWN	10.12
Pennsylvania, Western	254	260	UP	2.36	1,310	1,016	DOWN	22.45	1,564	1,276	DOWN	18.42
Puerto Rico	264	223	DOWN	15.54	1,459	915	DOWN	37.29	1,723	1,138	DOWN	33.96
Rhode Island	106	116	UP	9.43	165	114	DOWN	30.91	271	230	DOWN	15.13
South Carolina	625	705	UP	12.80	1,902	1,575	DOWN	17.20	2,527	2,280	DOWN	9.78
South Dakota	388	417	UP	7.47	241	257	UP	6.63	629	674	UP	7.15
Tennessee, Eastern	278	282	UP	1.43	1,258	815	DOWN	35.22	1,536	1,097	DOWN	28.59
Tennessee, Middle	158	147	DOWN	6.97	513	399	DOWN	22.23	671	546	DOWN	18.63
Tennessee, Western	276	343	UP	24.27	1,604	1,185	DOWN	26.13	1,880	1,528	DOWN	18.73
Texas, Eastern	405	367	DOWN	9.39	1,252	1,058	DOWN	15.50	1,657	1,425	DOWN	14.01
Texas, Northern	709	995	UP	40.33	1,945	1,852	DOWN	4.79	2,654	2,847	UP	7.27
Texas, Southern	1,692	2,945	UP	74.05	2,005	1,874	DOWN	6.54	3,697	4,819	UP	30.34
Texas, Western	1,946	3,429	UP	76.20	1,806	1,367	DOWN	24.31	3,752	4,796	UP	27.82
Utah	363	584	UP	60.88	252	208	DOWN	17.47	615	792	UP	28.78
Vermont	84	94	UP	11.90	215	227	UP	5.58	299	321	UP	7.35
Virgin Islands	195	330	UP	69.23	93	62	DOWN	33.34	288	392	UP	36.11
Virginia, Eastern	725	976	UP	34.62	1,192	1,150	DOWN	3.53	1,917	2,126	UP	10.90
Virginia, Western	251	245	DOWN	2.40	608	631	UP	3.78	859	876	UP	1.97
Washington, Eastern	285	390	UP	36.84	287	219	DOWN	23.70	572	609	UP	6.46
Washington, Western	538	805	UP	49.62	849	1,463	UP	72.32	1,387	2,268	UP	63.51
West Virginia, Northern	130	107	DOWN	17.70	251	270	UP	7.56	381	377	DOWN	1.05
West Virginia, Southern	197	222	UP	12.69	659	623	DOWN	5.47	856	845	DOWN	1.29
Wisconsin, Eastern	210	204	DOWN	2.86	987	923	DOWN	6.49	1,197	1,127	DOWN	5.85
Wisconsin, Western	108	93	DOWN	13.89	573	657	UP	14.65	681	750	UP	10.13
Wyoming	125	156	UP	24.80	111	119	UP	7.20	236	275	UP	16.52
All Districts	39,291	47,277	UP	20.32	91,241	79,433	DOWN	12.95	130,532	126,710	DOWN	2.93

Criminal data includes cases instituted by transfer under Rule 20, but does not include Magistrate cases.

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

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Table 9
Cases Terminated in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 1998 Compared with Fiscal Year 1997

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	115	136	UP	18.26	485	508	UP	4.74	600	644	UP	7.33
Alabama, Northern	173	365	UP	110.98	636	745	UP	17.13	809	1,110	UP	37.20
Alabama, Southern	184	291	UP	58.15	422	436	UP	3.31	606	727	UP	19.96
Alaska	122	196	UP	60.65	180	215	UP	19.44	302	411	UP	36.09
Arizona	1,329	1,957	UP	47.25	770	605	DOWN	21.43	2,099	2,562	UP	22.05
Arkansas, Eastern	200	280	UP	40.00	700	1,026	UP	46.57	900	1,306	UP	45.11
Arkansas, Western	122	110	DOWN	9.84	420	592	UP	40.95	542	702	UP	29.52
California, Central	1,011	745	DOWN	26.32	3,230	1,670	DOWN	48.30	4,241	2,415	DOWN	43.06
California, Eastern	637	887	UP	39.24	1,000	627	DOWN	37.30	1,637	1,514	DOWN	7.52
California, Northern	465	422	DOWN	9.25	1,023	1,020	DOWN	0.30	1,488	1,442	DOWN	3.10
California, Southern	2,937	3,210	UP	9.29	544	486	DOWN	10.67	3,481	3,696	UP	6.17
Colorado	366	332	DOWN	9.29	868	728	DOWN	16.13	1,234	1,060	DOWN	14.11
Connecticut	215	209	DOWN	2.80	1,510	1,576	UP	4.37	1,725	1,785	UP	3.47
Delaware	81	99	UP	22.22	470	339	DOWN	27.88	551	438	DOWN	20.51
District of Columbia	465	381	DOWN	18.07	842	930	UP	10.45	1,307	1,311	UP	0.30
Florida, Middle	838	947	UP	13.00	3,663	3,461	DOWN	5.52	4,501	4,408	DOWN	2.07
Florida, Northern	278	246	DOWN	11.52	754	588	DOWN	22.02	1,032	834	DOWN	19.19
Florida, Southern	1,237	1,175	DOWN	5.02	2,709	2,161	DOWN	20.23	3,946	3,336	DOWN	15.46
Georgia, Middle	184	252	UP	36.95	686	691	UP	0.72	870	943	UP	8.39
Georgia, Northern	513	505	DOWN	1.56	874	397	DOWN	54.58	1,387	902	DOWN	34.97
Georgia, Southern	276	208	DOWN	24.64	1,096	1,031	DOWN	5.94	1,372	1,239	DOWN	9.70
Guam	87	269	UP	209.19	36	33	DOWN	8.34	123	302	UP	145.52
Hawaii	310	153	DOWN	50.65	426	558	UP	30.98	736	711	DOWN	3.40
Idaho	105	84	DOWN	20.00	365	306	DOWN	16.17	470	390	DOWN	17.03
Illinois, Central	252	241	DOWN	4.37	409	440	UP	7.57	661	681	UP	3.02
Illinois, Northern	453	412	DOWN	9.06	1,099	1,249	UP	13.64	1,552	1,661	UP	7.02
Illinois, Southern	184	253	UP	37.50	329	351	UP	6.68	513	604	UP	17.73
Indiana, Northern	157	254	UP	61.78	659	654	DOWN	0.76	816	908	UP	11.27
Indiana, Southern	151	193	UP	27.81	457	902	UP	97.37	608	1,095	UP	80.09
Iowa, Northern	147	138	DOWN	6.13	358	421	UP	17.59	505	559	UP	10.69
Iowa, Southern	139	170	UP	22.30	488	440	DOWN	9.84	627	610	DOWN	2.72
Kansas	254	305	UP	20.07	1,353	1,242	DOWN	8.21	1,607	1,547	DOWN	3.74
Kentucky, Eastern	265	314	UP	18.49	1,042	1,287	UP	23.51	1,307	1,601	UP	22.49

Table 9 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	136	156	UP	14.70	1,089	1,099	UP	0.91	1,225	1,255	UP	2.44
Louisiana, Eastern	217	262	UP	20.73	580	535	DOWN	7.76	797	797		0.00
Louisiana, Middle	114	118	UP	3.50	272	184	DOWN	32.36	386	302	DOWN	21.77
Louisiana, Western	164	174	UP	6.09	782	666	DOWN	14.84	946	840	DOWN	11.21
Maine	162	135	DOWN	16.67	368	339	DOWN	7.89	530	474	DOWN	10.57
Maryland	413	437	UP	5.81	651	662	UP	1.68	1,064	1,099	UP	3.28
Massachusetts	340	297	DOWN	12.65	560	319	DOWN	43.04	900	616	DOWN	31.56
Michigan, Eastern	480	473	DOWN	1.46	860	767	DOWN	10.82	1,340	1,240	DOWN	7.47
Michigan, Western	225	200	DOWN	11.12	646	354	DOWN	45.21	871	554	DOWN	36.40
Minnesota	251	277	UP	10.35	1,070	970	DOWN	9.35	1,321	1,247	DOWN	5.61
Mississippi, Northern	140	129	DOWN	7.86	224	270	UP	20.53	364	399	UP	9.61
Mississippi, Southern	192	243	UP	26.56	484	432	DOWN	10.75	676	675	DOWN	0.15
Missouri, Eastern	417	464	UP	11.27	1,397	568	DOWN	59.35	1,814	1,032	DOWN	43.11
Missouri, Western	282	343	UP	21.63	1,041	738	DOWN	29.11	1,323	1,081	DOWN	18.30
Montana	244	240	DOWN	1.64	305	205	DOWN	32.79	549	445	DOWN	18.95
Nebraska	223	238	UP	6.72	492	463	DOWN	5.90	715	701	DOWN	1.96
Nevada	297	280	DOWN	5.73	338	227	DOWN	32.85	635	507	DOWN	20.16
New Hampshire	119	122	UP	2.52	240	274	UP	14.16	359	396	UP	10.30
New Jersey	630	433	DOWN	31.27	2,421	1,097	DOWN	54.69	3,051	1,530	DOWN	49.86
New Mexico	678	835	UP	23.15	854	688	DOWN	19.44	1,532	1,523	DOWN	0.59
New York, Eastern	1,026	927	DOWN	9.65	2,714	3,687	UP	35.85	3,740	4,614	UP	23.36
New York, Northern	362	438	UP	20.99	1,191	995	DOWN	16.46	1,553	1,433	DOWN	7.73
New York, Southern	901	988	UP	9.65	1,563	1,686	UP	7.86	2,464	2,674	UP	8.52
New York, Western	304	298	DOWN	1.98	724	689	DOWN	4.84	1,028	987	DOWN	3.99
North Carolina, Eastern	242	311	UP	28.51	608	662	UP	8.88	850	973	UP	14.47
North Carolina, Middle	282	272	DOWN	3.55	319	356	UP	11.59	601	628	UP	4.49
North Carolina, Western	328	282	DOWN	14.03	384	336	DOWN	12.50	712	618	DOWN	13.21
North Dakota	141	190	UP	34.75	277	228	DOWN	17.69	418	418		0.00
Northern Mariana Islands	28	24	DOWN	14.29	12	11	DOWN	8.34	40	35	DOWN	12.50
Ohio, Northern	365	617	UP	69.04	2,176	2,495	UP	14.65	2,541	3,112	UP	22.47
Ohio, Southern	294	381	UP	29.59	1,653	1,786	UP	8.04	1,947	2,167	UP	11.29
Oklahoma, Eastern	64	44	DOWN	31.25	376	363	DOWN	3.46	440	407	DOWN	7.50
Oklahoma, Northern	118	176	UP	49.15	1,486	719	DOWN	51.62	1,604	895	DOWN	44.21
Oklahoma, Western	202	177	DOWN	12.38	940	1,106	UP	17.65	1,142	1,283	UP	12.34
Oregon	563	642	UP	14.03	811	658	DOWN	18.87	1,374	1,300	DOWN	5.39

Table 9 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	494	601	UP	21.65	645	1,141	UP	76.89	1,139	1,742	UP	52.94
Pennsylvania, Middle	263	249	DOWN	5.33	560	537	DOWN	4.11	823	786	DOWN	4.50
Pennsylvania, Western	225	234	UP	4.00	1,070	947	DOWN	11.50	1,295	1,181	DOWN	8.81
Puerto Rico	257	220	DOWN	14.40	861	975	UP	13.24	1,118	1,195	UP	6.88
Rhode Island	92	108	UP	17.39	176	74	DOWN	57.96	268	182	DOWN	32.09
South Carolina	539	564	UP	4.63	1,831	1,264	DOWN	30.97	2,370	1,828	DOWN	22.87
South Dakota	336	398	UP	18.45	233	235	UP	0.85	569	633	UP	11.24
Tennessee, Eastern	230	271	UP	17.82	1,131	782	DOWN	30.86	1,361	1,053	DOWN	22.64
Tennessee, Middle	135	112	DOWN	17.04	499	410	DOWN	17.84	634	522	DOWN	17.67
Tennessee, Western	271	342	UP	26.19	1,863	1,387	DOWN	25.56	2,134	1,729	DOWN	18.98
Texas, Eastern	303	382	UP	26.07	1,080	1,183	UP	9.53	1,383	1,565	UP	13.15
Texas, Northern	704	828	UP	17.61	1,732	2,405	UP	38.85	2,436	3,233	UP	32.71
Texas, Southern	1,639	2,377	UP	45.02	1,797	2,018	UP	12.29	3,436	4,395	UP	27.91
Texas, Western	943	2,999	UP	218.02	1,580	1,476	DOWN	6.59	2,523	4,475	UP	77.36
Utah	323	417	UP	29.10	193	189	DOWN	2.08	516	606	UP	17.44
Vermont	85	90	UP	5.88	224	232	UP	3.57	309	322	UP	4.20
Virgin Islands	213	348	UP	63.38	60	41	DOWN	31.67	273	389	UP	42.49
Virginia, Eastern	583	746	UP	27.95	1,212	1,206	DOWN	0.50	1,795	1,952	UP	8.74
Virginia, Western	221	268	UP	21.26	421	716	UP	70.07	642	984	UP	53.27
Washington, Eastern	319	349	UP	9.40	320	269	DOWN	15.94	639	618	DOWN	3.29
Washington, Western	572	745	UP	30.24	1,150	1,367	UP	18.86	1,722	2,112	UP	22.64
West Virginia, Northern	115	118	UP	2.60	266	196	DOWN	26.32	381	314	DOWN	17.59
West Virginia, Southern	198	211	UP	6.56	575	454	DOWN	21.05	773	665	DOWN	13.98
Wisconsin, Eastern	190	197	UP	3.68	757	995	UP	31.43	947	1,192	UP	25.87
Wisconsin, Western	72	76	UP	5.55	511	471	DOWN	7.83	583	547	DOWN	6.18
Wyoming	116	134	UP	15.51	111	92	DOWN	17.12	227	226	DOWN	0.45
All Districts	34,634	40,746	UP	17.64	80,669	75,411	DOWN	6.52	115,303	116,157	UP	0.74

Criminal data includes cases terminated by transfer under Rule 20 and cases dismissed because of superseding indictments or informations, but does not include Magistrate cases.

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

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Table 10
Cases Pending in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 1998 Compared with Fiscal Year 1997

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	147	133	DOWN	9.53	590	600	UP	1.69	737	733	DOWN	0.55
Alabama, Northern	249	205	DOWN	17.68	772	852	UP	10.36	1,021	1,057	UP	3.52
Alabama, Southern	290	215	DOWN	25.87	443	437	DOWN	1.36	733	652	DOWN	11.06
Alaska	97	106	UP	9.27	200	180	DOWN	10.00	297	286	DOWN	3.71
Arizona	1,380	1,730	UP	25.36	1,039	889	DOWN	14.44	2,419	2,619	UP	8.26
Arkansas, Eastern	231	200	DOWN	13.42	2,323	2,566	UP	10.46	2,554	2,766	UP	8.30
Arkansas, Western	62	95	UP	53.22	497	424	DOWN	14.69	559	519	DOWN	7.16
California, Central	1,692	2,209	UP	30.55	3,856	4,923	UP	27.67	5,548	7,132	UP	28.55
California, Eastern	795	720	DOWN	9.44	957	1,094	UP	14.31	1,752	1,814	UP	3.53
California, Northern	980	1,103	UP	12.55	1,303	1,371	UP	5.21	2,283	2,474	UP	8.36
California, Southern	1,730	2,248	UP	29.94	812	1,029	UP	26.72	2,542	3,277	UP	28.91
Colorado	467	533	UP	14.13	983	1,076	UP	9.46	1,450	1,609	UP	10.96
Connecticut	277	294	UP	6.13	2,831	2,472	DOWN	12.69	3,108	2,766	DOWN	11.01
Delaware	79	85	UP	7.59	391	353	DOWN	9.72	470	438	DOWN	6.81
District of Columbia	530	575	UP	8.49	1,303	1,422	UP	9.13	1,833	1,997	UP	8.94
Florida, Middle	1,210	1,505	UP	24.38	4,427	4,260	DOWN	3.78	5,637	5,765	UP	2.27
Florida, Northern	304	336	UP	10.52	583	604	UP	3.60	887	940	UP	5.97
Florida, Southern	3,079	3,327	UP	8.05	3,069	3,827	UP	24.69	6,148	7,154	UP	16.36
Georgia, Middle	256	271	UP	5.85	589	577	DOWN	2.04	845	848	UP	0.35
Georgia, Northern	505	520	UP	2.97	1,323	2,285	UP	72.71	1,828	2,805	UP	53.44
Georgia, Southern	120	108	DOWN	10.00	554	433	DOWN	21.85	674	541	DOWN	19.74
Guam	173	172	DOWN	0.58	18	34	UP	88.88	191	206	UP	7.85
Hawaii	492	592	UP	20.32	564	500	DOWN	11.35	1,056	1,092	UP	3.40
Idaho	83	140	UP	68.67	282	218	DOWN	22.70	365	358	DOWN	1.92
Illinois, Central	172	255	UP	48.25	376	320	DOWN	14.90	548	575	UP	4.92
Illinois, Northern	784	862	UP	9.94	1,957	2,397	UP	22.48	2,741	3,259	UP	18.89
Illinois, Southern	150	217	UP	44.66	286	288	UP	0.69	436	505	UP	15.82
Indiana, Northern	210	246	UP	17.14	477	467	DOWN	2.10	687	713	UP	3.78
Indiana, Southern	141	133	DOWN	5.68	743	780	UP	4.97	884	913	UP	3.28
Iowa, Northern	147	163	UP	10.88	374	354	DOWN	5.35	521	517	DOWN	0.77
Iowa, Southern	135	183	UP	35.55	321	291	DOWN	9.35	456	474	UP	3.94
Kansas	303	308	UP	1.65	826	847	UP	2.54	1,129	1,155	UP	2.30
Kentucky, Eastern	248	340	UP	37.09	1,420	1,529	UP	7.67	1,668	1,869	UP	12.05

Table 10 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	148	195	UP	31.75	891	788	DOWN	11.57	1,039	983	DOWN	5.39
Louisiana, Eastern	279	291	UP	4.30	527	462	DOWN	12.34	806	753	DOWN	6.58
Louisiana, Middle	70	104	UP	48.57	187	197	UP	5.34	257	301	UP	17.12
Louisiana, Western	168	177	UP	5.35	556	570	UP	2.51	724	747	UP	3.17
Maine	87	94	UP	8.04	348	338	DOWN	2.88	435	432	DOWN	0.69
Maryland	465	466	UP	0.21	928	1,078	UP	16.16	1,393	1,544	UP	10.83
Massachusetts	455	514	UP	12.96	504	653	UP	29.56	959	1,167	UP	21.68
Michigan, Eastern	676	843	UP	24.70	1,006	1,248	UP	24.05	1,682	2,091	UP	24.31
Michigan, Western	159	211	UP	32.70	483	473	DOWN	2.08	642	684	UP	6.54
Minnesota	289	321	UP	11.07	706	655	DOWN	7.23	995	976	DOWN	1.91
Mississippi, Northern	77	70	DOWN	9.10	279	268	DOWN	3.95	356	338	DOWN	5.06
Mississippi, Southern	192	188	DOWN	2.09	427	467	UP	9.36	619	655	UP	5.81
Missouri, Eastern	314	380	UP	21.01	1,072	1,003	DOWN	6.44	1,386	1,383	DOWN	0.22
Missouri, Western	278	305	UP	9.71	782	855	UP	9.33	1,060	1,160	UP	9.43
Montana	232	209	DOWN	9.92	263	252	DOWN	4.19	495	461	DOWN	6.87
Nebraska	297	433	UP	45.79	363	268	DOWN	26.18	660	701	UP	6.21
Nevada	469	690	UP	47.12	576	547	DOWN	5.04	1,045	1,237	UP	18.37
New Hampshire	134	153	UP	14.17	189	170	DOWN	10.06	323	323		0.00
New Jersey	483	757	UP	56.72	8,154	9,326	UP	14.37	8,637	10,083	UP	16.74
New Mexico	877	853	DOWN	2.74	670	605	DOWN	9.71	1,547	1,458	DOWN	5.76
New York, Eastern	1,933	2,023	UP	4.65	6,726	7,418	UP	10.28	8,659	9,441	UP	9.03
New York, Northern	358	479	UP	33.79	1,373	1,413	UP	2.91	1,731	1,892	UP	9.30
New York, Southern	3,021	3,361	UP	11.25	4,722	4,829	UP	2.26	7,743	8,190	UP	5.77
New York, Western	352	331	DOWN	5.97	1,245	1,464	UP	17.59	1,597	1,795	UP	12.39
North Carolina, Eastern	219	271	UP	23.74	535	457	DOWN	14.58	754	728	DOWN	3.45
North Carolina, Middle	194	245	UP	26.28	365	296	DOWN	18.91	559	541	DOWN	3.23
North Carolina, Western	404	417	UP	3.21	417	352	DOWN	15.59	821	769	DOWN	6.34
North Dakota	100	95	DOWN	5.00	164	134	DOWN	18.30	264	229	DOWN	13.26
Northern Mariana Islands	17	22	UP	29.41	10	17	UP	70.00	27	39	UP	44.44
Ohio, Northern	375	350	DOWN	6.67	3,343	2,953	DOWN	11.67	3,718	3,303	DOWN	11.17
Ohio, Southern	342	400	UP	16.95	3,055	2,987	DOWN	2.23	3,397	3,387	DOWN	0.30
Oklahoma, Eastern	40	56	UP	40.00	332	261	DOWN	21.39	372	317	DOWN	14.79
Oklahoma, Northern	186	180	DOWN	3.23	625	472	DOWN	24.48	811	652	DOWN	19.61
Oklahoma, Western	109	164	UP	50.45	769	728	DOWN	5.34	878	892	UP	1.59
Oregon	587	698	UP	18.90	693	625	DOWN	9.82	1,280	1,323	UP	3.35

