U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys



United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report

Fiscal Year 2001

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2001



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. <u>United States</u>, 295 U.S. 88 (1935)



U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Office of the Director

Washington, DC 20530

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is my pleasure to present to you the <u>United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report</u> for Fiscal Year 2001. The report is made up of narrative information describing the United States Attorneys' programs and initiatives over the past year, summaries of some of the most interesting and important cases that culminated during Fiscal Year 2001, and statistical tables displaying both national and district caseload data. The report represents the work of the women and men of the United States Attorneys' offices in the 94 federal judicial districts located throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. In the wake of September 11, 2001, the work of enforcing our federal laws and keeping our nation safe is more important than ever. The women and men of the United States Attorneys' offices are, as always, committed to enforcing these laws and representing the interests of the United States.

The United States Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General, are responsible for investigating and prosecuting those who violate our nation's laws, for asserting and defending the interests of the United States, its departments, and agencies through the conduct of civil litigation, and for representing the United States in our appellate courts. The United States Attorneys, appointed to serve in the 94 federal judicial districts throughout the country, are charged with carrying out these prosecution, litigation, and appellate responsibilities within their respective districts. Although there are 94 federal judicial districts, there are only 93 United States Attorneys because one United States Attorney is appointed to serve in both the Districts of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. The United States Attorneys direct and supervise the work of the Assistant United States Attorneys and support personnel located in each district's headquarters office and, as needed, in staffed branch offices. The United States Attorney system nationwide consisted of 94 headquarters offices and 126 staffed branch offices, as of the end of Fiscal Year 2001.

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

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys provides management oversight and administrative support to the United States Attorneys' offices. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys provides services such as the information technology required to ensure that the United States Attorneys' offices have a standardized computer network and personal computers that are compatible and are updated to stay in step with current technology. Other areas of support include operational support for the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys, facilities and financial management, legal counsel, personnel, security, and training. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys, through the National Advocacy Center, provides the United States Attorneys' offices with extensive legal training for Assistant United States Attorneys and support staff.

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

I hope that you find the <u>United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report</u> to be both interesting and useful. The report provides a concise, yet compelling, sample of the accomplishments of the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001. The women and men of the United States Attorneys' offices have done a commendable job during the year. It is a great privilege for me to share this information with you and to congratulate the United States Attorneys and their staffs for such a successful year.

Kenneth L. Wainstein

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Director

FISCAL YEAR 2001 STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

OVERALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

- 53,339 cases filed against 73,674 defendants—case filings up one percent
- 49,834 cases against 68,418 defendants terminated—case terminations up eight percent
- 62,245 defendants convicted
- 91 percent conviction rate
- 80 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 48 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 27 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

VIOLENT CRIME

- 8,789 cases filed against 10,492 defendants—case filings up eight percent
- 7,858 cases against 9,328 defendants terminated—case terminations up 14 percent
- 8,260 defendants convicted
- 89 percent conviction rate
- 89 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 67 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 43 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OVERALL NARCOTICS

- 17,200 cases filed against 29,896 defendants—case filings up five percent
 - {17,620 cases filed against 30,614 defendants—case filings up five percent—when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime and Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Categories are included}
- 15,666 cases against 27,598 defendants terminated—case terminations up ten percent
- 25,292 defendants convicted
- 92 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 61 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 38 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OCDETF

- 3,151 cases filed against 8,539 defendants—case filings up three percent
 - {3,235 cases filed against 8,652 defendants—case filings up three percent--when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime Program Category are included}
- 2,906 cases against 8,297 defendants terminated—case terminations up six percent
- 7,505 defendants convicted
- 91 percent conviction rate
- 90 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 75 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 52 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

NON-OCDETF

- 14,049 cases filed against 21,357 defendants—case filings up five percent
 - {14,385 cases filed against 21,962 defendants—case filings up five percent—when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime and Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Categories are included}
- 12,760 cases against 19,301 defendants terminated—case terminations up 11 percent
- 17,787 defendants convicted
- 92 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 56 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 32 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

IMMIGRATION

- 12,537 cases filed against 13,433 defendants—case filings down four percent
- 12,143 cases against 13,094 defendants terminated—case terminations up three percent
- 12,435 defendants convicted
- 95 percent conviction rate
- 83 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 29 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- Eight percent of prison sentences greater than five years

ORGANIZED CRIME

- 216 cases filed against 499 defendants—case filings down 14 percent
 - {263 cases filed against 599 defendants—case filings down 17 percent—when cases diverted to the Violent Crime Program Category are included}
- 199 cases against 471 defendants terminated—case terminations up 19 percent
- 400 defendants convicted
- 85 percent conviction rate
- 57 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 40 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 23 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION

- 443 cases filed against 597 defendants—case filings down seven percent
- 484 cases against 633 defendants terminated—case terminations up nine percent
- 563 defendants convicted
- 89 percent conviction rate
- 46 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 18 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- Nine percent of prison sentences greater than five years

WHITE COLLAR CRIME

- 6,380 cases filed against 8,756 defendants—case filings down four percent
- 6,020 cases against 7,988 defendants terminated—case terminations up five percent
- 7,212 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 62 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 14 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- Four percent of prison sentences greater than five years

ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

- Asset forfeiture counts filed in 1,992 criminal cases—up 18 percent
- A total of 1,807 civil asset forfeiture actions filed–down 20 percent
- Estimated recoveries of \$199,043,103 in forfeited cash and property–down 36 percent

OVERALL CIVIL LITIGATION

- 79,854 cases filed or responded to—cases filed/responded to up one percent
- 74,558 cases terminated—case terminations up one percent
- 22,104 judgments, or 75 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 17,227 settlements–23 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 8,545 cases filed—case filings down seven percent
- 7,786 cases terminated—case terminations down one percent
- 4,694 judgments, or 96 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 1,109 settlements–14 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

- 1,803 cases filed—case filings down 27 percent
- 1,835 cases terminated—case terminations down 20 percent
- 502 judgments, or 94 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 518 settlements–28 percent of all cases terminated
- \$880 million recovered

DEFENSIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 53,021 cases responded to—up five percent
- 49,091 cases terminated—up one percent
- 16,007 judgments, or 70 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 3,343 settlements—seven percent of all cases terminated

CIVIL LITIGATION WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED

- 18,288 cases filed or responded to-down six percent
- 17,681 cases terminated—up less than one percent
- 1,403 judgments, or 87 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 12,775 settlements–72 percent of all cases terminated

DEBT COLLECTION

- 117,620 debts opened
- \$7 billion in debts opened
- \$2.3 billion in debts collected and property recovered
- Amount collected equaled 1.9 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide
- 346,253 debts pending
- \$23 billion due in pending debts

CRIMINAL DEBT COLLECTION

- 91,397 debts opened
- \$4.9 billion in debts opened
- \$804 million in debts collected and property recovered
- \$544 million deposited to the Crime Victims Fund
- 205,295 debts pending
- \$20 billion due in pending debts

CIVIL DEBT COLLECTION

- 26,223 debts opened
- \$2 billion in debts opened
- \$1.5 billion in debts collected and property recovered
- 140,958 debts pending
- \$3 billion due in pending debts

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

- 15,739 appeals filed—up 12 percent
- 9,581 criminal appeals filed—up 15 percent
- 6,158 civil appeals filed—up seven 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
- 8,311 post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants—up 28 percent

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I. OVERVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

Mission and Organization

The United States Attorneys serve as the nation's principal litigators. There are 93 United States Attorneys located throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The United States Attorneys are appointed by, and serve at the discretion of, the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the United States Senate. They report to the Attorney General, through the Deputy Attorney General. One United States Attorney is appointed to serve in each of the 94 federal judicial districts, with the exception of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, where a single United States Attorney serves in both districts. Each United States Attorney serves as the chief federal law enforcement officer within his or her judicial district.

The United States Attorneys are responsible for

- the prosecution of criminal cases brought by the federal government;
- the litigation and defense of civil cases in which the United States is a party;
- the handling of criminal and civil appellate cases before the United States Courts of Appeals; and
- the collection of debts owed the federal government which are administratively uncollectible.

The United States Attorneys also carry out the important role of liaison with federal, state, and local law enforcement officers, and members of the community on various crime reduction programs.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys provides the United States Attorneys with assistance in all areas of administration. The mission of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys is to provide the 93 United States Attorneys with

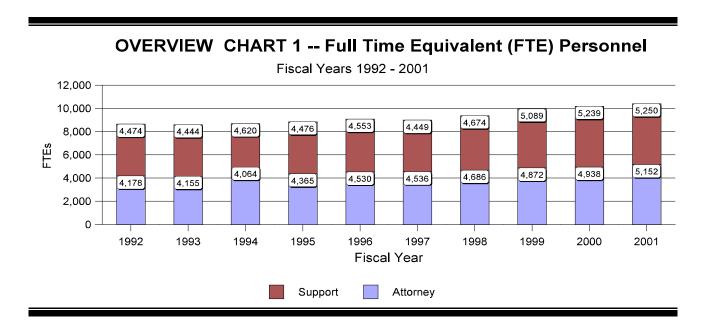
- general executive assistance and direction;
- policy development;
- administrative management direction and oversight;
- operational support; and
- coordination with other components of the Department and other federal agencies.

These responsibilities include certain legal, budgetary, administrative, and personnel services, as well as continuing legal education.

In Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys focused on a number of priority areas, which contributed to the continued decline in the crime rate in the United States. Along with their work in traditional, high priority crime areas, such as drug trafficking, firearms enforcement, and violent crime, the United States Attorneys worked to target specific crime problems. Some of these areas included terrorism, violent crime in Indian Country, border enforcement on both the southwestern and northern borders, enforcement of child exploitation laws, and computer and health care fraud.

Staffing

The United States Attorneys' offices varied in size during Fiscal Year 2001 from 8.64 allocated Assistant United States Attorney positions in the District of Guam to 358.30 in the District of Columbia. In the District of Columbia, the United States Attorney's office also bears responsibility for the prosecution of local crimes in the District of Columbia Superior Court. The staffing levels in the United States Attorneys' offices nationwide equaled 5,152 full time equivalent (FTE) attorneys and 5,250 FTE support employees. See Overview Chart 1 below.



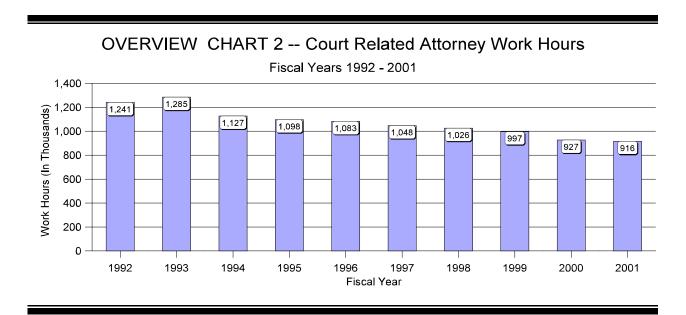
During Fiscal Year 2001, 113 attorney positions were allocated to United States Attorneys to augment existing firearms prosecutions. The additional resources enabled various United States Attorneys' offices to implement federal firearms programs modeled after successful pilot programs in Richmond, Virginia, and Boston, Massachusetts. An additional 33 positions were allocated to districts that include Native American reservations, to support prosecution of violent crime in Indian Country. This increase

was sought to reduce violent crime, gang-related violence, and juvenile crime on Indian reservations. An additional 28 attorney positions were also allocated to address computer crime and intellectual property theft. These resources were necessary to protect the nation's businesses and citizens from computer crime and theft of intellectual property. Finally, to enhance immigration prosecutions along the Southwest Border, 13 attorney positions were allocated. These resources enabled the United States Attorneys to complement additional Immigration and Naturalization Service resources and to address the high volume of immigration cases filed.

Assistant United States Attorneys constituted 52 percent of all Department of Justice attorneys and about 66 percent of those Department attorneys with prosecution or litigation responsibilities. Most new Assistant United States Attorneys have prior litigation experience with a prosecuting attorney's office, a law firm, or another government agency. In addition to their prior legal experience, Assistant United States Attorneys nationwide have an average of 11 years' experience in United States Attorneys' offices.

While the civil caseload is larger numerically, about 77 percent of attorney personnel were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 23 percent to civil litigation. Ninety-three percent of all attorney work hours spent in United States District Courts were devoted to criminal prosecutions and seven percent to civil litigation. See Table 13.

During Fiscal Year 2001, a total of 915,978 attorney work hours were devoted to court-related activity. This represents a decrease of 11,094, or one percent, in the number of court-related work hours when compared to Fiscal Year 2000, and is the eighth 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. The number of work hours devoted to United States



Magistrate Court increased again during Fiscal Year 2001, 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 487,505 hours, or 53 percent, of their time in court. Sixty-three percent of their time in court was spent on criminal cases in United States District Courts, 21 percent in United States Magistrate Courts, five percent on civil cases in United States District Courts, and six 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 428,473, or 47 percent, of court-related work hours, 13 percent was spent on grand jury proceedings, 21 percent on court travel time, and 66 percent on witness preparation.

Supporting Law Enforcement and the Community

Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees

The Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECC) were created in an effort to move past territorial and jurisdictional concerns of federal, state, and local law enforcement entities, open the lines of communication, and make the most efficient use of law enforcement resources. LECC members represent a broad range of law enforcement agencies. In some of the larger districts, the full LECC may consist of several hundred individuals from federal agencies, state and local government and police departments, and in some cases, tribal or foreign law enforcement groups. During Fiscal Year 2001, 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 areas such as violent crime, organized crime drug enforcement, firearms crime, and hate crime. The LECC Coordinators were also at the forefront of Department community initiatives, such as Project Safe Neighborhoods, and the Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative.

An LECC Coordinator is not only responsible for improving communications and ensuring that the United States Attorney's office has a substantial role in public safety, but also for providing training. LECCs have the ability to identify specific training needs within their districts and to develop and sponsor training to fill those needs. During Fiscal Year 2001, LECC Coordinators throughout the country provided training and assistance in Department priority areas such as hate crimes, child exploitation, gun trafficking, racial profiling, and emerging drug trends. For example, in February 2001, the **Northern District of Alabama** LECC and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area group co-sponsored a one-day training seminar entitled "Designer Drugs and Raves" for federal, state, and local law enforcement. This course acquainted officers with club drugs, patterns of abuse, symptomology, packaging, distribution, and usage, and identifying and investigating drug rapes. Other drugs were also covered, including cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, and marijuana.

In April 2001, the **Northern District of Ohio** held the "Guns First: Training for Law Enforcement Officers to Help Reduce Illegal Trafficking of Firearms" program for federal, state, and local law

enforcement and prosecutors. The eight-hour course provided information about federal and state firearms statutes, improving methods of illegal firearms investigations, and sensitized police to the value of gathering and sharing information that will assist in the interdiction of illegal firearms. The train-the-trainer program format allowed each officer to receive instructional material for delivery to officers within their agencies. The "Guns First" national training curriculum was developed by the Police Executive Research Forum in conjunction with the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

The **Northern District of Indiana**, along with the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, sponsored the "Child Exploitation on the Internet - A Law Enforcement and Community Response" conference in July 2001. The program focused on training law enforcement investigators and prosecutors on how to properly investigate and prosecute child exploitation cases on the Internet. The training also focused on a public awareness effort to help law enforcement, educators, and youth service agencies combat child exploitation on the Internet.

The **Eastern and Western Districts of Michigan**, along with the Michigan Civil Rights Commission and Civil Rights Department, co-sponsored the "Michigan Alliance Against Hate Crimes Conference" in May 2001. Federal, state, and local law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim service providers attended. The conference provided training on basic crisis intervention and understanding the psychological impact of hate crimes on victims, legal issues, legislation, and statutes, and support protocol and procedures relating to community response and media relations.

The United States Attorneys also continued to strengthen and expand their roles with non-law enforcement entities within their districts during Fiscal Year 2001. 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.

Encouraging the Use of Community Strategies

The United States Attorneys continued their work to reach out to communities plagued with crime, lower incomes, and juvenile delinquency. Through the United States Attorneys' leadership, their active involvement in communities, and the development of Weed and Seed sites, significant improvements are visible in communities throughout the United States.

As defined by the Department's Executive Office for Weed and Seed, Operation Weed and Seed is foremost a strategy–rather than a grant program–which aims to prevent, control, and reduce violent crime, drug abuse, and gang activity in targeted high-crime neighborhoods across the country. Weed and

Seed sites range in size from several neighborhood blocks to 15 square miles. The strategy involves a two-pronged approach: law enforcement agencies and prosecutors cooperate in "weeding out" criminals who participate in violent crime and drug abuse, attempting to prevent their return to the targeted area; and then "seeding" brings human services to the area, encompassing prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood revitalization.

Working closely with the Executive Office for Weed and Seed, the United States Attorneys have played a major role in reducing crime, improving safety, and developing economic stability. A new initiative that was introduced to work in conjunction with Weed and Seed is Project Safe Neighborhoods: America's Network Against Gun Violence. Project Safe Neighborhoods was announced by the President in May 2001. This strategy utilizes a network of existing programs that target gun crime, and provides tools at the local, state, and national level to support the network. Further discussion of Project Safe Neighborhoods is included under <u>Firearms Prosecutions</u>, <u>Priority Criminal Prosecution Areas</u>, in Chapter II.

Guaranteeing the Rights of Victims and Witnesses

Victim/Witness Assistance

During Fiscal Year 2001, 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 District Specific Training Program enables United States Attorneys' offices to develop and provide training and training materials within their respective districts to improve the response to federal victims of crime. Discipline-specific conferences and workshops are developed to meet the districts' needs. Examples of training sponsored during Fiscal Year 2001 include the "Gulf Coast Regional Conference on Violence and Its Aftermath" where twelve United States Attorneys' offices came together to host federal, state, local, and military victim service providers, law enforcement officials, and other members of the criminal justice system on topics including school violence, cyber crime, domestic violence, and other violent crime. Additionally, the **Northern District of Illinois** hosted a victim assistance conference in March 2001 for victim service providers in the state.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys completed work on the Victim Notification System during Fiscal Year 2001. This system provides a seamless approach to providing notification and information to victims in the federal judicial system. Final system requirements were developed and the system was piloted in the **Middle District of Florida**. Some alterations were made to the system and the system was fully deployed in all United States Attorneys' offices in Fiscal Year 2002.

Promoting Organizational Effectiveness

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the United States Attorneys' offices worked diligently during Fiscal Year 2001 to improve and enhance the management and administration of the

organization. A number of accomplishments were made during Fiscal Year 2001, several of which are addressed below. A continuing goal of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys is to better serve the United States Attorneys' offices and to achieve improved effectiveness and greater efficiency for the entire organization.

Training

Fiscal Year 2001 marked another successful year of operation for the National Advocacy Center (NAC). The NAC is a state-of-the-art training center located on the campus of the University of South Carolina in Columbia, South Carolina. Training at the NAC is a cooperative effort for federal, state, and local prosecutors and support staff. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys' Office of Legal Education (OLE), in cooperation with the National District Attorneys' Association (NDAA) and the Executive Office for United States Trustees (EOUST), conducts courses and seminars at the NAC. During Fiscal Year 2001, OLE conducted training for nearly 13,000 students at the NAC. Another 2,100 students were trained through OLE's distance learning programs (videos and satellite broadcasts). In addition to OLE's students, NDAA and EOUST conducted training for another 3,600 students during the year. The majority of the students attending OLE's 194 on-site courses were Department of Justice employees, although other personnel in legal positions throughout the government also attend, space permitting.

In Fiscal Year 2001, OLE developed and conducted new courses on Capital Litigation, Eminent Domain and Fifth Amendment Takings, Federal Disability Rights Law, Forensics, Intellectual Property, Pretrial Practice in Civil Rights Cases, Prisoner Litigation, Prosecuting Juveniles in Federal Court, Sentencing Guidelines, Title III, and Worker Exploitation. These new courses were developed to meet the needs of Assistant United States Attorneys and Department of Justice trial attorneys, as well as to address the litigation priorities and initiatives of the Department.

The Justice Television Network (JTN) began regular broadcasts from the NAC during Fiscal Year 2001. OLE began broadcasting 40 hours a week in April 2001 with approximately 60 sites receiving the signal and, by late September, was broadcasting 60 hours weekly to nearly 170 sites around the country. These broadcasts supplement the existing training and give the NAC the capability of broadcasting a vast array of subject matter to all staffed United States Attorneys' offices. During the April-September period, subjects covered in broadcasts included a wide range of topics. In April 2001, OLE launched a week-long series of programs for Victim Awareness Week, which dealt with victims in a variety of cases, from civil rights violations to terrorism. In addition, OLE re-broadcast, on average, approximately 20 hours per week of legal training, including such subjects as White Collar Crime, Grand Jury Issues, Cybercrimes, Bankruptcy Cases, Title III Investigations, and Child Exploitation. Also in Fiscal Year 2001, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture Graduate School, OLE broadcasted six daylong sessions of general interest, including three retirement seminars and courses on stress management and customer service excellence.

Internal Controls Program

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys is responsible for the coordination, development, and maintenance of policy and procedural guidance relevant to the work of the United States Attorneys' offices. During Fiscal Year 2001, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys worked with the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys and the Administrative Officers Working Group to establish a strong internal controls program. The development, publication, and maintenance of policy and procedural guidance represents an important aspect of that program. Further, keeping these materials accessible using robust information technology resources is one of the most important components of a healthy management program, where employees can get the information they need to do their jobs when and where they need it.

Paying Their Way

The United States Attorneys' offices had a direct and positive impact on the federal budget through their vigorous federal debt collection efforts, affirmative civil enforcement litigation endeavors, and careful defense of monetary claims filed against the United States. As noted later in the report, the United States Attorneys' Fiscal Year 2001 civil and criminal collection efforts alone equaled 1.9 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide.

II. CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

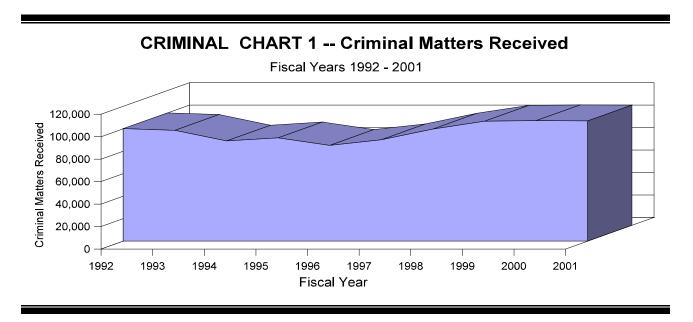
United States District Court

The United States Attorneys' offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities. The United States Attorneys are called upon to respond to changing priorities, and to become involved in specific crime reduction programs. After the events of September 11, 2001, the number one priority of the United States Attorneys became the prevention of terrorist acts, and the investigation and prosecution of those involved in terrorist attacks. During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys also continued in their longstanding commitment to address drug and violent crimes. Within the violent crime category, the United States Attorneys addressed the continuing, illegal use of firearms by those who commit crimes and accompanying acts of violence in our communities. Drug prosecutions continued to be a priority of the United States Attorneys, with particular emphasis on the operations of large drug organizations. The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces focus on these groups, and made significant progress during Fiscal Year 2001. The United States Attorneys also continued to work with other Department components to secure our nation's borders. Some of the other special emphasis areas included civil rights violations, securities fraud, health care fraud, and child abuse and exploitation.

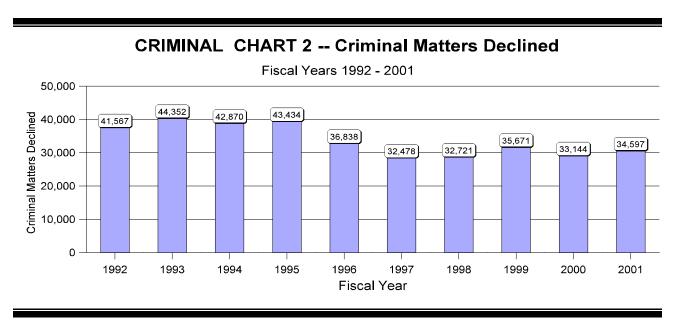
The United States Attorneys' offices handle most of the criminal cases prosecuted by the Department of Justice. The United States Attorneys receive most of their criminal referrals, or "matters," from federal investigative agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of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

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

During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys' offices received 107,046 criminal matters, a decrease of 172, or less than one percent, in the number of criminal referrals received from law enforcement agencies, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 1 below, and Table 11. Matters received includes immediate declinations in addition to later declinations and files initiated in any court.

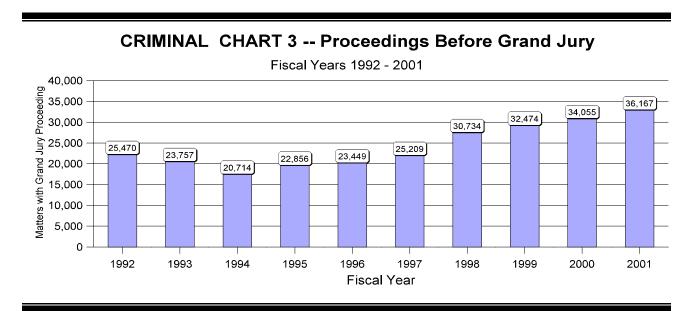


The offices reviewed and immediately or later declined a total of 34,597 criminal matters during the year. See Criminal Chart 2 below, and Tables 18 and 19. As reflected on Tables 18 and 19, the reasons most commonly reported for the declination of these matters included weak or insufficient evidence, suspect to be prosecuted by another authority, lack of criminal intent, minimal federal interest, office policy, agency request, and no federal offense committed.



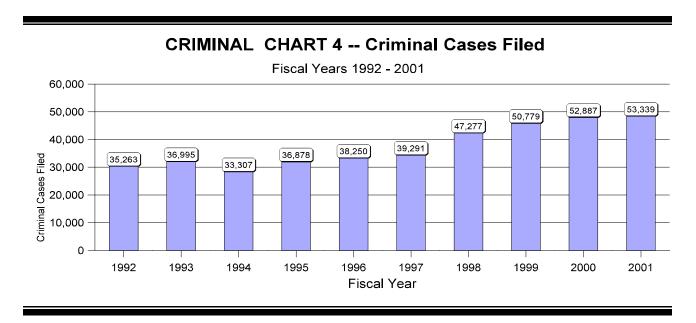
As of the end of Fiscal Year 2001, a total of 71,803 criminal matters were pending, an increase of 340, or less than one percent, when compared to the prior year. Of these, 8,219, or 11 percent, were matters where the defendant was a fugitive, was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program, was in a mental institution, or was unknown. See Table 14. Of all pending matters, 47,191, or 66 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 55,726, or 78 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 36,167 criminal matters during Fiscal Year 2001 in which grand jury proceedings were conducted, an increase of 2,112, or six percent, over the previous year. See Table 11. Criminal Chart 3 below reflects the number of matters in which grand jury proceedings were conducted over the past ten years.

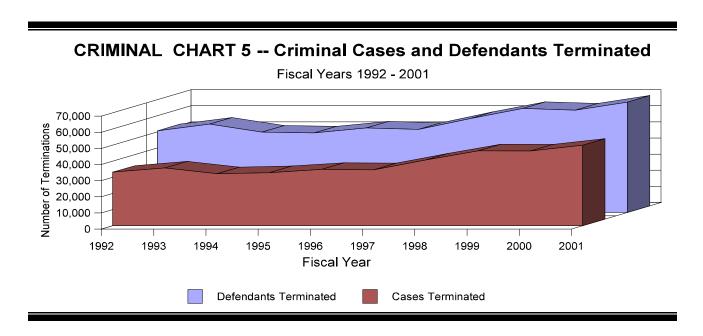


During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys' offices filed 53,339 criminal cases against 73,674 defendants in United States District Court. See Criminal Chart 4 below, and Table 1. This represents a less than one percent increase in cases filed and a one percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year, and represents the highest number of cases filed in recent years. The largest increase in the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 2001 was in the violent crime program category which showed an increase of eight percent in the number of cases filed, when compared to the prior year. Increases were also observed in the number of drug cases filed, which increased by five percent over the prior year. Case filings also increased in the areas of counterfeiting and federal program fraud, which showed 13 and 18 percent increases, respectively.

See Criminal Chart 12 for a display of criminal cases filed by program category, or case type, for Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001. Criminal Charts 4 through 12 do not include United States Magistrate Court or appellate cases.

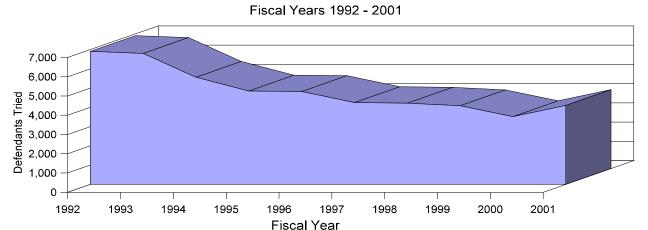


A total of 49,834 cases against 68,418 defendants were also terminated during Fiscal Year 2001, representing an increase of eight percent in the number of cases terminated and eight percent in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 5 below.



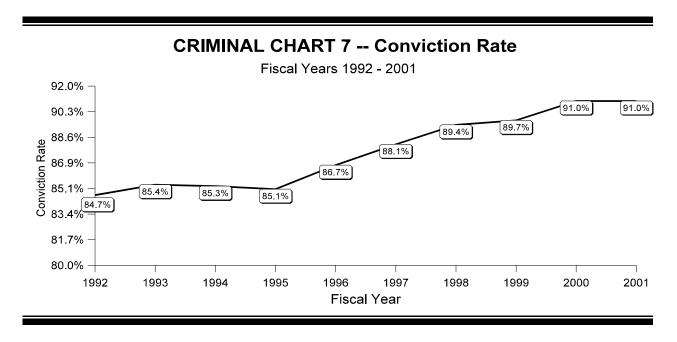
A total of 4,098, or six percent, of the terminated defendants were disposed of by trial. See Criminal Chart 6 below, and Table 2.

CRIMINAL CHART 6 -- Criminal Defendants Disposed of By Trial



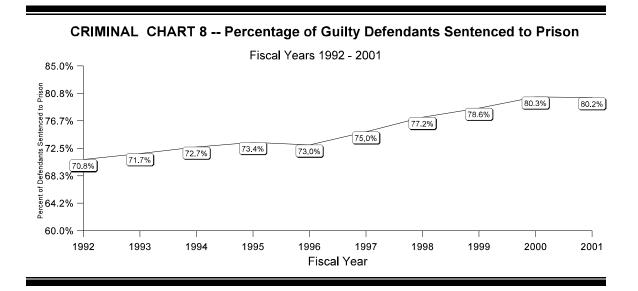
During Fiscal Year 2001, 4,098, or six percent, of all terminated defendants were disposed of by trial, an increase of 16 percent when compared to the prior year and the first increase in trials since Fiscal Year 1991. Defendants in civil rights prosecutions and state and local official corruption prosecutions were the most likely to go to trial, with 17 percent of all terminated defendants in these two categories disposed of by trial.