Table 10 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	882	896	UP	1.58	1,596	1,367	DOWN	14.35	2,478	2,263	DOWN	8.68
Pennsylvania, Middle	260	305	UP	17.30	821	923	UP	12.42	1,081	1,228	UP	13.59
Pennsylvania, Western	226	252	UP	11.50	804	873	UP	8.58	1,030	1,125	UP	9.22
Puerto Rico	319	322	UP	0.94	1,491	1,431	DOWN	4.03	1,810	1,753	DOWN	3.15
Rhode Island	107	115	UP	7.47	107	147	UP	37.38	214	262	UP	22.42
South Carolina	579	720	UP	24.35	1,716	2,027	UP	18.12	2,295	2,747	UP	19.69
South Dakota	241	260	UP	7.88	189	211	UP	11.64	430	471	UP	9.53
Tennessee, Eastern	248	259	UP	4.43	793	826	UP	4.16	1,041	1,085	UP	4.22
Tennessee, Middle	160	195	UP	21.87	408	397	DOWN	2.70	568	592	UP	4.22
Tennessee, Western	323	324	UP	0.30	610	408	DOWN	33.12	933	732	DOWN	21.55
Texas, Eastern	351	336	DOWN	4.28	1,106	981	DOWN	11.31	1,457	1,317	DOWN	9.61
Texas, Northern	672	839	UP	24.85	2,103	1,550	DOWN	26.30	2,775	2,389	DOWN	13.91
Texas, Southern	1,984	2,552	UP	28.62	2,413	2,269	DOWN	5.97	4,397	4,821	UP	9.64
Texas, Western	2,277	2,707	UP	18.88	1,804	1,695	DOWN	6.05	4,081	4,402	UP	7.86
Utah	293	460	UP	56.99	351	370	UP	5.41	644	830	UP	28.88
Vermont	148	152	UP	2.70	229	224	DOWN	2.19	377	376	DOWN	0.27
Virgin Islands	173	155	DOWN	10.41	147	168	UP	14.28	320	323	UP	0.93
Virginia, Eastern	597	827	UP	38.52	1,006	950	DOWN	5.57	1,603	1,777	UP	10.85
Virginia, Western	265	242	DOWN	8.68	699	614	DOWN	12.17	964	856	DOWN	11.21
Washington, Eastern	206	247	UP	19.90	216	166	DOWN	23.15	422	413	DOWN	2.14
Washington, Western	424	484	UP	14.15	888	984	UP	10.81	1,312	1,468	UP	11.89
West Virginia, Northern	110	99	DOWN	10.00	194	268	UP	38.14	304	367	UP	20.72
West Virginia, Southern	125	136	UP	8.80	552	721	UP	30.61	677	857	UP	26.58
Wisconsin, Eastern	189	196	UP	3.70	892	820	DOWN	8.08	1,081	1,016	DOWN	6.02
Wisconsin, Western	73	90	UP	23.28	267	453	UP	69.66	340	543	UP	59.70
Wyoming	101	123	UP	21.78	99	126	UP	27.27	200	249	UP	24.50
All Districts	43,237	49,768	UP	15.10	101,275	105,297	UP	3.97	144,512	155,065	UP	7.30

Criminal data does not include Magistrate cases.

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

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Table 11
Grand Jury Proceedings and Criminal and Civil Matters Received
Fiscal Year 1998 Compared with Fiscal Year 1997

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	129	102	DOWN	20.94	320	277	DOWN	13.44	655	559	DOWN	14.66
Alabama, Northern	178	248	UP	39.32	775	692	DOWN	10.71	789	901	UP	14.19
Alabama, Southern	193	177	DOWN	8.30	460	462	UP	0.43	625	470	DOWN	24.80
Alaska	75	96	UP	28.00	263	386	UP	46.76	269	264	DOWN	1.86
Arizona	800	1,072	UP	34.00	3,814	4,789	UP	25.56	1,015	848	DOWN	16.46
Arkansas, Eastern	173	211	UP	21.96	525	606	UP	15.42	1,497	1,265	DOWN	15.50
Arkansas, Western	86	125	UP	45.34	294	284	DOWN	3.41	667	570	DOWN	14.55
California, Central	825	982	UP	19.03	2,604	2,998	UP	15.13	3,554	3,242	DOWN	8.78
California, Eastern	521	536	UP	2.87	1,635	1,558	DOWN	4.71	891	913	UP	2.46
California, Northern	215	216	UP	0.46	1,429	1,385	DOWN	3.08	1,698	1,898	UP	11.77
California, Southern	974	1,434	UP	47.22	4,130	4,401	UP	6.56	935	834	DOWN	10.81
Colorado	227	278	UP	22.46	908	834	DOWN	8.15	1,030	956	DOWN	7.19
Connecticut	137	128	DOWN	6.57	455	416	DOWN	8.58	1,578	1,342	DOWN	14.96
Delaware	85	74	DOWN	12.95	223	250	UP	12.10	506	338	DOWN	33.21
District of Columbia	306	189	DOWN	38.24	1,194	1,142	DOWN	4.36	1,014	1,294	UP	27.61
Florida, Middle	799	900	UP	12.64	3,095	2,563	DOWN	17.19	4,995	3,952	DOWN	20.89
Florida, Northern	246	239	DOWN	2.85	584	571	DOWN	2.23	858	704	DOWN	17.95
Florida, Southern	1,147	1,241	UP	8.19	2,772	2,765	DOWN	0.26	3,983	3,345	DOWN	16.02
Georgia, Middle	171	167	DOWN	2.34	584	532	DOWN	8.91	715	756	UP	5.73
Georgia, Northern	404	314	DOWN	22.28	1,150	1,200	UP	4.34	1,412	1,422	UP	0.70
Georgia, Southern	82	156	UP	90.24	518	430	DOWN	16.99	1,440	979	DOWN	32.02
Guam	70	98	UP	40.00	297	376	UP	26.59	71	83	UP	16.90
Hawaii	134	161	UP	20.14	1,385	607	DOWN	56.18	666	571	DOWN	14.27
Idaho	64	72	UP	12.50	461	508	UP	10.19	352	329	DOWN	6.54
Illinois, Central	156	246	UP	57.69	417	530	UP	27.09	581	392	DOWN	32.54
Illinois, Northern	254	240	DOWN	5.52	1,690	1,631	DOWN	3.50	1,632	1,913	UP	17.21
Illinois, Southern	114	188	UP	64.91	384	693	UP	80.46	581	421	DOWN	27.54
Indiana, Northern	141	211	UP	49.64	477	618	UP	29.55	751	689	DOWN	8.26
Indiana, Southern	102	96	DOWN	5.89	545	449	DOWN	17.62	782	994	UP	27.10
Iowa, Northern	88	89	UP	1.13	417	347	DOWN	16.79	545	475	DOWN	12.85
Iowa, Southern	124	167	UP	34.67	266	330	UP	24.06	596	450	DOWN	24.50
Kansas	252	242	DOWN	3.97	830	765	DOWN	7.84	1,444	1,795	UP	24.30
Kentucky, Eastern	226	295	UP	30.53	682	825	UP	20.96	1,717	1,552	DOWN	9.61

Table 11 (Continued)

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	105	150	UP	42.85	585	549	DOWN	6.16	1,087	1,092	UP	0.45
Louisiana, Eastern	185	163	DOWN	11.90	704	683	DOWN	2.99	747	556	DOWN	25.57
Louisiana, Middle	54	102	UP	88.88	300	341	UP	13.66	344	236	DOWN	31.40
Louisiana, Western	105	112	UP	6.66	320	1,175	UP	267.18	964	780	DOWN	19.09
Maine	99	83	DOWN	16.17	330	477	UP	44.54	434	382	DOWN	11.99
Maryland	294	294		0.00	1,148	1,440	UP	25.43	1,231	1,040	DOWN	15.52
Massachusetts	165	211	UP	27.87	732	693	DOWN	5.33	788	587	DOWN	25.51
Michigan, Eastern	313	325	UP	3.83	1,592	2,249	UP	41.26	1,233	1,255	UP	1.78
Michigan, Western	127	177	UP	39.37	482	587	UP	21.78	882	617	DOWN	30.05
Minnesota	235	212	DOWN	9.79	796	712	DOWN	10.56	1,419	1,077	DOWN	24.11
Mississippi, Northern	81	86	UP	6.17	373	384	UP	2.94	310	353	UP	13.87
Mississippi, Southern	188	171	DOWN	9.05	716	686	DOWN	4.19	648	565	DOWN	12.81
Missouri, Eastern	314	372	UP	18.47	1,037	1,103	UP	6.36	1,381	578	DOWN	58.15
Missouri, Western	173	227	UP	31.21	687	809	UP	17.75	1,284	904	DOWN	29.60
Montana	217	166	DOWN	23.51	415	501	UP	20.72	295	246	DOWN	16.62
Nebraska	229	321	UP	40.17	598	678	UP	13.37	635	490	DOWN	22.84
Nevada	228	399	UP	75.00	971	1,119	UP	15.24	501	311	DOWN	37.93
New Hampshire	114	110	DOWN	3.51	256	250	DOWN	2.35	322	274	DOWN	14.91
New Jersey	308	356	UP	15.58	2,468	2,703	UP	9.52	3,645	2,437	DOWN	33.15
New Mexico	568	396	DOWN	30.29	1,356	1,679	UP	23.82	817	665	DOWN	18.61
New York, Eastern	705	750	UP	6.38	2,262	1,894	DOWN	16.27	3,660	4,575	UP	25.00
New York, Northern	134	186	UP	38.80	965	970	UP	0.51	1,288	1,114	DOWN	13.51
New York, Southern	604	617	UP	2.15	2,313	2,398	UP	3.67	2,404	2,052	DOWN	14.65
New York, Western	113	126	UP	11.50	1,012	860	DOWN	15.02	1,160	1,043	DOWN	10.09
North Carolina, Eastern	142	234	UP	64.78	481	642	UP	33.47	765	750	DOWN	1.97
North Carolina, Middle	243	282	UP	16.04	582	591	UP	1.54	499	320	DOWN	35.88
North Carolina, Western	270	237	DOWN	12.23	680	656	DOWN	3.53	588	317	DOWN	46.09
North Dakota	104	102	DOWN	1.93	414	417	UP	0.72	335	234	DOWN	30.15
Northern Mariana Islands	16	22	UP	37.50	59	85	UP	44.06	37	24	DOWN	35.14
Ohio, Northern	243	372	UP	53.08	1,341	1,369	UP	2.08	2,253	2,268	UP	0.66
Ohio, Southern	121	168	UP	38.84	918	1,202	UP	30.93	1,989	1,789	DOWN	10.06
Oklahoma, Eastern	51	42	DOWN	17.65	245	210	DOWN	14.29	435	321	DOWN	26.21
Oklahoma, Northern	118	120	UP	1.69	381	421	UP	10.49	1,695	625	DOWN	63.13
Oklahoma, Western	83	125	UP	50.60	879	881	UP	0.22	1,230	1,149	DOWN	6.59
Oregon	444	573	UP	29.05	1,014	1,235	UP	21.79	799	787	DOWN	1.51

Table 11 (Continued)

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change	FY 1997	FY 1998		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	350	397	UP	13.42	1,150	1,426	UP	24.00	1,272	1,070	DOWN	15.89
Pennsylvania, Middle	165	181	UP	9.69	662	696	UP	5.13	1,906	1,054	DOWN	44.71
Pennsylvania, Western	161	186	UP	15.52	683	589	DOWN	13.77	1,420	1,198	DOWN	15.64
Puerto Rico	205	179	DOWN	12.69	983	697	DOWN	29.10	1,642	1,110	DOWN	32.40
Rhode Island	79	95	UP	20.25	235	261	UP	11.06	373	241	DOWN	35.39
South Carolina	537	614	UP	14.33	1,327	1,296	DOWN	2.34	1,972	1,833	DOWN	7.05
South Dakota	283	268	DOWN	5.31	1,147	1,200	UP	4.62	293	364	UP	24.23
Tennessee, Eastern	182	194	UP	6.59	861	751	DOWN	12.78	1,319	869	DOWN	34.12
Tennessee, Middle	105	106	UP	0.95	308	532	UP	72.72	669	832	UP	24.36
Tennessee, Western	230	248	UP	7.82	596	617	UP	3.52	1,890	1,285	DOWN	32.02
Texas, Eastern	304	277	DOWN	8.89	846	844	DOWN	0.24	1,525	1,102	DOWN	27.74
Texas, Northern	470	654	UP	39.14	1,537	1,859	UP	20.94	2,355	2,107	DOWN	10.54
Texas, Southern	1,522	2,368	UP	55.58	2,499	3,970	UP	58.86	2,289	2,147	DOWN	6.21
Texas, Western	1,650	3,007	UP	82.24	3,314	5,186	UP	56.48	2,341	1,653	DOWN	29.39
Utah	317	507	UP	59.93	965	1,183	UP	22.59	336	295	DOWN	12.21
Vermont	57	66	UP	15.78	212	174	DOWN	17.93	277	269	DOWN	2.89
Virgin Islands	0	58	UP	100.00	298	459	UP	54.02	111	88	DOWN	20.73
Virginia, Eastern	494	754	UP	52.63	2,954	4,189	UP	41.80	1,716	1,435	DOWN	16.38
Virginia, Western	180	180		0.00	511	589	UP	15.26	673	652	DOWN	3.13
Washington, Eastern	226	331	UP	46.46	551	783	UP	42.10	361	308	DOWN	14.69
Washington, Western	123	189	UP	53.65	1,552	1,357	DOWN	12.57	1,222	1,636	UP	33.87
West Virginia, Northern	92	63	DOWN	31.53	305	302	DOWN	0.99	317	299	DOWN	5.68
West Virginia, Southern	115	109	DOWN	5.22	676	722	UP	6.80	726	683	DOWN	5.93
Wisconsin, Eastern	154	160	UP	3.89	563	572	UP	1.59	1,095	1,030	DOWN	5.94
Wisconsin, Western	76	63	DOWN	17.11	235	272	UP	15.74	695	685	DOWN	1.44
Wyoming	73	101	UP	38.35	290	340	UP	17.24	149	146	DOWN	2.02
All Districts	25,141	30,734	UP	22.24	90,255	99,735	UP	10.50	106,892	92,720	DOWN	13.26

Criminal data does not include Magistrate cases.

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

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Table 12A
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1998
Criminal Debts Owed the United States

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Property Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$601,565	388	\$1,017,907	\$0	\$346,620	373	\$5,038,939	347
Alabama, Northern	\$2,918,398	588	\$1,481,667	\$0	\$1,371,829	505	\$17,096,409	1,212
Alabama, Southern	\$671,199	441	\$443,503	\$0	\$918,128	379	\$18,519,426	560
Alaska	\$487,917	312	\$747,915	\$150	\$108,954	325	\$6,218,768	346
Arizona	\$9,445,731	1,417	\$2,348,088	\$0	\$1,045,824	1,295	\$47,939,020	2,663
Arkansas, Eastern	\$483,643	346	\$362,717	\$0	\$103,714	287	\$5,712,200	559
Arkansas, Western	\$421,743	215	\$348,882	\$0	\$146,265	175	\$1,544,558	468
California, Central	\$15,704,958	2,520	\$5,181,933	\$0	\$4,960,173	1,997	\$276,364,598	4,834
California, Eastern	\$10,650,910	635	\$6,794,209	\$218	\$377,286	577	\$18,120,639	1,552
California, Northern	\$48,756,532	1,077	\$61,385,196	\$0	\$1,050,637	763	\$107,963,276	2,334
California, Southern	\$6,880,291	1,612	\$2,209,682	\$150	\$17,149,873	1,244	\$33,124,829	1,678
Colorado	\$37,881,523	714	\$12,361,073	\$0	\$36,497	683	\$66,929,619	756
Connecticut	\$15,028,984	435	\$3,266,318	\$0	\$5,480,446	350	\$26,860,207	660
Delaware	\$396,658	175	\$132,938	\$0	\$170,261	132	\$988,816	177
District of Columbia	\$6,720,209	594	\$6,496,561	\$0	\$1,267,444	437	\$276,986,492	1,679
Florida, Middle	\$19,194,862	1,651	\$4,909,729	\$111,255	\$4,182,914	1,198	\$93,883,606	2,855
Florida, Northern	\$8,848,601	529	\$2,374,542	\$0	\$6,758,222	408	\$84,030,026	1,129
Florida, Southern	\$92,478,261	1,914	\$14,516,193	\$0	\$3,117,841	1,468	\$355,405,592	6,236
Georgia, Middle	\$761,964	604	\$448,941	\$0	\$76,687	564	\$4,649,974	652
Georgia, Northern	\$7,853,467	1,040	\$6,902,610	\$0	\$233,483	538	\$52,433,154	3,033
Georgia, Southern	\$5,944,059	592	\$18,008,990	\$0	\$556,255	535	\$29,280,956	920
Guam	\$476,114	296	\$154,613	\$0	\$128,812	201	\$1,542,643	268
Hawaii	\$688,310	443	\$555,632	\$0	\$6,664,112	386	\$10,822,141	595
Idaho	\$551,796	173	\$194,063	\$0	\$23,402	163	\$1,365,263	379
Illinois, Central	\$807,829	309	\$584,378	\$0	\$50,626	279	\$6,482,024	480
Illinois, Northern	\$70,864,060	990	\$72,192,471	\$31,145	\$310,644	795	\$121,779,367	2,444
Illinois, Southern	\$3,448,024	645	\$1,144,312	\$0	\$115,154	434	\$10,843,740	1,205
Indiana, Northern	\$2,281,833	454	\$2,262,982	\$0	\$953,661	346	\$9,675,422	612
Indiana, Southern	\$1,369,061	358	\$387,200	\$0	\$33,747	246	\$5,628,075	768
Iowa, Northern	\$599,276	214	\$536,766	\$0	\$180,077	220	\$6,096,270	333
Iowa, Southern	\$392,528	238	\$223,709	\$0	\$54,848	214	\$2,592,911	234
Kansas	\$878,419	503	\$1,394,244	\$0	\$6,430,616	452	\$17,256,291	692
Kentucky, Eastern	\$692,941	435	\$648,587	\$0	\$165,093	405	\$4,674,226	497

Table 12A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$1,913,054	699	\$844,592	\$0	\$29,488	673	\$12,413,717	566
Louisiana, Eastern	\$9,067,540	816	\$953,917	\$0	\$2,954,109	632	\$29,809,266	1,297
Louisiana, Middle	\$394,307	220	\$156,501	\$0	\$13,903,419	183	\$8,621,183	180
Louisiana, Western	\$8,081,608	1,264	\$722,476	\$0	\$1,232,284	1,286	\$43,074,093	574
Maine	\$255,919	209	\$182,215	\$0	\$422,164	275	\$2,000,944	290
Maryland	\$32,882,956	730	\$2,892,591	\$0	\$51,200	859	\$21,614,872	1,406
Massachusetts	\$15,647,442	570	\$11,326,976	\$0	\$482,050	450	\$149,423,794	1,658
Michigan, Eastern	\$7,403,485	1,154	2,612,216.98	\$51	\$757,562	1,046	\$65,094,586	2,057
Michigan, Western	\$3,470,471	517	\$564,962	\$0	\$637,754	375	\$10,136,023	850
Minnesota	\$1,598,624	466	\$985,435	\$0	\$6,233,136	437	\$6,375,259	553
Mississippi, Northern	\$634,553	255	\$331,252	\$0	\$189,480	245	\$3,852,127	499
Mississippi, Southern	\$1,889,925	512	\$1,395,649	\$0	\$2,395,620	395	\$5,576,115	955
Missouri, Eastern	\$1,246,561	746	\$1,309,649	\$0	\$2,653,177	659	\$4,308,388	872
Missouri, Western	\$1,999,337	561	\$1,238,404	\$0	\$335,652	551	\$11,378,087	1,189
Montana	\$726,185	308	\$404,739	\$0	\$58,531	312	\$5,463,607	371
Nebraska	\$570,481	358	\$370,102	\$0	\$327,088	381	\$1,592,083	441
Nevada	\$5,242,261	679	\$1,900,419	\$0	\$1,461,750	654	\$11,684,972	1,401
New Hampshire	\$1,624,278	179	\$153,202	\$0	\$35,857	134	\$12,193,979	235
New Jersey	\$7,332,584	1,119	\$1,632,531	\$0	\$225,834	730	\$57,898,663	2,870
New Mexico	\$756,979	952	\$199,275	\$0	\$231,620	439	\$7,411,983	1,292
New York, Eastern	\$26,582,322	2,096	\$13,668,015	\$30,387	\$9,370,883	1,862	\$204,318,639	3,809
New York, Northern	\$1,072,976	718	\$1,049,941	\$0	\$2,020,743	815	\$6,339,311	540
New York, Southern	\$28,991,963	2,170	\$6,774,726	\$0	\$932,733	1,850	\$309,813,999	3,486
New York, Western	\$1,744,021	629	\$1,056,878	\$0	\$936,719	584	\$3,573,016	731
North Carolina, Eastern*	\$5,977,806	1,780	\$3,401,715	\$0	\$2,993,758	1,518	\$22,431,604	4,190
North Carolina, Middle	\$665,194	431	\$638,862	\$0	\$833,142	472	\$5,675,806	760
North Carolina, Western	\$289,505	476	\$203,846	\$0	\$36,467	415	\$8,267,816	1,471
North Dakota	\$910,956	240	\$216,438	\$0	\$81,344	162	\$3,937,228	282
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$10,781,128	1,095	\$2,775,707	\$0	\$321,114	738	\$39,709,296	1,498
Ohio, Southern	\$4,713,652	789	\$1,073,997	\$0	\$262,422	558	\$19,362,177	1,253
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$39,822	79	\$37,481	\$0	\$405	80	\$931,858	89
Oklahoma, Northern	\$452,015	312	\$391,170	\$0	\$415,001	288	\$24,254,918	553
Oklahoma, Western	\$759,760	311	\$285,776	\$0	\$146,628	247	\$13,550,928	451
Oregon	\$789,287	642	\$571,807	\$0	\$223,599	350	\$3,375,883	1,549