Of the 68,418 defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 2001, 62,245, or 91 percent, either pled guilty or were found guilty. See Criminal Chart 7 below, and Table 3. This rate of conviction equals that of Fiscal Year 2000, and continues to represent the highest conviction rate over the past several years. The highest conviction rate of any program category is seen in immigration and tax fraud cases, where 95 percent of all defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 2001 were convicted.



During Fiscal Year 2001, a total of 58,721, or 94 percent, of all convicted defendants pled guilty prior to or during trial. This represents a one percent decrease in the percentage of convicted defendants who pled guilty when compared to the prior year.

Of the 62,245 criminal defendants who either pled guilty or were found guilty during the fiscal year, 49,916, or 80 percent, received prison sentences. This represents the highest number and percentage of guilty defendants to receive prison sentences over the past several years, and a notable increase over Fiscal Year 1992, when 71 percent of guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. Significant increases in the percentage of guilty defendants who were sentenced to prison have occurred in the following program areas: white collar crime, which increased from 50 percent in Fiscal Year 1992 to 62 percent in Fiscal Year 2001; immigration, which increased from 65 percent in Fiscal Year 1992 to 83 percent in Fiscal Year 2001; and civil rights, which increased from 78 percent in Fiscal Year 1992 to 85 percent in Fiscal Year 2001. A total of 191 guilty defendants received sentences of life in prison during Fiscal Year 2001. See Criminal Charts 8 and 9 below.



13-24 Months 17.2% 8,575

1-12 Months 23.3% 11,623

25-36 Months 12.0% 5,977

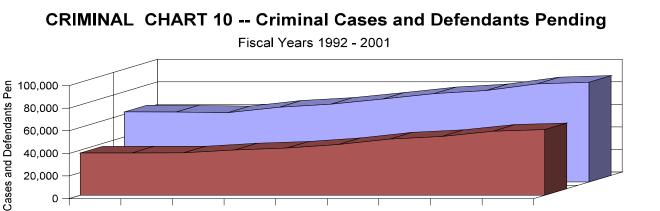
Death 0.0% 3

Life 0.4% 191

37-60 Months 20.6% 10,307

61 Plus Months 26.5% 13,240

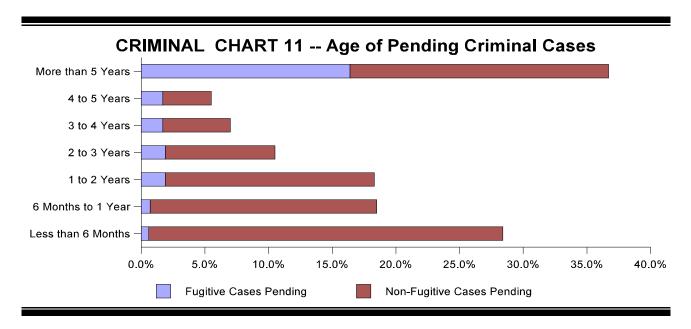
CRIMINAL CHART 9 -- Length of Sentences for Defendants Sentenced to Prison Fiscal Year 2001



Cases Pending

As of the end of Fiscal Year 2001, 58,135 criminal cases against 88,347 defendants were pending. This represents an increase of two percent in the number of cases pending and two percent in the number of defendants pending, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 10 above, and Table 1.

Of the 58,135 pending criminal cases, 35,891, or 62 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 40,710, or 70 percent, had been pending for 36 months or less. See Table 15. In 26 percent of pending cases the defendant was a fugitive, was in a mental institution, or was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program. See Chart 11.



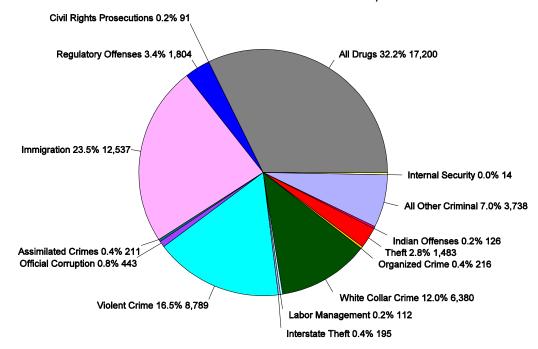
Defendants Pending

Fiscal Year

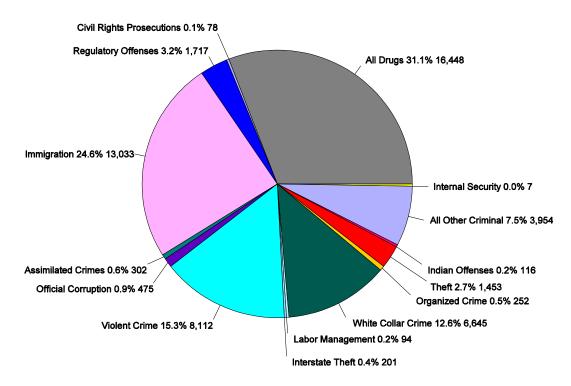
See Criminal Chart 13 below for a display of pending criminal cases by program category, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001. Criminal Chart 13 does not include cases pending in United States Magistrate Court or pending appellate cases.

CRIMINAL CHART 12 -- Criminal Cases Filed by Program Category

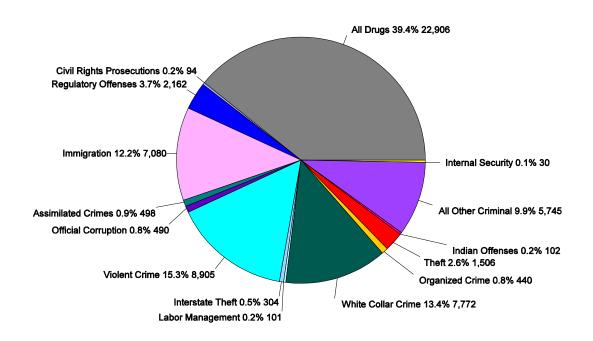
Fiscal Year 2001 -- Total Cases Filed 53,339



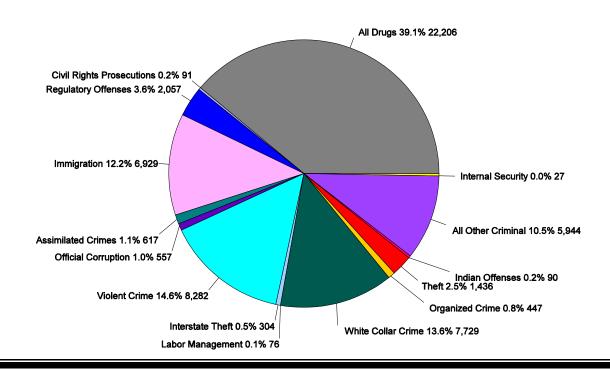
Fiscal Year 2000 -- Total Cases Filed 52,887



CRIMINAL CHART 13 -- Criminal Cases Pending by Program Category Fiscal Year 2001 -- Total Cases Pending 58,135



Fiscal Year 2000 -- Total Cases Pending 56,792

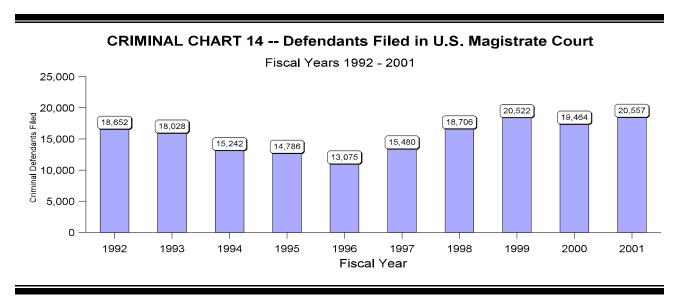


United States Magistrate Court

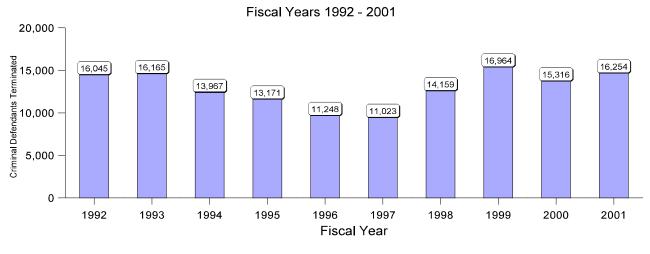
In addition to those criminal cases filed in the United States District Courts, the United States Attorneys also handle a considerable criminal caseload which is filed in the United States Magistrate Courts. Congress created the judicial office of Federal Magistrate in 1968. The United States District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

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

In addition to those cases filed and handled in United States District Courts, the United States Attorneys filed criminal cases against an additional 20,557 defendants in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2001, an increase of six percent when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 14 below, and Table 1. A total of 16,254 defendants were also terminated during the year, for an increase of six percent over Fiscal Year 2000. See Criminal Chart 15 below. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2001, criminal cases against 21,768 defendants were pending in United States Magistrate Courts, an increase of six percent over the number of defendants pending at the end of Fiscal Year 2000. See Table 1. Petty offenses handled in United States Magistrate Courts are not included in this data.

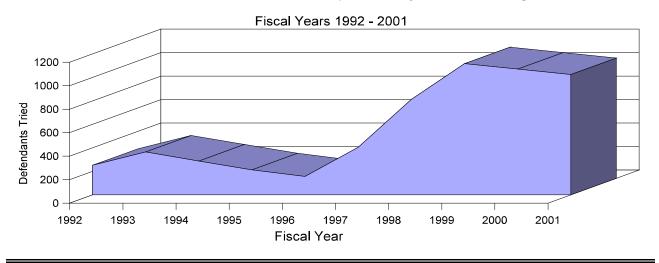


CRIMINAL CHART 15 -- Defendants Terminated in U.S. Magistrate Court



Of the defendants terminated in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2001, 1,025, or six percent, were terminated after a court or jury trial. See Criminal Chart 16 below, and Table 2A. This represents a decrease of 46 defendants disposed of by trial, or four percent, when compared to the prior year.





District of Columbia Superior Court

As noted earlier, the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia also bears responsibility for the prosecution of criminal cases in the District of Columbia Superior Court. The Superior Court Division of the United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of criminal violations of the District of Columbia Code committed by adults and juveniles charged as adults. The Superior Court Division is comprised of six litigation sections: the Misdemeanor Trial Section; the Grand Jury/Intake Section; the General Felony Trial Section; the Homicide Section; the Sex Offense/Domestic Violence Section; and the Community Prosecution/Major Crimes Section. While violent crime and weapon offenses continued to be the primary focus of the Superior Court Division, the workload reflects cases brought as a result of a variety of initiatives including Community Prosecution, Operation Ceasefire, and domestic violence programs.

The following data detail the Superior Court Division's caseload during Fiscal Year 2001. This data is not included in the other charts and tables contained in this report.

	Cases Filed		Cases Terminated		
	Number	Percent of Number Total Number		Percent of Total	
Felony	8,082	35.6%	5,216	34.0%	
Misdemeanor	14,616	64.4%	10,142	66.0%	
Total	22,698		15,358		

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	283	165	58.3%	111	39.2%	7	2.5%
Misdemeanor	21	10	47.6%	11	52.4%	0	0.0%
Total	304	175	57.6%	122	40.1%	7	2.3%

Cases Disposed of by Court Trials							
	Number of Trials	Number Guilty	Percent Guilty	Number Not Guilty	Percent Not Guilty	Number of Mistrials	Percent of Mistrials
Felony	75	52	69.3%	23	30.7%	0	0.0%
Misdemeanor	856	579	67.6%	277	32.4%	0	0.0%
Total	931	631	67.8%	300	32.2%	0	0.0%

Case Dispositions					
	Number of Guilty Pleas	Number of Dismissals			
Felony	3,093	1,765			
Misdemeanor	3,638	5,627			
Total	6,731	7,392			

Convictions						
	Number of Convictions	Conviction Rate				
Felony	3,310	63.5%				
Misdemeanor	4,227	41.7%				
Total	7,537	49.1%				

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. Some of the Fiscal Year 2001 priority program prosecution areas are addressed separately below.

International and Domestic Terrorism

The prevention of terrorist acts and the identification and prosecution of terrorist groups constitutes the top priority of federal law enforcement. Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, each United States Attorney's office established an Anti-terrorism Task Force within the district. Each task force is coordinated by an experienced federal prosecutor and is made up of members from federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, as well as other federal and state agencies. The task forces are part of a national network that serves several purposes. First, the task forces are a conduit for training and information about suspected terrorists between federal and local agencies. Second, the task forces serve as a coordinating body for the prevention of terrorist attacks. Third, each task force serves as a standing organizational structure for a coordinated response to a terrorist incident within a district.

The United States Attorneys' offices also participated in a national conference on terrorism in November 2001 and provided anti-terrorism training for state and local law enforcement in January 2002. Each district established a Chief Information Officer along with an information sharing protocol to ensure the timely dissemination of terrorism-related information within each district.

Terrorism cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the Southern District of New York, three defendants were each sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole for their participation in the bombings of the American Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in August 1998 and the murder of hundreds of Kenyan, Tanzanian, and American citizens. They were also sentenced to additional life sentences for their participation in several conspiracies to murder United States nationals and United States government employees, as well as conspiracies to use weapons of mass destruction against United States persons and United States property, and other charges related to the embassy bombings. Two of these defendants had been eligible for the death penalty, which the jury voted not to impose. Another defendant, a United States citizen, was also sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole for participating in the conspiracies, as well as five years in prison for each of the 18 perjury counts in connection with his false testimony before a grand jury investigating the embassy bombings and the murder plots. The United States District Judge also ordered the defendants to pay at least \$33 million in restitution to the victims of their crimes. A jury convicted all four defendants after a five-month trial, on all 302 counts against them for their participation in a global plot, led by Osama bin Laden and his terrorist group al Qaeda. The trial evidence included more than 1,200 exhibits and testimony from nearly 100 witnesses. Three of the defendants received terrorist training in Afghanistan. The fourth defendant was a central facilitator, and for a time served as bin Laden's personal assistant. He also obstructed the investigation into al Qaeda a year prior to the embassy bombings, and within weeks after they occurred, by lying to and misleading the grand jury and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A fifth defendant pled guilty to charges that he conspired to kill American nationals outside the United States. Another defendant is awaiting trial both on the conspiracy charges and charges of attempting to murder a corrections officer at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in Manhattan as part of a plan to take hostages at the facility. Three additional defendants are presently in custody in London, England. They have been ordered extradited to the United States, but extradition has been delayed because of pending appeals. Thirteen additional defendants have been indicted in the Southern District of New York who remain fugitives, including bin Laden. The total number of persons charged in this case to date is 22.

In the **Southern District of New York**, a defendant was convicted, after just over one day of deliberations, of conspiracy to provide material support to a terrorist act. Specifically, the defendant was convicted of conspiring to provide material support to another terrorist attempt to bomb an airport in Los Angeles in December 1999 as part of an international millennium attack. The terrorist attempt was thwarted when the terrorist was arrested on December 14, 1999, as he transported explosives across the United States-Canadian border near Seattle, Washington. The evidence at trial demonstrated that the defendant assisted the terrorist by, among other things, providing him with \$3,000 in cash and a fake Canadian driver's license, and by arranging for a co-conspirator from Brooklyn, New York, to travel to Seattle to assist the terrorist in his operation once he crossed the border. In addition, the evidence showed that the defendant was planning to provide the terrorist with an Algerian passport following the attack so that he could flee to Algeria. The defendant was sentenced to 24 years in prison.

Espionage

Espionage continues to be a Department of Justice concern especially in light of events occurring in Fiscal Year 2001. Even years after the fall of the Soviet Union, there continue to be both organizations interested in classified United States government information, and individuals with the access to that information and the will to provide it to those organizations. Espionage is a heinous crime of national betrayal that can lead to the compromise of critical national security information, can jeopardize the national defense, and can result in the injury and murder of citizens.

Espionage cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **Middle District of Florida**, a former United States Army Reserve Lieutenant Colonel, age 75, was sentenced to life in prison following his June 2001 jury conviction for engaging in a 25-year conspiracy to sell classified military intelligence information to the Soviet Union. The trial included testimony from former KGB officers, as well as retired and current United States Army officers, some having attained the rank of General. The prosecution presented approximately six hours of video-taped evidence that showed the defendant meeting with an undercover Federal Bureau of Investigation agent who was posing as a KGB officer. In his civilian job, the defendant was in charge of the United

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States Army element at the Joint Interrogation Center in Nuremberg, Germany, where he worked from 1969 through 1994. He had access to classified national defense documents, including Soviet and Warsaw Pact Orders of Battle detailing the United States' current state of knowledge of Soviet and Warsaw Pact military organizations and capabilities, which he sold to the Soviet Union. The case was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Army Intelligence and Security Command.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, a former agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was sentenced to life in prison after pleading guilty to espionage. The defendant, a career FBI agent who worked in the FBI's National Security Division, was indicted on 19 counts of espionage, as well as the conspiracy to commit espionage and attempted espionage charges. He was accused of conspiring over 15 years with officers of the KGB and its successor Russian intelligence service to knowingly communicate, deliver, and transmit to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and its successor, the Russian Federation, documents and information relating to the national defense of the United States, with intent and reason to believe that they would be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of the USSR and, later, the Russian Federation. The indictment also alleged that his violations resulted in the identification by the USSR of individuals acting as agents of the United States, and, consequently, the deaths of two of these individuals. The indictment also sought forfeiture of more than \$1.4 million the defendant was alleged to have received from the Soviets and/or Russians.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, a defendant, a 30-year old Australian, was sentenced to 15 years in prison for attempted espionage. Pursuant to a plea agreement, the United States has agreed that it will not object to the defendant's serving the last five years of his sentence in Australia, if a prisoner exchange treaty between the United States and Australia is then in effect. The defendant has also forfeited the \$120,000 paid to him during the undercover investigation of this case. The defendant was an analyst for the Australian Defense Intelligence Office in Canberra, Australia, from July 1998 through January 1999. On January 18, 1999, he walked into another government's embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, and attempted to sell classified United States information he had taken from his duty station in Australia. He sold more than 900 classified United States documents to an undercover Federal Bureau of Investigation agent posing as a foreign intelligence officer. The defendant was arrested at Dulles International Airport in May 1999 when he arrived to meet the undercover agent.

International Crime

While the United States Attorneys are dedicated to the prosecution of perpetrators of federal crimes within their districts, an international aspect to many of these crimes is becoming increasingly common, especially those involving drug and arms trafficking, financial fraud, money laundering, migrant smuggling, trafficking in persons, intellectual property theft, and foreign official corruption. During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys, through the Department of Justice, continued to work closely with the Department of State and the Department of the Treasury on international crime issues. Continued

cooperation among agencies of the United States government, as well as foreign governments, is crucial to success in these very complex investigations and prosecutions of criminals who reach into or beyond our boundaries.

International crime cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

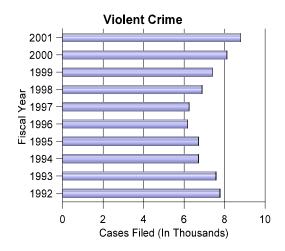
In the **Northern District of California**, a federally indicted fugitive was sentenced to five years in prison in the District Court of Tel-Aviv, Israel, for four separate bank frauds committed against Bay Area banks. The defendant was also ordered to pay a four million shekel fine (approximately \$1 million in United States currency) and to reimburse the government of Israel one million shekels (approximately \$250,000) for the costs of prosecution. He was also ordered to serve an additional two years of parole after his release from prison. A short time before the federal indictment, the defendant fled to Israel and refused to return to the United States to stand trial. The United States sought the extradition of the defendant but his extradition was not authorized under the law of Israel at that time. However, Israeli law did provide that prosecuting authorities in Israel could pursue the United States case in the courts of Israel. The District Attorney of Tel-Aviv filed criminal charges against the defendant in spring 1996 in the District Court of Tel-Aviv.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, a defendant who pled guilty to conspiracy to commit alien smuggling, was sentenced to nine years in prison for his part in an international criminal syndicate responsible for smuggling more than 2,000 Chinese citizens from mainland China to the United States. In return for fees as high as \$50,000, the syndicate smuggled these aliens by air and sea to the United States via Vietnam, Cambodia, and the Caribbean. The aliens often spent a year or more traveling clandestinely to the United States in cramped and dangerous conditions, and were detained for months in crowded quarters. Those aliens who failed to pay in full were held by the syndicate in the United States until their debts were satisfied. The defendant joined the syndicate in 1991 and directly assisted in the smuggling of more than 100 Chinese migrants. His primary responsibility was to shepherd aliens from the Caribbean into the United States and to ensure they or their families paid in full upon their arrival.

Violent Crime

The number of violent crimes committed in 2000, as reported by local law enforcement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for its Uniform Crime Report, decreased for the eighth year in a row and was the lowest recorded since 1987. The number of offenses reported during 2000, when compared to 1999, equals a less than one percent reduction. Comparing 2000 to 1992 yields a 26 percent reduction in violent crimes. While just one measure, this reduction is an indication that federal law enforcement officials working in cooperation with state and local officials is having a positive result in our nation's communities. The United States Attorneys are committed to building upon this success, and to help reduce violent crime with aggressive prosecution of these criminals.

During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 8,789 criminal cases against 10,492 violent offenders, representing an eight percent increase in the number of cases filed and an eight percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The 8,789 violent crime cases filed represented 16 percent of all criminal cases filed by the United States Attorneys in Fiscal Year 2001. During the year, 14 percent of all criminal attorneys across the nation were devoted to violent crime cases. A total of 7,858 violent crime cases against 9,328 defendants were also terminated in Fiscal Year 2001, representing a 14 percent increase in the number of cases terminated and a ten percent increase in the number of defendants terminated



when compared to the prior year. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 89 percent were convicted. This represents the highest conviction rate for violent crime defendants over the last several years. Eighty-nine percent of all convicted defendants were sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 43 percent, were sentenced to terms of five or more years in prison, including 61 life sentences.

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 351 cases filed against 581defendants during Fiscal Year 2001 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 2001 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 2000, are as follows:

Case Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 2001	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 2000
Violent Crime in Indian Country	584	-8.6%
Violent Crime Non-OCDETF Drugs	267	23.6%

Violent Crime OCDETF Drugs	84	-18.4%
Violent Crime Organized Crime	47	-27.7%
Violent Crime – Other	7,807	10.1%
Violent Crime Total	8,789	8.3%

Some examples of successful violent crime prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **Central District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to 24 years and two months in prison for organizing and carrying out what is believed to be the largest cash armed robbery in United States history. The defendant and five other defendants were involved in the 1997 robbery of the Los Angeles office of Dunbar Armored Company. The defendant, who was fired by the company the day before the robbery, recruited the five co-defendants, and they all met to discuss security and the floor plan of the facility. The defendants used headsets to communicate with each other during the takeover-style robbery. They removed three video recording devices, two of which were hidden in a locked room. A plastic tail light lens recovered from the loading dock at the Dunbar facility provided authorities with a break that led to the discovery that one of the robbers rented a 14-foot U-Haul truck that was used to haul away the money. At this time, more than \$10 million of the stolen money is unaccounted for.

In the **District of Columbia**, a defendant was sentenced to 60 years to life in prison for the murder of his step-grandmother and her caretaker. The defendant pled guilty to two counts of first-degree murder. He had been living with his step-grandmother and caretaker since his discharge from the military in June 1999. On October 1, 1999, police were summoned to the home by a family member and found the deceased 65-year-old stepgrandmother. Because she was terminally ill and there were no obvious physical injuries, the Medical Examiner's Office initially determined her death to be of natural causes, but family members were suspicious because of a large pool of blood at the front door, partially melted aerosol cans in the microwave, a strong odor of bleach in the house, and a blood trail in the kitchen area. When the family went into the basement where the defendant lived, they found the 53-year-old caretaker's lifeless body in the defendant's bed. Following autopsies, both deaths were determined to be homicides. The cause of the stepgrandmother's death was manual strangulation, and the caretaker was killed by a single gunshot to the head. The defendant quickly became the prime suspect, and after an intensive search and a profile on "America's Most Wanted," he was apprehended just outside Roanoke, Virginia, driving a vehicle that had been stolen in an armed carjacking in Montgomery County, Maryland, after the murders. Prior to being taken into custody, the defendant attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head.

In the **District of Maryland**, a defendant, a career criminal, was sentenced to 11 years and eight months in prison for bank robbery. In January 1999, the defendant arrived at a Baltimore bank dressed in a United Parcel Service uniform and carrying a box. An employee let him in the back door, assuming he was making a delivery. The defendant then pointed a handgun at employees and ordered them to the floor in the customer service

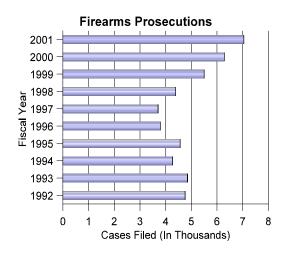
area. He then forced one employee at gunpoint to accompany him to the vault, where he removed approximately \$72,355 and placed it into the box he was carrying. During the course of the robbery, the defendant threatened several times to shoot the employees if they triggered any alarms or failed to cooperate. His previous convictions include robbery, use of a handgun in a crime of violence, and battery.

Firearms Prosecutions

On May 14, 2001, the President and the Attorney General, along with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, announced Project Safe Neighborhoods: America's Network Against Gun Violence. Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) focuses on an invigorated enforcement effort that, through new resources and tools, either builds on the successful programs already in place or creates effective gun violence reduction programs. PSN consists of five essential elements: partnership; strategic planning; training; community outreach and public awareness; and accountability. Recognizing that each district has varying problems, PSN does not mandate a single program to be implemented in every district. PSN provides that each district tailor the above elements to meet their individual needs and violence problems. PSN also emphasizes the need to network existing local programs that target gun crime, promote heightened coordination among federal, state, and local agencies in a unified offense, and increase resources at the federal and local levels.

On June 28, 2001, the Attorney General directed all United States Attorneys to make it a priority to enforce the law against those persons who attempt to subvert the legitimate crime prevention objectives of the Brady Act and to incorporate this new focus into comprehensive prosecutive efforts. Each United States Attorney was requested to review the referral procedures for Brady/National Instant Check System (NICS) cases with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and make adjustments where appropriate to comply with the Attorney General's directive.

The United States Attorneys rely on stiff federal penalties and the joint efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to prosecute firearms offenders successfully. During Fiscal Year 2001 the United States Attorneys charged a total of 8,845 defendants with offenses under 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924 in 7,041 criminal cases, which, in comparison to Fiscal Year 2000, represents a ten percent increase in defendants filed and a 12 percent increase in cases filed. The 8,845 defendants included those charged in cases that were handled by the United States Attorneys' offices as purely firearms cases, and defendants charged with firearms offenses in any other criminal cases, such as narcotics cases, organized crime cases, violent crime in



Indian Country cases, or other violent crime cases such as bank robberies. Ninety percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, the highest conviction rate over the last several years. Of the convicted defendants, 6,515, or 93 percent, were sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 3,259, or 50 percent, were sentenced to terms of five or more years in prison, including 78 life sentences.

The United States Attorneys classify criminal cases by selecting a "program category" that best defines the overall nature of a case. From Fiscal Year 1992 through Fiscal Year 1998, Table 3 of this report displayed data only for those firearms cases and defendants that the United States Attorneys classified under one of the three Violent Crime-Project Triggerlock program categories. This data, however, did not include cases and defendants that were classified under another criminal program category-such as Drug Offenses, Organized Crime, Violent Crime in Indian Country-but where the defendant was also charged with a firearms offense. As a result, the data included on Table 3 of prior year reports under-represented the number of defendants who were charged with firearms offenses, and the work of the United States Attorneys to enforce our federal firearms laws. Beginning in Fiscal Year 1999, a new Table 3A was added to this report, to present a full accounting of the volume of defendants charged with firearms offenses. Table 3A displays information on any and all criminal cases where a defendant was charged with a firearms offense under any provision of the primary federal firearms statutes, 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924. Also, Table 3 was modified to eliminate the separate displays of data for the three Violent Crime–Project Triggerlock program categories. As noted already, that data under-represents the overall number of defendants charged with firearms offenses. The Violent Crime–Project Triggerlock program category data has been included in the Other Violent Crime program category.

Some examples of successful firearms prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **Central District of Illinois**, a defendant, age 60, was sentenced to ten years in prison for possession and manufacture of machine guns and related charges. He used an armament company set up with his father-in-law and others as his vehicle to register an aircraft machine gun, known as a minigun, that can fire up to 6,000 bullets per minute. At sentencing, the judge referred to the defendant's "arsenal of very dangerous weapons." The defendant had four prior felony convictions, including two gun charges and two felony drug distribution charges.

In the **Southern District of Indiana**, a defendant was sentenced as an Armed Career Criminal to 19 years and seven months in prison after he pled guilty to being a felon in possession of a firearm. On July 30, 2000, while investigating a single-car accident in Pike County in southwestern Indiana, a Winslow police officer recovered a .38 caliber handgun from the unoccupied auto. Earlier that evening, the defendant allegedly fired the weapon into the ceiling of the home of another Winslow resident and then left in the car that was later involved in the accident and found abandoned by police. The defendant had prior convictions for arson, murder, armed robbery, burglary and shooting into a building, prompting the sentencing judge to describe his criminal history as "horrendous." The defendant is also pleading guilty in state court to a homicide charge, filed after the federal firearms prosecution began, for injecting his diabetic wife with a lethal overdose of insulin.

In the **District of Maryland**, a defendant was sentenced to 15 years in prison for being a felon in possession of a firearm. At sentencing, the judge found that the defendant was a career criminal based on his previous convictions for robbery, possession with intent

to distribute heroin, and conspiracy to distribute a controlled substance. On January 16, 2001, Baltimore City police officers were conducting surveillance at an intersection and observed the defendant walk across the street, remove a handgun from his waist, and place the gun in a paper bag. He then placed the bag inside an opening between two sections of the sidewalk. The officers then arrested him and recovered the paper bag containing the handgun, a loaded nine-millimeter Taurus semi-automatic pistol. This case was brought pursuant to Project DISARM, under which firearm violators arrested by local authorities are prosecuted federally when they are convicted felons possessing firearms. In Baltimore, DISARM operates in conjunction with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Baltimore City Police Department, and the Baltimore State's Attorney's Office.

In the **Southern District of West Virginia**, a defendant, who was a New Jersey resident, was sentenced to 15 years in prison for making a false statement in the acquisition of a firearm and traveling interstate with the intent to engage in the business of dealing firearms without a license. The defendant traveled from New Jersey to West Virginia to purchase firearms for resale in New Jersey at a large profit. Since he was a convicted felon, the defendant paid an accomplice \$100 per gun in return for her completion of the required paperwork. One firearm that the defendant purchased was recovered in New Jersey after a criminal used the gun to critically wound two Orange, New Jersey, police officers. The suspect involved in the shooting was subsequently shot and killed by police.

Violence Against Women

During Fiscal Year 2001, The United States Attorneys continued to prosecute domestic violence offenses using available laws. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), passed in 1994 and amended in 1996 and 2000, prohibits interstate travel to commit domestic violence, interstate stalking, cyber stalking, interstate violation of a protection order, possession of a firearm while subject to a qualifying protection order and possession of a firearm after conviction of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence. These federal remedies continue to be important tools used to supplement the commitment at the state, local, and tribal level to reduce violence against women. Innovative programs in United States Attorneys' offices continue to emphasize community outreach and the custom tailoring of strategies to address effectively the domestic violence concerns in a particular community. For example, in the **District of** Massachusetts, the United States Attorney's office, as part and parcel of its Domestic Violence Reduction Program, continued its participation in the "Safety First" initiative. This collaborative effort of the United States Attorney's office, the District Attorney, the Mayor's Office, the Police Department, the Probation Office, and the Sheriff's Department in Brockton, Massachusetts, established a Domestic Violence Task Force that developed strategies to address the significant problem in this community. The focus of the initiative was serious repeat domestic violence offenders. This ongoing initiative has led to successful prosecutions and supervision of offenders through the cooperation of all the involved members of the law enforcement community.

In the **Eastern District of Michigan**, the United States Attorney's office participated in the Michigan Working Group on Full Faith and Credit, a collaboration of state, tribal, and federal representatives. One of the initiatives of the Working Group was the enactment of a Proposed Model Code

for use by Michigan Native American tribes in the enforcement of foreign protection orders. This Code will assist the Michigan tribal courts in the enforcement of protection orders issued by other state or tribal authorities to protect abused domestic violence victims.

During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys charged 218 defendants with domestic violence offenses. Of the 222 defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 87 percent were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 82 percent were sentenced to prison, with 27 percent of these defendants sentenced to prison for five years or more, and three defendants sentenced to life in prison. During the year, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys also continued its efforts to implement and enforce VAWA. To emphasize the importance of the VAWA criminal remedies, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and its Office of Legal Education presented a three-day Violence Against Women Seminar in Washington, DC. Attended by the VAWA Points of Contact from most of the United States Attorneys' offices, the conference provided an overview of the federal laws, an emphasis on victims' rights, a discussion of the specific issues presented in the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence cases, a presentation on violent crime initiatives that address domestic violence problems within a given community, and a blueprint for community outreach and coordination within the domestic violence community. The commitment of the Department of Justice to the enforcement of VAWA was reinforced to the audience both by the Attorney General and the Chairperson of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys.

Successful prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **District of Minnesota**, a defendant was sentenced to 15 years in prison on charges of kidnaping and interstate domestic violence for abducting and forcing his estranged wife to travel to Mexico against her will and assaulting her. The defendant and his victim were stopped by a United States Customs Inspector who noticed the defendant acting suspiciously as the two tried to enter the United States through the pedestrian lane. He was arrested after the Customs Inspector identified a warrant for him.

In the **District of Minnesota**, a Long Beach, California, man who sent threatening e-mails to a Minnesota woman, was convicted by a jury of interstate cyber stalking and sending threatening communications. He began an on-line relationship with the woman, who claimed to be a widow. He and the woman arranged to meet in California, but she backed out of the meeting. The defendant tracked her down and learned the woman was married. A short time later, he began sending threatening e-mail messages to the victim. The e-mails included threats to murder the victim's children. He also created web sites on which he posted pictures of the woman's children with their home address and phone number. On the web sites and in chat rooms, he also pretended to be the children and claimed the children enjoyed being raped. The defendant was sentenced to ten years in prison, which was an upward departure from the defendant's original sentencing guidelines range. The upward departure was granted on the government's motion based on extreme psychological injury and extreme conduct.

In the **Eastern District of Oklahoma**, a former Oklahoma Highway Patrol Trooper pled guilty to a felony indictment charging him under the Violence Against Women Act with entering Indian Country to commit a crime of domestic violence. The defendant was on probation from Pontotoc County on a shoplifting charge at the time he committed this offense. He entered the Chickasaw Tribal Complex in Ada, Oklahoma, through a non-public door, physically battered his intimate partner, and forced her into his vehicle. The victim's co-workers notified law enforcement authorities. He took the victim to her house and forced her to engage in sexual acts. The defendant was sentenced to one year and nine months in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release.

In the **Western District of Virginia**, a defendant pled guilty pursuant to Rule 11(e)(1)(C), to one count of interstate domestic violence that resulted in serious bodily injury or that was committed with a dangerous weapon. The agreement mandates a sentence of ten years in prison, three years of supervised release, and restitution. The defendant agreed to drive the victim, his former intimate partner, from Elkton to Virginia Beach to get an abortion. During the trip, he asked the victim if she had been faithful to him, and although she responded that she had, he slapped her, causing profuse bleeding. The defendant also made various threats to the victim, including that he should just kill her. He has a significant history of domestic violence against his ex-wife, who agreed to testify for the government.

Violence Against Juveniles

During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys continued to pursue the prosecution of those who harm America's children through the commission of criminal acts. This included prosecution of offenses for traveling in interstate or foreign commerce to sexually molest minors and also other child abuse and child pornography offenses.

In July 2001, Assistant United States Attorneys and other Department attorneys who prosecute child exploitation and child pornography cases were provided with advanced training pertaining to successful investigation and prosecution of these types of offenses. Topics covered in the training included the following: searches of computers; presentation of computer evidence in child exploitation cases; an overview of child abuse and pornography crimes/statutes; psychology of offenders; identification of victims; and a discussion of federal and state cooperation in child exploitation investigations. In addition, many United States Attorneys' offices including those in the Northern District of Alabama, Eastern District of California, District of New Hampshire, Western District of Michigan, Middle District of North Carolina, and District of Wyoming, each provided training in their respective districts to state prosecutors and/or state law enforcement officers to increase awareness of computers as potential instruments of crime against children. The training programs also covered investigation and prosecution of these offenses.

Because the cooperation of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies is beneficial, and oftentimes necessary, in these types of cases, the Department has established the Internet Crime Against Children (ICAC) Task Force program. This initiative encourages the formation of regional multijurisdictional task forces to prevent and respond to online crimes against children. There are currently over

75 task forces from 39 states participating in the program. ICAC Task Forces have investigated cases that have been prosecuted in both state and federal courts. In addition, the ICAC program has provided education to thousands of children, parents, and educators about online safety for minors. A similar program operating during Fiscal Year 2001 was the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Innocent Images National Initiative which assists with coordination and analysis of multi-jurisdictional case information.

Also in Fiscal Year 2001, the Department provided funding for the CyberTipline in order to encourage reporting incidents of on-line child exploitation. The CyberTipline can be reached by calling 1-800-843-5678 or by going on-line to http://www.missingkids.com/cybertip. Programs such as the CyberTipline and multi-jurisdictional initiatives, such as the ICAC Task Forces and Innocent Images, have helped generate new cases that the United States Attorneys' offices have handled to remove predators of children from our communities.

Some of the cases involving violence against juveniles and child exploitation that were successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **District of Utah**, a defendant was sentenced to ten years in prison for producing a video of himself raping his granddaughter, who was under the age of two at the time. The United States District Judge in the case ordered the sentence to be served at the conclusion of the state sentence the defendant is serving for rape, child sodomy, and aggravated sexual abuse of a child. The defendant's first appearance before the state parole authorities is in 2009. While the state prosecuted the rape case, a federal grand jury indicted the defendant on one count of sexual exploitation of a child and one count of possession of child pornography. The possession count was dismissed as part of a plea agreement. The sentencing judge said that given the unspeakable nature of the crime and his belief that the federal charges were unrelated to the state case, he would not agree to a defense request to give the defendant a concurrent sentence.

In the **Eastern District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to seven years and six months in prison and three years of supervised release after he pled guilty to travel with intent to engage in a sexual act with a juvenile. The defendant initially contacted the 12-year-old victim on the Internet in a poetry chat room. He traveled to Wenatchee, Washington, to meet the victim, and the two took a bus to Spokane and then to Montana, where they attended Rainbow Fest. From there, they traveled to Kansas, where Federal Bureau of Investigation agents arrested the defendant and returned the victim to her family.

In the **Western District of Wisconsin**, a defendant was sentenced to two years and nine months in prison for possession of child pornography. He was also ordered to pay a \$60,000 fine and to forfeit video and computer equipment used in connection with the crime. In November 1998, the defendant was caught in the men's locker room of the YMCA in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, with a video camera concealed in a duffel bag. The investigation established that the defendant had covertly videotaped nude children in the locker room for five years.

Violent Crime in Indian Country

Nationwide, there are over 550 federally recognized Indian tribes. Federal law creates jurisdiction for most violent felony offenses that occur within Indian country in over 20 federal judicial districts. There is more limited federal Indian country jurisdiction in over 15 other federal judicial districts.

The United States Attorneys continued their efforts to fight violent crime in Indian country during Fiscal Year 2001. Some of this effort has been directed toward bringing services closer to the native people that they serve. Many United States Attorneys' offices, for example in the **Districts of Arizona**, **Colorado**, **Idaho**, **Nevada**, **South Dakota**, **Eastern Washington**, and **Wyoming**, now have branch offices in or near reservation communities. In addition, for Fiscal Year 2001, Congress authorized and appropriated funds for the United States Attorneys to hire 33 new Assistant United States Attorneys to prosecute violent crime in Indian country and another 27 positions for paralegals and support staff.

The United States Attorneys have worked with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and tribal, state, and other national and local law enforcement agencies to form interjurisdictional task forces in order to enhance police work and ultimately to strengthen prosecutions. Such task forces operate in the **Districts of Arizona**, **Nevada**, **New Mexico**, **South Dakota**, **Utah**, and **Eastern Wisconsin**.

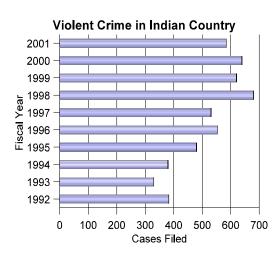
The CIRCLE project is a three-year federal pilot initiative designed to assist tribes to more effectively fight crime, violence, and substance abuse in their communities. The goal of the CIRCLE Project is to enhance tribal governments' response to public safety and to improve the quality of life in three tribal communities. Through the CIRCLE Project, participating tribes are given special consideration for technical assistance and training related to strategy development and implementation, and continue to use funding for law enforcement, tribal courts, detention facilities, and youth programs. The United States Attorneys in the districts where the sites are located play a role in the CIRCLE Project. The three CIRCLE Project sites are the Northern Cheyenne reservation in the **District of Montana**, the Oglala Sioux Pine Ridge reservation in the **District of South Dakota**, and the Pueblo of Zuni in the **District of New Mexico**.

In addition to responding to violent crimes in Indian Country, some United States Attorneys' offices have increased contact with tribal communities through innovative means. For example, the United States Attorney's office for the **District of Arizona** published a detailed 2001 Indian Country Report online at http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/az/indrpt00.html. The **District of Nevada** and **the District of New Mexico** each published a newsletter which was sent to tribal communities to provide awareness of Indian country law enforcement activities in their respective districts.

Some districts also co-sponsored regional conferences during Fiscal Year 2001 to address Indian country law enforcement issues common to many tribal communities. Examples of such conferences include: the "District of Nevada Native American Conference" held in Winnemucca, Nevada, which was sponsored by the United States Attorney for the **District of Nevada**; the "Great Lakes Native American Conference: Addressing the Challenges Facing Our Native American Communities" which was cosponsored by the **Eastern and Western Districts of Michigan, the District of Minnesota, and the Eastern and Western Districts of Wisconsin**; the "Great Plains Regional Conference: Family Violence Is Not a Tradition" which was co-sponsored by the **Districts of Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming**; the "Northwest Regional Native American Conference: Communities Growing Together"

which was co-sponsored by the **Districts of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Eastern Washington**; and the "Oklahoma/Kansas Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect: Cooperation and Collaboration Between Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment" which was co-sponsored by the **District of Kansas, and the Eastern, Northern, and Western Districts of Oklahoma**. The "Four Corners Indian Country Conference: Interjurisdictional Cooperation - Keys To Justice For Victims" which was scheduled to begin on September 12, 2001, was cancelled due to the terrorist attacks of September 11th. This conference had been scheduled to be held in St. George, Utah, and was being co-sponsored by the **Districts of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah**.

During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 584 cases charging 677 defendants with violent crimes in Indian Country, representing a decrease of nine percent in the number of cases filed and a decrease of four percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. In addition, 589 cases against 653 defendants were terminated which represented an increase of seven percent in cases and three percent in defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Eighty-six percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. Seventy-eight percent of all convicted defendants were sentenced to prison, with 121, or 28 percent, of these defendants sentenced to terms of five years or more in prison, including two life sentences.



Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **District of Idaho**, a woman who admitted stabbing a man to death at his home on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation was sentenced to 14 years in prison. The defendant admitted meeting the victim at a bar and going with him to his house. During the dispute that followed, the defendant stabbed the victim seven times. She fled in his pickup truck, abandoned it along I-15 in southeast Idaho, and was later arrested at a motel in Wendover, Utah.

In the **District of Nevada**, a defendant, who was a 56-year-old non-Indian, was sentenced for the second degree murder of a four-year-old Indian child on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation in Owyhee, Nevada. The deceased child was one of triplet girls placed in the defendant's home for foster care. She died of blunt force trauma inflicted by the defendant as "discipline." The defendant asked for the court's forgiveness, but the court sentenced the defendant to the maximum sentence under the United States Sentencing Guidelines, 12 years and seven months in prison, followed by five years of supervised release.

In the **Western District of Washington**, a defendant, age 18, was sentenced to nine years in prison, followed by five years of supervised release, for second degree murder in

Indian Country. The defendant, an enrolled member of the Lummi Indian Nation, pled guilty to the charge, admitting that in the early morning hours of February 23, 2000, he killed his 77-year-old victim after entering the victim's mobile home on the Lummi Reservation. The defendant further admitted that he killed the victim by strangling him.

Violent Street Gangs

Street gangs have been part of America's urban landscape for most of the country's history. However, historically, most street gangs were small groups involved in delinquent acts or relatively minor crimes. Increasingly today, there are different types of street gangs. Individual members, gang cliques, or entire gang organizations traffic in drugs, commit shootings, assaults, robbery, extortion, and other felonies, and terrorize neighborhoods. Some of the most ambitious gangs have spread out from their home jurisdictions to other cities and states. An increasing number of gangs are supported by the sale of cocaine, heroin, and other illegal drugs, and have access to more firepower than the average police officer. The United States Attorneys, along with other prosecutors throughout the country, are striving to give communities relief from these violent gangs by building strong cases that remove violent gang members from the streets. The United States Attorneys have successfully prosecuted violent gang members, and have seen harsh sentences handed down. Prosecutions handled during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **District of Columbia**, a federal jury returned a sentencing verdict of life in prison without the possibility of parole for a defendant, the leader of the 1-5 Mob, thereby sparing him from the death penalty. The verdict concludes a seven-month prosecution in which the defendant and five members of his organization were convicted of various offenses, including narcotics conspiracy, RICO conspiracy, Continuing Criminal Enterprise murder, and possession with intent to distribute heroin, cocaine, and cocaine base. Various members of the organization were also convicted of first-degree murder, numerous assaults with intent to murder, and various federal and local firearms violations. The investigation and subsequent indictment of the 1-5 Mob was the result of the Federal Bureau of Investigation/Metropolitan Police Department joint investigation, "Safe Streets Task Force," which focused on the 1-5 Mob's violent narcotics trafficking operation in the Stanton Dwellings public housing complex in Southeast, Washington, DC. organization was led by the defendant, who supplied cocaine, cocaine base, and heroin to the other defendants, who then sold the drugs to Virginia, Maryland, and DC customers who came to their neighborhood. Between 1985 and 1998, this organization was responsible for the distribution of hundreds of kilograms of cocaine, cocaine base, and heroin. The defendant and members of his organization were also convicted of numerous shootings in Southeast Washington, Prince George's County, Maryland, and Alamance County, North Carolina. The jury found that the defendant and members of the organization frequently used violence for various purposes -- to protect themselves from rival drug dealers, to engage in retaliatory acts, to wage wars over drug territory with rival drug gangs, and to silence potential witnesses. Evidence was presented identifying several expensive foreign automobiles, furs, jewelry, a recording studio, and other businesses purchased with the illegal drug proceeds.

In the **Northern District of Indiana**, a defendant was sentenced to three life sentences plus five years in prison, fined \$25,000, and ordered to pay \$6,171 in restitution after a two-week trial in which he and a co-defendant were convicted on drug and murder charges. The restitution is to be paid to the victim's mother, to reimburse her for funeral expenses for the burial of her son, who was killed as a result of the drug activities of the defendant's gang, the 22nd Avenue Boys, a faction of the Vice Lords. The trial was the fifth in connection with "Operation Catch 22," an intensive investigation by the Northwest Indiana Gangs Task Force working in conjunction with the Gary Response Investigative Team. The defendant was found guilty of all charges, including separate counts of causing the deaths of two victims. To date, 12 members or associates of the 22nd Avenue Boys have been convicted of conspiracy to distribute controlled substances and related charges.

In the Southern District of New York, a defendant, known as "Pistol Pete," the leader of a gang known as Sex, Money and Murder (SMM), was sentenced to life plus 105 years' imprisonment without the possibility of parole on racketeering and related charges. In 1998, the defendant and ten others were charged in a 21-count federal racketeering indictment with being members or associates of SMM, a violent Bloods gang whose members were responsible for a series of murders and attempted murders that left eight people dead and at least four others seriously injured. The indictment also charged that the defendant and others trafficked in cocaine and cocaine base in New York City, Pittsburgh, and North Carolina. The defendant pled guilty to the charges, accepting a mandatory life sentence and restrictive conditions of confinement, including 23 hour-per-day lockdown. He admitted murdering or ordering the murders of six people, attempting to murder one person, and conspiring to kill another two people who were ultimately killed by members of his gang. His sentencing and prior arrests of his associates are part of a broader effort to suppress gang activity in the 43rd Precinct. These efforts have focused not only on gang activity, but also on preventive measures, such as the opening of a Safe Haven in a neighborhood school that now serves 700 children and their families. collaborative effort funded through the Department of Justice's Weed and Seed Program. As each gang member has been sentenced, notices have been posted of the sentence received. The investigation into SMM has so far resulted in the convictions of 13 former members and indictments of a number of others.

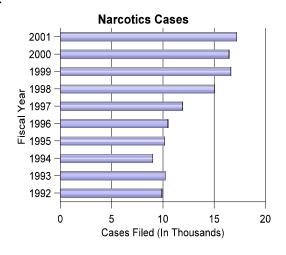
Narcotics Prosecutions

The drug problem in the United States is a far-reaching and all-encompassing one that continues to weigh heavily on our communities. The United States Attorneys remain committed not only to eliminating the drug supply by prosecuting drug traffickers, but also by working on reducing the demand for drugs through training and prevention programs.

The United States Attorneys' drug strategy is to target and prosecute significant drug traffickers and highly structured drug organizations. Task forces are utilized throughout the country to benefit from the expertise and criminal intelligence of federal, state, and local law enforcement officials. The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) are an integral element of the United States

Attorneys' drug enforcement effort and focus attention on significant drug traffickers and organizations, including violent drug offenders, organized gangs, money laundering organizations, and corrupt public officials.

During Fiscal Year 2001, 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. During Fiscal Year 2001, a total of 17,200 cases were filed against 29,896 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 five percent in the number of cases filed and three percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. A total of 15,666 cases against 27,598 defendants were also terminated, representing increases of ten percent in the number of cases terminated and 11 percent in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Ninety-two percent of all



terminated defendants were convicted, the highest narcotics conviction rate over the last several years. Of the convicted defendants, 23,025, or 91 percent, were sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 8,719, or 38 percent, were sentenced to terms of five years or more in prison, including 109 life sentences.

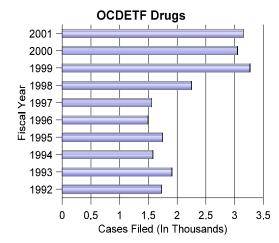
As noted in the Violent Crime section, beginning in Fiscal Year 1996 Table 3 was broken out further to display those narcotics cases that are classified under the Violent Crime and the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. Of the cases falling under these two program categories during Fiscal Year 2001, 420 cases filed against 718 defendants were narcotics cases.

OCDETF

During Fiscal Year 2001, the Department began work to reinvigorate the OCDETF Program. The Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General look to the United States Attorneys to restore the OCDETF

program to the focused and vital force it was and is becoming again. Under the OCDETF Program, attorneys across the country work closely with agents from federal investigative agencies and state and local law enforcement officials to target the most serious drug trafficking offenders in their districts and to dismantle those organizations through sophisticated investigations and prosecutions.

The United States Attorneys filed 3,151 OCDETF cases against 8,539 defendants during Fiscal Year 2001. This represents an increase of three percent in the number of cases filed and an increase of three percent in the number of defendants filed, when compared to the prior year. In



addition, 2,906 cases against 8,297 OCDETF defendants were terminated, representing an increase of six percent in the number of cases terminated and a nine percent increase in the number of defendants terminated, when compared to the prior year. Ninety-one percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 2001 were convicted. Ninety percent of the convicted defendants were sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 3,499, or 52 percent, were sentenced to prison terms of five years or more, including 66 life sentences.

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 Offenses/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 84 OCDETF cases were filed against 113 defendants during Fiscal Year 2001, but were classified under the Violent Crime program category.

OCDETF drug cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **Western District of Michigan**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison plus 50 years following his jury conviction for drug conspiracy, firearms murder, and weapons violations. The defendant was one of two gunmen who was sent to collect a cocaine debt from a customer in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The customer was shot in the head with a sawed-off shotgun and seriously injured. The customer's girlfriend was killed instantly by another blast of the shotgun. The defendant's federal sentence will not begin until he completes a 20-40 year state sentence for an unrelated bank robbery. Another codefendant, the drug dealer who solicited the shooting, was previously sentenced to consecutive life terms following his conviction in a separate trial. His wife pled guilty to reduced charges and was sentenced to seven years in prison. This case was the result of a joint OCDETF investigation by the Grand Rapids Police Department and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

In the **District of Nevada**, following an eight-day jury trial, a defendant was convicted of manufacturing methamphetamine. The defendant, who had three prior felony convictions for drug manufacturing-related offenses and has served approximately two years and three months in state prison, received the statutory maximum sentence of 30 years in prison, to be followed by six years of supervised release. He acquired large quantities of materials used for manufacturing methamphetamine, such as pseudoephedrine, established methamphetamine manufacturing laboratories at multiple locations in Las Vegas, and taught at least five other individuals how to "cook" methamphetamine. Agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration and Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department detectives found the defendant's fingerprints in three methamphetamine laboratories over a five-month period. The case arose from an OCDETF operation which targets for federal prosecution large-quantity and recidivist methamphetamine "cooks" in southern Nevada. More than 30 defendants have been prosecuted under this initiative.

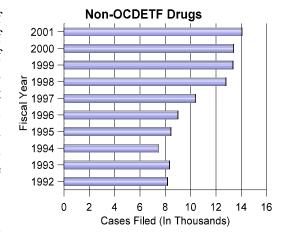
In the **Middle District of Tennessee**, a defendant and four others were sentenced for their involvement in one of Nashville's largest cocaine distribution rings. The defendant was sentenced to life in prison and was fined \$4 million. During a subsequent hearing, he was also ordered to forfeit \$15 million and a 1992 Mercedes Benz vehicle as proceeds of drug trafficking. His co-defendants were sentenced to 15 years in prison followed by ten years of supervised release, to eight years and nine months in prison followed by five years of supervised release, to five years in prison followed by five years of supervised release, respectively. So far, 28 defendants have pled guilty as a result of this four-year OCDETF investigation in which the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department assisted various federal agencies.

In the **Western District of Virginia**, eleven defendants were sentenced to prison terms ranging from three years and ten months in prison to 21 years and ten months in prison for a variety of drug trafficking offenses charged as a result of an OCDETF investigation that revealed a multi-drug distribution network headed by three of the defendants. The organization operated out of the Winchester, Virginia, area and in portions of West Virginia. Starting in 1998, using two of the leaders' contacts in Texas and North Carolina, the organization obtained more than a 1,000 kilograms of marijuana and multiple kilograms of both cocaine and methamphetamine. They also obtained and distributed small quantities of heroin, LSD, ecstasy, and PCP. After receiving the larger shipments, two of the leaders would divide the loads and deliver smaller quantities to co-defendants, who used their own distribution networks to reach street level drug users. The sentenced defendants included driver/couriers, a "bookkeeper," and street level dealers, as well as two of the leaders. The continuing investigation has spun-off into prosecutions in the Middle District of Florida and the Western District of Texas.

Non-OCDETF Drugs

In addition to OCDETF cases, a total of 14,049 cases were filed by the United States Attorneys against 21,357 non-OCDETF drug defendants during Fiscal Year 2001 and classified under the Narcotics

and Dangerous Drugs (Non-OCDETF) program category. This represents an increase of five percent in the number of cases filed and an increase of three percent in the number of defendants filed, when compared to the prior year. A total of 12,760 cases against 19,301 non-OCDETF drug defendants were also terminated, representing an increase of 11 percent in the number of cases terminated and an increase of 12 percent in the number of defendants terminated, when compared to the prior year. Ninety-two percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, with 91 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison. Of the 16,265 defendants who were sentenced to prison, 5,220, or 32 percent, were sentenced to prison terms of five years or more, including 43 defendants who were sentenced to life in prison.



As noted in both the Violent Crime and the 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 2001, 336 cases filed against 605 defendants were non-OCDETF drug cases.

Non-OCDETF drug cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **District of Colorado**, a defendant, a member of the Mexican Criminal Mafia, was sentenced to 60 years in prison for various drug trafficking offenses. The defendant was involved in the large-scale distribution of cocaine, crack, methamphetamine, and marijuana. He was one of 35 individuals named in three separate indictments returned by a federal grand jury in Denver, Colorado. One of his co-conspirators was previously sentenced to 51 years in prison, and another was sentenced to 30 years and five months in prison for related drug trafficking offenses.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a former Jamaican Shower Posse leader and violent international drug trafficker was sentenced to life in prison. The defendant was convicted in December 2000 of conspiring to import more than 100 kilos of cocaine into Miami from the island of St. Kitts. The case was the result of a United States Customs Service and Drug Enforcement Administration investigation of employees of AmeriJet International who were using the freight air carrier to smuggle cocaine. The investigation connected to a parallel investigation being conducted on St. Kitts by New Scotland Yard. That investigation centered on the assassination of a St. Kitts Police Superintendent and the disappearance of two citizens, one of whom was suspected of being involved in the cocaine smuggling conspiracy. Members of New Scotland Yard were able to discover a cassette tape of the defendant and others discussing plans to ship the cocaine to Miami via AmeriJet. The recording was made by the victim, whom the defendant eventually killed because he knew too much.

In the **Northern District of Ohio**, "Operation Wild West," conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Caribbean Gang Drug Task Force, ended on May 31, 2001, with the sentencing of the last of 39 defendants involved in crack cocaine trafficking in Cleveland. The operation was part of the district's violent crime initiative aimed at combating violent crime, youth gang criminal activity, and drug trafficking in selected Cleveland neighborhoods. During the investigation, undercover agents made more than 70 controlled purchases of crack cocaine, and tens of thousands of dollars worth of crack cocaine was recovered. Seven indictments charging 39 individuals were returned. The defendants received sentences ranging from three to 15 years in prison.

In the **Western District of Oklahoma**, the self-proclaimed "head chef" of Oklahoma City methamphetamine cooks, was sentenced to 200 years in prison following his conviction on charges of manufacturing and distributing methamphetamine, conspiracy, possession of chemicals and equipment used in manufacturing a controlled substance, various firearms violations, and conspiracy to escape from a penal institution. Some of the

defendant's activities occurred in the Oklahoma City Weed & Seed area. Two codefendants were each sentenced to 30 years in prison on some of the same charges. Six additional defendants were previously sentenced for their participation in the drug conspiracy and the conspiracy to escape from a penal institution.

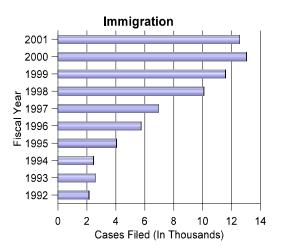
Immigration

Border Enforcement

Preliminary statistics from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) show that more than 174,000 undocumented immigrants, 40 percent of whom had criminal records, were removed from the United States during Fiscal Year 2001. Although efforts have been stepped up in recent years by INS and the United States Attorneys, more work needs to be done to enforce our immigration laws not only preventing illegal immigration, but also dealing with the ramifications of illegal immigrants through the justice system. During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys continued to work with the INS and other Department components in taking an aggressive stance to secure the borders of the United States.

The United States Attorneys on the Northern border are coordinating their efforts to address the increasing number of cross-border crimes including alien smuggling, telemarketing fraud, traditional organized crime, and the smuggling of drugs, currency, firearms, alcohol, and tobacco. The efforts of the United States Attorneys' offices along the Northern border have been focused on increasing law enforcement resources on the Northern border, enhancing cross-border intelligence sharing, and conducting joint training with Canadian and United States prosecutors to enhance mutual understanding of each other's criminal laws and procedures. Efforts at improving working relationships between United States and Canadian law enforcement agencies and prosecutors have also been advanced through the establishment of the United States/Canadian Cross-Border Crime Forum.

States Attorneys The United filed 12,537 immigration cases against 13,433 defendants during Fiscal Year 2001, representing a four percent decrease in the number of cases filed and a five percent decrease in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year. Ninety-five percent of the 13,094 defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 2001 were convicted, with 83 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison. The immigration caseload represented 24 percent of all criminal cases filed by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001. Sixty-three percent of the immigration cases filed during Fiscal Year 2001 were filed by the five United States Attorneys' offices along the Southwest border



Immigration cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the District of Alaska, a defendant, the owner of two local companies, was sentenced to two years and six months in prison and ordered to pay \$224,132.90 in restitution for back wages to 29 former employees after he pled guilty to accepting counterfeit immigration documents, harboring illegal aliens, encouraging aliens to remain in the United States illegally, and witness tampering. The defendant admitted that he knowingly employed illegal aliens with counterfeit documents, and that he provided housing for some workers to hide them from immigration authorities. He instructed his illegal workers that if they were ever caught by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), they should lie to the INS and say it was their first day working for the defendant. He further told the illegal workers that if they were deported, he would send money to them and help them return to Alaska. The defendant was also seen threatening an employee to keep the employee from going to authorities. During the time he employed illegal aliens, the defendant consistently failed to pay required overtime wages for work in excess of 40 hours per week. The defendant told his workers that the legals would be paid first, and if the money ran out, the illegal workers would get nothing. He completely missed his payroll and failed to pay workers for any work done in June 1999 when the INS made its sweep and discovered the illegal aliens.

In the **District of Arizona**, all five defendants in this case were sentenced to life in prison. The life sentences included consecutive terms of years, and there is no possibility of parole. The defendants were convicted of charges including hostage taking resulting in death, possession or use of a firearm during a crime of violence, and illegal alien in possession of a firearm. During the nine-week trial it was established that ten Mexican nationals who had entered the United States illegally, were taken at gunpoint from a drop house located in Phoenix, Arizona. The hostages were transported to a motel in Phoenix, and while in the motel room the defendants brandished and loaded their guns in an effort to intimidate the hostages. A ransom meeting was arranged for the return of three hostages to their family members. When the defendants arrived to receive their ransom, they were confronted by the original smugglers from whom the aliens had been taken. A shoot-out ensued during which three people were killed, including one of the original smugglers, one of the kidnapers and a 15-year-old boy being held hostage.