Table 12A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$130,192,196	1,204	\$26,772,933	\$0	\$2,295,967	971	\$158,393,894	3,499
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$9,736,476	562	\$8,849,862	\$0	\$12,687	508	\$4,709,356	696
Pennsylvania, Western	\$1,293,768	377	\$3,146,546	\$0	\$340,802	325	\$18,252,499	751
Puerto Rico	\$94,310,970	412	\$455,485	\$0	\$85,937	332	\$105,236,334	989
Rhode Island	\$4,983,489	191	\$3,864,234	\$0	\$17,000	157	\$62,658,639	629
South Carolina	\$2,296,958	1,333	\$1,311,587	\$0	\$1,433,063	1,005	\$14,589,300	1,275
South Dakota	\$544,248	497	\$915,418	\$0	\$275,924	433	\$4,530,727	491
Tennessee, Eastern	\$1,227,230	446	\$925,995	\$0	\$211,995	425	\$8,070,781	770
Tennessee, Middle	\$757,471	215	\$327,906	\$0	\$4,569,522	210	\$7,743,855	333
Tennessee, Western	\$5,677,442	707	\$917,063	\$0	\$27,985	400	\$12,875,844	1,239
Texas, Eastern	\$3,820,999	709	\$1,206,190	\$0	\$7,399,123	590	\$22,814,096	1,195
Texas, Northern	\$7,280,060	1,001	\$9,587,242	\$0	\$12,805,496	1,026	\$341,475,105	2,339
Texas, Southern	\$33,032,006	2,566	\$7,918,549	\$0	\$699,324	956	\$302,547,591	7,559
Texas, Western	\$12,279,366	4,366	\$3,190,135	\$0	\$2,613,961	2,438	\$169,217,032	9,493
Utah	\$1,202,052	625	\$1,126,232	\$0	\$385,205	312	\$3,549,573	1,139
Vermont	\$58,485	132	\$91,361	\$0	\$322,686	123	\$2,852,544	113
Virgin Islands	\$6,677,796	123	\$29,354	\$0	\$500	71	\$7,196,124	336
Virginia, Eastern	\$3,805,178	2,157	\$1,337,652	\$40,458	\$2,208,635	1,371	\$26,122,824	3,142
Virginia, Western	\$1,065,646	1,130	\$616,915	\$0	\$510,979	943	\$16,280,398	1,379
Washington, Eastern	\$2,080,087	332	\$810,958	\$0	\$1,663,391	346	\$3,023,279	413
Washington, Western	\$8,693,116	743	\$5,557,166	\$0	\$306,882	537	\$43,991,420	1,501
West Virginia, Northern	\$131,611	210	\$122,479	\$0	\$187,575	223	\$4,140,829	396
West Virginia, Southern	\$592,969	378	\$331,649	\$55	\$709,141	333	\$9,461,951	728
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$11,106,228	353	\$11,950,952	\$0	\$314,679	371	\$9,454,417	873
Wisconsin, Western	\$1,176,649	171	\$89,158	\$0	\$28,486	121	\$2,674,935	219
Wyoming	\$287,770	266	\$142,440	\$0	\$19,803	193	\$1,401,101	323
All Districts	\$906,000,885	68,145	\$385,937,471	\$213,767	\$157,209,626	53,749	\$4,226,580,141	25,195

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

*Data provided by the Eastern District of North Carolina.

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Table 12B
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1998
Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Property Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$1,704,245	59	\$514,094	\$0	\$1,416,325	50	\$5,478,861	190
Alabama, Northern	\$7,787,499	168	\$1,147,326	\$0	\$35,914	34	\$17,531,872	440
Alabama, Southern	\$1,232,927	55	\$337,524	\$0	\$1,117,633	47	\$14,447,159	237
Alaska	\$976,847	70	\$341,634	\$0	\$44,174	27	\$5,496,410	158
Arizona	\$25,653,806	175	\$782,578	\$0	\$877,458	102	\$89,457,582	900
Arkansas, Eastern	\$1,253,803	81	\$76,933	\$0	\$20,527	9	\$1,758,985	114
Arkansas, Western	\$980,668	29	\$88,323	\$0	\$1,023,321	21	\$1,561,856	83
California, Central	\$736,080,531	263	\$2,374,416	\$1,200	\$1,458,037	91	\$1,316,487,284	1,893
California, Eastern	\$24,943,901	117	\$357,104	\$0	\$3,557,042	32	\$51,187,020	373
California, Northern	\$77,247,298	184	\$1,045,464	\$0	\$12,736,875	171	\$245,164,498	1,073
California, Southern	\$7,929,581	104	\$1,078,624	\$0	\$3,732,788	43	\$24,977,631	306
Colorado	\$4,553,903	101	\$378,826	\$0	\$2,369,783	48	\$16,352,599	241
Connecticut	\$24,325,575	60	\$236,966	\$700	\$1,408,690	9	\$38,293,794	111
Delaware	\$9,113,040	53	\$86,633	\$0	\$56,185	21	\$10,544,473	109
District of Columbia	\$7,476,009	161	\$546,100	\$0	\$2,925,423	31	\$60,335,766	549
Florida, Middle	\$38,393,678	269	\$1,018,179	\$26,405	\$2,511,587	52	\$162,391,273	857
Florida, Northern	\$10,811,082	68	\$102,969	\$0	\$485,933	15	\$14,476,584	138
Florida, Southern	\$85,455,195	262	\$4,201,151	\$0	\$7,500,418	35	\$486,314,161	1,146
Georgia, Middle	\$1,402,559	46	\$119,722	\$0	\$74,274	32	\$4,057,983	163
Georgia, Northern	\$13,593,077	144	\$99,908	\$0	\$330,386	8	\$24,743,759	283
Georgia, Southern	\$4,315,352	55	\$129,535	\$0	\$17,059,363	26	\$8,934,431	108
Guam	\$517,054	18	\$22,574	\$0	\$0	6	\$1,203,411	39
Hawaii	\$601,244	81	\$362,300	\$1,844	\$73,416	42	\$10,406,505	285
Idaho	\$379,415	25	\$94,102	\$0	\$51,260	8	\$1,587,956	82
Illinois, Central	\$28,078,734	71	\$6,514,425	\$0	\$614,487	50	\$42,374,015	304
Illinois, Northern	\$141,547,536	225	\$723,804	\$0	\$257,139	39	\$203,043,969	742
Illinois, Southern	\$2,443,491	27	\$186,474	\$0	\$408,950	18	\$7,920,315	91
Indiana, Northern	\$3,721,318	104	\$800,059	\$0	\$600,056	45	\$13,571,418	224
Indiana, Southern	\$4,732,658	66	\$278,646	\$0	\$1,325,840	43	\$8,423,043	180
Iowa, Northern	\$966,993	42	\$155,405	\$0	\$1,184,123	44	\$9,478,867	202
Iowa, Southern	\$1,922,541	36	\$343,606	\$0	\$32,110	9	\$5,429,734	52
Kansas	\$3,122,077	63	\$534,974	\$0	\$3,011,477	77	\$29,786,436	245
Kentucky, Eastern	\$2,777,646	72	\$295,166	-\$433	\$821,650	36	\$29,070,844	293

Table 12B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$7,377,563	73	\$293,722	\$0	\$16,759	33	\$22,293,070	226
Louisiana, Eastern	\$4,754,410	183	\$177,519	\$0	\$206,960	16	\$15,608,492	343
Louisiana, Middle	\$2,131,889	44	\$131,246	\$0	\$746,693	24	\$22,662,664	103
Louisiana, Western	\$1,774,954	47	\$112,353	\$0	\$2,166	14	\$10,628,581	91
Maine	\$3,732,451	31	\$63,089	\$0	\$1,428	6	\$6,475,243	93
Maryland	\$2,751,993	84	\$130,759	\$0	\$9,704	7	\$26,542,870	166
Massachusetts	\$55,891,631	139	\$3,769,818	\$0	\$656,842	10	\$124,107,634	385
Michigan, Eastern	\$33,178,506	203	\$1,398,704	\$4,880	\$4,882,888	141	\$133,006,485	838
Michigan, Western	\$6,302,337	93	\$371,890	\$0	\$2,953,715	29	\$18,430,476	313
Minnesota	\$14,822,784	104	\$994,859	\$0	\$90,926	20	\$24,046,741	191
Mississippi, Northern	\$3,279,454	55	\$226,290	\$0	\$1,580,195	43	\$9,291,411	177
Mississippi, Southern	\$5,508,827	95	\$135,391	\$0	\$323,821	42	\$6,024,240	134
Missouri, Eastern	\$9,804,937	131	\$1,083,452	\$0	\$108,781	57	\$14,552,945	272
Missouri, Western	\$19,567,791	88	\$332,544	\$0	\$1,644,429	26	\$62,026,647	254
Montana	\$2,444,272	77	\$501,247	\$0	\$73,814	35	\$9,447,523	264
Nebraska	\$7,261,843	69	\$1,118,828	\$0	\$7,363,186	29	\$10,379,515	108
Nevada	\$33,896,520	191	\$465,950	\$0	\$5,147,127	143	\$71,650,858	812
New Hampshire	\$4,463,479	41	\$160,364	\$0	\$49,979	8	\$9,815,006	78
New Jersey	\$45,569,365	181	\$535,005	\$0	\$18,208	10	\$71,185,880	359
New Mexico	\$1,668,797	75	\$90,532	\$0	\$101,285	18	\$2,984,529	166
New York, Eastern	\$141,518,997	259	\$2,599,092	\$500,000	\$1,439,673	53	\$609,302,776	485
New York, Northern	\$7,440,426	66	\$1,940,690	\$0	\$2,086,933	29	\$20,313,157	131
New York, Southern	\$897,727,322	277	\$1,977,582	\$0	\$3,768,575	35	\$1,040,195,367	621
New York, Western	\$13,154,959	110	\$523,979	\$0	\$77,211	22	\$23,964,142	300
North Carolina, Eastern*	\$2,074,988	500	\$532,485	\$0	\$327,056	196	\$11,007,332	2,088
North Carolina, Middle	\$952,299	81	\$179,627	\$121,991	\$59,457	13	\$3,998,828	203
North Carolina, Western	\$2,282,857	46	\$38,451	\$0	\$89,470	8	\$6,833,124	141
North Dakota	\$1,149,043	64	\$196,224	\$0	\$223,301	32	\$4,890,568	161
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$12,509,723	268	\$683,847	\$0	\$180,301	33	\$70,021,644	996
Ohio, Southern	\$11,830,189	141	\$191,279	\$0	\$22,249	17	\$17,008,577	262
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$34,737	3	\$11,165	\$0	\$0	2	\$240,155	32
Oklahoma, Northern	\$2,034,427	91	\$397,504	\$0	\$21,342,459	91	\$6,385,842	289
Oklahoma, Western	\$7,277,693	90	\$135,770	\$0	\$529,586	12	\$10,030,535	151
Oregon	\$6,888,401	148	\$243,295	\$0	\$846,935	42	\$9,199,011	277

Table 12B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$96,769,332	181	\$887,808	\$0	\$11,575	24	\$103,027,440	353
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$2,026,240	80	\$1,110,206	\$0	\$11,350	27	\$12,205,014	139
Pennsylvania, Western	\$6,043,459	25	\$141,425	\$0	\$0	2	\$8,719,033	62
Puerto Rico	\$1,302,800	37	\$84,921	\$0	\$308,481	4	\$2,156,265	66
Rhode Island	\$1,456,095	31	\$523,106	\$0	\$184,060	11	\$58,955,196	128
South Carolina	\$9,609,050	271	\$297,419	\$0	\$75,330	40	\$14,642,718	396
South Dakota	\$10,168,198	121	\$303,060	\$0	\$16,486	38	\$11,671,305	253
Tennessee, Eastern	\$2,247,404	84	\$1,412,888	\$56,150	\$2,161,763	27	\$36,836,470	190
Tennessee, Middle	\$6,293,688	35	\$3,769,680	\$0	\$1,062,125	45	\$8,063,635	106
Tennessee, Western	\$7,992,932	139	\$273,961	\$0	\$7,268	8	\$11,013,647	208
Texas, Eastern	\$14,852,080	93	\$391,750	\$0	\$11,703,285	56	\$51,593,158	359
Texas, Northern	\$81,534,445	342	\$871,683	\$0	\$10,936,282	29	\$92,789,887	596
Texas, Southern	\$52,257,866	127	\$564,318	\$0	\$2,146,231	22	\$116,178,354	596
Texas, Western	\$11,457,039	156	\$882,933	\$0	\$1,186,396	48	\$106,920,574	724
Utah	\$3,050,439	84	\$219,808	\$0	\$5,358,776	174	\$11,215,613	157
Vermont	\$2,387,164	21	\$1,399,740	\$0	\$520,472	7	\$15,400,895	40
Virgin Islands	\$773,341	2	\$48,557	\$0	\$0	3	\$1,597,558	25
Virginia, Eastern	\$25,005,050	293	\$3,279,608	\$122,176	\$1,806,327	109	\$42,565,983	768
Virginia, Western	\$7,025,212	63	\$326,686	\$0	\$123,716	19	\$10,614,677	106
Washington, Eastern	\$1,164,512	50	\$115,293	\$0	\$29,957	17	\$4,513,992	152
Washington, Western	\$48,414,581	152	\$2,446,359	\$17,782	\$301,359	34	\$156,165,153	490
West Virginia, Northern	\$916,130	17	\$120,680	\$0	\$54,618	18	\$5,023,285	76
West Virginia, Southern	\$4,135,566	35	\$124,809	\$650	\$3,704,882	32	\$21,824,527	168
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$5,428,081	86	\$853,389	\$0	\$5,621,733	73	\$29,883,151	405
Wisconsin, Western	\$5,583,182	40	\$229,505	\$0	\$111,689	25	\$20,952,637	211
Wyoming	\$969,696	72	\$304,903	\$0	\$416,381	51	\$8,179,828	145
All Districts	\$3,057,964,727	10,139	\$68,104,587	\$853,343	\$173,955,295	3,560	\$6,429,552,358	30,640

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

*Data provided by the Eastern District of North Carolina.

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Table 12C
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1998
Criminal Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Property Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$2,305,809	447	\$1,532,001	\$0	\$1,762,945	423	\$10,517,801	537
Alabama, Northern	\$10,705,897	756	\$2,628,993	\$0	\$1,407,742	539	\$34,628,281	1,652
Alabama, Southern	\$1,904,126	496	\$781,027	\$0	\$2,035,761	426	\$32,966,584	797
Alaska	\$1,464,764	382	\$1,089,548	\$150	\$153,127	352	\$11,715,177	504
Arizona	\$35,099,537	1,592	\$3,130,666	\$0	\$1,923,282	1,397	\$137,396,601	3,563
Arkansas, Eastern	\$1,737,447	427	\$439,650	\$0	\$124,240	296	\$7,471,186	673
Arkansas, Western	\$1,402,410	244	\$437,204	\$0	\$1,169,586	196	\$3,106,413	551
California, Central	\$751,785,489	2,783	\$7,556,348	\$1,200	\$6,418,210	2,088	\$1,592,851,882	6,727
California, Eastern	\$35,594,811	752	\$7,151,313	\$218	\$3,934,328	609	\$69,307,659	1,925
California, Northern	\$126,003,830	1,261	\$62,430,660	\$0	\$13,787,512	934	\$353,127,774	3,407
California, Southern	\$14,809,872	1,716	\$3,288,306	\$150	\$20,882,661	1,287	\$58,102,461	1,984
Colorado	\$42,435,426	815	\$12,739,899	\$0	\$2,406,280	731	\$83,282,219	997
Connecticut	\$39,354,559	495	\$3,503,284	\$700	\$6,889,136	359	\$65,154,000	771
Delaware	\$9,509,698	228	\$219,571	\$0	\$226,446	153	\$11,533,289	286
District of Columbia	\$14,196,218	755	\$7,042,660	\$0	\$4,192,867	468	\$337,322,259	2,228
Florida, Middle	\$57,588,539	1,920	\$5,927,908	\$137,660	\$6,694,501	1,250	\$256,274,880	3,712
Florida, Northern	\$19,659,682	597	\$677,511	\$0	\$7,244,155	423	\$100,306,610	1,267
Florida, Southern	\$177,933,456	2,176	\$18,717,344	\$0	\$10,618,259	1,503	\$841,719,753	7,382
Georgia, Middle	\$2,164,523	650	\$568,663	\$0	\$150,960	596	\$8,707,957	815
Georgia, Northern	\$21,446,544	1,184	\$7,002,517	\$0	\$563,869	546	\$77,176,913	3,316
Georgia, Southern	\$10,259,410	647	\$18,138,525	\$0	\$17,615,618	561	\$38,215,387	1,028
Guam	\$993,168	314	\$177,187	\$0	\$128,812	207	\$2,746,053	307
Hawaii	\$1,289,554	524	\$917,932	\$1,844	\$6,737,529	428	\$21,228,646	880
Idaho	\$931,211	198	\$288,165	\$0	\$74,662	171	\$2,953,219	461
Illinois, Central	\$28,886,563	380	\$7,098,803	\$0	\$665,114	329	\$48,856,038	784
Illinois, Northern	\$212,411,595	1,215	\$72,916,275	\$31,145	\$567,783	834	\$324,823,336	3,186
Illinois, Southern	\$5,891,515	672	\$1,330,786	\$0	\$524,104	452	\$18,764,055	1,296
Indiana, Northern	\$6,003,151	558	\$3,062,941	\$0	\$1,553,718	391	\$23,246,940	836
Indiana, Southern	\$6,101,719	424	\$665,846	\$0	\$1,359,587	289	\$14,051,118	948
Iowa, Northern	\$1,566,269	256	\$692,171	\$0	\$1,364,200	264	\$15,575,137	535
Iowa, Southern	\$2,315,069	274	\$567,315	\$0	\$86,958	223	\$8,022,645	286
Kansas	\$4,000,496	566	\$1,929,218	\$0	\$9,442,093	529	\$47,042,726	937
Kentucky, Eastern	\$3,470,587	507	\$943,753	-\$433	\$986,743	441	\$33,745,070	790