In the **Northern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to eight years and one month in prison following a guilty plea of one count of conspiring to commit immigration fraud, two counts of transportation of minors for illegal sexual activity, and one count of subscribing to a false tax return. The defendant was also ordered to pay \$2 million to three sexual abuse victims and the parents of a teenager who died of monoxide poisoning. He admitted that between 1986 and January 2000, he arranged for the entry of between 25 and 99 Indian nationals into the United States using fraudulent visas. Some of the aliens were vulnerable victims because they were young women and girls who came from poor families in India, and who were dependent upon the defendant for employment, housing, sustenance, and income, both in India and in the United States. The defendant's brother and sister-in-law pled guilty to conspiring with him to commit immigration fraud.

His sons are charged with conspiracy to bring aliens into the United States illegally and other related offenses, including the importation and harboring of aliens for immoral purposes and travel in foreign commerce for sex with a juvenile.

In the **District of Utah**, a Miami couple convicted of operating an immigration fraud scheme, was sentenced to prison terms and ordered to pay close to \$250,000 in restitution. The husband was sentenced to ten years in prison and his wife to six years and six months in prison. A jury found the defendants guilty of 26 counts of conspiracy, wire fraud, mail fraud, and interstate transportation of a victim in a scheme to defraud. The defendants bilked at least 1,250 victims in more than 20 states, including more than 250 victims in Utah, by falsely holding themselves out to be attorneys or expert consultants in the immigration area. They also claimed to have insider connections with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service that would help speed their clients' applications for green cards, while at the same time protect them from being deported while their residency applications were pending. Immigrants were charged an initial application fee of \$1,500 to \$10,000. The defendants then had the victims come to Miami, telling them that they had been scheduled for a personal interview with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The defendants then asked for more money to pay for additional processing, medical examinations, and background checks. When they had obtained the bulk of the money they demanded, the defendants stalled their victims by creating excuses for delays in the process and repeated promises that the applications were successfully being processed. Later they would refuse calls. The federal judge sentencing the defendants ruled that evidence showed that the defendants defrauded immigrants of between \$1.5 million and \$2.5 million.

Anti-Smuggling Initiative

During Fiscal Year 2000, the Alien Smuggling Task Force was created to coordinate the Department's interagency efforts to combat alien smuggling. The Task Force works with various agencies, including the United States Attorneys' offices, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other components of the Department that are involved in enforcing laws against alien smuggling and related crimes. The Task Force also works with the Department of State, the intelligence community, the United States Coast Guard and other parts of the federal government as well as with foreign governments, on smuggling related matters. In addition, the Task Force is responsible for helping Assistant United States Attorneys with legal issues which arise in immigration-related criminal cases. Finally, the Task Force prosecutes some alien smuggling and related crimes directly.

Illegal aliens are often smuggled into the United States under extremely dangerous conditions. They are vulnerable to the brutality of smugglers, and may face extreme and inhumane conditions due to climate or methods of transportation. The Task Force has recently helped to establish a bilateral working group with Mexico on issues related to alien smuggling and trafficking in persons. The Task Force also participates in bilateral discussions with China, Cuba, and other countries concerning alien smuggling issues.

During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys filed 1,784 cases against 2,605 defendants, which represents a decrease of ten percent in both cases and defendants filed in comparison to Fiscal Year

2000. Ninety-one percent of the 2,536 defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, with 78 percent of these defendants sentenced to prison. Seventy-seven percent of the cases filed during the year were filed in the five Southwest border districts. Examples of successful antismuggling prosecutions during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **District of Arizona**, a defendant, of Mexico, was sentenced to eight years in prison after a jury found him guilty of alien smuggling. The defendant led a family of six on a journey through the Sonoran Desert where temperatures exceeded 110 degrees with only ten gallons of water. The family was found by United States Border Patrol agents after spending three days in the desert. The mother was airlifted to a regional medical center with a body temperature of 108 degrees and was determined to have suffered severe heat stroke and third degree burns to 15 percent of her body. She required multiple skin grafts.

In the Central District of California, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison following his conviction on six felony counts, including conspiracy to transport and harbor illegal aliens, harboring and transporting illegal aliens and causing serious bodily injury to them, hostage-taking, and assaulting a federal officer with a deadly weapon. The defendant brought illegal aliens into the United States and ordered the physical abuse of the aliens if smuggling fees were not promptly paid. In late 1999, several aliens were severely beaten and two women were raped by smugglers. The defendant and his co-conspirators were captured after authorities found two aliens who were beaten and dumped in a remote area north of Los Angeles. Six other defendants have pled guilty. The defendant was convicted in another alien smuggling case in the district that led to a 35-year prison sentence.

In the **Southern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to three years and five months in prison as a result of her participation in a smuggling organization which operated at a mobile home park in Chula Vista, California. The defendant was the matriarch of a smuggling organization which provided false immigration documents to undocumented aliens, and guided them through the port of entry. The undocumented aliens were then transported in Chula Vista and then to Los Angeles. Once in the Los Angeles area, they were delivered to their United States sponsors in exchange for a \$1,500-\$2,500 per person smuggling fee.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant was sentenced to five years in prison, three years of supervised release, and a \$3,900 special assessment following his guilty plea to charges of conspiracy, smuggling aliens into the United States, and smuggling aliens for profit. In late evening on August 15, 2000, Fisher Island security officers discovered 18 Haitian migrants walking along a roadway. They also saw the defendant fleeing the scene on foot, jumping into the water, and swimming in the direction of nearby Virginia Key. Strong currents prevented the defendant from making it across and he returned to shore, where he was apprehended. Officers found the smuggling vessel abandoned and floating near the area where the migrants were first seen. On board the boat they discovered the body of a young Haitian woman who had died during the trip.

In the **Central District of Illinois**, a citizen of the Czech Republic was sentenced to six years and seven months in prison and fined \$2,500 for hiring and recruiting Czech

aliens for employment as janitors and exotic dancers in the United States. He was charged with harboring aliens, encouraging aliens to reside in the United States, money laundering, engaging in a pattern of unlawfully hiring aliens, and marriage fraud. During an eight-day trial, the government presented more than 700 exhibits and testimony by more than 30 witnesses, including 12 Czech citizens who, according to their testimony, were harbored and employed by the defendant.

Detention and Removal of Criminal Aliens

Criminal aliens--non-citizens who commit crimes--are a growing threat to public safety and national security, as well as a continuing drain on our criminal justice resources. For years, criminal aliens formally deported by the INS, after the commission of serious felonies, repeatedly found their way back into the country only to commit further serious felonies. Once again in Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys handled an increased number of prosecutions brought for attempted re-entry of aliens previously convicted of felonies and deported. A total of 8,786 cases were filed against 8,887 defendants during the year, representing a six percent increase in the number of cases filed and a six percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year. Eighty-seven percent of the 8,288 defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 2001 were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 94 percent were sentenced to prison. During Fiscal Year 2001, 64 percent of the criminal alien cases filed by the United States Attorneys were filed by the five Southwest border districts.

Successful criminal re-entry prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

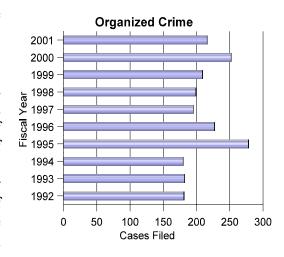
In the **District of Arizona**, a defendant was sentenced to ten years in prison following his conviction on three counts of assault on a federal officer and one count of illegal re-entry. The evidence at trial proved that while United States Border Patrol agents were performing an inspection of the Grand Avenue tunnel in Nogales, Arizona, they encountered a group of suspected undocumented aliens. When the agents attempted to apprehend the group, everyone in the group, except the defendant, fled back to Mexico. While the three agents attempted to arrest the defendant, he fought vigorously with the agents, dragging them with him while attempting to flee back to Mexico. During the scuffle, the defendant managed to get his hand on one agent's weapon, which was holstered and was able to unsnap the holster. The agent immediately gained control of the weapon and secured it. The defendant bit one of the agents in the forearm and attempted to punch the agents before they were able to handcuff and secure him. The defendant is an undocumented alien with an extensive criminal record and numerous prior deportations.

In the **Eastern District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced as a career offender to 15 years and eight months in prison after pleading guilty to charges of distributing methamphetamine and being an alien in the United States after deportation. The defendant, who sold the methamphetamine to an undercover officer, qualified as a career offender as a result of two state drug trafficking convictions and prior Section 1326 convictions. A co-defendant, who cooperated in the investigation and was a first-time offender, was sentenced to two years in prison following her guilty plea to methamphetamine distribution.

Organized Crime

With the availability of modern technology, and the emergence of organizations from all over the world, organized crime operations are becoming ever more sophisticated and far reaching. During Fiscal Year 2001, 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 as well as other non-traditional organized crime groups. Organized crime can encompass violations relating to gambling, extortion, drug trafficking, and the infiltration of legitimate business. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in a statement to the House Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Crime, in December 2000, it is no longer possible to consider organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorist acts as insular, distinct activities that can be contained and eradicated through traditional enforcement. These have become integrated activities which have a far-reaching impact on our national interest, and we must understand all aspects of these threats in order to effectively address them.

During the year, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 216 cases against 499 defendants that were classified under the Organized Crime program category. This represents a 14 percent decrease in the number of cases filed and a 17 percent decrease in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year. Additionally, a total of 199 cases against 471 defendants were terminated which represents an increase of 19 percent in the number of cases terminated and 20 percent in the number of defendants terminated over the prior year. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 2001, 85 percent were convicted. Fifty-seven percent of these defendants received prison sentences, with four life sentences obtained. Also during Fiscal Year 2001, an additional 47 organized crime cases were filed against 100



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

Cases successfully prosecuted during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **District of Massachusetts**, after more than six years of pre-trial litigation, a defendant was sentenced in two separate hearings in United States District Court on charges of extortion, money laundering, and obstruction of justice. He was sentenced in the first hearing to ten years in prison following his guilty plea to six counts of extortion charged against him in 1995 and one count of money laundering conspiracy charged in 1997. The defendant was sentenced in a second hearing to three years and five months in prison following a guilty plea to conspiracy and obstruction of justice charges filed against him in a 1999 indictment. As a result of these sentencings, three of the four federal cases brought against the defendant are now resolved. The co-conspirator remains a fugitive and has been named to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Ten Most Wanted list. According to the terms of the plea agreement, in addition to his terms of imprisonment, the defendant must forfeit approximately \$2 million worth of real estate and cash.

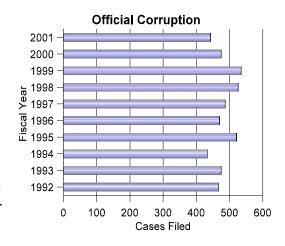
In the **District of Nevada**, defendants received sentences ranging from 25 years in prison to five years of probation following a seven-year investigation and prosecution of over 22 Los Angeles and Buffalo La Cosa Nostra (LCN) members and associates in Las Vegas, Nevada. The investigation, known as the "Thin Crust" case, was prosecuted primarily through a 50-count indictment which charged 18 of the defendants with violating various federal statutes. The indictment charged that the defendants and other individuals in Las Vegas associated with the Los Angeles and Buffalo LCN families, engaged in a large number and wide array of racketeering acts, including the extortion and murder-for-hire of a former associate of the Chicago LCN, the extortion of several individuals and businesses, money laundering, mail and wire fraud involving counterfeit cashier checks, counterfeit traveler's checks, false vehicle theft claims, fake diamonds, possession of counterfeit currency, and interstate movement of stolen property. The indictment's most serious charges included participation in a racketeering enterprise, conspiracy to participate in a racketeering enterprise, murder in aid of racketeering activity, use of an interstate facility in commission of murder-for-hire, and extortion. The investigation was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with assistance from the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Intelligence and Homicide Divisions and the Nevada Department of Investigation.

In the Eastern District of New York, a captain in the Luchese Organized Crime Family of La Cosa Nostra who was indicted with six other defendants pled guilty to extortion charges. The indictment alleged that the defendant, who served as organized crime's leader of the Long Island carting industry cartel, perpetuated his control of the industry by repeatedly having fires set to the trucks and buildings of carting companies that attempted to compete for carting business on Long Island. The defendant is currently serving a ten-year prison sentence for his involvement in the conspiracy to kill two victims, Long Island carters who were murdered in their office in August 1987. In pleading guilty, he admitted continuing his extortion of the Long Island carting industry and was sentenced to an additional five years in prison. With his son, he has agreed to forfeit to the government \$6.5 million of ill-gotten gains from the extortion. The son also pled guilty to extortion in the carting industry, and the defendant's son-in-law pled guilty to racketeering, including—on behalf of the Luchese family—a September 15, 1992, arson of the trucks and a November 29, 1991, arson of the premises of a tire service company. The son received a sentence of five years in prison and has agreed to repay \$1 million in federal back taxes, in addition to the \$6.5 million forfeiture. The son-in-law was sentenced to three years and six months in prison. Previously, a Luchese family associate, the operator of two carting companies, also pled guilty to racketeering, arson for insurance money, and extortion. The associate received a sentence of six years and eight months in prison and agreed to forfeit \$350,000 to the government. Another co-defendant, also a Luchese family associate, pled guilty to assisting the associate in an arson and to assisting the defendant in committing tax fraud and received a sentence of one year and six months in prison. Two other defendants pled guilty to arson and misprision of a felony and were sentenced to two years in prison and three years of probation, respectively.

Official Corruption

The United States Attorneys handle public corruption cases to ensure that the trust of the American people in their public officials is not betrayed. Over the years, federal and state legislators, governors, judges, and other federal, state, and local public officials have been prosecuted for violating their oaths of office. During Fiscal Year 2001, 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 2001, the United States Attorneys filed 443 criminal cases charging 597 defendants with official corruption, representing a seven percent decrease in the number of cases filed and a four percent decrease in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated 484 cases against 633 official corruption defendants during the year. This represents an increase of nine percent in cases terminated and an increase of eight percent in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. A total of 563, or 89 percent, of the terminated defendants were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 259, or 46 percent were sentenced to prison.



The Official Corruption program category consists of several case categories. These categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 2001 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 2000, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 2001	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 2000
Federal Procurement	45	-2.2%
Federal Program	63	-6.0%
Federal Law Enforcement	40	81.8%
Other Federal Corruption	124	-5.3%
Local Corruption	109	4.8%
State Corruption	25	-57.6%
All Other Official Corruption	37	-19.6%
Official Corruption Total	443	-6.7%

Examples of official corruption cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **Southern District of Georgia**, in a case investigated jointly by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, a defendant, the former County Commissioner in Bacon County, Georgia, was sentenced to five years in prison, to be followed by five years of supervised release, for conspiring with others to grow and distribute marijuana and distribute cocaine.

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, a former Inspector General for the Illinois Secretary of State was sentenced to one year and one day in prison for obstructing justice in Operation Safe Road, a federal investigation of bribery and other corruption by Secretary of State employees. The defendant, who was Inspector General for seven years after being appointed by the governor in 1992, admitted that he suggested to a former secretary, who was cooperating with investigators at the time, that she destroy documents subpoenaed by a grand jury that connected illegal commercial driver's license-selling with campaign fundraising. The defendant, a former police chief in Kankakee, also acknowledged that the government would be able to prove allegations that he quashed other license-selling investigations and failed to refer evidence of wrongdoing to proper authorities. He is one of 20 current or former Secretary of State employees among 41 defendants who have been charged since Operation Safe Road began in 1998. So far, 37 defendants have been convicted.

In the **Northern Mariana Islands**, a former commonwealth official was sentenced to two years and nine months in prison to be followed by three years of supervised release, \$56,461.98 in restitution, and a \$15,000 fine following his conviction on three counts of theft concerning programs receiving federal funds. The charges stemmed from the defendant's activities as Secretary of Finance, a cabinet-level position in the government of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and involved three separate schemes. He was convicted of improperly receiving more than \$5,000 in "typhoon differential pay" (hardship pay for hours worked during typhoons) that he was not entitled to receive. He was also convicted of improperly keeping a \$20,000 travel advance. Finally, the defendant was convicted of misapplying more than \$30,000 in government funds by authorizing a payment to an accomplice on a government contract that had already been fully paid. The defendant was acquitted on bribery charges related to the \$30,000 disbursement. Evidence also showed that during his tenure as Secretary of Finance, he obtained improper reimbursements from the CNMI government exceeding \$100,000.

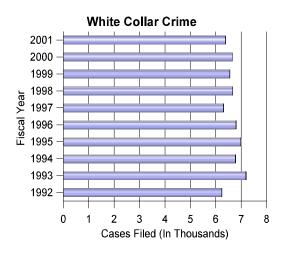
In the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, the former majority leader of the Pennsylvania State Senate was sentenced to six months in prison after he pled guilty to corruptly endeavoring to obstruct Internal Revenue Service (IRS) laws. He was also fined \$20,000 and ordered to serve one year of supervised release following his prison term. The defendant, who resigned from the Pennsylvania State Senate as part of his guilty plea, was charged with creating false documents for submission to the IRS in order to conceal his receipt of more than \$120,000 in consulting payments from a co-conspirator who operated a municipal tax collection business. Between 1993 and 1997, the co-conspirator and his firm, Municipal Tax Bureau (MTB), paid the defendant more than \$330,000 in consulting fees. The defendant, however, concealed his financial relationship with the co-conspirator, including failing to disclose the co-conspirator or MTB as a source of income on financial

disclosure forms that must be filed annually by all state officials. The defendant had represented the 26th legislative district in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, since 1979, and had served as majority leader since 1994.

White Collar Crime

The United States Attorneys handled a myriad of white collar crime prosecutions during Fiscal Year 2001, including identity fraud, health care fraud, financial institution fraud, federal program fraud, securities fraud, and computer crime. White collar criminals use ingenious methods to conceal their crimes, which often means that the investigation of white collar crimes are long and laborious. The sophisticated nature of the crimes, the professionals involved, and the fact that the criminal offenders can usually afford the best defense lawyers requires considerable investigative and prosecutorial expertise.

In all, the United States Attorneys filed 6,380 cases charging 8,756 defendants with white collar crime during Fiscal Year 2001, a decrease of four percent in the number of cases filed, and a decrease of less than one percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. A total of 6,020 cases against 7,988 defendants were also terminated, representing a five percent increase in the number of cases terminated and a six percent increase in the number of defendants terminated over Fiscal Year 2000. Ninety percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. Sixty-two percent of the convicted defendants were sentenced to prison. The rate of conviction during Fiscal Year 2001, and the percentage of guilty defendants who received prison sentences, continued the upward trend of the past several



years and represented substantially higher conviction and prison sentencing rates than those of earlier years.

The White Collar Crime program category consists of a number of fraud and other white collar crime case categories. These categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 2001 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 2000, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 2001	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 2000
Advance Fee Schemes	60	-32.6%
Fraud Against Business Institutions	572	0.5%
Antitrust Violations	21	-44.7%
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	2,228	-7.6%
Bankruptcy Fraud	154	-14.4%
Commodities Fraud	23	4.5%
Computer Fraud	131	28.4%
Consumer Fraud	162	8.0%

Federal Procurement Fraud	81	-12.0%
Federal Program Fraud	758	17.7%
Health Care Fraud	441	-3.3%
Insurance Fraud	124	-19.5%
Other Investment Fraud	67	-14.1%
Securities Fraud	202	-1.0%
Tax Fraud	554	-16.3%
All Other Fraud	802	1.0%
White Collar Crime Total	6,380	-4.0%

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

Health Care Fraud

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

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

During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys continued to strengthen 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 HHS Office of Inspector General and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, these agencies included the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Defense's TRICARE Support Office (formerly CHAMPUS), Inspectors General of other federal agencies, and state Medicaid Fraud Control Units. To facilitate coordination and communication at the local and state level, each United States Attorney's office has appointed a criminal and a civil Health Care Fraud Coordinator. Health care fraud working groups continued at the national, regional, and local levels to enable federal and state prosecutors and investigators from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the HHS Office of Inspector General, the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, state Attorneys General and Medicaid Fraud Control Units, and other agencies to discuss enforcement strategies and other useful information. The Department has also continued its work with HHS in establishing a national health care fraud data collection program for the reporting of final adverse actions against health care providers who have committed fraud.

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

During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys filed 441 health care fraud cases against 597 defendants. This represents a three percent decrease in the number of cases filed and an 11 percent decrease in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. During the year, 372 cases against 527 defendants were also terminated, an increase of two percent in the number of cases terminated and a three percent increase in the number of defendants terminated over Fiscal Year 2000. A total of 463, or 88 percent, of the terminated defendants were convicted. Fifty-one percent of the convicted defendants received prison sentences.

The United States Attorneys have coordinated civil and criminal enforcement programs to target fraud in innovative and productive ways. Some of the United States Attorneys' successful prosecutions during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a physician was sentenced to 12 years in prison for conspiracy to submit false claims to Medicare and to prepare false health benefit claim forms, conspiracy to violate the Medicare kickback statute, and for conspiracy to distribute prescription narcotics. The physician was also ordered to pay restitution in the amount of \$350,000 and was ordered to forfeit an additional \$250,000. The physician, who purportedly ran a pain management clinic, in fact ran a prescription drug "pill mill" which provided addicts with large quantities of prescription pain killers. The physician submitted claims to the Medicare, Medicaid and private insurers claiming to have provided non-rendered medical treatment to the addicts. In the same case, the physician's in-house pharmacist was convicted of conspiracy to distribute prescription narcotics and was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

In the **Southern District of Indiana**, a podiatrist was sentenced to five years and eight months in prison for fraudulently billing the Medicare, Medicaid, and TRICARE programs for a number of complex services that were medically unnecessary. In addition to being sentenced to prison, the podiatrist was ordered to make restitution in the amount of \$2.76 million: \$2.4 million to the Indiana Medicaid Program; \$504,000 to Medicare; and \$16,000 to TRICARE.

In the **Eastern District of New York**, a physician pled guilty to one count of health care fraud for fraudulently billing Medicare and private health insurance companies for over \$10 million in a scheme through which the physician billed for "nerve block" injections when in fact he only performed considerably less expensive acupuncture treatments. As a result of the false billings, the physician received \$800,000 from Medicare and an additional \$600,000 from ten private insurance companies. Pursuant to the plea agreement, the physician has agreed to forfeit \$820,000 to the government, repay the private insurance companies \$529,000 in restitution, and pay \$500,000 to settle a civil False Claims Act case.

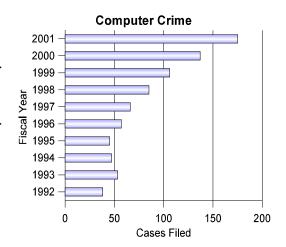
In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, the president of a medical transport company was sentenced to three years and one month in prison for fraudulently billing the Medicare Program for approximately \$1.4 million. In addition to the prison term, the defendant was required to pay \$1.4 million in restitution and to forfeit an additional \$375,000. The scheme involved the submission of thousands of claims fraudulently seeking payment for the transportation of ambulatory patients who were falsely billed to Medicaid as being wheelchair-bound patients, and the submission of billings for services not rendered, and for transportation to destinations not covered by Medicaid.

Computer Crime

In July 2001, the Department established Computer Hacking and Intellectual Property (CHIP) units in ten United States Attorneys' offices, including those in the Central, Northern, and Southern Districts of California, the Northern District of Georgia, the District of Massachusetts, the Eastern and Southern Districts of New York, the Northern District of Texas, the Eastern District of Virginia, and the Western District of Washington. These districts were selected because they either have significant concentrations of high tech industry, are experiencing growth in that arena, or have other likely targets for computer intrusion or intellectual property crimes. Each of these districts received between two and four new attorney positions and committed to devoting an additional two to four attorney positions out of existing resources to their CHIP unit.

The Initiative's focus has four components: prosecution; prevention/outreach; training; and, anticipating future trends. The CHIP units will handle computer intrusions (hacking), copyright and trademark violations, theft of trade secrets, and economic espionage. To the extent resources allow, the CHIP units will also handle cases involving theft of computer and high technology components, and Internet fraud, including auction fraud and other fraud schemes where the Internet is used. An important aspect of the CHIP units is that they make themselves known to the high tech community and build the partnerships and trust necessary to address the reluctance for the high tech community to report intrusions.

During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys filed 175 computer crime cases against 225 defendants. This represents a 28 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 28 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. During the same period of time, a total of 133 cases against 166 defendants were terminated, representing a 51 percent increase in cases terminated and a 41 percent increase in the number of defendants terminated, when compared to Fiscal Year 2000. Eighty percent of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. Forty-seven percent of the convicted defendants received prison sentences. The data reported here include those cases classified under the White Collar Crime/Computer Fraud program category, as well as cases including other computer



crime charges. Examples of cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **Northern District of California**, two defendants were each sentenced to one year and nine months in prison and three years of supervised release after they pled guilty to charges of distributing and selling counterfeit copyrighted computer software while operating Software-Inc.com, an Internet-based business. The defendants admitted that between March 1998 and September 2000, they made unauthorized copies of copyrighted computer software, offered that software for sale on the Internet web site www.Software-Inc.com and on Internet auction sites, fraudulently represented on the web site and the auction sites that the copies of copyrighted computer software were authorized copies, mailed the software to purchasers, and received approximately \$900,000 in gross revenue from such sales. The defendants were also ordered, jointly and severally, to pay \$900,000 in restitution. They agreed to forfeit to the government their ownership of their domain name. This is believed to be the first criminal forfeiture of a web site in an intellectual property case. The defendants also agreed to forfeit approximately \$900,000, a 2000 Chevrolet Corvette convertible, and a large quantity of computer and other electronic components.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, two defendants were sentenced to three years and ten months in prison and one year and eight months in prison, respectively, on charges stemming from a multi-million dollar credit card fraud conspiracy involving theft of more than 39,000 credit card account numbers from computer systems of Florida restaurants. The United States Secret Service investigation showed that since at least July 1999, the defendants illegally tapped the restaurants' computer networks, and through the cover of a dummy corporation called Mobli Oli Adms, Inc., fraudulently obtained credit card account numbers of more than 39,000 restaurant patrons. They then distributed the stolen numbers to others, who made more than 78,000 charges using the stolen account numbers. As part of the scheme, one defendant represented himself as a computer technician for a company that serviced various restaurants. Credit card companies estimated that the fraud loss attributable to this scheme exceeded \$8 million.

In the Southern District of Indiana, a defendant was sentenced to one year and six months in prison following his guilty plea to charges of trafficking in counterfeit computer software and tax evasion. Doing business as The Atlanta Group, Atlanta Micro Systems, Indiana Micro Systems, Atlanta Group of Companies, and World Technologies Group, the defendant sold computer software and hardware by telephone, and through vendor booths at weekend computer shows in Indiana and other states in the Midwest. From December 1997 until May 30, 1998, the defendant and a co-defendant sold numerous copies of computer programs that were produced without authorization from the legitimate copyright holders, which included Adobe Systems, Inc., and other software manufacturers. The defendants bought these unauthorized copies from sources in the United States and sold them to retail customers. They also produced their own unauthorized copies by using compact disk recording hardware. In both instances, the true copyright holders were not compensated for the use of their software. The two defendants received a total of \$25,053 from the sale of illegal software. If the same software had been sold through authorized distribution channels with proper authorization, together with the inventory of infringing software that the defendants had on hand, the copyright holders allegedly would have

received approximately \$1,434,589. The defendant was also sentenced to four months of community confinement, three years of probation, and restitution of \$25,053.

In the **District of Oregon**, a defendant was sentenced to one year and one day in prison for criminal copyright infringement. He was also ordered to pay \$101,178 in restitution to the victim, Adobe Systems, Inc. In pleading guilty, the defendant admitted that he willfully infringed copyrights of Adobe Systems for purposes of private financial gain, and that the commission of this offense resulted in a retail loss to Adobe Systems of \$490,644. The case arose in December 1999 while the defendant was a college student in Oregon. The Eugene Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation became aware that he was selling copyrighted Adobe Systems software on the Internet without the permission of the copyright holder. After an undercover investigation confirmed that the defendant, using an alias, was selling pirated software on the Internet, search warrants were served on his apartment, his post office box, his car, and a bank account. Pirated software, \$4,600 in cash, and a substantial amount of computer equipment were seized from his apartment, and more than \$9,000 was seized from his bank account. The defendant has agreed to forfeit a substantial amount of computer equipment. In addition to the restitution, Adobe Systems will also receive \$13,786.19 in seized cash. After being released from prison, the defendant will serve three years of supervised release.

Identity Fraud

The Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act (Identity Theft Act) was enacted in 1998, and contains the primary statutes used for prosecuting identity theft. To put it simply, identity theft is the theft of identity information such as a Social Security Number, name, or credit card number. The Identity Theft Act added an important distinction to the prosecution of identity theft cases because prior to the passage of the Act in 1998, the primary statue for prosecution of these cases, 18 U.S.C. 1028, addressed only the fraudulent creation, use, or transfer of identification documents, not the theft or criminal use of the underlying personal information. The Identity Theft Act added a subsection to the statute which criminalizes fraud in connection with the unlawful theft and misuse of personal identifying information, regardless of whether the information appears or is used in documents.

Cases successfully prosecuted during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **Middle District of Louisiana**, a defendant was sentenced to one year and six months in prison and ordered to pay restitution for assuming the identity of another person. The defendant, who was employed as a Finance Manager for a Baton Rouge car dealership, used the dealership's computer to obtain the credit history, credit report, and personal identifying information of the victim. For over a year, the defendant used the victim's information to fraudulently obtain six loans and eight credit cards, thereby defrauding fourteen businesses of more than \$100,000. At sentencing, the victim testified that she had spent hundreds of hours attempting to repair the damage the defendant caused to her credit and reputation. The victim testified that she had been threatened with arrest and had been denied credit and the privilege of writing checks at various establishments.

In the **District of Nevada**, an Armenian national who was a member of a Russian organized crime group operating out of Los Angeles, was sentenced to two concurrent prison terms of one year and three months, followed by three years of supervised release, and fined \$3,000 for stealing the identity of a California resident. The defendant, carrying false identification documents, traveled from California to Las Vegas with the intent of defrauding area casinos and obtaining funds to assist with the promotion of the ongoing criminal enterprise in Los Angeles. Armed with the victim's California driver's license and a Costco wholesale membership card bearing the defendant's photograph, as well as the victim's Social Security number and Bank of America checking account number, the defendant applied for lines of credit of \$30,000 at both the Bellagio Hotel and Casino and the Aladdin Hotel and Casino. The United States Secret Service had alerted the casinos to be on the look-out for the defendant. The defendant was then arrested and taken into federal custody after applying for the lines of credit. The defendant initially refused to provide his true identity, causing charges to be brought against him in a criminal complaint against John Doe. During the prosecution, he refused to discuss the charges with either the United States Secret Service or the United States Attorney's office. On May 14, 2001, the defendant pled guilty in his true name, without benefit of a plea agreement, to a two-count indictment charging him with identity theft. The Immigration and Naturalization Service, which assisted in the investigation and prosecution, determined that the defendant had been living in the United States illegally since 1992 when his tourist visa expired. He faces deportation after completing his sentence.

In the **Western District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to one year and one day in prison, to be followed by five years of supervised release, for his scheme to defraud several financial institutions. He was also ordered to pay restitution of \$57,275 to the victims. The defendant opened checking accounts using the names and identification information of third persons and then deposited into these accounts counterfeit checks, checks drawn on other bank accounts with non-sufficient funds, and checks drawn on closed accounts.

In the **Western District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to two years and three months in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release, on charges of possession of a counterfeit postal key, possession of stolen mail, and identity theft. The defendant was also ordered to pay restitution of \$10,700. Items recovered during a search of his hotel room included numerous pieces of stolen mail and two counterfeit Washington State driver's licenses with photographs of the defendant but with the names and addresses of individuals who had been mail theft victims. In January 2001, a search warrant was executed on the defendant's Seattle residence in which numerous pieces of stolen mail, stolen identity information, counterfeit United States Postal Service keys and a lock, counterfeit identification documents, a computer used to produce counterfeit identification documents, and counterfeit checks were seized.

Other White Collar Crime

The United States Attorneys' offices handled other white collar crime prosecutions during Fiscal Year 2001, 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 the following:

In the Eastern District of California, a defendant and her husband were sentenced to lengthy prison terms in connection with a massive conspiracy to defraud the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) by selling bogus trusts. The defendant was sentenced to 11 years and three months in prison, three years of supervised release, and costs of \$4.094.47. Her husband was sentenced to six years and six months in prison, three years supervised release, and costs of \$4,094.47. Both sentences are the longest permissible under the United States Sentencing Guidelines. The defendant was convicted following a two-week trial of conspiracy to defraud the IRS, three counts of aiding and assisting in the presentation of false tax returns, and two counts of perjury. Her husband was convicted of conspiracy and three counts of aiding and assisting in the presentation of false tax returns. Both defendants have been in custody since the jury verdict. The case is part of a nationwide initiative by the IRS and the Department of Justice focused on tax evasion schemes involving fraudulent trusts. The evidence at trial established that from 1993 through 1998, the defendants, operating through an entity called "G&D Associates," sold packages of bogus trusts to their clients and advised them how to use the trusts to generate fraudulent tax deductions. The clients, who included doctors, dentists, consultants, and others, would transfer their businesses, homes, and other assets into the trusts and were appointed trust "managers," but in fact continued to control those assets.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant, who was a Florida attorney, was sentenced to five years in prison, and ordered to pay \$8 million in restitution as a result of his guilty plea to conspiracy to commit mail and wire fraud in connection with the Financial Federated Title & Trust viatical investment scheme. The defendant acknowledged that his fraud scheme caused more than \$117 million. He was the escrow agent who received approximately \$9 million from victims, which was forwarded to Financial Federated.

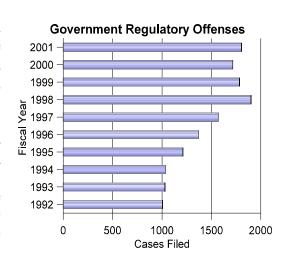
In the **Northern District of Ohio**, a defendant was sentenced to 30 years in prison following his conviction on multiple counts of conspiracy, mail fraud, and tax evasion relating to his operation of a \$26.6 million Ponzi and pyramid scheme. His wife and his friend were convicted of the same offenses and were each sentenced to ten years and one month in prison. The defendant's daughter pled guilty to a single count of wire fraud the day before trial. She was sentenced to three years of probation and ordered to pay \$32,000 in restitution. During the two-week trial, the government showed how the defendant's scheme, called The Infinity Group Company, took in more than \$26.6 million from "investors" nationwide. He promised that investors' money would be pooled to purchase "prime bank instruments" in the European market with guaranteed interest rates of between 138 percent and 181 percent. The defendant dispatched approximately \$11 million to foreign and domestic "investments" but never earned a dime. Instead, several of the people with whom he "invested" his money have been, or are being, prosecuted by the United States and Great Britain for similar crimes. Untroubled by the loss of his \$11 million, the defendant, in his monthly newsletter to investors, continued to tout the success of his program. The defendants used investors' money for their personal living expenses, which included cars, school tuition, rural real estate, and a new, 7,500 square foot house. Swift enforcement actions by the State of Ohio's Department of Commerce Division of Securities, and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in Philadelphia forced the Infinity Group to close before the fund could be further depleted. The SEC-appointed trustee has collected more than \$10 million in assets and returned them to the victims.

In the **Northern District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to two years and six months in prison and ordered to pay \$36,054,990 in restitution following his conviction, after a three-week jury trial, on 80 counts of conspiracy, fraud, and firearms offenses. In addition, a \$35 million forfeiture order was entered. The defendant ran an elaborate Ponzi scheme, as well as other fraudulent investment schemes, and defrauded his investors of approximately \$50 million. His victims included international businessmen, individuals throughout the southern United States, and nearly 300 investors from his wife's small hometown of Brady, Texas. The family members and friends from Brady lost nearly \$5 million of their savings to the defendant. The defendant promised investors their money was insured by bonds worth billions of dollars. He failed to invest their money, and instead used it to live a lavish lifestyle that included a lakeside mansion, jets, a helicopter, expensive jewelry, and gifts. Most of the investors' money is still missing.

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 illegal 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 2001, the United States Attorneys filed 1,804 cases charging 2,768 defendants with government regulatory offenses. This represents a five percent increase in the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year while the number of defendants increased by eight percent over the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated 1,619 cases against 2,397 defendants during the year, representing an increase of less than one percent in the number of cases terminated and a one percent increase in the number of defendants terminated, when compared to the prior year. A total of 2,121 of the terminated defendants were convicted, representing an 89 percent conviction rate. Of the convicted defendants, 50 percent received prison sentences.



The Government Regulatory Offenses program category consists of a number of specific case categories. One of the categories which has gained momentum in recent years under Government

Regulatory Offenses is Money Laundering. Although Money Laundering is displayed below as a program category, we more accurately report these offenses by selecting the cases in which one or more of the Money Laundering statutes is charged. When viewed by statute, the number of Money Laundering cases filed in Fiscal Year 2001 is 964 as opposed to the 183 reported by program category below. All of the program categories classified under Government Regulatory Offenses, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 2001 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 2000, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 2001	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 2000
Copyright Violations	43	30.3%
Counterfeiting	883	12.8%
Customs Violations Duty	47	-20.3%
Customs Violations Currency	113	-22.6%
Energy Pricing Violations	1	0.0%
Environmental Offenses	296	7.6%
Health and Safety Violations	27	58.8%
Money Laundering Narcotics	69	-19.8%
Money Laundering Other	114	10.7%
Trafficking in Cigarettes	5	-54.5%
All Other Regulatory Offenses	206	1.5%
Government Regulatory Offenses Total	1,804	5.1%

Cases successfully prosecuted during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the Central District of California, a defendant was sentenced to three years and nine months in prison following his guilty plea to four counts of money laundering in connection with a scheme to defraud companies across the country that were interested in minority outreach. The defendant obtained from various sources the names of the human resources, public affairs, or financial officers for the companies and then contacted them, claiming to represent publications such as Minority Outreach Post, Minorities in Affirmative Action, American Hispanic News, Veterans Post, and National Black Employment - none of which existed. He would bill the victim companies, and their officers individually, for "advertising" in one of a number of false minority publications. In some cases, he would call the company and attempt to convince an employee that an "advertisement" had been authorized earlier and that payment was now due. When he persuaded a victim to authorize a single "advertisement," he would then bill multiple times from each of the various "publications."

In the **Eastern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to 11 years and three months in prison following his conviction, after an 11-day jury trial, on eight counts of wire fraud and one count of money laundering. The defendant and his brother, co-owners of Dallas-based computer broker Hardwarehouse, engaged in a wide-ranging scheme to defraud Hewlett Packard from 1995 to 1998. They secretly bought a pirated

copy of an internal Hewlett Packard (HP) software utility called SS_CONFIG, which allowed the defendant to illegally upgrade used computer servers he received from HP. He then caused the company to transfer licenses on those servers in their upgraded state, without paying HP for the upgrades. The defendant bribed an HP employee who controlled the inventory of HP leased equipment being returned. In exchange, the HP employee allowed the defendants nearly exclusive access to valuable HP computer equipment that allowed their company to reap millions of dollars in revenues. Over a period of about three years, the defendants gave the HP employee and her husband more than \$250,000 in cash, gifts, and travel. The defendants used the ill-gotten gains from these schemes to transform a small operation to a 40-employee company with gross revenues of more than \$10 million in both 1997 and 1998.

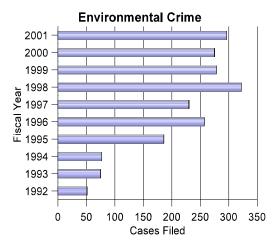
In the **Middle District of Georgia**, a local minister was sentenced to one year and six months in prison for copyright infringement. On January 4, 2001, a search of a location associated with the defendant in Macon, Georgia, revealed commercial equipment and supplies for the creation of audio compact disks. Also found in the search were approximately 4,350 counterfeit disks in cases with labels. The defendant had three individuals sell the counterfeit compact disks on a street corner for \$5.00 each. The approximate total retail value of the recordings created was \$62,500.

In the **Northern District of Georgia**, an Atlanta attorney was sentenced to 13 years in prison and ordered to pay a \$5,000 fine following his conviction, after an 11-day trial, for money laundering and structuring transactions. The sentence was an upward departure, at the discretion of the United States District Judge, who ruled that the defendant had committed "wholesale perjury" at trial and had committed obstructive behavior in doing so. According to the indictment and evidence in the case, between December 1998 and February 1999, the defendant, a prominent Atlanta area personal injury and criminal defense attorney, took more than \$100,000 in cash in exchange for checks drawn on his law firm, minus a "fee" that he charged to launder the money, from an individual he believed was a drug dealer. In fact, the "drug dealer" was an undercover Internal Revenue Service agent. In more than eight hours of secretly recorded audio tapes, the defendant told the "drug dealer" that he could help him use his funds "with legitimacy" so that the funds would "come back clean." He also referred to himself as a "laundromat." The defendant took cash from the undercover agent and wrote law firm checks with notes that the checks were for "settlement of personal injury case," "loan repayment," and "independent contracting." He also offered the same services to others who admitted in court to being drug dealers.

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 2001, the partnership between the United States Attorneys and the ENRD continued in the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes.

During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys filed 296 criminal environmental cases against 460 defendants. This represents an increase of eight percent in the number of cases filed and an increase of eight percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. Also during the year, 291 cases against 444 defendants were terminated. Both the number of cases terminated and the number of defendants terminated increased by five percent when compared to the prior year. Eighty-seven percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, with 23 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.



Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the Central District of California, Matson Navigation Company (Matson) pled guilty to four counts of making false statements in a matter within the jurisdiction of the United States Coast Guard, and was sentenced to pay a total criminal fine of \$3 million in three districts: \$2 million in the Central District of California; \$500,000 in the Northern District of California; and \$500,000 in the Western District of Washington. Approximately \$1.5 million of the criminal fine will be used to support environmental projects in the three districts. Crew members of Matson's ships were charged with falsifying entries in oil pollution prevention records required by the Coast Guard. The entries falsely represented that oil pollution equipment was used to treat oily-wastewaters prior to discharge overboard when, in fact, the equipment was not used. Matson also entered a plea of guilty to one count of making false statements in both the Northern District of California and the Western District of Washington.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant and his son were sentenced on charges of conspiracy to evade federal excise taxes and conspiracy to violate the Clean Water Act, illegal distribution of ozone-depleting refrigerant chemicals in violation of the Clean Air Act, and the evasion of \$7 million in excise taxes from 1992 through 1994. The defendant was sentenced to two years in prison, and his son received a prison sentence of two years and four months. The judge further ordered the defendant to pay \$500,000 to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and his son to pay \$250,000 to the IRS. Both defendants, who have been incarcerated since November 2000, are required to satisfy and resolve all civil tax liabilities. At the time of their arrest, the defendants were residents of Panama, where they moved from Florida. In pleading guilty to the charges, the defendants admitted causing the controlled refrigerant gas "freon," or "CFC-12," to be distributed within the United States without holding consumption allowances required by the Environmental Protection Agency. They also filed false documents with the United States Customs Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Internal Revenue Service.

In the **Southern District of Illinois**, Chemetco, Inc., a secondary copper smelter in Hartford, Illinois, was sentenced on its plea to four felony charges of Clean Water Act

violations and false statements. The indictment charged Chemetco and several of its employees with conspiring, from September 1986 through September 18, 1996, to violate the Clean Water Act by discharging pollutants, including lead, cadmium, and zinc, through a secret pipe into Long Lake and its adjacent wetlands. Chemetco was also charged with two counts of making materially false statements regarding the secret discharges to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and, in one count, to the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The United States District Court imposed a total fine of \$3,865,100 and five years' probation. The court also ordered Chemetco to comply with the Illinois EPA's closure and remediation plan for the contaminated site and to submit quarterly progress reports. In 1986, Chemetco installed the secret discharge pipe, which was connected to a recently installed storm water run-off control system. The secret pipe drained into a ditch tributary to Long Lake, a tributary to the Mississippi River. Chemetco discharged pollutants into the lake from the secret pipe until its discovery by state and federal EPA inspectors. Former and current managers were also convicted of felony violations of the Clean Water Act. Each was sentenced to home confinement, probation, and a fine.

Civil Rights Prosecutions

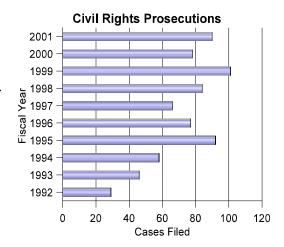
The United States Attorneys handle civil rights prosecutions in their districts in consultation and coordination with the Department's Civil Rights Division. Among other civil rights violations, the United States Attorneys' offices prosecute migrant smugglers and those trafficking in humans, incidents of violence or threats against individuals perceived to be of Middle-Eastern origin, violations of voting rights, and violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The United States Attorneys and the Civil Rights Division continued to work closely together during Fiscal Year 2001 to ensure consistent handling of these cases.

The United States Attorneys also continued their efforts to ensure that any problems of hate crimes in their districts were adequately addressed. After the events of September 11, 2001, the prosecution of those who perpetrated threats or violence against individuals who were perceived to be of Middle-Eastern origin became a priority of the Department. The Attorney General appealed to the public saying that we should not descend to the level of those who committed the violent acts of September 11, 2001.

During Fiscal Year 2001, the Civil Rights Division and the United States Attorneys continued to focus attention on the prosecution of crimes under the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA). The Civil Rights Division and the United States Attorneys' offices work jointly to educate local and state law enforcement officers about the ADA. The ADA prohibits discrimination by state and local governments against individuals on the basis of a disability. This means that state and local law enforcement officers must possess the ability to recognize a person with a disability and assess the needs of that person and meet those needs from initial contact through incarceration.

The enforcement of the ADA was re-emphasized with the President's issuance of the *Olmstead* Executive Order in June 2001. This Order directs federal agencies to assist states and localities in ensuring prompt and effective implementation of the United States Supreme Court's 1999 *Olmstead* decision. The *Olmstead* decision requires states to place individuals with disabilities in community settings rather than in institutions, when appropriate.

During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys filed 91 criminal civil rights cases against 145 defendants. This represents a 17 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 24 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated a total of 85 cases against 111 defendants, representing a 33 percent increase in cases terminated and an eight percent increase in the number of defendants terminated when compared to Fiscal Year 2000. Seventy-nine percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. A total of 75, or 85 percent, of these defendants received prison sentences.



Civil rights cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **Central District of California**, two defendants were each sentenced to one year and six months in prison after they pled guilty to civil rights conspiracy and interference with an individual's housing rights. The charges related to the defendants' admitted arson attack on a vehicle parked outside the home of an African-American man. The defendants confessed to committing the crime against the victim because of his race in an effort to intimidate him. One defendant also admitted that on another occasion, he was driving a car from which a passenger threw a flare into a car parked at the victim's residence.

In the **Middle District of Georgia**, two defendants, one a former member of the Richland City Council, pled guilty to violating the civil rights of a minority couple and were sentenced, respectively, to one year and six months in prison and three years of probation. According to their plea agreements, the defendants and a co-conspirator, built a cross, placed it in front of the residence of an African-American couple, and set it on fire in order to intimidate the victims.

In the **District of New Mexico**, a former correctional sergeant was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison after a jury found him guilty of two counts of deprivation of civil rights under the color of law--the right to be free from bodily injury. The court chose not to sentence the defendant to the lower end of the United States Sentencing Guidelines' range in view of purported evidence that he had also distributed drugs to inmates and traded confidential information for methamphetamine at the facility. At trial, numerous former correctional center inmates testified that they were solicited by the defendant to beat other inmates, or to observe the beatings, or were victims of the beatings that the defendant had solicited. As part of the same investigation, two other correctional officers were sentenced for depriving female inmates of their civil rights to be free from sexual assault.

Trafficking In Persons

Trafficking in persons is a modern-day form of slavery, and is a significant problem in the United States and abroad. Victims are often lured from outside the United States with false promises of better economic opportunities and good jobs, and then are forced to work under inhumane conditions. Many trafficking victims are forced to work in the sex industry, in labor settings involving domestic servitude, or in prison-like factories.

In Fiscal Year 2001, Congress enacted the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA). This new law increases penalties for peonage, enticement into slavery, and sale into involuntary servitude. The TVPA also creates new sections that: prohibit forced labor; prohibit trafficking for peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor; prohibit sex trafficking of children by force, fraud, or coercion; and prohibit unlawful use of documents for trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor.

In order to ensure strong enforcement of the TVPA, the Department of Justice took a number of steps including: issuing guidance to all United States Attorneys' offices concerning federal prosecution under the TVPA; drafting regulations that would enable victims of trafficking to obtain special non-immigrant visas in order to allow them to remain in the United States to assist with the prosecution of offenders; and providing permanent funding for the Trafficking in Persons and Worker Exploitation Task Force toll-free hotline (1-888-428-7581). The Executive Office for United States Attorneys also conducted training at the National Advocacy Center for approximately 140 Victim-Witness Coordinators from the United States Attorneys' offices and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Additionally, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys conducted two training sessions relating to trafficking in persons issues to the United States Attorneys' offices nationwide on the Justice Television Network.

As awareness of the TVPA increases in both the public's eye and in the law enforcement community, prosecution of cases involving trafficking in persons should increase. An example of a case successfully prosecuted by a United States Attorney during Fiscal Year 2001 follows:

In the Southern District of Texas, two defendants were each sentenced to two years in prison for their roles in a conspiracy to import and transport females from Thailand to the United States for prostitution, and for encouraging unlawful immigration. Each defendant pled guilty to the charges. The first defendant previously pled guilty to conspiracy and 16 additional charges, including encouraging others to unlawfully immigrate into the United States, fraud relating to immigration documents, and causing others to travel in interstate and foreign commerce for prostitution. The second defendant previously pled guilty to conspiracy and 14 substantive counts. Three other defendants were previously sentenced to terms ranging from three years of probation to three years and nine months in prison. The convicted defendants admitted that they participated in an international smuggling ring based in Bangkok that imported Thai females, as well as Chinese nationals, into the United States. This was the first investigation involving federal agents traveling overseas to meet with human trafficking organization leaders. In November 2000, the United Nations released a report warning that the surge in international smuggling of women, children, and slave laborers is the world's fastest growing organized criminal activity.

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 to investigate and prosecute those responsible for attacks on houses of worship. While it was the number of fires at African-American churches that brought these crimes to national attention, the Task Force was formed to investigate and prosecute arsons and bombings of all houses of worship, regardless of their denomination, congregational, or racial composition. 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.

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. An example of a successful prosecution handled by a United States Attorney during Fiscal Year 2001 follows:

In the **District of Nevada**, four self-proclaimed white supremacists each pled guilty and were sentenced on charges of conspiracy against the rights of citizens, damage to religious property, and use of fire or explosives to commit a felony in connection with the attempted firebombing of Temple Emanu-El Jewish synagogue in Reno, Nevada. The four defendants were sentenced to 15 years, to 14 years and one month, to 14 years and six months, and to 14 years in prison, respectively. A co-defendant, who was not present during the attack but furnished the group with a gasoline can, pled guilty to the conspiracy and damage to religious property, as well as to bombing property in and affecting interstate commerce. He was sentenced to five months in prison. Each sentence also included a three year term of supervised release and a joint and several restitution order of \$3,743.50 for damage to the synagogue. On November 30, 1999, the defendants threw a molotov cocktail at a window of the synagogue, damaging it but not breaking it. Within three days of the incident, federal and state law enforcement officers were able to identify and arrest the suspects.

III. ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

The asset forfeiture laws are designed to attack the profit motive for crime, to seize assets used to commit crimes, and generally to deter criminal activity. Asset forfeiture has proven to be an effective law enforcement tool. In addition to disgorging criminal proceeds and deterring crime, asset forfeiture has been used to facilitate the return of funds to victims of fraud, and has resulted in millions of dollars being transferred to state, local and international law enforcement efforts through equitable sharing.

The United States Attorneys' offices use both criminal and civil asset forfeiture laws to strip away property derived from criminal activity such as narcotics violations, money laundering, racketeering and fraud, as well as property used to facilitate the commission of certain crimes. Whether through civil or criminal proceedings, the laws governing asset forfeiture provide due process to all persons claiming an ownership interest in the property.

Fiscal Year 2001 was the first full year in which the Civil Asset Forfeiture Reform Act (CAFRA) of 2000 was in effect. When it took effect, on August 23, 2000, CAFRA brought many procedural changes to civil asset forfeiture practice, and added several important law enforcement benefits affecting both criminal and civil asset forfeiture. In civil cases, CAFRA

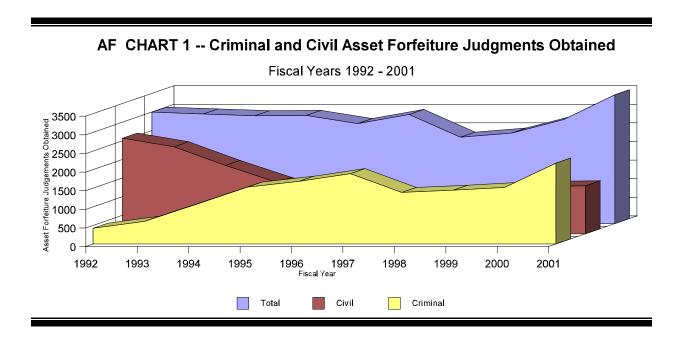
- Imposes a 60-day notice deadline for administrative forfeitures (90 days if the case is adopted from a state or local agency);
- Eliminates cost bonds:
- Imposes a 90-day deadline for filing a civil complaint after a claim has been made;
- Authorizes appointment of counsel if a claimant is indigent and has a Criminal Justice Act appointed counsel in a related criminal case, or the property being forfeited is the claimant's primary residence;
 - Raises the government's burden of proof to preponderance of the evidence; and
- Awards attorney fees to all claimants who "substantially prevail" except for those claims the government readily acknowledges and does not contest.

CAFRA also strengthens law enforcement in the following areas:

- Expands civil asset forfeiture to include the proceeds of all offenses constituting a "specified unlawful activity" under the money laundering statutes;
- Expands criminal asset forfeiture to all cases in which civil forfeiture is authorized;
- Permits the use of forfeited funds to pay restitution to crime victims;
- Requires claimants to provide access to foreign financial records;
- Expands forfeiture in alien smuggling cases to include gross proceeds of the offense and property traceable thereto;
- Codifies the fugitive disentitlement doctrine; and
- Permits criminal Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) to share grand jury information with civil AUSAs.

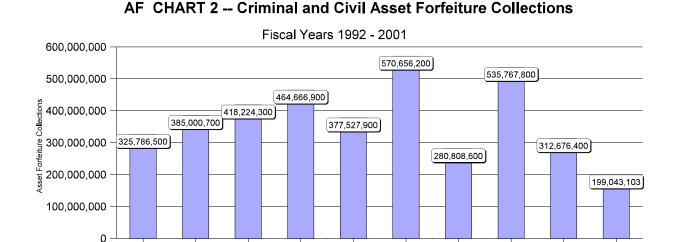
As reflected on Table 20, the United States Attorneys' offices filed asset forfeiture counts in 1,992 criminal cases which sought forfeiture as a criminal penalty during Fiscal Year 2001, representing an increase of 18 percent over the prior year. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 2,935 criminal asset forfeiture cases pending, an increase of six percent over Fiscal Year 2000. Additionally, 1,807 civil forfeiture actions were filed by the United States Attorneys during the fiscal year, a decrease of 20 percent when compared to the prior year.

As shown on Table 5, the United States Attorneys also obtained 1,289 civil asset forfeiture judgments in favor of the United States during the year which represents a one percent increase over the prior year. Asset Forfeiture Chart 1 below reflects the number of judgments the United States Attorneys' offices obtained in criminal and civil asset forfeiture cases during the past ten years. The chart does not include federal administrative asset forfeiture matters or state court filings.



The United States Attorneys' work on judicial asset forfeitures resulted in an estimated recovery during Fiscal Year 2001 of \$199,043,103 in forfeited cash and property. This represents a decrease of 36 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 2000. In addition, approximately \$2,726,922, or slightly over one percent of the forfeited property, was retained for official law enforcement use. Approximately \$8,756,309 of asset forfeiture proceeds were applied to restitution in victim-related offenses. See Table 20. All other assets were converted to cash value and the proceeds used for law enforcement purposes by federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement.

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



Examples of asset forfeiture cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In the **Eastern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to 24 years and four months in federal prison for aiding and abetting the manufacture of methamphetamine statewide in California through his business, Custom Lab Supply, of Oakland, California. He was also ordered to forfeit \$20,435,850, the amount of cash his company received from January 1, 1995, to October 31, 1997, in exchange for the chemicals and equipment used for methamphetamine manufacturing. On November 4, 1997, arrest warrants and a federal search warrant were served at Custom Lab Supply's office. A jury later convicted the defendant and two others, on 22 of 24 charges against them after a five-week trial. Two co-defendants were sentenced to 19 years and seven months in prison and to ten years in prison, respectively. The same forfeiture judgment entered against the defendant was also entered against the co-defendants as a joint and several liability. All three defendants participated in sales of chemicals and equipment to persons who used them to illegally manufacture methamphetamine. A third co-defendant cooperated with the government in its investigation and testified against the defendants at trial.

In the **District of Colorado**, the United States Attorney distributed nearly \$3.5 million in forfeited drug proceeds to seven state and local agencies, the United States Customs Service, and the Internal Revenue Service. The funds were part of nearly \$6 million in cash seized by Drug Enforcement Agency task force agents from a storage locker in Ft. Collins, Colorado. This was the largest cash seizure ever in the District of Colorado. Nearly \$50,000 more was seized from bank accounts, and the total of over \$6 million was forfeited civilly. The money represents drug proceeds of a nationwide marijuana trafficker. At the same time the money was being seized in Colorado, the defendant was stopped for

a traffic offense while driving through Kansas. During the traffic stop, the defendant and a Colby, Kansas, police officer struggled and the defendant committed suicide. A search of the car revealed another \$3.8 million in cash drug proceeds, which funds were forfeited under Kansas state law. The \$3.5 million was the largest amount ever shared in one case in Colorado.

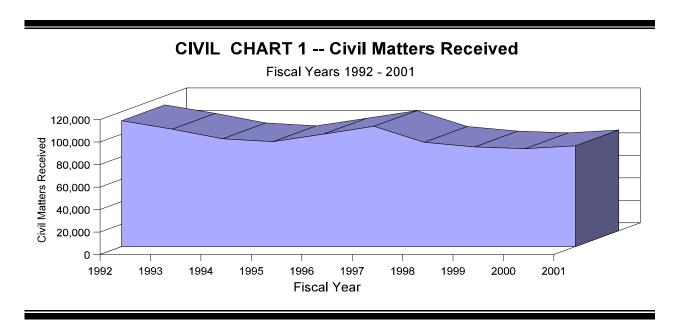
In the **District of Connecticut**, a podiatrist pled guilty to wire fraud and criminal forfeiture and agreed to a civil consent judgment against him in a health care fraud case. The defendant admitted that he performed non-reimbursable routine foot care (toenail clipping) on patients, but sought reimbursement from Medicare by electronically submitting claims for avulsions, a surgical procedure that involves the partial or total removal of toenails. He agreed to the criminal forfeiture of his office building, valued at \$140,840, and also agreed to pay \$986,801 to settle federal civil fraud claims against him. This is the largest civil settlement with an individual health care provider in the district's history. The defendant was also permanently excluded from the Medicare Program. The case against him was formally initiated by an injunction under 18 U.S.C. § 1345, which froze most of his assets.

In the **District of Rhode Island**, the United States District Court granted, in part, a motion to compel defense attorneys to turn over forfeitable assets received as attorneys fees from a money launderer. The money launderer is serving 660 years in prison for laundering drug profits for Colombian traffickers and, as part of his sentence, was ordered to forfeit approximately \$136 million. The government had sought, as substitute assets to satisfy a forfeiture order, approximately \$1.9 million paid to five attorneys who defended the money launderer. The court granted the government's motion as to \$539,485 that was paid to three attorneys after the conviction, but denied it as to \$687,500 that was paid to four attorneys prior to the conviction. The court found that the government had not demonstrated that the attorneys had reason to believe prior to the conviction that the fees came from criminally-derived assets, but that the attorneys should have known after the conviction that the source of the fees was suspect.

IV. CIVIL LITIGATION

Civil litigation by the United States Attorneys arises in various contexts: affirmative litigation, in which the United States as plaintiff initiates actions to assert and protect government interests; defensive litigation, in which the United States as defendant protects its interests in lawsuits filed against the government; bankruptcy litigation, in which the United States is a creditor, an intervenor, a party in interest, or is otherwise involved in a bankruptcy matter; and a variety of other matters, not easily categorized, in which the United States has an interest and which require the expertise of civil attorneys.

During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys' offices received a total of 89,629 civil matters. The client agencies for the majority of civil matters received during the year were the Internal Revenue Service, components of the Department of Justice, and the Department of Agriculture. See Table 6 and Chart 1 below. Of the matters received, 15,334, or 17 percent, were affirmative matters, 53,859 or 60 percent, were defensive matters, and 20,436, or 23 percent were other civil matters. During the same period of time, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 9,030 matters. United States Attorneys terminate civil matters for a variety of reasons, including when settlements are reached with the opposing party, when referrals are made for agency actions such as administrative recoupments, and when, under the circumstances, declination is appropriate.



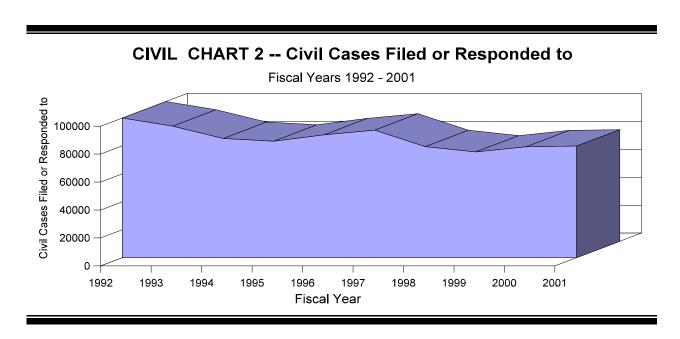
Civil matters and cases represent a significant portion of the United States Attorneys' caseload. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2001, there were a total of 125,359 pending civil matters and cases, representing 49 percent of the 255,297 total pending criminal and civil matters and cases in the United States Attorneys' offices. Of the pending civil matters and cases as of the end of Fiscal Year 2001, 25,393, or 20 percent, were affirmative litigation, 80,737, or 65 percent, were defensive litigation, 19,229, or 15 percent, were other civil cases and matters handled by the United States Attorneys. See Table 5.