Table 12C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$9,290,617	772	\$1,138,314	\$0	\$46,247	706	\$34,706,788	792
Louisiana, Eastern	\$13,821,950	999	\$1,131,436	\$0	\$3,161,069	648	\$45,417,758	1,640
Louisiana, Middle	\$2,526,196	264	\$287,747	\$0	\$14,650,111	207	\$31,283,847	283
Louisiana, Western	\$9,856,561	1,311	\$834,829	\$0	\$1,234,450	1,300	\$53,702,674	665
Maine	\$3,988,370	240	\$245,304	\$0	\$423,593	281	\$8,476,187	383
Maryland	\$35,634,948	814	\$3,023,350	\$0	\$60,904	866	\$48,157,742	1,572
Massachusetts	\$71,539,073	709	\$14,667,895	\$0	\$1,138,892	460	\$273,960,327	2,043
Michigan, Eastern	\$40,581,991	1,357	\$4,010,921	\$4,829	\$5,640,451	1,187	\$198,101,071	2,895
Michigan, Western	\$9,772,807	610	\$936,852	\$0	\$3,591,469	404	\$28,566,499	1,163
Minnesota	\$16,421,408	570	\$1,980,294	\$0	\$6,324,062	457	\$30,421,999	744
Mississippi, Northern	\$3,914,007	310	\$557,542	\$0	\$1,769,675	288	\$13,143,537	676
Mississippi, Southern	\$7,398,752	607	\$1,531,040	\$0	\$2,719,441	437	\$11,600,355	1,089
Missouri, Eastern	\$11,051,498	877	\$2,393,101	\$0	\$2,761,958	716	\$18,861,334	1,144
Missouri, Western	\$21,567,128	649	\$1,570,948	\$0	\$1,980,082	577	\$73,404,733	1,443
Montana	\$3,170,457	385	\$905,986	\$0	\$132,344	347	\$14,911,130	635
Nebraska	\$7,832,324	427	\$1,488,931	\$0	\$7,690,274	410	\$11,971,598	549
Nevada	\$39,138,781	870	\$2,366,369	\$0	\$6,608,877	797	\$83,335,830	2,213
New Hampshire	\$6,087,757	220	\$313,566	\$0	\$85,835	142	\$22,008,985	313
New Jersey	\$52,901,949	1,300	\$2,167,537	\$0	\$244,043	740	\$129,084,543	3,229
New Mexico	\$2,425,775	1,027	\$289,807	\$0	\$332,905	457	\$10,396,512	1,458
New York, Eastern	\$168,101,318	2,355	\$16,267,107	\$530,387	\$10,810,557	1,915	\$813,621,415	4,294
New York, Northern	\$8,513,402	784	\$2,990,631	\$0	\$4,107,675	844	\$26,652,468	671
New York, Southern	\$926,719,285	2,447	\$8,751,169	\$0	\$4,701,308	1,885	\$1,350,010,506	4,107
New York, Western	\$14,898,980	739	\$1,580,857	\$0	\$1,013,930	606	\$27,537,158	1,031
North Carolina, Eastern*	\$8,052,795	2,280	\$3,934,200	\$0	\$3,320,814	1,714	\$33,438,936	6,278
North Carolina, Middle	\$1,617,492	512	\$818,489	\$121,991	\$892,599	485	\$9,674,634	963
North Carolina, Western	\$2,572,362	522	\$242,296	\$0	\$125,937	423	\$15,100,940	1,612
North Dakota	\$2,060,000	304	\$412,662	\$0	\$304,646	194	\$8,827,795	443
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$23,290,851	1,363	\$3,459,554	\$0	\$501,414	771	\$109,730,940	2,494
Ohio, Southern	\$16,543,841	930	\$1,265,276	\$0	\$284,671	575	\$36,370,755	1,515
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$74,559	82	\$48,646	\$0	\$405	82	\$1,172,012	121
Oklahoma, Northern	\$2,486,442	403	\$788,674	\$0	\$21,757,460	379	\$30,640,760	842
Oklahoma, Western	\$8,037,453	401	\$421,546	\$0	\$676,213	259	\$23,581,463	602
Oregon	\$7,677,688	790	\$815,101	\$0	\$1,070,534	392	\$12,574,895	1,826

Table 12C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$226,961,528	1,385	\$27,660,741	\$0	\$2,307,542	995	\$261,421,334	3,852
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$11,762,716	642	\$9,960,068	\$0	\$24,037	535	\$16,914,370	835
Pennsylvania, Western	\$7,337,227	402	\$3,287,970	\$0	\$340,802	327	\$26,971,532	813
Puerto Rico	\$95,613,770	449	\$540,406	\$0	\$394,418	336	\$107,392,599	1,055
Rhode Island	\$6,439,584	222	\$4,387,339	\$0	\$201,060	168	\$121,613,835	757
South Carolina	\$11,906,007	1,604	\$1,572,224	\$0	\$1,508,393	1,045	\$29,268,800	1,671
South Dakota	\$10,712,446	618	\$1,217,370	\$0	\$292,409	471	\$16,203,139	744
Tennessee, Eastern	\$3,474,634	530	\$2,338,883	\$56,150	\$2,373,758	452	\$44,907,251	960
Tennessee, Middle	\$7,051,158	250	\$4,097,586	\$0	\$5,631,647	255	\$15,807,490	439
Tennessee, Western	\$13,670,375	846	\$1,191,024	\$0	\$35,253	408	\$23,889,491	1,447
Texas, Eastern	\$18,673,079	802	\$1,597,939	\$0	\$19,102,408	646	\$74,407,253	1,554
Texas, Northern	\$88,814,506	1,343	\$10,458,925	\$0	\$23,741,778	1,055	\$434,264,991	2,935
Texas, Southern	\$85,289,871	2,693	\$8,482,867	\$0	\$2,845,556	978	\$418,725,944	8,155
Texas, Western	\$23,736,405	4,522	\$4,073,068	\$0	\$3,800,357	2,486	\$276,137,606	10,217
Utah	\$4,252,491	709	\$1,346,040	\$0	\$5,743,982	486	\$14,765,186	1,296
Vermont	\$2,445,649	153	\$1,491,101	\$0	\$843,158	130	\$18,253,440	153
Virgin Islands	\$7,451,137	125	\$77,911	\$0	\$500	74	\$8,793,682	361
Virginia, Eastern	\$28,810,228	2,450	\$4,617,259	\$162,634	\$4,014,963	1,480	\$68,688,807	3,910
Virginia, Western	\$8,090,858	1,193	\$943,476	\$0	\$634,694	962	\$26,895,200	1,485
Washington, Eastern	\$3,244,599	382	\$926,250	\$0	\$1,693,347	363	\$7,537,271	565
Washington, Western	\$57,107,697	895	\$8,003,525	\$17,782	\$608,241	571	\$200,156,573	1,991
West Virginia, Northern	\$1,047,742	227	\$243,159	\$0	\$242,192	241	\$9,164,113	472
West Virginia, Southern	\$4,728,535	413	\$456,459	\$705	\$4,414,023	365	\$31,286,478	896
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$16,534,309	439	\$12,778,641	\$0	\$5,936,412	444	\$39,363,269	1,278
Wisconsin, Western	\$6,759,831	211	\$318,663	\$0	\$140,175	146	\$23,627,572	430
Wyoming	\$1,257,465	338	\$447,342	\$0	\$436,184	244	\$9,580,929	468
All Districts	\$3,963,965,612	78,284	\$451,748,205	\$1,067,111	\$331,164,921	57,309	\$10,658,426,353	155,835

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

*Data provided by the Eastern District of North Carolina.

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Table 12D
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1998
Bankruptcies and Foreclosures

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Property Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$790,198	22	\$820,782	\$0	\$163,713	50	\$44,012	4
Alabama, Northern	\$4,582,244	48	\$1,634,858	\$0	\$255,032	30	\$3,728,995	46
Alabama, Southern	\$87,592	5	\$91,982	\$0	\$16,040	7	\$10,090	4
Alaska	\$18,382	1	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	0	\$210,065	3
Arizona	\$1,345,949	9	\$610,405	\$0	\$0	7	\$1,641,689	27
Arkansas, Eastern	\$7,594,948	130	\$3,549,966	\$746,019	\$9,197,904	135	\$1,170,630	17
Arkansas, Western	\$7,617,341	79	\$2,417,877	\$1,120,289	\$863,150	80	\$356,464	4
California, Central	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$3,033,731	6
California, Eastern	\$1,190,686	7	\$714,372	\$0	\$553,791	18	\$2,670,942	14
California, Northern	\$2,905,319	6	\$2,726,881	\$0	\$0	7	\$888,456	32
California, Southern	\$0	0	\$131	\$0	\$828	0	\$779	1
Colorado	\$0	0	\$7,256	\$0	\$0	0	\$97,433	3
Connecticut	\$7,561,383	46	\$1,813,601	\$1,758,000	\$3,967,180	41	\$3,099,801	11
Delaware	\$380,246	20	\$1,037,475	\$0	\$0	18	\$234,269	2
District of Columbia	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Florida, Middle	\$7,856,301	145	\$391,196	\$6,745,275	\$1,302,960	149	\$1,684,551	11
Florida, Northern	\$2,033,467	40	\$1,449,775	\$420,578	\$641,593	43	\$6,308	1
Florida, Southern	\$5,881,116	97	\$905,517	\$1,548,471	\$0	90	\$4,201,240	10
Georgia, Middle	\$1,691,820	23	\$1,883,674	\$0	\$315,004	24	\$11,329	1
Georgia, Northern	\$362,815	14	\$335,590	\$0	\$91,400	23	\$1,407,695	62
Georgia, Southern	\$604,951	3	\$113,605	\$0	\$439,709	5	\$159,694	6
Guam	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Hawaii	\$964,035	22	\$856,310	\$0	\$332,598	22	\$500	1
Idaho	\$7,492,354	36	\$4,412,952	\$987,166	\$4,635,353	37	\$2,924,530	14
Illinois, Central	\$2,022,862	45	\$953,277	\$681,700	\$571,755	43	\$131,948	2
Illinois, Northern	\$7,173,882	97	\$1,264,041	\$6,703,384	\$17,544,103	151	\$3,133,834	49
Illinois, Southern	\$1,350,892	33	\$569,310	\$303,143	\$539,417	31	\$174,191	6
Indiana, Northern	\$4,293,115	43	\$2,173,848	\$44,700	\$4,144,397	77	\$446,566	17
Indiana, Southern	\$8,699,816	42	\$2,749,408	\$291,550	\$3,686,663	58	\$11,340,051	80
Iowa, Northern	\$1,452,359	35	\$1,521,220	\$42,000	\$1,342,333	43	\$940,056	11
Iowa, Southern	\$1,369,304	21	\$792,561	\$687,380	\$591,070	22	\$954,425	11
Kansas	\$5,873,362	122	\$3,301,886	\$294,908	\$4,038,521	135	\$2,616,251	44
Kentucky, Eastern	\$6,798,046	140	\$3,439,754	\$354,570	\$3,697,423	162	\$10,100,088	165

Table 12D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$6,734,071	106	\$2,433,551	\$549,524	\$5,233,263	100	\$986,077	17
Louisiana, Eastern	\$752,073	7	\$180,066	\$0	\$81,321	7	\$7,070,805	4
Louisiana, Middle	\$6,593,264	31	\$1,018,030	\$718,540	\$685,216	32	\$6,958,918	40
Louisiana, Western	\$955,243	17	\$765,578	\$415,378	\$20,857,570	23	\$5,481,317	16
Maine	\$3,973,577	37	\$1,459,826	\$20,587	\$2,506,810	38	\$0	0
Maryland	\$1,145,101	4	\$925,245	\$159,850	\$0	4	\$0	0
Massachusetts	\$112,810	3	\$5,000	\$0	\$1,165	2	\$324,144	5
Michigan, Eastern	\$0	4	\$12,667	\$0	\$0	5	\$1,474,605	14
Michigan, Western	\$487,762	21	\$786,081	\$0	\$49,775	76	\$621,475	28
Minnesota	\$472,992	34	\$638,111	\$0	\$63,949	41	\$211,256	4
Mississippi, Northern	\$602,148	13	\$630,566	\$0	\$113,010	16	\$1,030,649	7
Mississippi, Southern	\$1,896,441	16	\$2,353,598	\$0	\$52,086	19	\$1,618,995	11
Missouri, Eastern	\$40,000	2	\$14,066	\$0	\$3,800	3	\$135,160	4
Missouri, Western	\$0	0	\$2,697	\$0	\$23,182	2	\$306,679	12
Montana	\$6,221,483	20	\$1,846,960	\$675,529	\$7,479,291	27	\$3,861,954	13
Nebraska	\$5,762,968	90	\$2,452,992	\$175,927	\$3,273,809	66	\$2,706,840	36
Nevada	\$0	0	\$11,908	\$0	\$0	0	\$58,629	1
New Hampshire	\$23,492	1	\$1,559	\$0	\$0	0	\$23,799	1
New Jersey	\$4,882,913	56	\$663,159	\$6,300	\$846,551	59	\$973,475	21
New Mexico	\$3,488,134	25	\$1,463,985	\$11,900	\$2,989,803	37	\$347,178	6
New York, Eastern	\$6,959,161	71	\$1,906,365	\$0	\$52,022	59	\$25,945,284	188
New York, Northern	\$20,581,790	180	\$4,174,212	\$2,672,109	\$15,395,888	186	\$1,309,833	10
New York, Southern	\$4,993,294	30	\$3,927,755	\$670	\$2,470,236	24	\$15,305,675	35
New York, Western	\$3,906,952	45	\$853,426	\$788,296	\$2,587,109	42	\$221,385	4
North Carolina, Eastern	\$7,352	2	\$14,986	\$0	\$111,748	8	\$204,615	4
North Carolina, Middle	\$347,301	2	\$652,118	\$0	\$68,551	9	\$67,330	3
North Carolina, Western	\$345,798	4	\$193,052	\$0	\$0	1	\$411,674	11
North Dakota	\$5,368,329	34	\$3,076,383	\$541,123	\$2,900,465	38	\$12,468,609	65
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$2,547,144	91	\$1,607,562	\$248,408	\$6,703,821	112	\$14,152,082	158
Ohio, Southern	\$4,736,982	67	\$1,939,339	\$36,699	\$5,600,962	104	\$2,038,390	35
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$1,910,449	45	\$1,062,484	\$143,465	\$4,221,198	48	\$1,222,092	20
Oklahoma, Northern	\$1,979,477	44	\$974,208	\$570,960	\$1,144,238	47	\$22,442	4
Oklahoma, Western	\$7,860,085	108	\$2,643,169	\$1,108,580	\$5,934,508	119	\$2,146,072	15
Oregon	\$1,558,308	15	\$1,172,461	\$588,976	\$398,574	10	\$896,918	7

Table 12D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$1,255,319	12	\$553,867	\$171,719	\$351,062	18	\$4,688,615	62
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$1,974,763	26	\$1,549,487	\$25,765	\$1,471,643	29	\$1,283,839	17
Pennsylvania, Western	\$2,784,458	60	\$1,620,192	\$138,020	\$1,603,549	60	\$1,282,469	18
Puerto Rico	\$4,008,755	118	\$3,084,917	\$729,964	\$2,167,403	136	\$2,635,957	39
Rhode Island	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$191,712	1
South Carolina	\$18,788,501	282	\$7,397,155	\$1,870,707	\$7,098,865	274	\$6,518,364	18
South Dakota	\$3,776,050	25	\$3,295,929	\$483,213	\$5,985,731	35	\$247,121	2
Tennessee, Eastern	\$446,748	15	\$1,317,203	\$0	\$30,864	36	\$0	4
Tennessee, Middle	\$93,508	5	\$125,308	\$0	\$0	6	\$99,305	6
Tennessee, Western	\$13,172	2	\$24,328	\$0	\$535,445	7	\$28,926	5
Texas, Eastern	\$136,243	4	\$5,308	\$0	\$42,544	7	\$24,221	2
Texas, Northern	\$919,731	18	\$870,313	\$0	\$9,152	18	\$17,546,230	11
Texas, Southern	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	2	\$1,681,295	18
Texas, Western	\$194,829	6	\$253,110	\$0	\$117,874	9	\$90,098	3
Utah	\$145,000	1	\$105,000	\$0	\$0	1	\$0	0
Vermont	\$2,013,584	40	\$844,263	\$1,169,400	\$0	40	\$0	0
Virgin Islands	\$334,043	4	\$36,000	\$480,380	\$916,033	10	\$980,123	5
Virginia, Eastern	\$1,228,738	33	\$1,147,058	\$0	\$590,255	28	\$3,230,566	87
Virginia, Western	\$620,886	11	\$494,989	\$0	\$434,170	15	\$244,008	4
Washington, Eastern	\$1,087,252	5	\$185,727	\$247,600	\$1,136,787	5	\$0	0
Washington, Western	\$320,465	17	\$701,374	\$115,000	\$336,754	27	\$1,090,093	10
West Virginia, Northern	\$309,167	31	\$113,326	\$0	\$119,635	21	\$76,406	11
West Virginia, Southern	\$1,135,982	10	\$600,053	\$0	\$858,342	12	\$74,432	4
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$2,032,267	30	\$947,330	\$0	\$1,587,900	30	\$869,016	17
Wisconsin, Western	\$7,454,140	59	\$4,119,367	\$0	\$2,735,150	44	\$3,093,060	34
Wyoming	\$17,814	1	\$51,996	\$0	\$9,631	6	\$197,187	2
All Districts	\$258,333,097	3,371	\$113,921,275	\$37,593,723	\$178,920,643	3,749	\$214,198,007	1,844

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

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Table 12E
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1998
Other Civil Debts

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Property Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$855,920	176	\$662,417	\$0	\$1,160,155	149	\$4,208,105	214
Alabama, Northern	\$3,497,024	304	\$2,193,888	\$1,015	\$1,534,113	182	\$7,389,631	660
Alabama, Southern	\$572,921	231	\$437,506	\$0	\$286,553	171	\$1,370,527	161
Alaska	\$4,043,085	54	\$4,098,745	\$0	\$1,316,539	67	\$8,590,149	157
Arizona	\$11,364,900	187	\$6,354,920	\$0	\$4,230,710	179	\$22,780,405	531
Arkansas, Eastern	\$2,661,241	172	\$1,757,584	\$0	\$554,151	101	\$4,583,370	273
Arkansas, Western	\$452,522	55	\$264,037	\$0	\$142,335	46	\$693,785	86
California, Central	\$40,807,725	4,459	\$1,028,408	\$0	\$340,756	356	\$252,333,312	11,740
California, Eastern	\$25,085,173	345	\$18,053,593	\$498,249	\$2,580,545	421	\$13,287,637	437
California, Northern	\$25,466,356	3,715	\$1,408,403	\$0	\$19,225	397	\$45,101,404	4,518
California, Southern	\$74,266,278	199	\$12,182,965	\$11,778	\$2,013,195	131	\$5,895,459	211
Colorado	\$6,587,372	184	\$3,929,302	\$1,966	\$1,528,877	195	\$10,667,227	283
Connecticut	\$5,599,281	124	\$7,087,795	\$0	\$14,613,691	120	\$9,598,088	152
Delaware	\$923,347	44	\$883,511	\$0	\$296,711	43	\$307,981	47
District of Columbia	\$14,102,482	538	\$0	\$0	\$18	97	\$33,791,757	1,915
Florida, Middle	\$43,285,287	846	\$43,680,274	\$173,473	\$4,272,059	569	\$38,165,377	2,044
Florida, Northern	\$9,642,509	125	\$3,461,358	\$0	\$605,433	125	\$16,366,005	496
Florida, Southern	\$28,617,030	2,585	\$2,500,984	\$0	\$165,998	314	\$99,668,507	5,191
Georgia, Middle	\$2,017,922	319	\$1,007,298	\$0	\$1,108,441	254	\$2,600,784	203
Georgia, Northern	\$27,414,682	468	\$19,093,816	\$0	\$2,116,245	453	\$36,967,539	1,539
Georgia, Southern	\$6,941,563	50	\$2,976,992	\$411	\$976,330	53	\$7,259,484	147
Guam	\$1,894,073	115	\$619,706	\$0	\$114,677	52	\$3,154,501	160
Hawaii	\$2,298,788	74	\$3,969,385	\$0	\$384,185	98	\$4,197,617	230
Idaho	\$2,014,893	89	\$1,433,364	\$150	\$766,474	97	\$8,878,454	164
Illinois, Central	\$3,794,053	216	\$3,029,569	\$0	\$381,382	210	\$8,716,058	236
Illinois, Northern	\$29,969,179	378	\$9,646,387	\$0	\$602,213	189	\$51,671,613	1,271
Illinois, Southern	\$4,999,110	251	\$7,693,888	\$0	\$781,144	160	\$2,007,315	303
Indiana, Northern	\$15,093,732	304	\$13,982,325	\$0	\$654,511	201	\$3,448,230	326
Indiana, Southern	\$32,351,714	342	\$2,573,878	\$0	\$30,091,592	229	\$3,614,641	498
Iowa, Northern	\$2,580,252	237	\$1,583,593	\$0	\$389,300	227	\$2,399,194	178
Iowa, Southern	\$953,613	154	\$380,160	\$0	\$786,792	113	\$2,947,670	252
Kansas	\$6,100,852	883	\$6,894,432	\$0	\$4,201,526	896	\$4,586,343	361
Kentucky, Eastern	\$2,258,861	343	\$480,774	\$1,773	\$1,509,452	318	\$4,152,383	299