72 2001 Annual Statistical

While the pending civil matters and cases represent a diverse range of causes of action, 75 percent of the matters and cases were classified as Bankruptcy, Commercial Litigation, Prisoner Litigation, Program Litigation, and Social Security. See Table 5. The data on Table 5 does not reflect case complexity, and, as with any statistical representation of workload, cannot paint an accurate picture of the time and effort required to investigate and litigate the matters and cases. For example, matters and cases in the areas of asset forfeiture, employment discrimination, constitutional torts, and fraud are some of the most complex cases handled by the United States Attorneys' offices, and represent only 16 percent of all pending matters and cases, but may involve months of investigation, depositions, discovery, and a lengthy trial, while a tax lien case may involve one short appearance before a judge. Nonetheless, each matter and case is treated the same for statistical purposes.

A total of 18,299 civil matters were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2001. Of these pending matters, 5,550, or 30 percent, had been pending for less than six months, 8,815, or 48 percent, had been pending for less than 12 months, and 12,706, or 69 percent, had been pending for less than 24 months. See Table 16.

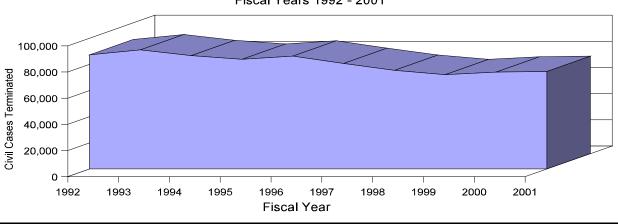
During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys' offices filed or responded to a total of 79,854 civil cases, an increase of one percent when compared to the prior year. The client agencies for the majority of civil cases filed or responded to during the year were the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Justice Agencies, and the Department of Agriculture. See Table 6 and Chart 2 below.



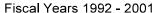
Of the 79,854 civil cases filed or responded to by the United States, 8,545, or 11 percent, were affirmative civil cases, 53,021, or 66 percent, were defensive civil cases, and 18,288, or 23 percent, were other civil cases. Also during Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 74,558 cases. Judgments were issued in 29,508, or 40 percent, of these cases. A total of 22,104, or 75 percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States. Additionally, 17,227, or 23 percent, of the cases were settled. See Civil Chart 3 and 4 below, and Table 5.

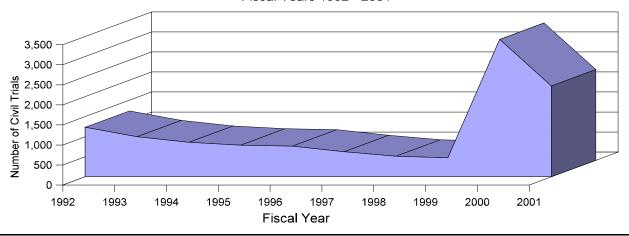
CIVIL CHART 3 -- Civil Cases Terminated

Fiscal Years 1992 - 2001



CIVIL CHART 4 -- Civil Cases Disposed of by Trial



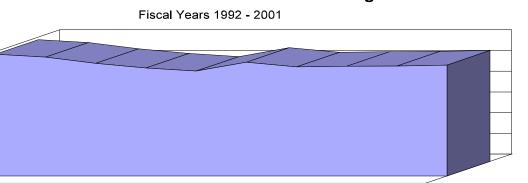


Beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil disposition codes used in the LIONS case management system were revised to more accurately represent the outcomes in civil cases. The definitions of the codes used for civil cases disposed of by trial were expanded to include evidentiary hearings. Thus, the Fiscal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

A total of 107,060 civil cases were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2001. Of these pending cases, 29,410 or 27 percent, had been pending for less than six months, 50,525, or 47 percent, had been pending for less than 12 months, and 73,288, or 68 percent, had been pending for less than 24 months. See Civil Chart 5 and 6 below, and Table 17.



1997

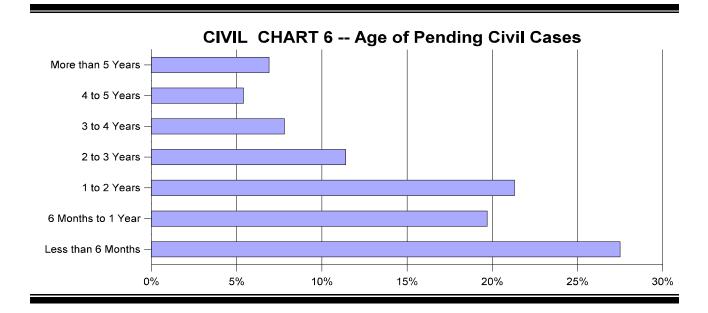


1998

1999

2000

2001



Civil Chart 7 below displays civil cases filed or responded to by cause of action, or case type, during Fiscal Year 2001, while Civil Chart 8 below displays civil cases pending by cause of action or case type as of the end of Fiscal Year 2001.

120,000 100,000

> 80,000 60,000 40,000 20,000

> > 1992

1993

1994

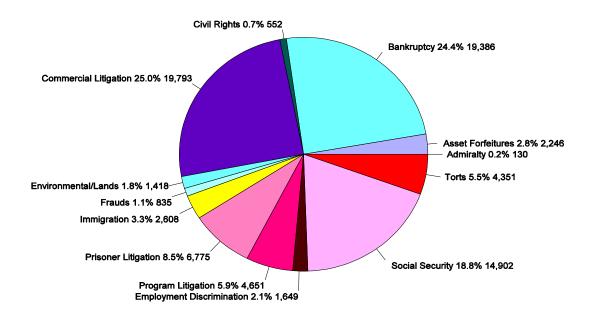
1995

1996

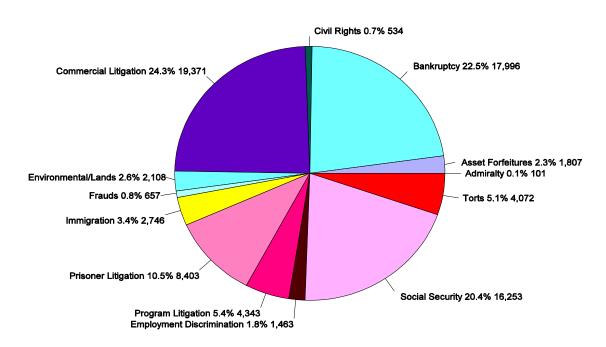
Fiscal Year

Civil Cases Pending

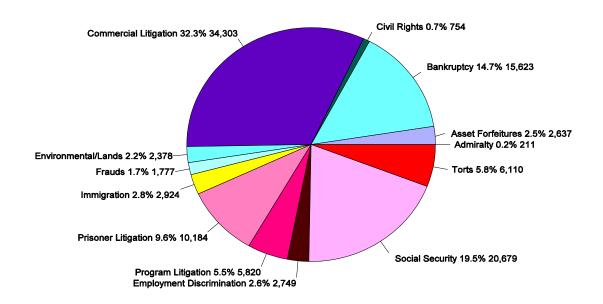
CIVIL CHART 7 -- Civil Cases Filed or Responded to by Cause of Action Fiscal Year 2000 -- Total Cases Filed 79,296



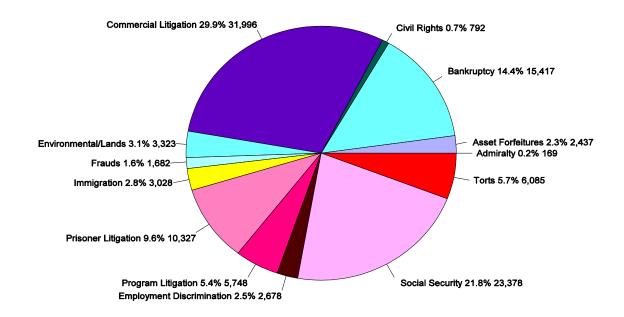
Fiscal Year 2001 -- Total Cases Filed 79,854



CIVIL CHART 8 -- Civil Cases Pending by Cause of Action Fiscal Year 2000 -- Total Cases Pending 106,149



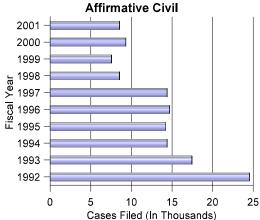
Fiscal Year 2001 -- Total Cases Pending 107,060



Affirmative Civil Litigation

Affirmative civil litigation includes several practice areas, specifically, affirmative civil enforcement (ACE), civil asset forfeiture, and bankruptcy adversarial proceedings. It also includes two other groups of cases: commercial litigation, which comprises such affirmative cases as collection of defaulted Health Education Assistance loans, National Health Service Corps scholarships, and other student loans; and program litigation, which refers to such affirmative matters as enforcement of administrative subpoenas, judicial assistance provided on behalf of international requests, and tax related cases and matters which are not seeking a tax refund.

The United States Attorneys received a total of 15,334 affirmative civil matters, and 8,545 affirmative civil cases during Fiscal Year 2001. This represents a decrease of two percent in the number of matters received and seven percent in the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year. The client agencies for the majority of affirmative civil matters and cases received were the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Justice Agencies, and the Department of Agriculture.



As of the end of Fiscal Year 2001, a total of 25,393 affirmative civil matters and cases were pending,

representing 13,641 civil affirmative matters and 11,752 civil affirmative cases. The largest category of affirmative civil matters received was asset forfeiture (28 percent of all matters received), followed by commercial litigation (26 percent) and fraud (14 percent). The largest category of affirmative civil cases filed was commercial litigation (33 percent of all cases filed), followed by asset forfeiture (20 percent) and environmental/lands (15 percent).

During Fiscal Year 2001, 4,874 affirmative civil cases were resolved by judgments, with 4,694 of these judgments in favor of the United States. The United States Attorneys terminated a total of 6,016 affirmative civil matters in Fiscal Year 2001. As noted above, the United States Attorneys terminate matters for a number of reasons including settlements, referrals to agencies for administrative recoupment, and declinations under appropriate circumstances.

Affirmative Civil Enforcement

The Affirmative Civil Enforcement (ACE) program is an essential component of the United States Attorneys' successful prosecution of fraud, waste, and abuse in federal programs. ACE litigation recovers funds wrongfully paid by the United States, and helps ensure that the government is fully compensated for the losses and damages caused by those who have enriched themselves at the government's expense. Further, beyond recouping the government's losses, ACE advances federal agencies' goals for program integrity by deterring future misconduct.

The primary statutory tool of ACE attorneys is the civil False Claims Act, which provides the United States with a cause of action against any person who knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for money or property to the United States; makes or causes to be made a false

statement to get a false claim paid or approved; conspires to defraud the government by getting a false claim paid; or makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false statement to conceal, avoid, or decrease an obligation to the government. The statute provides for treble damages for the government's loss, plus penalties for each false claim.

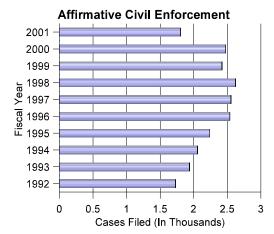
In addition, ACE attorneys may use other statutes and common law legal remedies to recoup monies wrongfully obtained from the United States and obtain compensation for the government's losses. These include the Medical Care Recovery Act, the Truth in Negotiations Act, the Buy American Act, the Civil Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, the Anti-Kickback Act, and common law causes of action for fraud, negligent misrepresentation, and breach of contract.

Although many of the False Claims Act matters and cases handled by the United States Attorneys are referred directly from federal or state agencies, a significant number of them result from filings by private persons known as "relators" who file suits on behalf of the federal government under the <u>qui tam</u> provisions in the Act. When a <u>qui tam</u> complaint is filed, the government inquires into the relator's allegations and decides whether to pursue them. If a <u>qui tam</u> lawsuit ultimately results in a recovery for the United States, the relator may be entitled to share in that recovery.

Another significant aspect of the United States Attorneys' ACE programs is the use of the civil remedies provided in many federal statutes to enforce the United States' laws and ensure that those who have imposed illegal burdens on the public accept responsibility for them. Examples include civil cases brought under the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act, the Consumer Products Safety Act, and various environmental and civil rights statutes.

In Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys reported the recovery of \$880 million through the ACE program. This amount does not include an additional \$745 million recovered in a civil settlement with the Healthcare Corporation (formerly Columbia/HCA). Several United States Attorneys' offices worked with other litigating components of the Department of Justice to achieve this settlement. For accounting purposes within the Department of Justice, the HCA recovery was not recorded as part of the United States Attorneys' ACE program recoveries for Fiscal Year 2001. If the amount had been included, the United States Attorneys' ACE recoveries for Fiscal Year 2001 would increase to \$1.6 billion, which compares favorably with the Fiscal Year 2000 recoveries of more than \$1.4 billion. During Fiscal Year 2001, 1,566 ACE cases and matters were settled or resulted in judgments.

During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys received 4,071 ACE matters, a decrease of 14 percent when compared with the prior year, and filed or responded to 1,803 ACE cases, a decrease of 27 percent. At the end of Fiscal Year 2001, 8,355 ACE matters and cases were pending, down from 9,528 at the end of Fiscal Year 2000. As in previous years, a major focus of the United States Attorneys' ACE activities is the prosecution of health care fraud. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2001, 1,746 civil health care fraud matters were pending. A large majority of civil health care fraud cases and matters are settled without a complaint ever



being filed. During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys filed or responded to 188 civil health care fraud cases, representing a decrease of 19 percent when compared to the prior year.

There are numerous examples of successful ACE prosecutions during Fiscal Year 2001. Some of these include the following:

In the **Eastern District of California**, Rain and Hail Insurance Service, Inc., paid \$10 million to settle allegations that the company defrauded the government by falsifying documents and inflating claims. The settlement is by far the largest False Claims Act recovery by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) in its history. The United States alleged that Rain and Hail, in its handling of Fresno area raisin crop insurance claims in 1994, falsely represented to the government that raisins were not reconditionable because of rain damage, thereby causing the FCIC to pay insurance claims submitted by raisin growers. Despite those representations, the raisins were in fact reconditioned and sold at full market value. Moreover, the government alleged that Rain and Hail duplicated, falsified, and fabricated documents used to support the false insurance claims, including Agricultural Marketing Service test forms, reconditioner statements, and reconditioner bids, and also removed weigh tickets evidencing reconditioning from claim files to conceal the fraud. In the settlement agreement, Rain and Hail denied that it submitted false or fraudulent claims to the FCIC.

In the **Districts of Connecticut and New Jersey**, Savin Corporation of Stamford, Connecticut, and Ricoh Corporation of West Caldwell, New Jersey, reached a civil settlement with the United States under which the companies will jointly pay \$400,000 to the government. The United States asserted that Savin and Ricoh, both sellers of photocopying machines, violated the Trade Agreements Act and the False Claims Act by not disclosing that many of the copying machines and materials supplied to the government between 1993 and 1997 were manufactured in countries that were not approved for trade. Specifically, the machines were manufactured in the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea, neither of which was approved under the Trade Agreements Act.

In the **Middle District of Louisiana**, the United States Attorney announced a record-setting civil settlement and the unsealing of four guilty pleas and an indictment, all of which resulted from a four-year parallel investigation into the providing of non-approved and substandard coated metal pipe for use in Louisiana highway construction projects from 1992 to 1997. Ispat-Inland Incorporated, formally known as Inland Steel Company of Chicago, Illinois, and Contech Construction Products Incorporated of Middletown, Ohio, the successor in interest to Caldwell Culvert Company of Greenville, Mississippi, agreed to pay the United States and the State of Louisiana a total of \$30 million dollars to settle allegations that arose from two qui tam suits under the False Claims Act. This settlement is the largest fraud recovery in the history of the United States Department of Transportation as well as the Middle District of Louisiana. In conjunction with the civil investigation, a parallel criminal investigation resulted in guilty pleas from four individuals, along with the indictment of a fifth person, all of which were unsealed by the United States District Court.

In the **Eastern District of Texas**, Shell Oil Company agreed to pay \$110 million to resolve allegations under the False Claims Act and administrative claims that it underpaid royalties due for oil produced on federal and Indian leases, from January 1, 1980, until December 31, 1998. Federal leases are administered by the Minerals Management Service of the United States Department of the Interior. Each month Shell is required to report the amount of oil produced and the value of the oil produced on federal and Indian leases. Shell pays royalties based on the value of the oil it reports. The settlement resolved allegations that Shell systematically under-reported the value of oil it produced on federal and Indian leases and, consequently, that it paid less in royalties than it owed. Previously, the Department of Justice reached settlement agreements with several other oil companies for underpayment of royalties, including: BP Amoco, \$32 million; Burlington, \$8.5 million; Chevron, \$95 million; Conoco, \$26 million; Kerr-McGee, \$12.75 million; Mobil Oil, \$45 million; Oxy USA, Inc., \$7.3 million; Pennzoil, \$11.9 million; Sun Oil, \$200,000; Texaco, \$43 million; and Union Pacific Resources, \$2.4 million. The total amount recovered to date is \$392 million.

Bankruptcy

It is in the vital interest of the United States to have a strong voice in bankruptcy proceedings. The primary purposes of bankruptcy are two-fold: a fresh start for the bankruptcy debtor and an equitable distribution of assets to the creditors. The United States usually participates in those bankruptcy cases where it is a creditor for unpaid taxes or uncollected government loans. When a debtor submits to the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court, a court of equity, the creditors, including the United States in that role, must abide by the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code (Title 11) and the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, which severely restrict their collection actions.

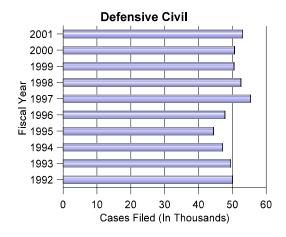
The United States Attorneys filed or responded to a total of 17,996 bankruptcy cases, in which the United States was: the plaintiff in 697 adversary proceedings, or separate litigation within a bankruptcy case; the defendant in 1,600 adversary proceedings, and a creditor or party-in-interest in 15,699 cases which are classified under "other designations." Cases opened under this designation are in response to the filing of a bankruptcy petition by a debtor against whom the United States has a claim, usually referred to a United States Attorney's office by another government agency. Bankruptcy cases filed in United States Bankruptcy Courts for Fiscal Year 2001 totaled 1,437,354, a fiscal year historic high during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2001. Although the United States Attorneys are only involved in a fraction of the bankruptcy cases filed, if the caseload of the United States Bankruptcy Courts is increasing, the United States Attorneys' bankruptcy caseload will follow suit.

Defensive Civil Litigation

As noted previously, the United States Attorneys represent and defend the interests of the federal government in lawsuits filed against the United States, or defensive civil litigation. Such litigation includes, for example, tort suits brought by those who allege they were harmed as a result of government action, the adjudication of Social Security disability claims, alleged contract violations, habeas corpus cases, and race, sex, and age discrimination actions. The United States Attorneys' offices represent and

defend the government in its many roles -- employer, regulator, law enforcer, medical care provider, revenue collector, contractor, procurer, property owner, judicial and correctional system manager, administrator of federal benefits, and others.

All lawsuits filed against the government must be defended, and the number of defensive civil cases handled by the United States Attorneys has represented a significant portion of all civil cases handled during the past several years. During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys' offices received 53,859 defensive civil matters from federal agencies. These defensive civil referrals represented 60 percent of all civil matters received during the year. Social Security actions, commercial litigation, prisoner litigation, torts, and program litigation accounted for 87 percent of all defensive civil matters received during the year. See Table 5.



The United States Attorneys represented the government in 53,021 defensive civil cases that were filed in court during Fiscal Year 2001, a five percent increase when compared to the prior year. Defensive civil cases represented 66 percent of all civil cases during the year. During the same period of time, the offices terminated 49,091 defensive civil cases, an increase of one percent when compared to the prior year. Judgments were issued in 23,017 of these cases, with a total of 16,007, or 70 percent, of these judgments in favor of the United States. An additional 5,062, or ten percent, of cases filed against the United States were dismissed. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2001, a total of 79,230 defensive civil cases were pending, an increase of one percent when compared to the prior year.

Social Security cases represented the largest category of cases in the United States Attorneys' defensive civil program. During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys responded to 16,199 defensive Social Security cases, which represented 31 percent of all defensive civil cases. The second largest category was commercial litigation, with 16,041 cases responded to, which represented 30 percent of all defensive civil cases.

Unlike affirmative civil litigation where the United States initiates legal action, the successes of defensive litigation are difficult to quantify. In some cases, liability issues must be resolved and the United States Attorney's office represents the interests of the United States in the resolution of those issues. In other cases, the United States may have apparent liability to a plaintiff and the United States Attorney's role is to confirm liability and then negotiate or litigate a reasonable damages award. Often, a plaintiff may sue the United States seeking to enforce a regulation or law, or restrain the United States from enforcing a regulation or law. In these cases, the United States Attorney's office represents not only the fiscal interests of the government, but also the government's intangible interest in the implementation of lawful policies and practices. Many defensive civil cases were handled successfully by the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 2001. Some examples include the following:

In the **District of Alaska**, the United States settled Federal Tort Claims Act claims of \$1 million filed against the United States Coast Guard (USCG) for \$25,000. The plaintiff claimed that the USCG was negligent in the way it conducted and supervised its

annual Coast Guard Day picnic. The plaintiff, at the time the spouse of a USCG employee, was a spectator at the children's pinata game. Specifically, she claimed USCG personnel supervising the game failed to control a ten-year-old boy after he hit the pinata with a baseball bat, and his next swing hit her in the head. Although she did not lose consciousness, she was bleeding and was taken to the local emergency room. She later complained of headaches, memory loss, dizziness, vertigo, non-specified brain injury, diffuse muscular pain, and emotional distress for up to three years after the accident.

In the **Central District of California**, the government prevailed in a sexual harassment case involving a housekeeping manager at a Navy Lodge motel in Long Beach, California. The plaintiff alleged that a co-worker, the security manager, sexually harassed her on several occasions and that after reporting the conduct to their superior, the superior retaliated against the plaintiff by unfairly criticizing her work performance. The government defense was based on the incidents that the plaintiff reported as sexual harassment were innocuous events that the plaintiff mis-perceived because of sexual abuse that she suffered as a child at the hands of her father, and the alleged retaliation pre-dated the plaintiff's reporting of the alleged sexual harassment. Particularly persuasive on the first defense was the testimony of an expert witness psychiatrist, who showed the jury that the plaintiff's unfortunate childhood experiences with her father caused her to misinterpret actions by older male authority figures, that is, her superior and her co-worker. As to the second defense, the government effectively showed that the plaintiff made the sexual harassment allegation after she became aware that she was being investigated for fraud.

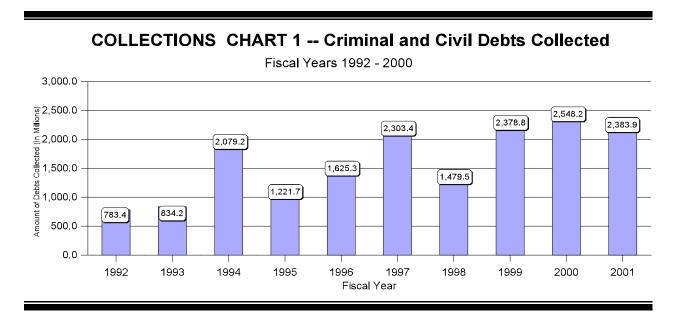
Debt Collection

During Fiscal Year 2001, more than \$2.3 billion in civil and criminal debts, including those paid to other agencies and the courts, was collected due, in part, to work by the United States Attorneys' offices. In addition, the offices recovered property valued at \$41.8 million, for a grand total of \$2,383,884,821 collected in Fiscal Year 2001. See Table 12E, Grand Totals. The grand totals on Table 12E exclude asset forfeiture recoveries. If estimated recoveries for asset forfeiture were added to the grand totals for Fiscal Year 2001, the amount collected would increase to \$2,582,927,924. The grand total for civil and criminal collections for Fiscal Year 2001 equaled 1.9 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide. Collections Chart 1 below displays the total amount of criminal and civil debts collected for Fiscal Years 1992 - 2001.

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 2001, the Crime Victims Fund received deposits of over \$544 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. In addition, representatives of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys met regularly throughout the year with representatives from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to discuss criminal debt collection issues.



The grand total of the 117,620 civil and criminal debts opened by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 amounted to over \$7 billion. The grand total balance due on the 346,253 debts pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2001 was more than \$23 billion, up from \$18.6 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 efforts 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 2001, the United States Attorneys' offices opened a total of 91,397 criminal debts worth \$4,972,840,017. This represents a four percent increase in the number of criminal debts opened and a 25 percent increase in the amount opened when compared to the prior year. Also during Fiscal Year 2001, a total of 72,448 criminal debts were closed. The United States Attorneys reported collections of \$800,533,564 in cash and \$3,768,390 worth of property, for a total of \$804,301,954 collected in criminal cases by their offices, the courts, and the Bureau of Prisons. The Crime Victims Fund received deposits of over \$544 million during Fiscal Year 2001 as a result of these collection efforts.

A total of 205,295 criminal debts worth \$20,020,919,721 were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2001. The number of criminal debts pending represents an increase of seven percent when compared to the prior year, and a 25 percent increase over the dollar amount of pending criminal debts owed when compared with 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 2001, the United States Attorneys' offices opened a total of 26,223 debts worth \$2,031,476,566. The United States Attorneys collected \$1,541,558,813 in payments to satisfy civil debts during Fiscal Year 2001. Additionally, \$38,024,054 in property was collected, for a total of \$1,579,582,867 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 38,265 debts during the year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys' offices had a total of 140,958 pending civil debts worth \$3,033,850,897. See Table 12D - Civil Total.

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 2001. 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 Connecticut (New Haven), the District of Columbia (Washington, DC), 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 Western District of New York (Buffalo), the Eastern District of

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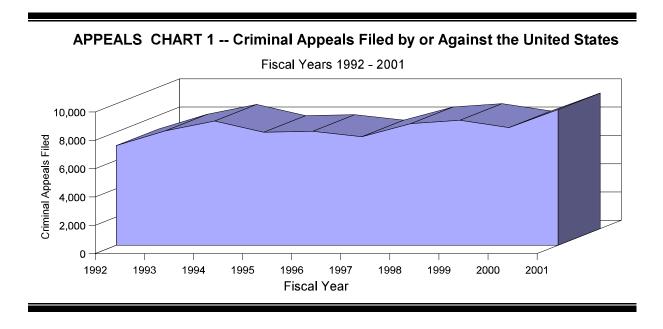
V. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

Criminal Appeals

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

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

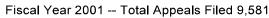
During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys handled a total of 9,581 criminal appeals filed by or against the United States, representing a 15 percent increase when compared to Fiscal Year 2000. See Appeals Chart 1 below.

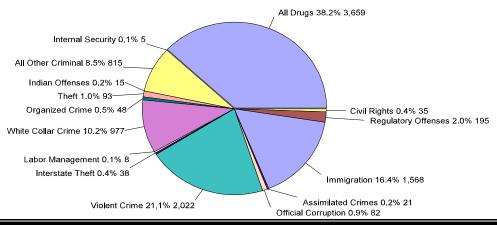


A total of 8,703 appeals were terminated during Fiscal Year 2001, representing an increase of 13 percent in the number of appeals terminated when compared to Fiscal Year 2000. The United States Courts of Appeals ruled in favor of the United States in 7,189, or 83 percent, of the appeals terminated during the year. See Table 7.

The largest category of criminal appeals filed during Fiscal Year 2001 was narcotics, which accounted for 3,659, or 38 percent, of all criminal appeals filed during the year. See Appeals Chart 2 below. Other large categories of criminal appeals included violent crime, with 2,022 appeals filed in Fiscal Year 2001, and immigration, with 1,568 appeals filed during the year. Immigration appeals increased by 37 percent in Fiscal Year 2001 when compared to Fiscal Year 2000, continuing the trend of the past several years and resulting in a 912 percent increase over Fiscal Year 1992.

APPEALS CHART 2 -- Criminal Appeals Filed by Program Category





Examples of criminal appeals successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2001 include the following:

In a case from the **Southern District of Florida**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit reinstated the RICO conspiracy convictions of two defendants, formerly attorneys for the Cali Cartel. The Court of Appeals also affirmed the defendants' convictions for money laundering conspiracy and denied their request for a new trial. The defendants were found guilty by an eleven-member jury, after the District Judge dismissed one juror during deliberations, finding that she "was set on a course of disregarding the law." The Court of Appeals found that the District Court had not abused its discretion in dismissing the juror. The Court of Appeals further found that the government had presented sufficient evidence that the defendants knew that the money they received from the head of the cartel and transmitted to arrested cartel members and their families were narcotics proceeds or

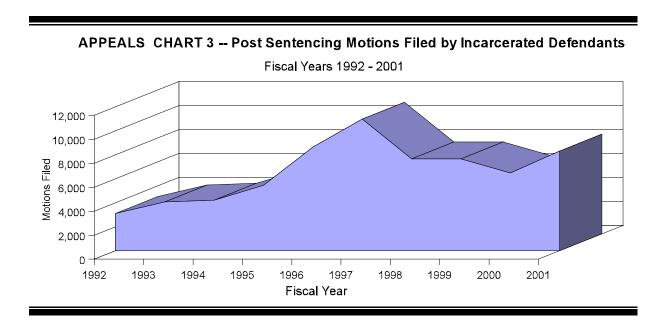
had come from funds commingled with narcotics proceeds. The court found that the defendants knowingly engaged in transactions designed to conceal the source of the funds when the defendants arranged for and delivered payments to family members of arrested cartel members, such payments being contingent upon these members remaining silent about the cartel and signing false affidavits. The court found that the RICO conspiracy verdicts should be reinstated because, in addition to the money laundering acts, the evidence had shown the defendants' participation in the cartel's scheme to obstruct justice by collecting false sworn affidavits from its arrested members in order to assist the cartel's head from being extradited to and prosecuted in the United States

In the **District of Minnesota**, a defendant was re-sentenced to ten years in prison for running an advance fee scheme that defrauded dozens of individuals and businesses of an estimated \$3.5 million. The defendant was also ordered to pay \$2.7 million in restitution. In April 2000, the United States Court of Appeals affirmed his wire fraud and money laundering convictions. The Court of Appeals also found the trial court erred in departing downward from the applicable money laundering Sentencing Guidelines range, which the government had contended was 151-188 months, when it sentenced the defendant to seven years and three months in prison, and the case was remanded for re-sentencing. As part of the defendant's scheme, he promised those seeking financing that his company could and would fund their loans provided they paid the required "fees" in advance, including a \$10,000 expense retainer. Later, clients were asked to pay a "commitment fee," as well as additional funds for the cost of preparing the closing documents. Trial evidence showed that the defendant never intended to fully fund any loan, and neither he nor his company had enough funds to fund any loan request.