Table 12E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Property Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$5,665,040	254	\$5,254,832	\$0	\$394,267	128	\$3,669,397	297
Louisiana, Eastern	\$2,838,933	375	\$4,633,165	\$0	\$13,766,597	192	\$31,896,822	501
Louisiana, Middle	\$4,266,220	126	\$3,877,892	\$0	\$23,903	36	\$1,857,757	161
Louisiana, Western	\$11,943,579	426	\$12,432,117	\$0	\$1,181,908	320	\$3,239,567	558
Maine	\$419,108	94	\$607,920	\$0	\$137,481	66	\$3,147,126	118
Maryland	\$136,365,978	480	\$15,587,725	\$0	\$1,433,925	179	\$24,198,536	1,034
Massachusetts	\$42,121,954	410	\$39,061,183	\$0	\$3,690,191	316	\$50,835,329	1,062
Michigan, Eastern	\$32,797,938	7,401	\$75,947	\$0	\$1,927	442	\$70,022,836	10,586
Michigan, Western	\$5,620,228	343	\$5,610,893	\$0	\$536,564	206	\$11,192,077	425
Minnesota	\$7,380,912	1,052	\$4,560,170	\$0	\$1,555,043	558	\$11,367,306	1,221
Mississippi, Northern	\$2,300,671	123	\$1,526,838	\$0	\$81,198	87	\$2,348,947	136
Mississippi, Southern	\$3,879,394	445	\$1,909,521	\$0	\$627,413	370	\$4,963,717	440
Missouri, Eastern	\$4,949,967	500	\$2,860,580	\$0	\$2,980,932	271	\$15,284,345	830
Missouri, Western	\$8,437,214	347	\$2,801,142	\$0	\$3,565,054	212	\$20,075,944	735
Montana	\$30,917,785	63	\$5,389,070	\$0	\$5,817,814	73	\$23,832,734	88
Nebraska	\$3,705,250	356	\$1,768,031	\$5,094	\$2,607,161	303	\$8,112,845	382
Nevada	\$1,070,103	176	\$677,976	\$0	\$1,458,053	93	\$2,938,309	183
New Hampshire	\$1,585,875	60	\$1,386,847	\$0	\$322,738	57	\$2,627,913	89
New Jersey	\$179,366,673	558	\$40,856,207	\$147,444	\$5,139,930	420	\$198,729,577	1,609
New Mexico	\$1,244,524	233	\$807,127	\$0	\$819,759	169	\$3,025,727	246
New York, Eastern	\$16,279,183	2,705	\$227,656	\$332,603	\$1,845,241	317	\$88,865,713	6,455
New York, Northern	\$3,652,973	332	\$3,043,839	\$0	\$1,270,722	255	\$13,551,015	405
New York, Southern	\$41,566,528	547	\$23,437,130	\$0	\$7,125,854	262	\$60,663,743	960
New York, Western	\$4,251,552	157	\$41,187,720	\$0	\$855,266	87	\$7,851,125	321
North Carolina, Eastern	\$6,169,423	505	\$5,728,110	-\$2,213	\$4,794,571	300	\$19,903,807	761
North Carolina, Middle	\$9,619,584	240	\$9,428,354	\$0	\$1,209,586	114	\$2,242,285	342
North Carolina, Western	\$3,359,829	69	\$5,078,766	\$0	\$970,299	44	\$4,144,739	275
North Dakota	\$3,270,474	137	\$1,275,383	\$5,000	\$549,620	72	\$17,680,888	250
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$19,445,180	1,125	\$18,526,827	\$94,674	\$5,294,390	560	\$19,207,573	1,590
Ohio, Southern	\$18,590,300	611	\$16,592,624	\$0	\$906,991	319	\$11,083,861	687
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$182,153	50	\$163,315	\$0	\$90,838	35	\$608,553	57
Oklahoma, Northern	\$1,259,780	216	\$553,071	\$0	\$701,895	209	\$1,649,965	152
Oklahoma, Western	\$2,177,059	209	\$1,168,928	\$0	\$2,519,694	139	\$3,475,046	261
Oregon	\$2,913,979	144	\$2,342,569	\$0	\$660,351	117	\$2,496,144	161

Table 12E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$83,134,622	587	\$51,379,472	\$4	\$1,191,589	440	\$77,548,353	906
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$57,342,533	773	\$57,035,943	\$0	\$1,349,505	734	\$14,945,996	247
Pennsylvania, Western	\$24,562,680	476	\$22,102,009	\$0	\$1,184,157	343	\$23,370,995	770
Puerto Rico	\$13,869,091	87	\$10,212,107	\$0	\$1,713,419	80	\$12,980,821	411
Rhode Island	\$5,665,060	56	\$2,798,279	\$0	\$586,989	67	\$4,845,052	91
South Carolina	\$10,953,995	322	\$12,320,337	\$0	\$537,315	214	\$13,626,490	817
South Dakota	\$3,274,115	192	\$3,114,632	\$0	\$1,756,944	194	\$2,057,085	73
Tennessee, Eastern	\$17,502,108	130	\$1,041,310	\$0	\$1,381,735	105	\$8,936,370	275
Tennessee, Middle	\$6,999,430	207	\$1,273,204	\$0	\$1,153,617	163	\$9,043,863	273
Tennessee, Western	\$2,505,678	205	\$799,471	\$0	\$2,454,617	164	\$6,454,552	488
Texas, Eastern	\$47,414,638	232	\$46,747,476	\$0	\$1,993,109	133	\$2,744,074	294
Texas, Northern	\$5,623,738	748	\$4,082,649	\$0	\$7,606,165	495	\$230,722,619	1,390
Texas, Southern	\$18,532,730	3,371	\$26,234	\$0	\$305	444	\$120,478,105	8,327
Texas, Western	\$6,092,606	635	\$4,235,108	\$0	\$1,844,102	416	\$8,108,611	606
Utah	\$2,301,842	72	\$2,397,967	\$0	\$379,256	53	\$4,451,003	150
Vermont	\$663,239	36	\$329,300	\$0	\$141,392	28	\$1,317,815	45
Virgin Islands	\$1,515,750	11	\$430,032	\$0	\$82,945	12	\$1,211,362	22
Virginia, Eastern	\$41,112,111	632	\$21,923,870	\$716,678	\$5,385,797	415	\$54,039,655	653
Virginia, Western	\$5,446,332	130	\$1,563,198	\$0	\$865,473	119	\$8,197,880	211
Washington, Eastern	\$1,072,681	92	\$464,943	\$0	\$421,348	84	\$1,741,398	96
Washington, Western	\$4,041,036	184	\$15,922,032	\$250,000	\$2,473,041	85	\$14,402,992	184
West Virginia, Northern	\$672,114	72	\$666,929	\$0	\$474,890	42	\$1,003,008	127
West Virginia, Southern	\$1,166,730	124	\$11,561,323	\$346,712	\$348,669	96	\$11,921,324	158
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$5,183,252	381	\$4,942,435	\$0	\$1,591,138	381	\$9,472,774	175
Wisconsin, Western	\$1,459,862	320	\$5,895,461	\$0	\$167,565	192	\$3,307,424	281
Wyoming	\$733,532	41	\$527,299	\$0	\$2,045,459	22	\$4,513,878	66
All Districts	\$1,426,970,586	49,551	\$749,583,751	\$2,584,813	\$194,593,041	20,062	\$2,119,635,318	85,797

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

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Table 12F
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1998
Civil Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$1,646,118	198	\$1,483,199	\$0	\$1,323,868	199	\$4,252,117	218
Alabama, Northern	\$8,079,267	352	\$3,828,746	\$1,015	\$1,789,145	212	\$11,118,626	706
Alabama, Southern	\$660,513	236	\$529,488	\$0	\$302,593	178	\$1,380,617	165
Alaska	\$4,061,467	55	\$4,173,745	\$0	\$1,316,539	67	\$8,800,213	160
Arizona	\$12,710,849	196	\$6,965,325	\$0	\$4,230,710	186	\$24,422,094	558
Arkansas, Eastern	\$10,256,189	302	\$5,307,549	\$746,019	\$9,752,054	236	\$5,754,000	290
Arkansas, Western	\$8,069,863	134	\$2,681,915	\$1,120,289	\$1,005,485	126	\$1,050,249	90
California, Central	\$40,807,725	4,459	\$1,028,408	\$0	\$340,756	357	\$255,367,043	11,746
California, Eastern	\$26,275,860	352	\$18,767,965	\$498,249	\$3,134,336	439	\$15,958,579	451
California, Northern	\$28,371,675	3,721	\$4,135,284	\$0	\$19,225	404	\$45,989,860	4,550
California, Southern	\$74,266,278	199	\$12,183,096	\$11,778	\$2,014,023	131	\$5,896,238	212
Colorado	\$6,587,372	184	\$3,936,558	\$1,966	\$1,528,877	195	\$10,764,660	286
Connecticut	\$13,160,664	170	\$8,901,395	\$1,758,000	\$18,580,871	161	\$12,697,889	163
Delaware	\$1,303,593	64	\$1,920,986	\$0	\$296,711	61	\$542,250	49
District of Columbia	\$14,102,482	538	\$0	\$0	\$18	97	\$33,791,757	1,915
Florida, Middle	\$51,141,588	991	\$44,071,470	\$6,918,748	\$5,575,019	718	\$39,849,928	2,055
Florida, Northern	\$11,675,976	165	\$4,911,133	\$420,578	\$1,247,026	168	\$16,372,312	497
Florida, Southern	\$34,498,146	2,682	\$3,406,500	\$1,548,471	\$165,998	404	\$103,869,747	5,201
Georgia, Middle	\$3,709,742	342	\$2,890,971	\$0	\$1,423,445	278	\$2,612,113	204
Georgia, Northern	\$27,777,497	482	\$19,429,405	\$0	\$2,207,645	476	\$38,375,234	1,601
Georgia, Southern	\$7,546,514	53	\$3,090,597	\$411	\$1,416,039	58	\$7,419,178	153
Guam	\$1,894,073	115	\$619,706	\$0	\$114,677	52	\$3,154,501	160
Hawaii	\$3,262,823	96	\$4,825,695	\$0	\$716,783	120	\$4,198,117	231
Idaho	\$9,507,247	125	\$5,846,316	\$987,316	\$5,401,826	134	\$11,802,984	178
Illinois, Central	\$5,816,915	261	\$3,982,846	\$681,700	\$953,137	253	\$8,848,006	238
Illinois, Northern	\$37,143,061	475	\$10,910,428	\$6,703,384	\$18,146,316	340	\$54,805,447	1,320
Illinois, Southern	\$6,350,002	284	\$8,263,198	\$303,143	\$1,320,561	191	\$2,181,506	309
Indiana, Northern	\$19,386,847	347	\$16,156,173	\$44,700	\$4,798,909	278	\$3,894,795	343
Indiana, Southern	\$41,051,531	384	\$5,323,285	\$291,550	\$33,778,254	287	\$14,954,692	578
Iowa, Northern	\$4,032,611	272	\$3,104,813	\$42,000	\$1,731,633	270	\$3,339,250	189
Iowa, Southern	\$2,322,916	175	\$1,172,720	\$687,380	\$1,377,862	135	\$3,902,095	263
Kansas	\$11,974,215	1,005	\$10,196,318	\$294,908	\$8,240,047	1,031	\$7,202,594	405
Kentucky, Eastern	\$9,056,907	483	\$3,920,529	\$356,343	\$5,206,875	480	\$14,252,471	464

Table 12F (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$12,399,110	360	\$7,688,383	\$549,524	\$5,627,530	228	\$4,655,474	314
Louisiana, Eastern	\$3,591,006	382	\$4,813,231	\$0	\$13,847,917	199	\$38,967,627	505
Louisiana, Middle	\$10,859,484	157	\$4,895,922	\$718,540	\$709,118	68	\$8,816,675	201
Louisiana, Western	\$12,898,822	443	\$13,197,696	\$415,378	\$22,039,477	343	\$8,720,884	574
Maine	\$4,392,685	131	\$2,067,747	\$20,587	\$2,644,291	104	\$3,147,126	118
Maryland	\$137,511,079	484	\$16,512,970	\$159,850	\$1,433,925	183	\$24,198,536	1,034
Massachusetts	\$42,234,764	413	\$39,066,183	\$0	\$3,691,355	318	\$51,159,473	1,067
Michigan, Eastern	\$32,797,938	7,405	\$88,614	\$0	\$1,927	447	\$71,497,441	10,600
Michigan, Western	\$6,107,990	364	\$6,396,974	\$0	\$586,339	282	\$11,813,552	453
Minnesota	\$7,853,904	1,086	\$5,198,281	\$0	\$1,618,992	599	\$11,578,561	1,225
Mississippi, Northern	\$2,902,820	136	\$2,157,404	\$0	\$194,209	103	\$3,379,595	143
Mississippi, Southern	\$5,775,834	461	\$4,263,119	\$0	\$679,499	389	\$6,582,712	451
Missouri, Eastern	\$4,989,967	502	\$2,874,646	\$0	\$2,984,732	274	\$15,419,505	834
Missouri, Western	\$8,437,214	347	\$2,803,840	\$0	\$3,588,236	214	\$20,382,623	747
Montana	\$37,139,268	83	\$7,236,031	\$675,529	\$13,297,105	100	\$27,694,687	101
Nebraska	\$9,468,218	446	\$4,221,024	\$181,021	\$5,880,970	369	\$10,819,685	418
Nevada	\$1,070,103	176	\$689,884	\$0	\$1,458,053	93	\$2,996,938	184
New Hampshire	\$1,609,367	61	\$1,388,406	\$0	\$322,738	57	\$2,651,711	90
New Jersey	\$184,249,586	614	\$41,519,366	\$153,744	\$5,986,482	479	\$199,703,052	1,630
New Mexico	\$4,732,658	258	\$2,271,112	\$11,900	\$3,809,562	206	\$3,372,905	252
New York, Eastern	\$23,238,343	2,776	\$2,134,021	\$332,603	\$1,897,263	376	\$114,810,997	6,643
New York, Northern	\$24,234,763	512	\$7,218,051	\$2,672,109	\$16,666,610	441	\$14,860,848	415
New York, Southern	\$46,559,822	577	\$27,364,885	\$670	\$9,596,090	286	\$75,969,418	995
New York, Western	\$8,158,504	202	\$42,041,147	\$788,296	\$3,442,375	129	\$8,072,511	325
North Carolina, Eastern	\$6,176,775	507	\$5,743,096	-\$2,213	\$4,906,319	308	\$20,108,421	765
North Carolina, Middle	\$9,966,885	242	\$10,080,472	\$0	\$1,278,136	123	\$2,309,615	345
North Carolina, Western	\$3,705,627	73	\$5,271,818	\$0	\$970,299	45	\$4,556,413	286
North Dakota	\$8,638,804	171	\$4,351,765	\$546,123	\$3,450,085	110	\$30,149,497	315
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$21,992,325	1,216	\$20,134,388	\$343,082	\$11,998,211	672	\$33,359,655	1,748
Ohio, Southern	\$23,327,282	678	\$18,531,964	\$36,699	\$6,507,952	423	\$13,122,251	722
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$2,092,602	95	\$1,225,799	\$143,465	\$4,312,036	83	\$1,830,645	77
Oklahoma, Northern	\$3,239,258	260	\$1,527,279	\$570,960	\$1,846,133	256	\$1,672,406	156
Oklahoma, Western	\$10,037,144	317	\$3,812,098	\$1,108,580	\$8,454,202	258	\$5,621,118	276
Oregon	\$4,472,287	159	\$3,515,030	\$588,976	\$1,058,925	127	\$3,393,063	168

Table 12F (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Property Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$84,389,941	599	\$51,933,339	\$171,724	\$1,542,651	458	\$82,236,968	968
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$59,317,296	799	\$58,585,430	\$25,765	\$2,821,148	763	\$16,229,835	264
Pennsylvania, Western	\$27,347,137	536	\$23,722,200	\$138,020	\$2,787,706	403	\$24,653,464	788
Puerto Rico	\$17,877,846	205	\$13,297,024	\$729,964	\$3,880,821	216	\$15,616,778	450
Rhode Island	\$5,665,060	56	\$2,798,279	\$0	\$586,989	67	\$5,036,763	92
South Carolina	\$29,742,496	604	\$19,717,493	\$1,870,707	\$7,636,181	488	\$20,144,854	835
South Dakota	\$7,050,165	217	\$6,410,561	\$483,213	\$7,742,675	229	\$2,304,206	75
Tennessee, Eastern	\$17,948,856	145	\$2,358,513	\$0	\$1,412,600	141	\$8,936,370	279
Tennessee, Middle	\$7,092,938	212	\$1,398,512	\$0	\$1,153,617	169	\$9,143,168	279
Tennessee, Western	\$2,518,850	207	\$823,800	\$0	\$2,990,061	171	\$6,483,478	493
Texas, Eastern	\$47,550,881	236	\$46,752,784	\$0	\$2,035,653	140	\$2,768,295	296
Texas, Northern	\$6,543,470	766	\$4,952,962	\$0	\$7,615,317	513	\$248,268,849	1,401
Texas, Southern	\$18,532,730	3,371	\$26,234	\$0	\$305	446	\$122,159,400	8,345
Texas, Western	\$6,287,436	641	\$4,488,218	\$0	\$1,961,976	425	\$8,198,709	609
Utah	\$2,446,842	73	\$2,502,967	\$0	\$379,256	54	\$4,451,003	150
Vermont	\$2,676,823	76	\$1,173,563	\$1,169,400	\$141,392	68	\$1,317,815	45
Virgin Islands	\$1,849,792	15	\$466,032	\$480,380	\$998,978	22	\$2,191,485	27
Virginia, Eastern	\$42,340,849	665	\$23,070,928	\$716,678	\$5,976,051	443	\$57,270,221	740
Virginia, Western	\$6,067,218	141	\$2,058,187	\$0	\$1,299,642	134	\$8,441,888	215
Washington, Eastern	\$2,159,934	97	\$650,669	\$247,600	\$1,558,136	89	\$1,741,398	96
Washington, Western	\$4,361,501	201	\$16,623,406	\$365,000	\$2,809,795	112	\$15,493,085	194
West Virginia, Northern	\$981,281	103	\$780,255	\$0	\$594,525	63	\$1,079,415	138
West Virginia, Southern	\$2,302,712	134	\$12,161,377	\$346,712	\$1,207,011	108	\$11,995,756	162
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$7,215,519	411	\$5,889,764	\$0	\$3,179,039	411	\$10,341,790	192
Wisconsin, Western	\$8,914,002	379	\$10,014,828	\$0	\$2,902,714	236	\$6,400,485	315
Wyoming	\$751,346	42	\$579,295	\$0	\$2,055,091	28	\$4,711,065	68
All Districts	\$1,685,303,683	52,922	\$863,505,026	\$40,178,536	\$373,513,684	23,811	\$2,333,833,325	87,641

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

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Table 12G
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1998
Grand Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Property Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$3,951,927	645	\$3,015,199	\$0	\$3,086,813	622	\$14,769,918	755
Alabama, Northern	\$18,785,164	1,108	\$6,457,739	\$1,015	\$3,196,888	751	\$45,746,907	2,358
Alabama, Southern	\$2,564,639	732	\$1,310,515	\$0	\$2,338,354	604	\$34,347,201	962
Alaska	\$5,526,231	437	\$5,263,294	\$150	\$1,469,666	419	\$20,515,391	664
Arizona	\$47,810,386	1,788	\$10,095,991	\$0	\$6,153,992	1,583	\$161,818,695	4,121
Arkansas, Eastern	\$11,993,636	729	\$5,747,199	\$746,019	\$9,876,295	532	\$13,225,185	963
Arkansas, Western	\$9,472,273	378	\$3,119,119	\$1,120,289	\$2,175,070	322	\$4,156,662	641
California, Central	\$792,593,214	7,242	\$8,584,757	\$1,200	\$6,758,966	2,445	\$1,848,218,925	18,473
California, Eastern	\$61,870,671	1,104	\$25,919,278	\$498,467	\$7,068,664	1,048	\$85,266,238	2,376
California, Northern	\$154,375,506	4,982	\$66,565,944	\$0	\$13,806,738	1,338	\$399,117,633	7,957
California, Southern	\$89,076,150	1,915	\$15,471,403	\$11,928	\$22,896,684	1,418	\$63,998,699	2,196
Colorado	\$49,022,799	999	\$16,676,457	\$1,966	\$3,935,157	926	\$94,046,879	1,283
Connecticut	\$52,515,223	665	\$12,404,679	\$1,758,700	\$25,470,007	520	\$77,851,890	934
Delaware	\$10,813,291	292	\$2,140,557	\$0	\$523,157	214	\$12,075,539	335
District of Columbia	\$28,298,701	1,293	\$7,042,660	\$0	\$4,192,885	565	\$371,114,016	4,143
Florida, Middle	\$108,730,127	2,911	\$49,999,378	\$7,056,408	\$12,269,520	1,968	\$296,124,808	5,767
Florida, Northern	\$31,335,659	762	\$5,588,644	\$420,578	\$8,491,180	591	\$116,678,922	1,764
Florida, Southern	\$212,431,603	4,858	\$22,123,844	\$1,548,471	\$10,784,257	1,907	\$945,589,500	12,583
Georgia, Middle	\$5,874,265	992	\$3,459,635	\$0	\$1,574,405	874	\$11,320,070	1,019
Georgia, Northern	\$49,224,041	1,666	\$26,431,923	\$0	\$2,771,513	1,022	\$115,552,147	4,917
Georgia, Southern	\$17,805,924	700	\$21,229,122	\$411	\$19,031,657	619	\$45,634,566	1,181
Guam	\$2,887,241	429	\$796,893	\$0	\$243,489	259	\$5,900,554	467
Hawaii	\$4,552,378	620	\$5,743,627	\$1,844	\$7,454,312	548	\$25,426,763	1,111
Idaho	\$10,438,458	323	\$6,134,481	\$987,316	\$5,476,489	305	\$14,756,204	639
Illinois, Central	\$34,703,478	641	\$11,081,649	\$681,700	\$1,618,251	582	\$57,704,044	1,022
Illinois, Northern	\$249,554,656	1,690	\$83,826,703	\$6,734,529	\$18,714,099	1,174	\$379,628,783	4,506
Illinois, Southern	\$12,241,517	956	\$9,593,984	\$303,143	\$1,844,665	643	\$20,945,561	1,605
Indiana, Northern	\$25,389,998	905	\$19,219,114	\$44,700	\$6,352,627	669	\$27,141,735	1,179
Indiana, Southern	\$47,153,250	808	\$5,989,132	\$291,550	\$35,137,841	576	\$29,005,811	1,526
Iowa, Northern	\$5,598,879	528	\$3,796,984	\$42,000	\$3,095,833	534	\$18,914,387	724
Iowa, Southern	\$4,637,985	449	\$1,740,036	\$687,380	\$1,464,819	358	\$11,924,740	549
Kansas	\$15,974,711	1,571	\$12,125,536	\$294,908	\$17,682,140	1,560	\$54,245,320	1,342
Kentucky, Eastern	\$12,527,494	990	\$4,864,282	\$355,910	\$6,193,618	921	\$47,997,541	1,254

Table 12G (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Property Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$21,689,728	1,132	\$8,826,697	\$549,524	\$5,673,777	934	\$39,362,261	1,106
Louisiana, Eastern	\$17,412,956	1,381	\$5,944,667	\$0	\$17,008,986	847	\$84,385,385	2,145
Louisiana, Middle	\$13,385,680	421	\$5,183,669	\$718,540	\$15,359,230	275	\$40,100,522	484
Louisiana, Western	\$22,755,383	1,754	\$14,032,524	\$415,378	\$23,273,927	1,643	\$62,423,558	1,239
Maine	\$8,381,055	371	\$2,313,050	\$20,587	\$3,067,884	385	\$11,623,314	501
Maryland	\$173,146,028	1,298	\$19,536,320	\$159,850	\$1,494,829	1,049	\$72,356,278	2,606
Massachusetts	\$113,773,837	1,122	\$53,734,078	\$0	\$4,830,247	778	\$325,119,800	3,110
Michigan, Eastern	\$73,379,929	8,762	\$4,099,535	\$4,829	\$5,642,378	1,634	\$269,598,511	13,495
Michigan, Western	\$15,880,797	974	\$7,333,827	\$0	\$4,177,808	686	\$40,380,051	1,616
Minnesota	\$24,275,312	1,656	\$7,178,575	\$0	\$7,943,053	1,056	\$42,000,560	1,969
Mississippi, Northern	\$6,816,827	446	\$2,714,946	\$0	\$1,963,884	391	\$16,523,133	819
Mississippi, Southern	\$13,174,586	1,068	\$5,794,159	\$0	\$3,398,941	826	\$18,183,067	1,540
Missouri, Eastern	\$16,041,466	1,379	\$5,267,746	\$0	\$5,746,690	990	\$34,280,839	1,978
Missouri, Western	\$30,004,342	996	\$4,374,787	\$0	\$5,568,317	791	\$93,787,356	2,190
Montana	\$40,309,725	468	\$8,142,017	\$675,529	\$13,429,449	447	\$42,605,817	736
Nebraska	\$17,300,542	873	\$5,709,954	\$181,021	\$13,571,244	779	\$22,791,283	967
Nevada	\$40,208,884	1,046	\$3,056,253	\$0	\$8,066,931	890	\$86,332,767	2,397
New Hampshire	\$7,697,124	281	\$1,701,972	\$0	\$408,573	199	\$24,660,697	403
New Jersey	\$237,151,535	1,914	\$43,686,902	\$153,744	\$6,230,524	1,219	\$328,787,595	4,859
New Mexico	\$7,158,433	1,285	\$2,560,919	\$11,900	\$4,142,467	663	\$13,769,418	1,710
New York, Eastern	\$191,339,662	5,131	\$18,401,128	\$862,990	\$12,707,819	2,291	\$928,432,412	10,937
New York, Northern	\$32,748,165	1,296	\$10,208,682	\$2,672,109	\$20,774,286	1,285	\$41,513,316	1,086
New York, Southern	\$973,279,106	3,024	\$36,116,054	\$670	\$14,297,398	2,171	\$1,425,979,924	5,102
New York, Western	\$23,057,484	941	\$43,622,003	\$788,296	\$4,456,305	735	\$35,609,669	1,356
North Carolina, Eastern	\$6,176,775	507	\$5,743,096	-\$2,213	\$4,906,319	308	\$20,108,421	765
North Carolina, Middle	\$11,584,377	754	\$10,898,962	\$121,991	\$2,170,735	608	\$11,984,249	1,308
North Carolina, Western	\$6,277,989	595	\$5,514,114	\$0	\$1,096,236	468	\$19,657,352	1,898
North Dakota	\$10,698,803	475	\$4,764,427	\$546,123	\$3,754,730	304	\$38,977,292	758
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$45,283,175	2,579	\$23,593,943	\$343,082	\$12,499,625	1,443	\$143,090,595	4,242
Ohio, Southern	\$39,871,123	1,608	\$19,797,239	\$36,699	\$6,792,623	998	\$49,493,005	2,237
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$2,167,161	177	\$1,274,445	\$143,465	\$4,312,441	165	\$3,002,657	198
Oklahoma, Northern	\$5,725,699	663	\$2,315,952	\$570,960	\$23,603,593	635	\$32,313,166	998
Oklahoma, Western	\$18,074,597	718	\$4,233,644	\$1,108,580	\$9,130,416	517	\$29,202,581	878
Oregon	\$12,149,974	949	\$4,330,131	\$588,976	\$2,129,459	519	\$15,967,958	1,994

Table 12G (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$311,351,469	1,984	\$79,594,079	\$171,724	\$3,850,193	1,453	\$343,658,302	4,820
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$71,080,012	1,441	\$68,545,498	\$25,765	\$2,845,185	1,298	\$33,144,205	1,099
Pennsylvania, Western	\$34,684,364	938	\$27,010,171	\$138,020	\$3,128,508	730	\$51,624,996	1,601
Puerto Rico	\$113,491,616	654	\$13,837,430	\$729,964	\$4,275,239	552	\$123,009,377	1,505
Rhode Island	\$12,104,644	278	\$7,185,619	\$0	\$788,049	235	\$126,650,598	849
South Carolina	\$41,648,504	2,208	\$21,289,716	\$1,870,707	\$9,144,574	1,533	\$49,413,654	2,506
South Dakota	\$17,762,611	835	\$7,627,931	\$483,213	\$8,035,084	700	\$18,507,346	819
Tennessee, Eastern	\$21,423,490	675	\$4,697,396	\$56,150	\$3,786,357	593	\$53,843,621	1,239
Tennessee, Middle	\$14,144,096	462	\$5,496,098	\$0	\$6,785,264	424	\$24,950,658	718
Tennessee, Western	\$16,189,225	1,053	\$2,014,824	\$0	\$3,025,315	579	\$30,372,969	1,940
Texas, Eastern	\$66,223,960	1,038	\$48,350,723	\$0	\$21,138,061	786	\$77,175,549	1,850
Texas, Northern	\$95,357,975	2,109	\$15,411,887	\$0	\$31,357,095	1,568	\$682,533,840	4,336
Texas, Southern	\$103,822,601	6,064	\$8,509,101	\$0	\$2,845,861	1,424	\$540,885,344	16,500
Texas, Western	\$30,023,841	5,163	\$8,561,285	\$0	\$5,762,333	2,911	\$284,336,315	10,826
Utah	\$6,699,333	782	\$3,849,007	\$0	\$6,123,237	540	\$19,216,189	1,446
Vermont	\$5,122,472	229	\$2,664,664	\$1,169,400	\$984,550	198	\$19,571,254	198
Virgin Islands	\$9,300,929	140	\$543,943	\$480,380	\$999,478	96	\$10,985,166	388
Virginia, Eastern	\$71,151,078	3,115	\$27,688,187	\$879,312	\$9,991,014	1,923	\$125,959,027	4,650
Virginia, Western	\$14,158,076	1,334	\$3,001,663	\$0	\$1,934,337	1,096	\$35,337,088	1,700
Washington, Eastern	\$5,404,532	479	\$1,576,920	\$247,600	\$3,251,483	452	\$9,278,670	661
Washington, Western	\$61,469,199	1,096	\$24,626,931	\$382,782	\$3,418,036	683	\$215,649,658	2,185
West Virginia, Northern	\$2,029,023	330	\$1,023,414	\$0	\$836,717	304	\$10,243,528	610
West Virginia, Southern	\$7,031,247	547	\$12,617,835	\$347,417	\$5,621,033	473	\$43,282,234	1,058
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$23,749,828	850	\$18,668,405	\$0	\$9,115,450	855	\$49,705,059	1,470
Wisconsin, Western	\$15,673,833	590	\$10,333,491	\$0	\$3,042,889	382	\$30,028,056	745
Wyoming	\$2,008,811	380	\$1,026,637	\$0	\$2,491,275	272	\$14,291,994	536
All Districts	\$5,641,216,500	128,926	\$1,311,319,031	\$41,245,647	\$701,357,791	79,406	\$12,958,820,741	237,198

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

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Table 12H
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1998
Criminal Debts in Suspense

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Alabama, Middle	41	\$1,785,354	35	\$2,949,440	246	\$4,341,970
Alabama, Northern	237	\$11,743,015	51	\$1,884,561	147	\$10,704,476
Alabama, Southern	94	\$16,976,452	25	\$1,066,299	123	\$9,704,510
Alaska	112	\$2,327,969	21	\$606,636	39	\$1,131,196
Arizona	855	\$20,741,284	60	\$2,428,512	174	\$21,245,513
Arkansas, Eastern	142	\$4,651,688	7	\$128,086	4	\$100,240
Arkansas, Western	408	\$1,229,888	10	\$3,336	66	\$1,250,659
California, Central	374	\$92,627,761	124	\$138,481,902	383	\$1,014,657,464
California, Eastern	1,454	\$2,720,683	198	\$14,552,643	383	\$49,903,334
California, Northern	131	\$28,076,051	44	\$36,858,795	190	\$123,774,511
California, Southern	418	\$3,078,398	32	\$641,270	38	\$819,126
Colorado	116	\$22,392,176	22	\$13,860,139	63	\$8,822,880
Connecticut	414	\$5,513,729	43	\$6,983,107	51	\$18,154,039
Delaware	190	\$218,721	18	\$292,033	111	\$10,322,899
District of Columbia	245	\$8,988,560	48	\$261,807,224	143	\$12,673,279
Florida, Middle	203	\$20,245,819	171	\$41,576,312	385	\$108,642,384
Florida, Northern	306	\$41,781,764	36	\$37,950,576	72	\$5,990,580
Florida, Southern	282	\$132,906,888	75	\$147,294,083	122	\$423,821,985
Georgia, Middle	107	\$2,927,929	24	\$648,673	47	\$3,178,577
Georgia, Northern	163	\$18,141,647	59	\$12,495,423	48	\$14,313,292
Georgia, Southern	659	\$18,117,635	33	\$8,880,605	95	\$7,848,560
Guam	160	\$620,651	19	\$426,524	20	\$688,229
Hawaii	195	\$6,406,389	25	\$1,569,548	231	\$10,059,004
Idaho	184	\$698,124	11	\$238,752	42	\$1,369,044
Illinois, Central	152	\$3,024,240	28	\$2,452,469	233	\$38,291,140
Illinois, Northern	482	\$63,849,776	94	\$33,345,273	266	\$54,520,020
Illinois, Southern	305	\$7,135,288	19	\$1,584,341	51	\$4,707,695
Indiana, Northern	147	\$5,918,446	32	\$1,139,495	98	\$11,596,337
Indiana, Southern	565	\$2,720,919	42	\$1,748,877	144	\$3,754,821
Iowa, Northern	211	\$1,146,507	29	\$3,624,500	145	\$8,061,427
Iowa, Southern	59	\$206,963	35	\$1,797,304	50	\$5,402,912
Kansas	205	\$2,299,895	44	\$14,408,105	267	\$29,512,634
Kentucky, Eastern	119	\$2,178,944	31	\$2,041,738	219	\$28,445,606

Table 12H (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed the U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Kentucky, Western	74	\$3,552,021	30	\$5,906,413	59	\$3,755,474
Louisiana, Eastern	321	\$11,755,679	102	\$14,288,186	151	\$13,282,474
Louisiana, Middle	29	\$6,382,026	12	\$676,444	23	\$18,663,492
Louisiana, Western	135	\$9,819,713	58	\$21,767,357	50	\$7,417,782
Maine	168	\$855,585	11	\$604,046	35	\$4,514,294
Maryland	181	\$11,083,907	28	\$1,626,496	33	\$23,371,997
Massachusetts	191	\$8,231,093	9	\$26,721,823	27	\$14,703,920
Michigan, Eastern	1,941	\$25,335,051	111	\$22,829,601	562	\$87,951,406
Michigan, Western	545	\$5,208,730	39	\$2,227,877	230	\$10,682,861
Minnesota	259	\$2,973,478	25	\$1,048,073	86	\$15,782,020
Mississippi, Northern	399	\$1,451,674	24	\$1,156,611	138	\$8,692,632
Mississippi, Southern	546	\$2,685,828	14	\$197,814	26	\$168,415
Missouri, Eastern	179	\$1,947,288	13	\$1,450,752	100	\$7,983,430
Missouri, Western	367	\$4,770,809	14	\$1,756,096	144	\$49,225,378
Montana	219	\$1,150,170	19	\$312,603	119	\$2,215,445
Nebraska	316	\$435,164	33	\$207,870	50	\$7,848,216
Nevada	910	\$6,745,535	66	\$1,473,046	759	\$68,211,578
New Hampshire	21	\$10,033,776	9	\$1,739,254	21	\$8,638,650
New Jersey	424	\$10,020,401	35	\$13,476,747	99	\$24,211,574
New Mexico	661	\$5,701,833	12	\$827,429	122	\$1,355,560
New York, Eastern	1,061	\$42,445,258	48	\$23,237,801	64	\$422,211,545
New York, Northern	109	\$2,442,401	19	\$427,028	53	\$13,028,841
New York, Southern	1,683	\$231,252,619	164	\$67,762,654	245	\$983,432,958
New York, Western	108	\$2,218,911	16	\$577,676	51	\$7,206,095
North Carolina, Eastern*	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
North Carolina, Middle	131	\$3,571,310	16	\$273,204	94	\$2,354,845
North Carolina, Western	55	\$763,819	1	\$83,785		\$0
North Dakota	44	\$33,528	14	\$2,625,126	33	\$3,005,592
Northern Mariana Islands	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Ohio, Northern	252	\$7,120,860	35	\$3,941,581	172	\$38,592,561
Ohio, Southern	630	\$6,042,380	100	\$9,313,562	167	\$11,673,393
Oklahoma, Eastern	40	\$231,450	4	\$69,577	12	\$37,653
Oklahoma, Northern	199	\$13,196,183	14	\$10,410,197	160	\$4,243,414
Oklahoma, Western	337	\$5,429,605	61	\$8,040,552	136	\$9,054,604
Oregon	787	\$1,601,729	29	\$892,561	214	\$8,367,841

Table 12H (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed the U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,155	\$126,759,205	139	\$11,492,673	147	\$18,739,533
Pennsylvania, Middle	557	\$2,309,590	61	\$2,337,731	134	\$12,113,444
Pennsylvania, Western	87	\$11,948,152	16	\$574,547	5	\$498,519
Puerto Rico	84	\$101,755,005	4	\$245,539	7	\$285,044
Rhode Island	237	\$40,359,871	7	\$7,410,564	14	\$28,852,219
South Carolina	226	\$9,124,580	30	\$2,523,513	26	\$2,756,645
South Dakota	225	\$1,105,845	42	\$2,548,642	160	\$10,666,953
Tennessee, Eastern	76	\$2,469,245	49	\$3,961,302	51	\$24,374,612
Tennessee, Middle	82	\$4,555,184	13	\$726,093	22	\$406,016
Tennessee, Western	710	\$4,449,152	51	\$5,070,143	157	\$9,039,914
Texas, Eastern	756	\$10,343,935	107	\$11,592,847	343	\$49,339,411
Texas, Northern	1,200	\$29,114,071	86	\$176,682,233	68	\$15,632,918
Texas, Southern	658	\$148,085,606	91	\$93,861,629	190	\$42,962,169
Texas, Western	1,221	\$27,855,191	84	\$67,887,766	176	\$64,211,840
Utah	207	\$1,048,604	20	\$996,850	84	\$8,258,600
Vermont	106	\$579,878	10	\$2,265,004	47	\$15,388,893
Virgin Islands	63	\$133,698	3	\$154,405	14	\$1,198,900
Virginia, Eastern	885	\$2,942,713	32	\$8,363,643	113	\$19,085,491
Virginia, Western	420	\$14,227,635	31	\$1,159,193	78	\$10,490,442
Washington, Eastern	84	\$776,682	11	\$214,971	46	\$834,466
Washington, Western	151	\$22,981,952	53	\$17,954,262	215	\$130,194,222
West Virginia, Northern	64	\$2,974,205	2	\$172,752	17	\$3,736,247
West Virginia, Southern	739	\$6,979,640	21	\$2,065,474	152	\$21,178,897
Wisconsin, Eastern	431	\$7,527,026	48	\$416,502	265	\$24,418,451
Wisconsin, Western	16	\$396,222	8	\$572,723	69	\$10,889,108
Wyoming	57	\$382,110	5	\$523,404	32	\$6,683,853
All Districts	33,554	\$1,581,074,360	3,754	\$1,465,490,826	11,563	\$4,461,933,092

*Data is not available for North Carolina, Eastern.

Table 13
United States Attorneys' Court-Related Work Hours
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Alabama, Middle	1,276	103	26	76	0	674	356	471	298	778	4,058
Alabama, Northern	3,646	185	74	595	20	2,534	531	1,136	241	3,737	12,699
Alabama, Southern	1,808	16	16	331	8	303	177	648	62	569	3,938
Alaska	731	106	20	189	3	666	11	379	245	791	3,141
Arizona	4,824	315	75	664	24	1,031	70	2,882	735	1,107	11,727
Arkansas, Eastern	1,344	11	39	596	9	248	167	498	8	536	3,456
Arkansas, Western	548	88	11	190	0	1,151	64	253	187	430	2,922
California, Central	11,803	3,244	1,453	2,591	460	6,724	912	2,639	3,633	13,506	46,965
California, Eastern	3,077	209	46	335	16	560	63	924	606	1,123	6,959
California, Northern	4,963	825	116	531	11	1,190	78	1,326	950	1,436	11,426
California, Southern	19,335	562	640	3,883	101	975	49	2,028	983	4,284	32,840
Colorado	2,355	299	75	302	16	433	23	1,241	633	305	5,682
Connecticut	3,780	372	31	645	11	1,113	215	298	209	656	7,330
Delaware	302	27	12	99	44	161	156	209	195	299	1,504
District of Columbia	6,786	1,588	577	1,080	0	273	0	1,159	1,114	147,047	159,624
Florida, Middle	6,562	433	112	1,571	38	3,731	490	4,177	1,067	6,070	24,251
Florida, Northern	2,740	73	101	480	42	1,549	81	471	310	1,265	7,112
Florida, Southern	20,917	581	422	2,523	180	4,439	113	4,959	1,343	12,560	48,037
Georgia, Middle	1,203	274	10	252	6	1,366	371	460	287	953	5,182
Georgia, Northern	4,855	227	143	606	73	2,025	26	2,374	302	2,458	13,089
Georgia, Southern	1,402	113	25	300	6	1,495	422	505	156	615	5,039
Guam	1,058	55	5	110	4	0	0	0	0	45	1,277
Hawaii	1,591	157	16	398	62	566	7	1,120	300	560	4,777
Idaho	1,185	239	34	337	4	765	127	532	228	1,077	4,528
Illinois, Central	2,400	51	61	369	16	1,024	23	626	212	1,372	6,154
Illinois, Northern	10,494	2,780	1,126	3,069	214	2,226	108	1,594	1,900	11,154	34,665
Illinois, Southern	2,381	85	60	336	7	1,145	42	497	56	631	5,240
Indiana, Northern	2,605	60	30	321	13	768	193	773	60	639	5,462
Indiana, Southern	1,615	41	43	182	14	800	96	369	30	548	3,738
Iowa, Northern	1,471	56	26	326	10	624	107	316	52	395	3,383
Iowa, Southern	1,337	50	48	322	17	323	64	442	57	134	2,794
Kansas	2,402	72	46	268	25	46	308	715	81	624	4,587
Kentucky, Eastern	1,762	183	65	424	13	1,693	22	518	163	655	5,498

Table 13 (Continued)