In the District of New Jersey, an Assistant United States Attorney was investigating an attorney for laundering the proceeds of narcotics activities. The attorney who was the subject of the investigation was representing a narcotics conspirator in the Northern District of Florida. The Assistant United States Attorney from Florida working on the conspiracy case requested information about whether the attorney should be disqualified because of a potential conflict of interest. The Assistant United States Attorney in New Jersey revealed that an investigation was on-going and that the attorney was the subject. Rejecting the attorney's claim of a violation of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 6(e) which addresses grand jury secrecy exceptions, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit ruled that Rule 6(e)(3), which permits disclosure of matters before the grand jury to "an attorney for the government for use in the performance of such attorney's duty," is not restricted to disclosures to attorneys conducting the same "criminal matters" or on the same "prosecution team," despite use of such language in the Supreme Court's decision in United States v. Sells Engineering, Inc. The Court of Appeals also ruled that Rule 6(e)(3) is not restricted to Assistant United States Attorneys in the same district. Instead, the Court of Appeals held that disclosure is permitted "to any attorney for the government for use in the performance of his duty to enforce federal criminal law."

Post-Sentencing Motions

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



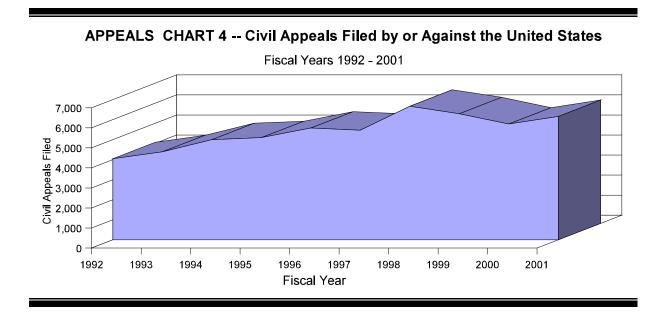
The Prison Litigation Reform Act, which included provisions intended to curb abuses and excesses in prisoner litigation, was enacted in Fiscal Year 1996, and was expected to result in a reduction in post-sentencing motions. The Act required that prisoners pursue an administrative claim before a complaint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

file for sentence reductions. Additionally, because the newly enacted Prison Litigation Reform Act included a one-year statute of limitations, many incarcerated defendants and defense lawyers quickly filed hundreds of motions.

The reduction in the volume of prisoner litigation that was expected after the Prison Litigation Reform Act was enacted appears to have occurred during Fiscal Year 1998 and again in Fiscal Year 1999. During Fiscal Year 1998, 7,592 post-sentencing motions were filed, a decrease of 3,382, or 31 percent, when compared to the prior year. In Fiscal Year 1999, this decrease continued with 6,652 motions filed, showing a further decline of 12 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1998. See Appeals Chart 3 above. Although that trend slowed, the number of motions filed continued to decrease in Fiscal Year 2000 with 6,489 post-sentencing motions filed, a decrease of three percent when compared with Fiscal Year 1999. In Fiscal Year 2001, there was a resurgence in these filings to 8,311, for an increase of 28 percent over Fiscal Year 2000. The 8,311 motions filed in Fiscal Year 2001 represented a 454 percent increase over Fiscal Year 1988 when the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect.

Civil Appeals

During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys' offices also handled a total of 6,158 civil appeals filed by or against the United States. This represents an increase of seven percent in the number of appeals handled when compared to the prior year. See Appeals Chart 4 below. The United States Attorneys terminated 5,720 civil appeals during the year, an increase of one percent when compared to the prior year. Of the appeals terminated during the year, 4,390, or 77 percent, were decided in favor of the United States. See Table 7.



The following is an example of a civil appeal successfully handled by a United States Attorney during Fiscal Year 2001:

In the **District of Minnesota**, in a case of first impression, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit held that the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was immune from a city's enforcement of its nuisance abatement ordinance. The Court of Appeals affirmed the District Court's issuance of a permanent injunction against the City of St. Paul, which prevents the city from ordering HUD to abate any nuisance condition that the city identifies in any home owned by HUD and from demolishing, as a nuisance building, any structure located on property owned by HUD. The United States commenced a declaratory judgment action against the city after the city threatened to demolish homes acquired by HUD under the Single Family Mortgage Insurance Program. Under HUD's regulations, HUD makes repairs only to immediate hazards in the homes it acquires

under the program and then sells the homes "as is" without warranties or repairs. When the city moved to demolish a HUD home for which HUD had found a buyer, the United States sought an injunction against the city, which was issued by the United States District Court. The Court also entered summary judgment in favor of the United States, ruling that the city's ordinance directly interfered with HUD's affordable housing obligations under the National Housing Act. The city then appealed the case to the Court of Appeals, after its motion for a stay of the injunction was denied. On August 2, 2001, the Court of Appeals held that the city's ordinance "retards, impedes, burdens, and interferes with" HUD's operation of a constitutional federal law, the National Housing Act. The court noted that HUD must be able to carry out its federal functions in "a relatively uniform fashion" and that HUD cannot be subjected to "a vast multitude of municipal ordinances throughout the United States," especially ordinances that require HUD to spend federal funds, post performance bonds, and obtain local building permits. The United States Supreme Court is currently considering a certiorari petition from the City of St. Paul regarding the preemption of HUD property disposition rules.

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 Offenses/Money Laundering program category. It should be emphasized that the display of data on Table 3 does not result in the double counting of cases. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys has not double counted cases in the past and has maintained its long-standing policy that cases should not be double counted in displaying data on Table 3.

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

United States Courts' databases for four judicial districts. This comparison showed that the majority of defendants matched. For a complete discussion of the reconciliation of federal case processing statistics, see the report <u>Reconciling Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics</u>, which was published by the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics in September 1999.



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

April 1998, NCJ-169274

Comparing Case Processing Statistics

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

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

Federal criminal justice agencies

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

Comparison of t	the number of defendants processed by Federal agencies, 19 All offenses			Drug trafficking offenses only				
	Executive	Administrative	U.S.	Federal	Executive	Administrative	U.S.	Federal
	Office for U.S.	Office of the	Sentencing	Bureau of	Office for U.S.	Office of the	Sentencing	Bureau of
Defendants —	Attorneys	U.S. Courts	Commission	Prisons	Attorneys	U.S. Courts	Commission	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 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 2001. The report serves to illustrate the many prosecution and litigation accomplishments of the men and women who work in the offices. The report also addresses the significant, and critically important, liaison work that is performed by the United States Attorneys and their staffs with federal, state, and local law enforcement officials, the victims of crime, local communities, schools, and other organizations.

At the end of Fiscal Year 2001, the United States witnessed the brutal terrorist attacks of September 11th. The United States Attorneys' antiterrorism efforts are bringing together law enforcement at all levels, federal, state, local, and international, in order to share information in the prevention of terrorist acts worldwide. During Fiscal Year 2001, the United States Attorneys addressed the continuing, illegal use of firearms by those who perpetrate crimes and accompanying acts of violence in our communities. The President and the Attorney General introduced Project Safe Neighborhoods to invigorate the enforcement Drug prosecutions continued to be a priority of the United States Attorneys with the emphasis on large drug organizations. The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces targeted these groups and made significant progress during Fiscal Year 2001. The United States Attorneys continued their immigration initiatives and their work with other Department components to secure the country's borders. They also continued to prosecute white collar crime, official corruption, and civil rights violations. The United States Attorneys worked with other components of the Department of Justice and other federal agencies to address and deter criminal activity with initiatives such as the National Money Laundering Strategy, which partners the Department of Justice with the Department of the Treasury to combat money laundering on a broad range of fronts. As always, the United States Attorneys worked diligently in Fiscal Year 2001 to prosecute and curb criminal offenses across the country.

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

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

The United States Attorneys also continued to aggressively pursue criminal and civil debts due to the government. In Fiscal Year 2001, the offices together collected more than \$2.3 billion due the United States, an amount far exceeding the total annual budget for all United States Attorneys' offices.

As this Annual Statistical Report illustrates, the work of the United States Attorneys and their staffs encompasses a wide range of activities from prosecuting the most violent criminals to protecting the federal fisc, from training local and state law enforcement to assisting crime victims and witnesses. 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, 2001

		Criminal Cases in				Criminal	Defendants in		Criminal Defendants in 1/				
		United Stat	es District Court -			United Stat	tes District Court -		Uı	United States Magistrate Court			
	Begin			End	Begin			End	Begin			End	
District	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending	Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	Pending	
Alabama, Middle	95	125	88	132	164	217	160	221	52	87	40	99	
Alabama, Northern	277	407	373	311	359	511	459	411	93	160	143	110	
Alabama, Southern	166	213	188	191	257	335	283	309	13	7	9	11	
Alaska	125	174	198	101	153	236	243	146	23	60	57	26	
Arizona	2,084	3,069	2,597	2,556	2,979	3,776	3,263	3,492	522	776	399	899	
Arkansas, Eastern	173	212	184	201	305	312	310	307	21	26	31	16	
Arkansas, Western	112	144	143	113	141	163	175	129	14	44	47	11	
California, Central	2,228	1,449	1,143	2,534	3,438	2,219	1,665	3,992	1,365	974	984	1,355	
California, Eastern	790	825	728	887	1,263	1,063	1,001	1,325	314	221	174	361	
California, Northern	1,352	745	828	1,269	2,012	1,013	979	2,046	553	382	253	682	
California, Southern	2,434	3,794	3,911	2,317	3,369	4,304	4,435	3,238	678	1,102	961	819	
Colorado	598	408	422	584	1,052	652	552	1,152	162	74	56	180	
Connecticut	311	239	215	335	521	405	326	600	120	52	24	148	
Delaware	52	74	50	76	67	88	56	99	35	45	26	54	
District of Columbia	603	457	303	757	848	594	377	1,065	69	62	78	53	
Florida, Middle	1,393	1,078	1,056	1,415	2,030	1,690	1,544	2,176	127	140	95	172	
Florida, Northern	307	228	221	314	459	342	347	454	54	137	81	110	
Florida, Southern	3,541	1,841	1,734	3,648	5,540	2,776	2,541	5,775	305	512	469	348	
Georgia, Middle	224	258	274	208	364	427	448	343	66	50	82	34	
Georgia, Northern	655	741	642	754	1,216	1,063	919	1,360	230	319	223	326	
Georgia, Southern	137	222	217	142	193	337	334	196	256	232	219	269	
Guam	129	110	82	157	150	148	106	192	6	24	19	11	
Hawaii	599	204	192	611	900	349	280	969	817	95	43	869	
Idaho	103	145	123	125	138	231	157	212	20	43	17	46	
Illinois, Central	274	321	272	323	327	398	311	414	24	34	19	39	
Illinois, Northern	986	636	568	1,054	1,551	996	852	1,695	607	269	162	714	
Illinois, Southern	274	195	279	190	372	278	372	278	17	30	18	29	
Indiana, Northern	325	348	327	346	438	469	413	494	6	32	17	21	
Indiana, Southern	132	185	182	135	234	310	273	271	25	35	19	41	
Iowa, Northern	265	306	271	300	339	384	343	380	6	22	13	15	
Iowa, Southern	217	226	219	224	317	342	340	319	3	6	6	3	
Kansas	385	440	385	440	528	572	543	557	36	18	26	28	
Kentucky, Eastern	323	410	453	280	482	648	709	421	27	47	50	24	

Table 4	(Constinued)
Idble I	(Continued)

		Crimina	al Cases in			Criminal	Defendants in		Criminal Defendants in 1/			
		United State	es District Court -			United Stat	es District Court -		United States Magistrate Court			
	Begin			End	Begin			End	Begin			End
District	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending	Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	Pending
Kentucky, Western	187	268	193	262	264	387	256	395	22	23	24	21
Louisiana, Eastern	364	290	341	313	603	425	541	487	29	96	110	15
Louisiana, Middle	177	188	164	201	210	203	196	217	3	17	14	6
Louisiana, Western	132	235	165	202	283	342	280	345	319	706	694	331
Maine	166	165	189	142	203	181	224	160	12	48	33	27
Maryland	545	546	467	624	845	710	653	902	729	741	611	859
Massachusetts	603	462	362	703	1,157	722	531	1,348	132	77	58	151
Michigan, Eastern	740	548	498	790	1,521	857	915	1,463	744	493	369	868
Michigan, Western	205	354	303	256	293	485	403	375	49	60	53	56
Minnesota	301	325	309	317	475	485	490	470	1	2	2	1
Mississippi, Northern	118	130	149	99	156	201	209	148	0	0	0	0
Mississippi, Southern	292	371	369	294	437	494	555	376	24	101	98	27
Missouri, Eastern	364	580	569	375	437	744	700	481	82	96	87	91
Missouri, Western	420	504	446	478	724	727	711	740	26	40	31	35
Montana	244	320	272	292	365	435	397	403	8	20	19	9
Nebraska	387	437	402	422	521	620	539	602	25	19	27	17
Nevada	707	538	548	697	1,072	678	762	988	231	260	268	223
New Hampshire	155	153	160	148	194	172	188	178	2	8	5	5
New Jersey	903	688	666	925	1,307	828	850	1,285	456	191	193	454
New Mexico	1,229	1,442	1,356	1,315	1,612	1,831	1,715	1,728	105	624	178	551
New York, Eastern	1,846	1,330	995	2,181	3,029	1,991	1,440	3,580	1,233	752	388	1,597
New York, Northern	509	540	506	543	1,052	632	797	887	66	103	56	113
New York, Southern	3,786	1,020	1,254	3,552	6,291	1,467	2,054	5,704	1,072	564	252	1,384
New York, Western	434	373	379	428	779	506	497	788	212	274	185	301
North Carolina, Eastern	337	432	331	438	523	575	503	595	27	22	20	29
North Carolina, Middle	313	390	409	294	443	543	582	404	5	4	5	4
North Carolina, Western	483	328	339	472	988	704	713	979	36	40	30	46
North Dakota	86	158	154	90	114	211	199	126	3	8	10	1
Northern Mariana Islands	27	22	33	16	44	34	56	22	12	9	21	0
Ohio, Northern	388	536	497	427	646	912	851	707	99	110	130	79
Ohio, Southern	307	339	322	324	440	465	430	475	138	164	163	139
Oklahoma, Eastern	50	89	74	65	59	126	95	90	5	8	6	7
Oklahoma, Northern	165	118	98	185	210	214	145	279	3	17	12	8
Oklahoma, Western	168	211	209	170	223	250	261	212	74	101	90	85
Oregon	777	714	724	767	985	827	854	958	103	98	95	106

Table 1	(Continued)
Iable I	Continueur

		Crimina	l Cases in			Criminal Defendants in				Criminal Defendants in 1/			
		United State	s District Court -			United State	es District Court -		Ur	nited States	Magistrate Court		
	Begin			End	Begin			End	Begin			End	
District	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending	Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	Pending	
Pennsylvania, Eastern	950	677	608	1,019	1,622	1,024	929	1,717	110	74	47	137	
Pennsylvania, Middle	347	358	301	404	544	521	431	634	41	40	32	49	
Pennsylvania, Western	282	282	240	324	388	371	322	437	41	68	21	88	
Puerto Rico	737	785	984	538	1,761	1,323	1,568	1,516	20	17	15	22	
Rhode Island	101	135	124	112	117	156	143	130	0	3	3	0	
South Carolina	693	639	607	725	1,135	1,224	1,042	1,317	123	113	115	121	
South Dakota	203	344	294	253	244	420	359	305	7	31	32	6	
Tennessee, Eastern	335	549	424	460	455	809	574	690	18	33	20	31	
Tennessee, Middle	208	198	137	269	314	357	204	467	30	12	12	30	
Tennessee, Western	271	347	293	325	389	599	443	545	12	7	8	11	
Texas, Eastern	388	480	455	413	589	792	675	706	60	29	41	48	
Texas, Northern	915	852	875	892	1,273	1,426	1,255	1,444	83	148	111	120	
Texas, Southern	2,848	4,153	3,471	3,530	3,891	5,072	4,273	4,690	177	469	290	356	
Texas, Western	3,271	4,162	4,021	3,412	4,404	5,514	5,265	4,653	961	2,422	2,163	1,220	
Utah	461	608	443	626	643	680	540	783	231	89	45	275	
Vermont	143	125	83	185	200	201	125	276	10	14	12	12	
Virgin Islands	262	466	556	172	313	497	601	209	12	57	17	52	
Virginia, Eastern	858	971	880	949	1,233	1,427	1,306	1,354	2,314	3,686	3,031	2,969	
Virginia, Western	290	256	275	271	512	474	456	530	55	182	177	60	
Washington, Eastern	338	355	394	299	338	355	394	299	16	40	34	22	
Washington, Western	507	386	420	473	797	535	583	749	251	792	616	427	
West Virginia, Northern	90	137	117	110	143	284	220	207	8	5	6	7	
West Virginia, Southern	168	239	241	166	252	330	359	223	14	30	24	20	
Wisconsin, Eastern	183	215	208	190	275	315	297	293	65	55	56	64	
Wisconsin, Western	88	121	109	100	111	172	149	134	18	29	32	15	
Wyoming	109	126	154	81	137	164	197	104	35	99	97	37	
All Districts	54,630	53,339	49,834	58,135	83,091	73,674	68,418	88,347	17,465	20,557	16,254	21,768	

^{1/} Magistrate Court cases do not include petty offenses.

^{2/} Includes 526 cases or 541 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

^{3/} Includes 396 cases or 478 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

^{4/} Includes 64 cases or 71 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

Table 2
Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

			Cri	Dispo	sition							
		Not					Not				After Court	After Jury
District	Guilty	Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Trials	Trials
Alabama, Middle	75	2	9	2	0	134	4	19	3	0	0	11
Alabama, Northern	332	1	34	5	1	406	3	44	5	1	1	21
Alabama, Southern	167	2	15	4	0	257	2	20	4	0	0	12
Alaska	172	1	15	5	5	203	1	25	5	9	3	13
Arizona	2,468	3	124	2	0	3,066	4	190	3	0	8	56
Arkansas, Eastern	163	1	16	4	0	264	6	35	5	0	1	23
Arkansas, Western	123	0	19	1	0	145	0	29	1	0	0	3
California, Central	1,019	14	89	17	4	1,486	18	133	19	9	3	101
California, Eastern	678	4	41	1	4	917	6	73	1	4	4	52
California, Northern	672	4	144	7	1	793	6	171	7	2	1	26
California, Southern	3,703	10	194	1	3	4,156	14	259	2	4	3	128
Colorado	367	3	48	4	0	453	7	88	4	0	0	32
Connecticut	196	3	10	6	0	302	3	15	6	0	0	20
Delaware	46	0	2	2	0	52	0	2	2	0	9	2
District of Columbia	261	13	28	0	1	321	15	40	0	1	0	47
Florida, Middle	971	10	61	13	1	1,374	29	121	15	5	2	103
Florida, Northern	208	2	8	2	1	322	6	16	2	1	3	54
Florida, Southern	1,643	26	51	14	0	2,391	52	82	16	0	6	223
Georgia, Middle	247	2	24	1	0	376	5	66	1	0	25	27
Georgia, Northern	594	2	35	11	0	839	5	62	13	0	1	50
Georgia, Southern	178	3	27	7	2	270	3	47	9	5	3	16
Guam	71	1	10	0	0	85	7	14	0	0	1	11
Hawaii	178	0	13	1	0	265	0	14	1	0	1	16
Idaho	110	1	6	5	1	141	1	9	5	1	1	10
Illinois, Central	232	2	33	2	3	266	2	37	3	3	1	19
Illinois, Northern	539	3	26	0	0	812	4	36	0	0	3	63
Illinois, Southern	261	4	11	3	0	351	4	13	3	1	1	26
Indiana, Northern	293	2	29	3	0	360	4	46	3	0	0	41
Indiana, Southern	170	0	7	4	1	250	0	18	4	1	0	13
Iowa, Northern	265	0	5	0	1	331	1	10	0	1	0	25
Iowa, Southern	201	1	12	1	4	310	3	22	1	4	0	17
Kansas	340	8	33	3	1	472	12	54	3	2	1	29
Kentucky, Eastern	417	3	28	3	2	628	7	69	3	2	0	18

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		(Criminal Cases				Crir	ninal Defenda	nts		Disposition	
		Not					Not				After Court	After Jury
District	Guilty	Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Trials	Trials
Kentucky, Western	178	2	9	4	0	234	3	15	4	0	5	15
Louisiana, Eastern	325	1	12	3	0	510	3	23	5	0	2	16
Louisiana, Middle	134	0	26	4	0	165	0	27	4	0	0	2
Louisiana, Western	144	3	18	0	0	243	4	31	2	0	0	20
Maine	180	1	6	2	0	212	3	7	2	0	3	12
Maryland	424	5	35	2	1	590	12	48	2	1	5	55
Massachusetts	333	4	20	1	4	486	5	32	2	6	0	20
Michigan, Eastern	441	3	49	2	3	805	10	93	4	3	6	54
Michigan, Western	283	0	15	4	1	368	1	28	5	1	2	24
Minnesota	281	6	14	7	1	433	7	41	8	1	0	42
Mississippi, Northern	135	3	10	1	0	183	4	20	2	0	0	12
Mississippi, Southern	321	7	31	9	1	464	10	62	15	4	2	32
Missouri, Eastern	536	2	25	5	1	658	2	34	5	1	2	20
Missouri, Western	419	2	23	2	0	663	6	38	4	0	0	33
Montana	234	4	34	0	0	320	10	64	2	1	5	44
Nebraska	357	8	31	5	1	467	15	48	7	2	3	27
Nevada	469	3	67	9	0	659	5	88	10	0	1	36
New Hampshire	125	2	27	6	0	149	2	30	6	1	0	11
New Jersey	638	7	13	8	0	808	15	19	8	0	4	42
New Mexico	1,281	8	65	0	2	1,603	11	98	1	2	2	24
New York, Eastern	968	3	24	0	0	1,390	10	36	2	2	1	70
New York, Northern	471	4	28	3	0	741	4	48	4	0	0	15
New York, Southern	1,220	4	19	11	0	1,997	18	25	14	0	0	114
New York, Western	351	1	24	2	1	458	2	33	2	2	0	8
North Carolina, Eastern	312	0	15	4	0	461	3	32	6	1	0	33
North Carolina, Middle	373	1	26	9	0	530	2	40	10	0	1	32
North Carolina, Western	303	4	30	1	1	660	9	41	2	1	1	49
North Dakota	139	2	13	0	0	179	2	18	0	0	9	8
Northern Mariana Islands	15	1	16	1	0	27	1	27	1	0	0	3
Ohio, Northern	469	3	22	3	0	790	4	51	6	0	2	26
Ohio, Southern	285	1	24	11	1	386	2	30	11	1	0	12
Oklahoma, Eastern	61	2	8	1	2	79	3	10	1	2	0	6
Oklahoma, Northern	81	2	13	1	1	113	3	27	1	1	2	17
Oklahoma, Western	176	3	24	5	1	224	4	27	5	1	0	26
Oregon	628	2	88	2	4	731	4	112	3	4	48	21

Table 2	(Continued)
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Criminal Cases							Crir	Dispo	sition			
		Not					Not				After Court	After Jury
District	Guilty	Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Trials	Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	575	4	22	7	0	882	7	31	9	0	3	71
Pennsylvania, Middle	285	1	13	2	0	400	4	25	2	0	0	18
Pennsylvania, Western	220	1	13	6	0	295	1	20	6	0	0	24
Puerto Rico	923	8	52	1	0	1,442	12	113	1	0	631	28
Rhode Island	111	2	9	1	1	128	2	10	1	2	0	10
South Carolina	503	3	81	20	0	901	6	115	20	0	4	41
South Dakota	263	8	22	1	0	319	13	26	1	0	2	33
Tennessee, Eastern	384	1	33	5	1	521	3	44	5	1	0	32
Tennessee, Middle	117	2	13	5	0	165	2	29	8	0	1	10
Tennessee, Western	246	1	41	5	0	356	4	77	6	0	5	12
Texas, Eastern	413	3	29	7	3	597	6	54	11	7	1	34
Texas, Northern	800	3	55	16	1	1,131	8	91	23	2	5	39
Texas, Southern	3,165	23	270	13	0	3,843	37	378	15	0	33	145
Texas, Western	3,832	16	158	14	1	4,950	29	262	19	5	8	99
Utah	388	3	44	4	4	457	5	70	4	4	4	11
Vermont	77	0	5	1	0	113	0	10	1	1	0	3
Virgin Islands	522	7	25	2	0	540	20	39	2	0	0	28
Virginia, Eastern	834	5	35	5	1	1,229	6	62	7	2	23	86
Virginia, Western	253	3	16	2	1	417	3	32	2	2	4	33
Washington, Eastern	348	2	42	2	0	348	2	42	2	0	1	14
Washington, Western	376	5	33	5	1	519	8	49	6	1	2	28
West Virginia, Northern	105	1	9	2	0	194	8	16	2	0	1	15
West Virginia, Southern	226	1	10	4	0	337	2	16	4	0	1	31
Wisconsin, Eastern	184	0	23	1	0	261	0	34	2	0	1	23
Wisconsin, Western	103	0	6	0	0	142	0	6	1	0	0	14
Wyoming	134	1	16	3	0	174	1	19	3	0	2	7
All Districts	45,837	339	3,186	396	76	62,245	622	4,952	478	121	920	3,178

Table 2A

Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States Magistrate Court

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

			Cri	Disposition								
		Not					Not				After Court	After Jury
District	Guilty	Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Trials	Trials
Alabama, Middle	18	0	14	4	0	21	0	15	4	0	0	1
Alabama, Northern	65	1	66	0	1	66	1	75	0	1	5	1
Alabama, Southern	1	0	7	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0
Alaska	30	3	13	3	3	30	3	16	3	5	9	0
Arizona	178	0	140	0	9	196	0	175	0	28	3	0
Arkansas, Eastern	2	0	26	2	0	2	0	27	2	0	0	0
Arkansas, Western	30	0	10	1	6	30	0	10	1	6	0	0
California, Central	18	3	314	3	580	19	4	348	4	609	1	0
California, Eastern	72	1	56	4	4	75	1	70	4	24	13	1
California, Northern	54	1	164	2	15	56	1	177	3	16	3	1
California, Southern	11	0	614	2	151	11	0	781	2	167	0	0
Colorado	23	0	26	0	1	23	0	32	0	1	1	1
Connecticut	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0
Delaware	10	0	9	0	2	10	0	11	0	5	2	0
District of Columbia	42	0	22	2	0	48	0	28	2	0	0	0
Florida, Middle	6	0	68	2	4	6	0	74	4	11	3	1
Florida, Northern	54	0	14	2	3	55	0	18	2	6	18	0
Florida, Southern	3	0	60	3	325	3	0	99	3	364	0	0
Georgia, Middle	54	1	13	2	2	56	6	16	2	2	7	0
Georgia, Northern	3	0	50	4	152	3	0	53	4	163	0	1
Georgia, Southern	131	0	86	0	0	131	0	87	0	1	1	0
Guam	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	15	0	11	1	11	15	0	14	1	13	0	0
Idaho	8	0	6	0	1	9	1	6	0	1	5	0
Illinois, Central	1	0	11	1	2	1	0	13	1	4	0	0
Illinois, Northern	0	0	100	1	3	0	0	158	1	3	0	0
Illinois, Southern	1	0	5	0	10	1	0	5	0	12	0	0
Indiana, Northern	13	0	3	0	0	14	0	3	0	0	1	1
Indiana, Southern	2	0	11	0	0	2	0	14	0	3	0	0
Iowa, Northern	4	0	5	0	4	4	0	5	0	4	0	0
Iowa, Southern	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Kansas	5	0	9	1	2	9	0	13	1	3	1	0
Kentucky, Eastern	3	0	25	0	17	3	0	29	0	18	0	0

Table 2A	(Continued)

		Criminal Cases						Criminal Defendants					
		Not					Not				After Court	After Jury	
District	Guilty	Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Trials	Trials	
Kentucky, Western	12	0	5	0	1	18	0	5	0	1	8	0	
Louisiana, Eastern	58	0	5	1	0	87	1	20	2	0	1	2	
Louisiana, Middle	2	0	3	0	5	2	0	4	0	8	1	0	
Louisiana, Western	548	0	117	28	0	548	0	118	28	0	0	0	
Maine	14	0	4	0	1	21	0	8	0	4	0	0	
Maryland	508	6	96	0	1	508	6	96	0	1	492	0	
Massachusetts	1	0	39	3	8	1	0	42	3	12	0	0	
Michigan, Eastern	7	1	325	0	8	8	1	351	0	9	3	0	
Michigan, Western	10	0	38	0	0	10	0	42	0	1	2	0	
Minnesota	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi, Southern	55	0	27	0	13	55	0	29	0	14	7	1	
Missouri, Eastern	0	0	41	19	10	0	0	53	19	15	0	0	
Missouri, Western	4	0	15	2	5	4	0	19	2	6	0	0	
Montana	12	0	5	0	1	12	0	6	0	1	3	0	
Nebraska	6	0	13	2	4	6	0	14	2	5	0	0	
Nevada	148	3	105	3	2	151	3	109	3	2	11	0	
New Hampshire	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	
New Jersey	60	0	114	13	1	62	0	117	13	1	1	0	
New Mexico	9	0	70	0	43	9	0	89	0	80	0	0	
New York, Eastern	0	0	169	3	28	0	0	227	3	158	0	0	
New York, Northern	17	0	31	0	0	18	0	38	0	0	0	0	
New York, Southern	32	0	95	0	4	32	0	134	0	86	0	0	
New York, Western	87	0	36	1	11	119	0	42	1	23	0	0	
North Carolina, Eastern	8	1	4	0	2	8	1	8	0	3	1	0	
North Carolina, Middle	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	
North Carolina, Western	13	0	13	0	0	16	0	14	0	0	2	0	
North Dakota	4	0	5	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	2	0	
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	20	0	1	0	0	
Ohio, Northern	13	0	93	0	13	14	0	97	0	19	5	0	
Ohio, Southern	90	4	54	4	3	90	4	59	4	6	6	1	
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	
Oklahoma, Northern	0	1	5	1	3	0	1	5	1	5	0	1	
Oklahoma, Western	17	0	40	0	13	17	0	43	0	30	13	0	
Oregon	5	0	54	3	27	5	0	55	3	32	0	0	