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Kentucky, Western	986	284	34	256	29	1,422	82	444	220	1,209	4,966
Louisiana Eastern	1,741	125	18	685	3	249	27	877	146	1,047	4,918
Louisiana, Middle	759	64	4	296	5	188	120	179	169	359	2,143
Louisiana, Western	1,303	100	17	202	6	1,891	313	501	211	889	5,433
Maine	879	37	11	276	18	313	81	388	109	304	2,416
Maryland	6,058	379	99	882	5	717	77	1,770	429	2,817	13,233
Massachusetts	5,350	463	37	1,649	38	774	4	983	225	2,687	12,210
Michigan, Eastern	7,276	631	156	2,020	119	1,770	75	2,880	631	3,547	19,105
Michigan, Western	1,691	62	43	633	7	1,551	143	915	227	1,580	6,852
Minnesota	2,491	190	79	241	28	491	23	1,019	535	1,153	6,250
Mississippi, Northern	892	34	5	301	2	1,337	59	477	69	1,154	4,330
Mississippi, Southern	1,881	368	13	372	42	966	312	585	165	3,061	7,765
Missouri, Eastern	3,124	272	43	616	96	348	31	1,463	388	1,995	8,376
Missouri, Western	2,323	417	94	545	69	1,449	70	1,012	254	1,936	8,169
Montana	2,046	80	36	198	2	677	12	559	156	403	4,169
Nebraska	1,654	40	31	262	13	1,085	27	867	185	903	5,067
Nevada	2,408	272	37	643	8	337	46	1,206	126	632	5,715
New Hampshire	1,340	49	10	265	19	287	29	188	80	470	2,737
New Jersey	7,746	319	63	1,500	42	2,870	21	1,737	436	5,177	19,911
New Mexico	3,236	311	110	266	58	1,818	341	1,554	466	1,264	9,424
New York, Eastern	11,004	2,851	220	1,514	263	2,137	506	3,082	2,844	12,283	36,704
New York, Northern	2,685	199	45	843	12	1,611	152	833	325	874	7,579
New York, Southern	15,678	1,468	501	2,812	45	2,338	266	4,671	1,965	14,165	43,909
New York, Western	3,278	190	61	739	18	487	54	1,900	260	2,099	9,086
North Carolina, Eastern	1,565	136	47	219	30	2,211	54	276	374	676	5,588
North Carolina, Middle	2,320	21	52	285	20	360	9	293	40	956	4,356
North Carolina, Western	1,894	163	39	147	4	941	49	1,213	50	830	5,330
North Dakota	801	21	13	176	5	1,068	97	296	138	435	3,050
Northern Mariana Islands	346	17	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	431
Ohio, Northern	5,215	376	87	555	21	2,290	224	854	357	1,573	11,552
Ohio, Southern	2,596	530	71	494	107	106	144	748	244	1,061	6,101
Oklahoma, Eastern	788	28	4	132	22	204	72	214	0	569	2,033
Oklahoma, Northern	1,590	106	73	358	20	129	104	490	90	582	3,542
Oklahoma, Western	2,317	385	28	237	18	106	46	676	100	1,224	5,137
Oregon	1,867	199	83	686	14	1,259	50	1,176	497	2,577	8,408

Table 13 (Continued)

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	4,247	453	97	900	8	377	35	539	433	1,347	8,436
Pennsylvania, Middle	2,913	152	46	449	6	1,122	184	293	177	1,633	6,975
Pennsylvania, Western	1,415	296	20	408	19	564	132	356	228	898	4,336
Puerto Rico	3,800	134	51	338	84	286	90	470	182	782	6,217
Rhode Island	1,124	113	23	242	22	31	30	280	38	98	2,001
South Carolina	4,241	302	111	654	8	1,781	83	1,580	605	2,224	11,589
South Dakota	1,467	37	60	370	9	1,503	44	819	235	1,070	5,614
Tennessee, Eastern	1,760	65	121	432	21	1,659	292	1,234	337	1,684	7,605
Tennessee, Middle	1,999	90	37	247	21	267	121	664	213	1,288	4,947
Tennessee, Western	3,026	180	80	598	16	335	554	715	99	279	5,882
Texas, Eastern	4,139	84	41	590	33	2,634	316	1,526	189	2,174	11,726
Texas, Northern	5,387	332	80	736	34	1,312	93	2,082	809	4,603	15,468
Texas, Southern	11,319	501	29	1,088	19	1,366	374	4,160	368	2,596	21,820
Texas, Western	9,185	302	307	2,438	38	5,349	245	6,456	1,935	10,834	37,089
Utah	2,111	200	59	344	5	729	9	1,706	284	830	6,277
Vermont	785	66	25	338	1	964	120	101	130	649	3,179
Virgin Islands	1087	76	10	185	16	201	4	531	7	154	2,271
Virginia, Eastern	6,763	718	150	1,248	31	1,519	214	2,006	1,092	6,332	20,073
Virginia, Western	2,737	91	58	673	7	1,912	153	465	30	1,705	7,831
Washington, Eastern	1,516	116	37	236	2	949	365	611	365	886	5,083
Washington, Western	1,915	211	47	951	16	1,367	354	1,527	662	2,315	9,365
West Virginia, Northern	1,326	28	54	206	0	936	94	162	29	358	3,193
West Virginia, Southern	1,234	28	19	453	8	840	116	181	63	692	3,634
Wisconsin, Eastern	1,697	17	38	364	1	400	58	472	56	868	3,971
Wisconsin, Western	787	178	59	133	25	386	44	185	123	201	2,121
Wyoming	884	185	25	552	8	1,235	33	324	172	833	4,251
All Districts	322,550	29,622	9,532	60,847	3,133	108,432	13,349	102,310	38,075	338,183	1,026,033

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

Table 14
Criminal Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	62	40	41	34	15	2	6	200
Alabama, Northern	164	142	156	57	26	7	20	572
Alabama, Southern	107	47	40	11	6	3	2	216
Alaska	47	42	32	16	6	6	3	152
Arizona	802	292	337	185	105	40	143	1,904
Arkansas, Eastern	153	94	127	32	15	1	2	424
Arkansas, Western	48	40	37	11	7	2	4	149
California, Central	504	446	670	464	299	279	626	3,288
California, Eastern	230	165	183	71	48	26	89	812
California, Northern	451	294	385	233	104	87	364	1,918
California, Southern	378	125	195	86	65	48	272	1,169
Colorado	216	136	151	81	35	23	95	737
Connecticut	111	69	124	61	39	22	71	497
Delaware	57	30	22	12	4	2	4	131
District of Columbia	267	144	147	50	33	11	27	679
Florida, Middle	530	359	385	195	86	44	44	1,643
Florida, Northern	143	65	58	32	13	3	24	338
Florida, Southern	420	338	402	210	148	105	241	1,864
Georgia, Middle	112	60	77	30	12	6	11	308
Georgia, Northern	257	159	211	119	61	43	80	930
Georgia, Southern	81	44	48	15	10	4	5	207
Guam	29	19	23	14	3	2	5	95
Hawaii	104	103	675	59	32	16	43	1,032
Idaho	130	84	79	39	20	0	18	370
Illinois, Central	114	61	78	19	21	5	11	309
Illinois, Northern	393	271	421	258	199	178	324	2,044
Illinois, Southern	97	36	42	6	15	4	9	209
Indiana, Northern	114	107	105	54	31	23	19	453
Indiana, Southern	117	72	88	52	24	11	17	381
Iowa, Northern	70	51	71	36	25	12	8	273
Iowa, Southern	60	62	40	31	15	5	8	221
Kansas	110	52	55	9	3	6	15	250
Kentucky, Eastern	140	61	82	80	14	18	13	408

Table 14 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	163	90	72	42	12	9	7	395
Louisiana, Eastern	127	105	152	62	19	10	32	507
Louisiana, Middle	89	49	70	29	7	14	5	263
Louisiana, Western	180	92	70	45	26	8	15	436
Maine	89	46	60	29	15	5	1	245
Maryland	297	151	129	68	31	18	106	800
Massachusetts	221	140	192	114	67	42	95	871
Michigan, Eastern	690	432	550	205	168	49	130	2,224
Michigan, Western	141	87	96	35	20	6	4	389
Minnesota	129	85	98	51	27	15	17	422
Mississippi, Northern	76	60	59	25	14	10	6	250
Mississippi, Southern	135	101	64	28	18	5	10	361
Missouri, Eastern	262	235	269	94	47	33	34	974
Missouri, Western	224	144	131	63	27	16	24	629
Montana	59	31	44	15	20	4	6	179
Nebraska	130	113	125	49	20	13	13	463
Nevada	222	201	171	46	28	11	25	704
New Hampshire	47	34	31	24	8	9	11	164
New Jersey	489	322	434	305	151	134	296	2,131
New Mexico	396	144	132	103	37	12	48	872
New York, Eastern	452	388	533	370	186	99	395	2,423
New York, Northern	165	143	138	57	25	16	30	574
New York, Southern	685	468	671	522	322	189	397	3,254
New York, Western	197	156	157	88	51	17	45	711
North Carolina, Eastern	181	100	109	49	23	14	8	484
North Carolina, Middle	86	59	56	12	4	1	1	219
North Carolina, Western	166	110	132	37	18	7	13	483
North Dakota	72	27	38	12	5	0	3	157
Northern Mariana Islands	40	8	9	4	2	1	5	69
Ohio, Northern	267	153	195	85	37	25	23	785
Ohio, Southern	259	209	169	51	21	21	24	754
Oklahoma, Eastern	48	33	74	32	9	2	8	206
Oklahoma, Northern	100	41	51	15	11	4	5	227
Oklahoma, Western	162	101	104	43	13	6	27	456
Oregon	214	108	127	62	35	12	35	593

Table 14 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	399	267	376	150	152	63	144	1,551
Pennsylvania, Middle	210	127	160	96	43	12	25	673
Pennsylvania, Western	141	95	117	50	8	8	16	435
Puerto Rico	100	65	60	25	19	11	21	301
Rhode Island	42	36	36	11	10	2	5	142
South Carolina	267	137	202	70	31	10	18	735
South Dakota	217	79	34	10	1	0	1	342
Tennessee, Eastern	197	109	104	37	11	7	6	471
Tennessee, Middle	125	89	86	38	20	4	9	371
Tennessee, Western	115	58	52	41	39	11	22	338
Texas, Eastern	178	135	140	66	32	24	43	618
Texas, Northern	387	251	310	161	83	60	92	1,344
Texas, Southern	568	238	222	99	58	26	106	1,317
Texas, Western	523	280	357	120	110	72	370	1,832
Utah	132	136	153	67	45	17	35	585
Vermont	50	33	42	15	7	2	7	156
Virgin Islands	50	36	36	20	6	5	8	161
Virginia, Eastern	550	560	740	345	214	163	499	3,071
Virginia, Western	105	49	82	62	34	5	19	356
Washington, Eastern	93	48	40	15	9	2	4	211
Washington, Western	233	201	216	114	50	39	41	894
West Virginia, Northern	56	53	61	16	3	5	2	196
West Virginia, Southern	153	93	92	23	6	2	5	374
Wisconsin, Eastern	116	91	115	65	25	15	30	457
Wisconsin, Western	67	61	61	25	5	7	11	237
Wyoming	68	33	27	9	5	0	6	148
All Districts	19,020	12,236	15,020	7,283	4,089	2,453	6,072	66,173

Pending matter data includes 6,860 fugitive matters, six matters where the defendant is in a mental institution, 714 matters where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program, and 545 matters where the defendant is unknown..

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Table 15
Criminal Cases Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	48	25	22	10	4	8	16	133
Alabama, Northern	55	50	37	27	9	10	17	205
Alabama, Southern	70	50	38	24	12	2	19	215
Alaska	49	26	13	3	3	3	9	106
Arizona	622	341	219	90	70	43	345	1,730
Arkansas, Eastern	78	50	42	22	5	2	1	200
Arkansas, Western	35	39	10	3	1	0	7	95
California, Central	429	375	393	219	121	103	569	2,209
California, Eastern	232	131	151	84	38	22	62	720
California, Northern	117	117	164	143	99	85	378	1,103
California, Southern	921	272	145	79	65	77	689	2,248
Colorado	113	90	83	66	47	22	112	533
Connecticut	28	52	84	29	19	7	75	294
Delaware	33	21	17	9	1	3	1	85
District of Columbia	123	119	162	52	25	20	74	575
Florida, Middle	462	298	273	106	83	55	228	1,505
Florida, Northern	83	49	43	17	18	21	105	336
Florida, Southern	550	336	340	191	169	153	1,588	3,327
Georgia, Middle	60	75	79	22	8	10	17	271
Georgia, Northern	131	94	90	46	29	34	96	520
Georgia, Southern	39	9	22	13	14	4	7	108
Guam	83	28	22	10	10	7	12	172
Hawaii	86	78	72	180	135	15	26	592
Idaho	37	32	32	21	7	2	9	140
Illinois, Central	98	71	49	21	6	1	9	255
Illinois, Northern	115	114	110	57	65	49	352	862
Illinois, Southern	90	42	34	10	8	14	19	217
Indiana, Northern	85	66	45	13	9	3	25	246
Indiana, Southern	45	34	29	10	2	2	11	133
Iowa, Northern	37	47	36	20	9	1	13	163
Iowa, Southern	67	50	36	12	8	4	6	183
Kansas	104	72	55	21	11	8	37	308
Kentucky, Eastern	115	80	76	30	15	3	21	340

Table 15 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	51	55	42	22	3	2	20	195
Louisiana, Eastern	70	53	63	11	14	12	68	291
Louisiana, Middle	25	57	13	3	1	0	5	104
Louisiana, Western	58	37	24	26	10	6	16	177
Maine	29	25	18	4	1	1	16	94
Maryland	110	109	90	49	28	15	65	466
Massachusetts	66	88	117	60	47	29	107	514
Michigan, Eastern	75	141	205	111	79	55	177	843
Michigan, Western	75	44	34	11	14	12	21	211
Minnesota	86	63	71	30	12	9	50	321
Mississippi, Northern	28	11	18	5	1	3	4	70
Mississippi, Southern	62	36	41	15	7	7	20	188
Missouri, Eastern	147	97	67	18	18	12	21	380
Missouri, Western	100	66	66	31	16	7	19	305
Montana	66	48	62	13	3	6	11	209
Nebraska	132	114	108	20	9	12	38	433
Nevada	195	145	122	59	33	29	107	690
New Hampshire	68	29	26	14	8	3	5	153
New Jersey	172	142	163	70	59	33	118	757
New Mexico	199	185	131	75	53	50	160	853
New York, Eastern	312	242	312	231	203	116	607	2,023
New York, Northern	101	87	102	43	36	29	81	479
New York, Southern	359	434	571	350	253	183	1,211	3,361
New York, Western	67	55	61	37	39	12	60	331
North Carolina, Eastern	65	67	56	26	15	15	27	271
North Carolina, Middle	135	50	36	11	8	1	4	245
North Carolina, Western	86	101	122	42	19	5	42	417
North Dakota	43	22	13	6	7	1	3	95
Northern Mariana Islands	7	8	4	2	0	1	0	22
Ohio, Northern	85	89	75	32	23	12	34	350
Ohio, Southern	81	99	79	62	27	22	30	400
Oklahoma, Eastern	18	13	10	7	3	0	5	56
Oklahoma, Northern	42	37	38	10	12	11	30	180
Oklahoma, Western	57	28	31	17	14	4	13	164
Oregon	224	156	121	44	29	16	108	698

Table 15 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	167	149	183	84	61	49	203	896
Pennsylvania, Middle	74	82	68	25	12	8	36	305
Pennsylvania, Western	68	46	70	11	16	13	28	252
Puerto Rico	82	52	81	41	23	16	27	322
Rhode Island	39	22	9	4	4	4	33	115
South Carolina	238	168	153	43	42	20	56	720
South Dakota	105	75	59	10	4	2	5	260
Tennessee, Eastern	74	60	61	24	15	6	19	259
Tennessee, Middle	39	36	56	20	11	5	28	195
Tennessee, Western	95	58	69	28	23	10	41	324
Texas, Eastern	133	65	66	26	12	11	23	336
Texas, Northern	216	111	114	76	40	40	242	839
Texas, Southern	886	247	189	118	119	121	872	2,552
Texas, Western	1,276	571	308	142	68	62	280	2,707
Utah	201	98	74	32	16	11	28	460
Vermont	18	31	30	16	12	2	43	152
Virgin Islands	59	32	22	19	6	3	14	155
Virginia, Eastern	258	175	156	49	45	17	127	827
Virginia, Western	68	50	56	30	12	8	18	242
Washington, Eastern	123	37	30	26	16	6	9	247
Washington, Western	125	77	93	46	32	23	88	484
West Virginia, Northern	11	30	18	13	4	7	16	99
West Virginia, Southern	48	37	29	8	5	4	5	136
Wisconsin, Eastern	66	34	30	21	7	2	36	196
Wisconsin, Western	25	15	20	10	9	3	8	90
Wyoming	45	34	24	8	3	1	8	123
All Districts	13,275	8,758	8,203	4,157	2,846	1,978	10,551	49,768

Pending caseload data includes 13,280 fugitive cases, 56 cases where the defendant is in a mental institution, and 290 cases where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program.

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Table 16
Civil Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	12	9	13	0	0	0	2	36
Alabama, Northern	26	17	11	7	3	0	1	65
Alabama, Southern	9	9	4	0	4	2	1	29
Alaska	31	25	15	0	2	0	1	74
Arizona	209	109	63	41	17	5	5	449
Arkansas, Eastern	18	11	16	4	3	1	1	54
Arkansas, Western	10	5	3	3	0	0	1	22
California, Central	210	181	235	197	83	54	104	1,064
California, Eastern	58	39	49	32	30	11	15	234
California, Northern	195	182	148	63	25	15	19	647
California, Southern	56	50	54	22	4	4	19	209
Colorado	76	58	31	22	4	2	1	194
Connecticut	55	31	27	22	10	3	2	150
Delaware	18	8	16	5	2	0	1	50
District of Columbia	159	19	24	18	19	21	5	265
Florida, Middle	395	139	117	174	84	14	19	942
Florida, Northern	70	12	5	3	1	0	2	93
Florida, Southern	174	116	209	84	133	63	246	1,025
Georgia, Middle	23	16	19	1	0	0	1	60
Georgia, Northern	41	37	79	18	12	9	8	204
Georgia, Southern	23	15	26	2	2	0	1	69
Guam	12	6	4	2	2	0	0	26
Hawaii	34	27	18	4	6	2	1	92
Idaho	41	22	10	5	3	0	3	84
Illinois, Central	13	23	3	3	0	1	1	44
Illinois, Northern	129	66	141	35	14	16	13	414
Illinois, Southern	46	21	26	9	2	1	1	106
Indiana, Northern	20	24	14	0	1	1	3	63
Indiana, Southern	34	32	58	14	6	3	6	153
Iowa, Northern	10	40	22	2	4	1	1	80
Iowa, Southern	16	10	45	4	2	0	1	78
Kansas	32	22	18	11	2	0	1	86
Kentucky, Eastern	48	53	79	16	4	1	1	202

Table 16 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	29	46	11	4	1	0	2	93
Louisiana Eastern	19	31	11	3	1	0	3	68
Louisiana, Middle	21	18	14	8	3	0	1	65
Louisiana, Western	23	42	15	6	1	0	1	88
Maine	30	7	3	1	1	0	1	43
Maryland	176	65	53	16	2	0	3	315
Massachusetts	60	40	88	34	23	4	9	258
Michigan, Eastern	44	56	65	44	27	11	10	257
Michigan, Western	148	62	21	21	5	3	6	266
Minnesota	63	25	36	32	6	3	2	167
Mississippi, Northern	25	8	8	4	6	2	1	54
Mississippi, Southern	39	18	19	8	8	0	1	93
Missouri, Eastern	39	46	45	26	10	7	15	188
Missouri, Western	57	8	38	22	10	5	4	144
Montana	37	13	5	4	4	0	1	64
Nebraska	44	44	8	6	1	1	1	105
Nevada	34	19	22	1	10	2	2	90
New Hampshire	11	5	16	1	5	1	1	40
New Jersey	92	58	144	75	29	27	35	460
New Mexico	18	27	22	8	5	0	1	81
New York, Eastern	133	66	137	39	59	38	56	528
New York, Northern	82	57	49	12	7	4	5	216
New York, Southern	145	111	117	79	23	28	56	559
New York, Western	95	56	30	15	7	4	6	213
North Carolina, Eastern	41	57	21	12	6	4	1	142
North Carolina, Middle	16	11	6	2	4	0	1	40
North Carolina, Western	30	11	16	6	6	0	1	70
North Dakota	28	10	7	2	0	1	2	50
Northern Mariana Islands	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	8
Ohio, Northern	57	44	33	17	4	2	8	165
Ohio, Southern	65	42	29	33	23	4	9	205
Oklahoma, Eastern	28	9	13	3	1	0	1	55
Oklahoma, Northern	29	7	15	6	0	0	1	58
Oklahoma, Western	55	21	30	14	6	1	1	128
Oregon	76	57	48	29	4	3	3	220

Table 16 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	89	32	82	69	80	246	73	671
Pennsylvania, Middle	18	243	540	243	358	10	26	1,438
Pennsylvania, Western	115	59	65	18	11	7	1	276
Puerto Rico	114	88	54	18	6	7	5	292
Rhode Island	16	12	11	4	8	6	1	58
South Carolina	243	113	89	32	19	9	4	509
South Dakota	38	13	7	6	1	0	1	66
Tennessee, Eastern	19	12	22	5	1	1	1	61
Tennessee, Middle	82	111	27	15	6	1	2	244
Tennessee, Western	10	8	14	4	1	4	2	43
Texas, Eastern	18	9	59	2	1	0	1	90
Texas, Northern	76	49	150	18	11	3	2	309
Texas, Southern	140	100	106	16	16	11	19	408
Texas, Western	130	50	105	29	18	11	25	368
Utah	37	32	32	10	3	0	3	117
Vermont	22	24	17	5	0	0	2	70
Virgin Islands	18	12	5	7	2	3	3	50
Virginia, Eastern	99	72	109	35	18	3	12	348
Virginia, Western	10	4	4	3	4	1	2	28
Washington, Eastern	25	9	49	7	5	0	1	96
Washington, Western	50	42	47	26	4	2	5	176
West Virginia, Northern	9	2	3	2	0	0	2	18
West Virginia, Southern	19	25	21	2	9	0	1	77
Wisconsin, Eastern	30	21	13	6	1	0	2	73
Wisconsin, Western	25	12	20	5	1	1	1	65
Wyoming	12	8	8	4	1	1	1	35
All Districts	5,658	3,795	4,458	2,007	1,379	712	936	18,945

Pending matter data includes land acquisition matters.

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Table 17
Civil Cases Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	242	140	144	36	10	19	9	600
Alabama, Northern	322	204	231	55	18	7	15	852
Alabama, Southern	159	86	158	24	3	0	7	437
Alaska	63	35	41	16	11	4	10	180
Arizona	154	151	317	144	46	38	39	889
Arkansas, Eastern	469	287	615	350	208	253	384	2,566
Arkansas, Western	174	132	107	8	1	0	2	424
California, Central	1,271	882	1,269	488	288	188	537	4,923
California, Eastern	286	225	321	99	57	42	64	1,094
California, Northern	431	284	310	146	77	37	86	1,371
California, Southern	237	168	277	178	48	41	80	1,029
Colorado	289	230	271	147	62	22	55	1,076
Connecticut	424	453	719	459	331	43	43	2,472
Delaware	136	47	76	63	28	2	1	353
District of Columbia	460	319	317	125	68	44	89	1,422
Florida, Middle	1,268	723	1,267	648	212	48	94	4,260
Florida, Northern	257	110	150	47	20	9	11	604
Florida, Southern	781	620	1,053	414	371	248	340	3,827
Georgia, Middle	250	89	109	60	31	10	28	577
Georgia, Northern	614	491	679	261	141	50	49	2,285
Georgia, Southern	269	73	63	16	4	4	4	433
Guam	11	4	13	3	0	2	1	34
Hawaii	172	119	138	35	24	2	10	500
Idaho	74	41	54	16	13	8	12	218
Illinois, Central	129	67	79	31	9	2	3	320
Illinois, Northern	718	513	332	127	79	51	577	2,397
Illinois, Southern	109	63	66	35	8	0	7	288
Indiana, Northern	189	114	109	24	14	9	8	467
Indiana, Southern	261	265	157	48	14	8	27	780
Iowa, Northern	125	69	107	26	11	5	11	354
Iowa, Southern	153	67	49	14	6	0	2	291
Kansas	423	176	161	59	20	4	4	847
Kentucky, Eastern	592	461	266	99	49	35	27	1,529

Table 17 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	324	196	177	53	15	6	17	788
Louisiana Eastern	176	95	107	31	21	14	18	462
Louisiana, Middle	91	31	28	16	11	7	13	197
Louisiana, Western	260	154	115	22	11	3	5	570
Maine	125	92	63	33	15	7	3	338
Maryland	421	157	304	116	55	14	11	1,078
Massachusetts	184	129	193	67	32	17	31	653
Michigan, Eastern	393	272	311	126	57	25	64	1,248
Michigan, Western	99	129	171	42	14	7	11	473
Minnesota	276	143	134	74	14	6	8	655
Mississippi, Northern	117	46	51	23	10	11	10	268
Mississippi, Southern	194	97	94	39	20	6	17	467
Missouri, Eastern	183	148	249	102	118	55	148	1,003
Missouri, Western	318	218	203	57	33	13	13	855
Montana	87	48	68	21	17	2	9	252
Nebraska	96	63	62	22	12	2	11	268
Nevada	104	59	134	121	91	22	16	547
New Hampshire	79	50	25	9	1	3	3	170
New Jersey	686	1,240	2,274	1,500	1,193	1,365	1,068	9,326
New Mexico	251	161	133	30	11	9	10	605
New York, Eastern	1,302	1,452	2,269	1,409	323	180	483	7,418
New York, Northern	406	351	364	154	62	30	46	1,413
New York, Southern	816	603	1,026	666	472	399	847	4,829
New York, Western	373	321	385	188	99	41	57	1,464
North Carolina, Eastern	189	130	107	20	5	2	4	457
North Carolina, Middle	128	51	89	15	7	5	1	296
North Carolina, Western	103	54	101	39	25	10	20	352
North Dakota	59	25	36	12	0	0	2	134
Northern Mariana Islands	5	2	8	1	1	0	0	17
Ohio, Northern	744	618	675	313	162	129	312	2,953
Ohio, Southern	714	454	561	356	280	191	431	2,987
Oklahoma, Eastern	117	54	51	17	10	3	9	261
Oklahoma, Northern	202	108	112	30	13	3	4	472
Oklahoma, Western	351	156	156	41	11	9	4	728
Oregon	207	131	154	81	24	12	16	625

Table 17 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	366	302	280	95	80	92	152	1,367
Pennsylvania, Middle	226	203	202	140	92	37	23	923
Pennsylvania, Western	292	232	211	58	23	23	34	873
Puerto Rico	264	297	534	206	77	27	26	1,431
Rhode Island	34	39	50	13	3	2	6	147
South Carolina	614	484	533	188	83	51	74	2,027
South Dakota	80	46	56	20	3	1	5	211
Tennessee, Eastern	288	224	227	43	18	11	15	826
Tennessee, Middle	134	90	70	46	34	10	13	397
Tennessee, Western	228	68	53	25	6	5	23	408
Texas, Eastern	388	164	214	72	56	29	58	981
Texas, Northern	544	336	388	200	48	19	15	1,550
Texas, Southern	638	462	570	240	144	77	138	2,269
Texas, Western	435	327	485	259	108	55	26	1,695
Utah	68	60	100	52	32	14	44	370
Vermont	75	61	53	18	9	4	4	224
Virgin Islands	19	30	48	25	24	11	11	168
Virginia, Eastern	386	143	241	98	37	18	27	950
Virginia, Western	315	136	125	16	6	5	11	614
Washington, Eastern	85	43	19	6	2	2	9	166
Washington, Western	445	208	195	61	27	12	36	984
West Virginia, Northern	99	88	40	18	14	6	3	268
West Virginia, Southern	314	168	183	26	16	6	8	721
Wisconsin, Eastern	318	199	206	61	21	5	10	820
Wisconsin, Western	171	140	121	14	5	1	1	453
Wyoming	45	30	36	5	3	3	4	126
All Districts	28,563	20,326	26,255	12,152	6,498	4,369	7,134	105,297

Pending caseload data includes land acquisition cases and civil cases in state courts.

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Table 18
Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Reason
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

Declination Reason	Official	Organized	Drug		Drug	Civil	Government		Indian	Check/		Theft of		All	Totals	
	Corruption	Crime	Fraud	Dealing	Possession	Rights	Immigration	Regulatory	Offenses	ITSP	Postal	Bank	Assimilated	Government		Other
No federal offense committed	127	27	696	199	10	434	31	165	196	21	36	14	14	27	752	2,749
Lack of criminal intent	134	56	1,395	387	12	321	44	443	108	34	90	51	32	66	1,330	4,503
Suspect to be prosecuted on other charge	12	19	193	191	4	9	16	66	31	14	16	28	3	18	222	842
Suspect to be prosecuted by other authority	51	14	1,143	783	60	83	40	408	136	72	78	309	18	57	1,662	4,914
Suspect serving sentence	1	1	16	11	1	1	2	3	17	3	2	9	1	2	72	142
No known suspect	1	1	172	23	0	83	8	18	30	9	9	34	4	5	169	566
Suspect a fugitive	0	0	11	10	0	1	5	5	1	0	2	0	0	2	50	87
Suspect deceased	9	2	69	30	3	5	1	5	13	3	2	3	1	2	44	192
Suspect deported	1	0	7	0	0	0	53	6	0	0	1	0	2	0	16	86
Restitution being made	2	0	87	0	0	0	0	10	2	2	3	0	20	13	84	223
Other disciplinary alternatives	87	7	750	39	25	61	139	146	39	10	83	0	27	71	422	1,906
Minimal federal interest	20	6	1,168	180	25	31	54	158	39	15	45	12	24	33	527	2,337
Offender's age, health	1	0	40	4	0	1	4	25	29	1	3	4	3	4	114	233
Suspect's cooperation	5	15	33	39	2	0	2	19	2	2	1	0	2	2	44	168
Juvenile suspect	0	0	20	4	1	12	1	65	20	1	6	9	3	12	67	221
Staleness	12	2	113	76	14	15	28	15	32	2	3	4	43	15	151	525
Jurisdiction or venue problems	6	0	120	61	5	22	7	26	44	11	6	2	1	2	112	425
Weak or insufficient evidence	167	42	1,433	750	20	556	107	343	394	73	99	113	28	80	1,262	5,467
Witness problems	14	0	56	45	0	64	5	14	133	2	4	1	6	4	88	436
Petite policy	0	0	15	10	0	5	1	11	1	1	1	7	0	2	34	88
Lack of resources	33	14	983	155	4	30	133	108	38	15	20	29	8	21	373	1,964
Department policy	13	0	38	15	0	492	13	7	7	0	3	1	0	3	73	665
Office policy	10	5	861	200	22	9	167	96	58	4	20	36	5	25	259	1,777
Statute of limitations	3	2	70	7	0	11	5	6	8	1	6	2	0	5	24	150
Agency request	54	18	610	295	12	55	101	170	18	14	39	45	6	26	576	2,039
All other reasons	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	16
Totals	763	231	10,103	3,520	220	2,301	967	2,339	1,397	311	578	713	251	497	8,530	32,721

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) declinations are included in drug dealing data.

Table 19
Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

Declination Reason	Drug Enforcement Administration	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Immigration & Naturalization Service	All Other Justice	Postal Service	Secret Service	All Other Agencies	Totals
No federal offense committed	103	1,571	37	134	94	92	718	2,749
Lack of criminal intent	192	2,182	48	96	204	627	1,154	4,503
Suspect to be prosecuted on other charge	83	344	18	41	24	73	259	842
Suspect to be prosecuted by other authority	337	2,142	47	226	260	662	1,240	4,914
Suspect serving sentence	6	50	2	17	2	23	42	142
No known suspect	5	402	4	20	28	35	72	566
Suspect a fugitive	4	50	6	5	2	5	15	87
Suspect deceased	18	89	0	2	15	11	57	192
Suspect deported	0	7	57	3	0	13	6	86
Restitution being made	0	79	1	1	2	14	126	223
Other disciplinary alternatives	20	690	145	55	140	116	740	1,906
Minimal federal interest	65	1,201	53	56	88	360	514	2,337
Offender's age, health	2	86	4	2	8	73	58	233
Suspect's cooperation	15	52	2	5	2	14	78	168
Juvenile suspect	1	67	1	14	6	101	31	221
Staleness	51	186	29	21	12	17	209	525
Jurisdiction or venue problems	28	218	10	21	10	17	121	425
Weak or insufficient evidence	354	2,734	108	130	235	423	1,483	5,467
Witness problems	22	227	6	8	8	22	143	436
Petite policy	6	39	1	0	3	17	22	88
Lack of resources	89	1,069	135	35	52	127	457	1,964
Department policy	10	524	17	6	6	10	92	665
Office policy	55	929	206	49	70	119	349	1,777
Statute of limitations	3	80	6	2	11	7	41	150
Agency request	140	793	103	59	123	202	619	2,039
All other reasons	1	9	0	1	2	2	1	16
Totals	1,610	15,820	1,046	1,009	1,407	3,182	8,647	32,721

Table 20
Asset Forfeiture Actions Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1998

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---		Asset Forfeiture
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use	Proceeds Applied to Restitution*
Alabama, Middle	4	4	5	5	0	23	27	\$1,227,707	\$447,415	\$3,000	\$0
Alabama, Northern	0	4	0	24	11	18	28	\$2,191,123	\$87,256	\$1,405	\$0
Alabama, Southern	11	10	31	17	0	10	7	\$2,374,407	\$270,591	\$114,942	\$0
Alaska	5	2	15	5	5	9	4	\$98,042	\$452,855	\$0	\$0
Arizona	13	66	21	198	13	35	41	\$18,567,218	\$4,548,407	\$22,395	\$0
Arkansas, Eastern	2	2	2	2	0	10	3	\$3,968,288	\$429,034	\$3,400	\$0
Arkansas, Western	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	\$0	\$110,413	\$8,725	\$0
California, Central	9	7	13	10	0	167	199	\$133,109,874	\$7,772,210	\$70,335	\$0
California, Eastern	13	34	45	132	53	44	32	\$4,681,676	\$4,375,843	\$0	\$0
California, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	33	43	\$48,153,049	\$2,658,592	\$0	\$0
California, Southern	20	16	85	75	5	89	142	\$43,366,740	\$1,847,800	\$0	\$0
Colorado	28	17	38	26	1	16	31	\$52,749,272	\$2,117,062	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	6	5	9	6	0	4	9	\$2,496,413	\$0	\$280,204	\$0
Delaware	1	0	1	0	0	4	4	\$229,082	\$32,700	\$32,000	\$0
District of Columbia	35	26	67	52	2	18	15	\$2,904,426	\$914,644	\$0	\$0
Florida, Middle	431	325	435	325	1	38	62	\$188,883,305	\$15,908,843	\$0	\$0
Florida, Northern	15	10	53	18	6	31	15	\$21,207,521	\$993,732	\$246,335	\$1,800,000
Florida, Southern	172	118	280	208	62	87	92	\$692,075,143	\$44,919,972	\$1,080,944	\$0
Georgia, Middle	6	2	6	2	4	18	18	\$2,622,371	\$1,728,278	\$29,150	\$0
Georgia, Northern	51	40	51	40	4	35	38	\$29,046,653	\$1,279,975	\$294,000	\$0
Georgia, Southern	7	3	12	5	2	22	10	\$3,727,028	\$1,992,434	\$119,040	\$0
Guam	2	2	12	12	0	0	1	\$0	\$10,001	\$23,000	\$0
Hawaii	8	7	22	20	0	12	9	\$8,029,500	\$4,109,613	\$0	\$0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	\$0	\$2,453,504	\$17,700	\$0
Illinois, Central	0	0	0	0	0	23	11	\$1,456,900	\$730,772	\$6,500	\$0
Illinois, Northern	22	21	42	41	0	30	38	\$6,583,381	\$368,704	\$0	\$0
Illinois, Southern	1	1	1	1	0	21	15	\$327,418	\$1,571,065	\$38,350	\$0
Indiana, Northern	2	1	5	1	0	6	2	\$555,192	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana, Southern	1	1	3	3	0	18	28	\$5,921,584	\$225,014	\$0	\$0
Iowa, Northern	14	12	24	21	1	3	2	\$1,424,253	\$615,230	\$0	\$0
Iowa, Southern	8	6	18	15	3	3	2	\$424,485	\$780,155	\$0	\$0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	13	17	\$3,043,707	\$880,417	\$15,450	\$0
Kentucky, Eastern	27	19	92	60	15	16	18	\$5,161,259	\$6,491,449	\$42,525	\$0

Table 20 (Continued)

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---		Asset Forfeiture
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use	Proceeds Applied to Restitution*
Kentucky, Western	9	8	9	8	0	10	11	\$1,801,517	\$3,374,352	\$71,000	\$0
Louisiana, Eastern	7	4	15	8	0	12	8	\$18,209,106	\$2,912,702	\$0	\$0
Louisiana, Middle	1	1	8	8	0	4	4	\$294,040	\$726,528	\$0	\$0
Louisiana, Western	3	0	4	0	2	3	4	\$501,400	\$2,970,696	\$0	\$116,815
Maine	4	2	7	4	3	6	5	\$1,778,964	\$779,264	\$54,405	\$0
Maryland	2	2	5	5	0	50	38	\$3,759,121	\$1,445,456	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	22	19	97	76	3	22	35	\$5,799,904	\$2,853,255	\$16,200	\$428,899
Michigan, Eastern	5	4	108	106	0	34	44	\$11,138,527	\$5,034,299	\$0	\$0
Michigan, Western	7	3	57	13	34	12	9	\$561,315	\$4,216,090	\$17,010	\$0
Minnesota	10	5	17	10	1	16	17	\$433,151	\$1,547,462	\$0	\$0
Mississippi, Northern	1	0	1	0	1	17	24	\$3,139,567	\$191,400	\$0	\$0
Mississippi, Southern	29	26	59	42	4	30	31	\$3,395,106	\$142,465	\$2,850	\$0
Missouri, Eastern	14	10	54	46	5	71	54	\$2,018,617	\$401,880	\$27,000	\$0
Missouri, Western	13	9	22	17	3	15	17	\$16,062,490	\$1,499,964	\$29,030	\$0
Montana	5	1	6	2	1	1	1	\$0	\$2,312,479	\$0	\$0
Nebraska	3	2	4	3	0	4	7	\$639,531	\$502,986	\$0	\$0
Nevada	35	26	110	76	21	10	14	\$1,891,820	\$1,652,817	\$76,553	\$0
New Hampshire	4	3	7	6	0	1	1	\$141,040	\$270,684	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	42	44	\$27,134,152	\$10,371,605	-\$145,000	\$0
New Mexico	1	4	7	15	0	26	28	\$6,384,036	\$610,713	\$66,289	\$0
New York, Eastern	3	0	3	0	2	91	152	\$174,699,148	\$36,715,242	\$0	\$4,421,720
New York, Northern	46	32	178	91	10	16	4	\$674,316	\$274,190	\$46,912	\$0
New York, Southern	2	2	5	5	0	36	67	\$289,624,395	\$8,317,898	\$0	\$11,415,697
New York, Western	8	6	19	12	7	46	47	\$4,940,134	\$4,229,867	\$0	\$250,954
North Carolina, Eastern	4	2	5	2	3	41	37	\$4,923,212	\$1,660,951	\$0	\$0
North Carolina, Middle	1	1	1	1	0	19	22	\$4,241,652	\$2,371,602	\$17,796	\$0
North Carolina, Western	4	3	11	7	0	16	15	\$9,201,711	\$3,433,189	\$0	\$0
North Dakota	2	1	5	4	1	6	3	\$9,160	\$0	\$0	\$0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio, Northern	23	16	91	64	19	29	22	\$1,865,039	\$1,016,272	\$3,075	\$0
Ohio, Southern	24	17	66	49	12	33	45	\$8,097,271	\$1,098,170	\$126,748	\$0
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	\$51,000	\$32,456	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma, Northern	1	1	7	7	0	8	20	\$863,905	\$63,895	\$271,256	\$0
Oklahoma, Western	4	4	9	9	0	9	5	\$339,244	\$424,005	\$0	\$0
Oregon	30	25	46	39	3	28	19	\$3,263,369	\$1,607,273	\$3,900	\$339,476

Table 20 (Continued)

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---		Asset Forfeiture
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use	Proceeds Applied to Restitution*
Pennsylvania, Eastern	113	105	123	115	7	5	24	\$5,472,022	\$8,722,212	\$71,990	\$0
Pennsylvania, Middle	0	0	0	0	0	23	27	\$38,904,903	\$1,660,612	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania, Western	18	15	47	43	2	23	72	\$17,590,772	\$2,406,160	\$32,845	\$0
Puerto Rico	38	28	52	41	10	43	46	\$21,830,400	\$3,841,207	\$113,250	\$0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	\$1,337,187	\$178,000	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	17	16	95	94	1	20	27	\$30,725,443	\$3,257,542	\$34,150	\$36,782
South Dakota	2	2	5	5	0	2	2	\$121,413	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee, Eastern	39	26	164	118	19	16	19	\$2,378,349	\$953,913	\$19,060	\$0
Tennessee, Middle	4	4	13	13	0	5	21	\$7,277,984	\$558,013	\$0	\$0
Tennessee, Western	0	0	0	0	0	9	38	\$3,106,406	\$228,120	\$0	\$0
Texas, Eastern	36	23	141	111	9	14	12	\$475,182	\$842,733	\$112,581	\$0
Texas, Northern	2	2	10	10	0	19	10	\$1,857,998	\$1,785,248	\$94,220	\$3,470,650
Texas, Southern	6	5	8	6	0	52	70	\$37,943,972	\$2,599,848	\$9,000	\$0
Texas, Western	22	14	39	24	8	47	39	\$7,306,345	\$3,646,813	\$9,000	\$0
Utah	1	1	1	1	0	8	13	\$3,754,653	\$1,626,834	\$829,249	\$0
Vermont	3	3	11	11	0	16	12	\$1,125,091	\$313,967	\$0	\$0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	\$255,509	\$8,500	\$0	\$0
Virginia, Eastern	61	18	275	94	152	26	11	\$2,258,967	\$8,621,283	\$398,100	\$0
Virginia, Western	10	8	28	22	4	6	7	\$204,817	\$1,151,067	\$0	\$0
Washington, Eastern	1	0	1	0	0	15	10	\$2,573,568	\$347,108	\$0	\$0
Washington, Western	24	15	128	99	26	22	27	\$9,894,739	\$3,664,674	\$218,868	\$0
West Virginia, Northern	2	2	4	4	0	0	6	\$199,319	\$6,025	\$0	\$0
West Virginia, Southern	8	7	19	14	2	8	5	\$1,002,402	\$1,067,655	\$4,025	\$0
Wisconsin, Eastern	17	7	66	30	14	16	13	\$780,235	\$1,046,610	\$0	\$25,700
Wisconsin, Western	4	4	6	6	0	21	19	\$1,890,178	\$995,579	\$12,000	\$0
Wyoming	3	3	4	4	0	3	2	\$180,580	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Districts	1,673	1,309	3,672	2,925	577	2,053	2,368	\$2,094,967,411	\$275,715,809	\$5,092,763	\$22,306,693

Estimated cash recoveries includes appraised values.

Estimated cash recoveries retained for official use includes appraised values

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

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