					Table 2A (C	ontinued)						
		(Criminal Cases				Criı	minal Defenda	nts		Dispo	sition
		Not					Not				After Court	After Jury
District	Guilty	Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Trials	Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	15	0	23	1	0	21	0	24	1	1	9	0
Pennsylvania, Middle	11	0	14	1	2	11	0	18	1	2	0	0
Pennsylvania, Western	1	0	20	0	0	1	0	20	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	10	4	1	0	0
Rhode Island	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
South Carolina	52	0	41	0	3	57	0	54	0	4	0	0
South Dakota	10	0	18	1	2	11	0	18	1	2	1	0
Tennessee, Eastern	3	0	10	0	3	3	0	13	0	4	1	0
Tennessee, Middle	1	0	8	1	0	1	0	9	2	0	1	0
Tennessee, Western	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	4	0	3	0	0
Texas, Eastern	0	0	31	3	4	0	0	34	3	4	0	0
Texas, Northern	45	0	37	1	12	45	0	47	1	18	2	0
Texas, Southern	42	0	164	4	7	48	0	221	6	15	0	0
Texas, Western	1,725	2	291	11	34	1,745	2	353	11	52	10	7
Utah	5	0	28	1	6	6	0	31	1	7	0	0
Vermont	2	0	3	0	0	6	0	5	0	1	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	11	1	4	0	0	12	1	4	0	0
Virginia, Eastern	2,314	27	672	1	1	2,324	27	678	1	1	264	32
Virginia, Western	116	3	55	2	1	116	3	55	2	1	28	1
Washington, Eastern	3	0	10	1	20	3	0	10	1	20	3	0
Washington, Western	492	0	100	10	3	498	0	102	10	6	11	0
West Virginia, Northern	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	1	0	7	0	1	1	0	12	0	11	0	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	5	0	38	1	6	5	0	41	2	8	0	0
Wisconsin, Western	15	0	7	1	9	15	0	7	1	9	3	0
Wyoming	76	0	12	0	1	80	0	16	0	1	6	0

66

6,108

7,729

177

2,174

972

53

All Districts

58

5,253

168

1,644

7,536

Table 3
Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

	Case	s	Defendants			Dispositions			
Program Category	Filed 1/ Ter	minated 2/	Filed 1/ To	erminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other
Assimilated Crimes	211	290	225	301	179	1	119	1	1
Civil Rights Prosecutions	91	85	145	111	88	9	9	4	1
Government Regulatory Offenses - Total 5/	1,804	1,619	2,768	2,397	2,121	25	215	30	6
Copyright Violations	43	34	58	52	46	0	4	2	0
Counterfeiting	883	737	1,422	1,121	1,014	8	89	8	2
Customs Violations - Duty	47	35	79	65	53	0	10	2	0
Customs Violations - Currency	113	133	135	156	144	1	9	2	0
Energy Pricing and Related Fraud	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Environmental Offenses	296	291	460	444	386	2	45	10	1
Health and Safety Violations	27	29	46	45	36	0	9	0	0
Money Laundering - Narcotics	69	57	137	103	87	3	10	2	1
Money Laundering - Other	114	97	176	150	138	2	7	2	1
Trafficking in Contraband Cigarettes	5	13	12	26	16	0	10	0	0
Other Regulatory Offenses	206	192	239	234	200	9	22	2	1
Immigration	12,537	12,143	13,433	13,094	12,435	28	619	7	5
Internal Security Offenses	14	8	18	11	9	0	2	0	0
Interstate Theft	195	188	391	328	288	3	32	4	1
Labor Management Offenses - Total	112	82	138	102	93	0	7	2	0
Corruption - Bribery	8	10	8	10	8	0	1	1	0
Corruption - Pension Benefit	32	26	36	30	29	0	1	0	0
Labor Racketeering	9	8	22	8	8	0	0	0	0
Other Labor Offenses	63	38	72	54	48	0	5	1	0
All Drug Offenses - Total	17,200	15,666	29,896	27,598	25,292	229	1,945	90	42
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	3,151	2,906	8,539	8,297	7,505	99	652	26	15
Non-OCDETF Drugs - Subtotal	14,049	12,760	21,357	19,301	17,787	130	1,293	64	27
Drug Dealing	13,706	12,368	20,814	18,681	17,212	127	1,252	63	27
Drug Possession	343	392	543	620	575	3	41	1	0
Official Corruption - Total	443	484	597	633	563	17	46	7	0
Federal Procurement	45	50	63	73	62	5	3	3	0
Federal Program	63	70	75	98	84	3	11	0	0
Federal Law Enforcement	40	30	43	34	29	1	4	0	0
Federal Corruption Other	124	140	143	158	148	0	8	2	0
Local Corruption	109	100	153	123	116	3	4	0	0
State Corruption	25	58	47	101	83	4	12	2	0
Other Official Corruption	37	36	73	46	41	1	4	0	0

	Table 3 (Continued)										
	Cases	8	Defenda	ants			- Dispositions				
Program Category	Filed 1/ Ter	minated 2/	Filed 1/ Ter	minated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other		
Organized Crime	216	199	499	471	400	10	55	5	1		
Theft - Total	1,483	1,356	1,867	1,674	1,511	13	127	20	3		
Checks/Postal	1,036	924	1,309	1,156	1,066	3	71	13	3		
Motor Vehicle Theft	66	65	112	92	80	1	11	0	0		
Theft of Government Property	381	367	446	426	365	9	45	7	0		
Violent Crime - Total 5/	8,789	7,858	10,492	9,328	8,260	165	777	109	17		
Violent Crime in Indian Country	584	589	677	653	563	22	68	0	0		
Violent Crime Non-OCDETF Drugs	267	220	468	393	353	7	33	0	0		
Violent Crime OCDETF Drugs	84	100	113	160	145	1	14	0	0		
Violent Crime Organized Crime	47	55	100	133	119	4	10	0	0		
Violent Crime Other	7,807	6,894	9,134	7,989	7,080	131	652	109	17		
Other Indian Country Offenses	126	114	153	162	146	1	13	2	0		
White Collar Crime - Total	6,380	6,020	8,756	7,988	7,212	81	563	111	21		
Advance Fee Schemes	60	65	114	106	89	3	13	0	1		
Fraud Against Business Institutions	572	559	861	738	674	5	42	12	5		
Antitrust Violations	21	14	24	21	21	0	0	0	0		
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	2,228	2,149	2,966	2,803	2,579	12	159	46	7		
Bankruptcy Fraud	154	151	188	191	169	1	21	0	0		
Commodities Fraud	23	19	30	25	25	0	0	0	0		
Computer Fraud	131	92	168	116	106	2	7	1	0		
Consumer Fraud	162	169	228	226	207	3	14	1	1		
Federal Procurement Fraud	81	87	114	126	110	1	10	4	1		
Federal Program Fraud	758	653	936	811	687	14	104	5	1		
Health Care Fraud	441	372	597	527	463	13	47	4	0		
Insurance Fraud	124	168	186	232	204	6	20	2	0		
Other Investment Fraud	67	80	98	107	99	0	7	1	0		
Securities Fraud	202	165	414	352	327	8	12	5	0		
Tax Fraud	554	550	690	632	598	6	19	8	1		
Other Fraud	802	727	1,142	975	854	7	88	22	4		
All Other	3,738	3,722	4,296	4,220	3,648	40	423	86	23		
Totals	53,339	49,834	73,674	68,418	62,245	622	4,952	478	121		

^{1/} Includes 526 cases or 541 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

Data on this table does not include Magistrate Cases

^{2/} Includes 396 cases or 478 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

^{3/} Includes 15 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 16 defendants.

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

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

Table 3A

Criminal Cases in which a Firearms Offense was Charged Under 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924*

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

								Percentage of		
							Defendants	Defendants		Percentage of
						Percentage of	Guilty of	Guilty of	Guilty	Guilty
	Ca:	ses	Defen	dants	Defendants	Defendants	Firearms or Other	Firearms or Other	Defendants	Defendants
					Guilty of	Guilty of	Non-Firearms	Non-Firearms	Sentenced	Sentenced
<u>.</u>	Filed	Terminated	Filed	Terminated	Firearms Offense	Firearms Offense	Offense	Offense	to Prison	to Prison
FY 1992	4,754	4,516	7,059	5,824	4,396	75.5%	5,064	87.0%	4,482	88.5%
FY 1993	4,852	4,921	6,896	6,450	4,939	76.6%	5,676	88.0%	5,165	91.0%
FY 1994	4,274	4,485	6,275	6,023	4,481	74.4%	5,258	87.3%	4,833	91.9%
FY 1995	4,564	4,261	6,667	5,734	4,193	73.1%	4,993	87.1%	4,602	92.2%
FY 1996	3,793	4,120	5,489	5,516	3,925	71.2%	4,877	88.4%	4,480	91.9%
FY 1997	3,703	3,381	5,150	4,418	3,257	73.7%	3,789	85.8%	3,421	90.3%
FY 1998	4,391	3,921	5,876	5,032	3,612	71.8%	4,256	84.6%	3,895	91.5%
FY 1999	5,500	4,269	7,057	5,439	3,985	73.3%	4,830	88.8%	4,518	93.5%
FY 2000	6,281	5,258	8,054	6,859	5,012	73.1%	6,113	89.1%	5,656	92.5%
FY 2001	7,041	6,096	8,845	7,776	5,927	76.2%	7,031	90.4%	6,515	92.7%

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

Table 3B

Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court By Referring Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

Agency Filed 1 Terminated 2 Filed 1 Terminated 2 Guilly Not Guilly 3 Dismissed 4 Other		Cases		Defer	idants		Dispositions		
Commerce 18 17 35 26 19 0 7 0 Department of Defense - Total 882 1,157 960 1,213 1,076 9 120 8 Air Force 62 80 65 84 68 1 14 1 Army 222 215 233 226 165 2 54 5 Marine Corps 10 11 13 11 10 0 1 0 Navy 457 727 469 740 702 4 33 1 Education 79 29 98 37 33 0 4 0 Bengy 4 1 4 1 1 1 0 0 0 Health and Human Services 376 381 400 468 395 12 48 13 Housing and Urban Development 139 104 181 135	Agency	Filed 1/ Te	rminated 2/	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Other
Department of Defense - Total	Agriculture	176	191	254	296	246	16	32	2
Air Force 62 80 65 84 68 1 14 1 Army 222 215 233 226 165 2 54 5 Marine Corps 10 11 13 11 10 0 1 0 Navy 457 727 469 740 702 4 33 1 All Other Defense 141 124 180 162 131 2 18 1 Education 79 29 98 37 33 0 4 0 Health and Human Services 376 381 480 468 395 12 48 13 Housing and Urban Development 139 104 181 135 121 0 13 11 Interior 580 590 762 767 634 19 103 11 Department of Justice 10s 2,700 14,993 13,671 <td>Commerce</td> <td>18</td> <td>17</td> <td>35</td> <td>26</td> <td>19</td> <td>0</td> <td>7</td> <td>-</td>	Commerce	18	17	35	26	19	0	7	-
Army 222 215 233 226 165 2 54 5 Marine Corps 10 11 13 11 10 0 1 0 Navy 457 727 469 740 702 4 33 1 All Other Defense 141 124 180 152 131 2 18 1 Education 79 29 98 37 33 0 4 0 Energy 4 11 4 1 1 0 0 0 Health and Human Services 376 381 480 468 395 12 48 13 Housing and Urban Development 139 104 181 135 121 0 13 13 11 Interior 580 580 590 762 767 634 19 103 11 Interior 11 32,146 30,222	Department of Defense - Total	892	1,157	960	1,213	1,076	9	120	8
Marine Corps	Air Force	62	80	65	84	68	1	14	1
Navy 457 727 469 740 702 4 33 1 All Other Defense 141 124 180 152 131 2 18 1 Education 79 29 98 37 33 0 4 0 Energy 4 1 4 1 1 0 0 0 Health and Human Services 376 381 480 468 395 12 48 13 Housing and Urban Development 139 104 181 135 121 0 13 1 Department of Justice - Total 32,146 30,222 46,167 43,073 39,383 350 2,941 399 Drug Enforcement Administration 7,852 7,030 14,993 13,671 12,413 128 1,052 78 Federal Bureau of Investigation 10,659 10,005 18,387 13,488 12,736 36 664 12 <t< td=""><td>Army</td><td>222</td><td>215</td><td>233</td><td>226</td><td>165</td><td>2</td><td>54</td><td>5</td></t<>	Army	222	215	233	226	165	2	54	5
All Other Defense	Marine Corps	10	11	13	11	10	0	1	0
Education 79 29 98 37 33 0 4 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	Navy	457	727	469	740	702	4	33	1
Energy	All Other Defense	141	124	180	152	131	2	18	1
Health and Human Services	Education	79	29	98	37	33	0	4	0
Housing and Urban Development 139 104 181 135 121 0 13 1 Interior 580 590 762 767 634 19 103 11 109 13 199 104 181 135 141	Energy	4	1	4	1	1	0	0	0
Interior	Health and Human Services	376	381	480	468	395	12	48	13
Department of Justice - Total 32,146 30,222 46,167 43,073 39,383 350 2,941 399	Housing and Urban Development	139	104	181	135	121	0	13	1
Drug Enforcement Administration 7,852 7,030 14,993 13,671 12,413 128 1,052 78 Federal Bureau of Investigation 10,659 10,005 16,387 14,963 13,375 176 1,129 283 Immigration & Naturalization Service 12,633 12,288 13,684 13,448 12,736 36 664 12 Marshals Service 582 529 608 570 467 4 77 22 All Other Justice 420 370 495 421 392 6 19 4 Labor 176 151 196 189 164 2 20 3 Postal Service 1,933 1,765 2,577 2,299 2,102 12 154 31 State 397 384 513 481 433 4 36 8 Transportation 8 77 128 109 74 4 28 3 <t< td=""><td></td><td>580</td><td>590</td><td>762</td><td>767</td><td>634</td><td>19</td><td>103</td><td>11</td></t<>		580	590	762	767	634	19	103	11
Federal Bureau of Investigation 10,659 10,005 16,387 14,963 13,375 176 1,129 283 1,129 1,288 1,1488 13,448 12,736 36 664 12 1,129	Department of Justice - Total	32,146	30,222	46,167	43,073	39,383	350	2,941	399
Immigration & Naturalization Service 12,633 12,288 13,684 13,448 12,736 36 664 12 Marshals Service 582 529 608 570 467 4 77 22 22 22 22 23 24 2392 6 24 24 24 25 25 25 25 25	Drug Enforcement Administration	7,852	7,030	14,993	13,671	12,413	128	1,052	78
Marshals Service 582 529 608 570 467 4 77 22 All Other Justice 420 370 495 421 392 6 19 4 Labor 176 151 196 189 164 2 20 3 Postal Service 1,933 1,765 2,577 2,299 2,102 12 154 31 State 397 384 513 481 433 4 36 8 Transportation 86 77 128 109 74 4 28 3 Department of the Treasury - Total 13,406 12,071 17,196 15,442 14,183 149 1,031 79 Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms 4,933 4,254 5,784 4,937 4,373 84 459 21 Customs 5,819 5,388 7,434 6,997 6,628 46 30 17 Internal Revenue Service </td <td>Federal Bureau of Investigation</td> <td>10,659</td> <td>10,005</td> <td>16,387</td> <td>14,963</td> <td>13,375</td> <td>176</td> <td>1,129</td> <td>283</td>	Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,659	10,005	16,387	14,963	13,375	176	1,129	283
All Other Justice 420 370 495 421 392 6 19 4 Labor 176 151 196 189 164 2 20 33 Postal Service 1,933 1,765 2,577 2,299 2,102 12 154 31 State 397 384 513 481 433 4 36 8 Transportation 86 77 128 109 74 4 4 28 3 Popartment of the Treasury - Total 13,406 12,071 17,196 15,42 14,183 149 1,031 79 Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms 4,933 4,254 5,784 4,937 4,373 84 459 21 Customs 5,819 5,888 7,434 6,997 6,628 46 306 17 Internal Revenue Service 847 885 1,191 1,202 1,100 7 77 18 Secret Service 1,736 1,476 2,644 2,218 2,010 10 176 22 All Other Treasury 171 68 143 88 72 2 2 13 11 Department of Veteran Affairs 94 93 110 100 80 3 16 17 Environmental Protection Agency 122 107 194 145 127 5 12 1 General Services Administration 14 10 17 10 9 0 1 1 O Small Business Administration 12 16 10 Securities & Exchange Commission 22 10 36 44 40 4 0 0 0 All Other Agencies 2,664 2,458 3,743 3,562 3,110 33 380 39	Immigration & Naturalization Service	12,633	12,288	13,684	13,448	12,736	36	664	12
Labor 176 151 196 189 164 2 20 3 Postal Service 1,933 1,765 2,577 2,299 2,102 12 154 31 State 397 384 513 481 433 4 36 8 Transportation 86 77 128 109 74 4 28 3 Department of the Treasury - Total 13,406 12,071 17,196 15,442 14,183 149 1,031 79 Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms 4,933 4,254 5,784 4,937 4,373 84 459 21 Customs 5,819 5,388 7,434 6,997 6,628 46 306 17 Internal Revenue Service 847 885 1,191 1,202 1,100 7 77 18 Secret Service 1,736 1,476 2,644 2,218 2,010 10 176 22 A	Marshals Service	582	529	608	570	467	4	77	22
Postal Service 1,933 1,765 2,577 2,299 2,102 12 154 31 State 397 384 513 481 433 4 36 8 Transportation 86 77 128 109 74 4 28 3 Department of the Treasury - Total 13,406 12,071 17,196 15,442 14,183 149 1,031 79 Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms 4,933 4,254 5,784 4,937 4,373 84 459 21 Customs 5,819 5,388 7,434 6,997 6,628 46 306 17 18 Secret Service 847 885 1,191 1,202 1,100 7 77 18 Secret Service 1,736 1,476 2,644 2,218 2,010 10 176 22 All Other Treasury 71 68 143 88 72 2 13 1	All Other Justice	420	370	495	421	392	6	19	4
State 397 384 513 481 433 4 36 8 Transportation 86 77 128 109 74 4 28 3 Department of the Treasury - Total 13,406 12,071 17,196 15,442 14,183 149 1,031 79 Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms 4,933 4,254 5,784 4,937 4,373 84 459 21 Customs 5,819 5,388 7,434 6,997 6,628 46 306 17 Internal Revenue Service 847 885 1,191 1,202 1,100 7 77 18 Secret Service 1,736 1,476 2,644 2,218 2,010 10 176 22 All Other Treasury 71 68 143 88 72 2 2 13 1 Department of Veteran Affairs 94 93 110 100 80 3 16 1 <	Labor	176	151	196	189	164	2	20	3
Transportation 86 77 128 109 74 4 28 3 Department of the Treasury - Total 13,406 12,071 17,196 15,442 14,183 149 1,031 79 Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms 4,933 4,254 5,784 4,937 4,373 84 459 21 Customs 5,819 5,388 7,434 6,997 6,628 46 306 17 Internal Revenue Service 847 885 1,191 1,202 1,100 7 77 18 Secret Service 1,736 1,476 2,644 2,218 2,010 10 176 22 All Other Treasury 71 68 143 88 72 2 13 1 Department of Veteran Affairs 94 93 110 100 80 3 16 1 Environmental Protection Agency 122 107 194 145 127 5 12 1 <td>Postal Service</td> <td>1,933</td> <td>1,765</td> <td>2,577</td> <td>2,299</td> <td>2,102</td> <td>12</td> <td>154</td> <td>31</td>	Postal Service	1,933	1,765	2,577	2,299	2,102	12	154	31
Department of the Treasury - Total 13,406 12,071 17,196 15,442 14,183 149 1,031 79 Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms 4,933 4,254 5,784 4,937 4,373 84 459 21 Customs 5,819 5,388 7,434 6,997 6,628 46 306 17 Internal Revenue Service 847 885 1,191 1,202 1,100 7 77 18 Secret Service 1,736 1,476 2,644 2,218 2,010 10 176 22 All Other Treasury 71 68 143 88 72 2 13 1 Department of Veteran Affairs 94 93 110 100 80 3 16 1 Environmental Protection Agency 122 107 194 145 127 5 12 1 General Services Administration 15 16 23 21 15 0 6	State	397	384	513	481	433	4	36	8
Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms 4,933 4,254 5,784 4,937 4,373 84 459 21 Customs 5,819 5,388 7,434 6,997 6,628 46 306 17 Internal Revenue Service 847 885 1,191 1,202 1,100 7 77 18 Secret Service 1,736 1,476 2,644 2,218 2,010 10 176 22 All Other Treasury 71 68 143 88 72 2 13 1 Department of Veteran Affairs 94 93 110 100 80 3 16 1 Environmental Protection Agency 122 107 194 145 127 5 12 1 General Services Administration 14 10 17 10 9 0 1 0 Small Business Administration 15 16 23 21 15 0 6 0 <tr< td=""><td>Transportation</td><td>86</td><td>77</td><td>128</td><td>109</td><td>74</td><td>4</td><td>28</td><td></td></tr<>	Transportation	86	77	128	109	74	4	28	
Customs 5,819 5,388 7,434 6,997 6,628 46 306 17 Internal Revenue Service 847 885 1,191 1,202 1,100 7 77 18 Secret Service 1,736 1,476 2,644 2,218 2,010 10 176 22 All Other Treasury 71 68 143 88 72 2 13 1 Department of Veteran Affairs 94 93 110 100 80 3 16 1 Environmental Protection Agency 122 107 194 145 127 5 12 1 General Services Administration 14 10 17 10 9 0 1 0 Small Business Administration 15 16 23 21 15 0 6 0 Securities & Exchange Commission 22 10 36 44 40 4 0 0 A	Department of the Treasury - Total	13,406	12,071	17,196	15,442	14,183	149	1,031	79
Internal Revenue Service 847 885 1,191 1,202 1,100 7 77 18 Secret Service 1,736 1,476 2,644 2,218 2,010 10 176 22 All Other Treasury 71 68 143 88 72 2 13 1 Department of Veteran Affairs 94 93 110 100 80 3 16 1 Environmental Protection Agency 122 107 194 145 127 5 12 1 General Services Administration 14 10 17 10 9 0 1 0 Small Business Administration 15 16 23 21 15 0 6 0 Securities & Exchange Commission 22 10 36 44 40 4 0 0 All Other Agencies 2,664 2,458 3,743 3,562 3,110 33 380 39	Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms	4,933	4,254	5,784	4,937	4,373	84	459	21
Secret Service 1,736 1,476 2,644 2,218 2,010 10 176 22 All Other Treasury 71 68 143 88 72 2 13 1 Department of Veteran Affairs 94 93 110 100 80 3 16 1 Environmental Protection Agency 122 107 194 145 127 5 12 1 General Services Administration 14 10 17 10 9 0 1 0 Small Business Administration 15 16 23 21 15 0 6 0 Securities & Exchange Commission 22 10 36 44 40 4 0 0 All Other Agencies 2,664 2,458 3,743 3,562 3,110 33 380 39	Customs	5,819	5,388	7,434	6,997	6,628	46	306	17
All Other Treasury 71 68 143 88 72 2 13 1 Department of Veteran Affairs 94 93 110 100 80 3 16 1 Environmental Protection Agency 122 107 194 145 127 5 12 1 General Services Administration 14 10 17 10 9 0 1 0 Small Business Administration 15 16 23 21 15 0 6 0 Securities & Exchange Commission 22 10 36 44 40 4 0 0 All Other Agencies 2,664 2,458 3,743 3,562 3,110 33 380 39	Internal Revenue Service	847	885	1,191	1,202	1,100	7	77	18
Department of Veteran Affairs 94 93 110 100 80 3 16 1 Environmental Protection Agency 122 107 194 145 127 5 12 1 General Services Administration 14 10 17 10 9 0 1 0 Small Business Administration 15 16 23 21 15 0 6 0 Securities & Exchange Commission 22 10 36 44 40 4 0 0 All Other Agencies 2,664 2,458 3,743 3,562 3,110 33 380 39	Secret Service	1,736	1,476	2,644	2,218	2,010	10	176	22
Environmental Protection Agency 122 107 194 145 127 5 12 1 General Services Administration 14 10 17 10 9 0 1 0 Small Business Administration 15 16 23 21 15 0 6 0 Securities & Exchange Commission 22 10 36 44 40 4 0 0 All Other Agencies 2,664 2,458 3,743 3,562 3,110 33 380 39	All Other Treasury	71	68	143	88	72	2	13	1
General Services Administration 14 10 17 10 9 0 1 0 Small Business Administration 15 16 23 21 15 0 6 0 Securities & Exchange Commission 22 10 36 44 40 4 0 0 All Other Agencies 2,664 2,458 3,743 3,562 3,110 33 380 39	Department of Veteran Affairs	94	93	110	100	80	3	16	1
Small Business Administration 15 16 23 21 15 0 6 0 Securities & Exchange Commission 22 10 36 44 40 4 0 0 All Other Agencies 2,664 2,458 3,743 3,562 3,110 33 380 39	Environmental Protection Agency	122	107	194	145	127	5	12	1
Securities & Exchange Commission 22 10 36 44 40 4 0 0 All Other Agencies 2,664 2,458 3,743 3,562 3,110 33 380 39	General Services Administration	14	10	17	10	9	0	1	0
All Other Agencies 2,664 2,458 3,743 3,562 3,110 33 380 39	Small Business Administration	15	16	23	21	15	0	6	0
	Securities & Exchange Commission	22	10	36	44	40	4	0	0
All Agencies 53,339 49,834 73,674 68,418 62,245 622 4,952 599	All Other Agencies	2,664	2,458	3,743	3,562	3,110	33	380	39
	All Agencies	53,339	49,834	73,674	68,418	62,245	622	4,952	599

^{1/} Includes 526 cases or 541 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

Data on this table does not include Magistrate Cases

^{2/} Includes 396 cases or 478 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

^{3/} Includes 15 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 16 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, 2001

		Civil C	Cases				- Dispositions -			Dispo	sition
	Begin			End	Judgment		Judgment			After Court	After Jury
District	Pending	Filed	Terminated	Pending	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	Trials	Trials
Alabama, Middle	864	641	720	785	193	379	113	13	22	7	1
Alabama, Northern	1,120	1,086	1,177	1,029	775	29	135	30	208	9	1
Alabama, Southern	351	487	395	443	107	199	25	15	49	3	5
Alaska	185	164	172	177	81	43	17	14	17	23	7
Arizona	1,265	852	480	1,637	251	70	47	34	78	6	1
Arkansas, Eastern	3,184	1,437	868	3,753	362	357	38	6	105	12	16
Arkansas, Western	411	918	606	723	155	175	9	43	224	1	6
California, Central	4,864	2,602	2,351	5,115	815	368	258	404	506	84	9
California, Eastern	1,408	1,023	1,064	1,367	335	80	129	341	179	16	31
California, Northern	1,147	937	821	1,263	304	187	164	84	82	9	11
California, Southern	814	760	782	792	236	189	94	77	186	1	3
Colorado	974	672	679	967	327	143	41	31	137	14	5
Connecticut	2,275	897	753	2,419	129	139	33	41	411	14	1
Delaware	385	439	351	473	30	138	6	9	168	6	2
District of Columbia	1,798	920	804	1,914	540	130	16	44	74	0	0
Florida, Middle	3,158	3,414	3,108	3,464	782	232	905	502	687	60	9
Florida, Northern	534	693	667	560	286	53	60	75	193	25	45
Florida, Southern	3,683	3,414	2,796	4,301	503	119	624	384	1,166	12	11
Georgia, Middle	626	479	449	656	146	163	16	13	111	15	10
Georgia, Northern	1,120	1,458	1,300	1,278	588	291	96	61	264	35	1
Georgia, Southern	528	926	961	493	169	683	43	33	33	8	1
Guam	44	65	51	58	23	9	4	5	10	3	1
Hawaii	367	323	334	356	66	110	24	28	106	3	0
Idaho	241	205	191	255	64	85	15	3	24	7	4
Illinois, Central	365	454	397	422	174	77	28	52	66	2	6
Illinois, Northern	3,274	1,765	1,353	3,686	394	214	98	98	549	5	0
Illinois, Southern	282	379	300	361	167	58	17	18	40	6	1
Indiana, Northern	491	677	658	510	160	246	30	34	188	18	6
Indiana, Southern	1,077	803	961	919	157	583	51	80	90	0	31
Iowa, Northern	279	374	355	298	71	208	45	16	15	4	0
Iowa, Southern	256	437	374	319	183	58	67	36	30	5	1
Kansas	765	1,146	1,083	828	296	467	72	83	165	14	3
Kentucky, Eastern	1,495	1,349	1,182	1,662	460	136	343	36	207	4	13

Table 4	(Continued)
Iable +	Continueur

	Civil Cases							Disposition			
	Begin			End	Judgment		Judgment			After Court	After Jury
District	Pending	Filed	Terminated	Pending	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	Trials	Trials
Kentucky, Western	907	1,076	964	1,019	328	232	29	90	285	5	4
Louisiana, Eastern	467	474	486	455	289	67	27	32	71	17	1
Louisiana, Middle	176	179	146	209	19	46	3	8	70	3	1
Louisiana, Western	490	629	585	534	205	184	26	9	161	97	3
Maine	339	224	235	328	29	62	15	29	100	5	0
Maryland	1,325	1,103	1,192	1,236	355	498	83	54	202	10	8
Massachusetts	746	394	317	823	120	64	16	28	89	18	1
Michigan, Eastern	1,055	1,071	838	1,288	444	151	40	71	132	5	4
Michigan, Western	993	460	203	1,250	88	38	6	7	64	15	0
Minnesota	567	814	730	651	295	250	40	52	93	13	12
Mississippi, Northern	258	249	264	243	61	101	23	22	57	24	0
Mississippi, Southern	455	386	362	479	141	148	10	29	34	13	4
Missouri, Eastern	560	551	398	713	190	71	56	8	73	11	1
Missouri, Western	636	809	578	867	282	65	97	36	98	11	2
Montana	235	260	253	242	94	60	29	39	31	10	9
Nebraska	276	385	407	254	169	49	34	21	134	9	19
Nevada	537	288	283	542	143	22	30	52	36	2	16
New Hampshire	116	193	180	129	39	60	12	10	59	1	0
New Jersey	7,810	2,234	4,320	5,724	381	178	137	17	3,607	10	2
New Mexico	539	644	513	670	106	138	86	48	135	15	1
New York, Eastern	5,833	3,089	3,414	5,508	368	488	107	491	1,960	134	6
New York, Northern	1,491	968	800	1,659	139	101	7	7	546	2	0
New York, Southern	4,648	1,570	1,113	5,105	121	438	8	10	536	4	7
New York, Western	1,767	1,032	640	2,159	119	115	22	32	352	4	2
North Carolina, Eastern	477	538	478	537	323	31	16	52	56	15	9
North Carolina, Middle	332	303	236	399	146	10	16	13	51	1	1
North Carolina, Western	314	314	320	308	206	34	23	7	50	2	3
North Dakota	174	218	235	157	103	108	6	7	11	2	1
Northern Mariana Islands	8	12	10	10	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
Ohio, Northern	2,763	2,243	2,176	2,830	499	490	372	400	415	7	4
Ohio, Southern	2,346	1,589	1,682	2,253	258	128	163	196	937	11	2
Oklahoma, Eastern	351	395	334	412	76	23	70	36	129	65	4
Oklahoma, Northern	376	438	465	349	129	51	68	100	117	2	1
Oklahoma, Western	591	1,065	870	786	347	252	35	58	178	2	0
Oregon	827	983	1,002	808	243	80	422	69	188	27	250

Table 4 (Con	itinuea)	
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	Civil Cases						Disposition				
	Begin			End	Judgment		Judgment			After Court	After Jury
District	Pending	Filed	Terminated	Pending	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	Trials	Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,652	1,071	1,063	1,660	241	67	78	87	590	34	9
Pennsylvania, Middle	1,066	930	726	1,270	359	176	18	46	127	8	11
Pennsylvania, Western	1,045	1,368	986	1,427	271	52	78	58	527	6	0
Puerto Rico	1,066	801	757	1,110	339	298	52	42	26	8	0
Rhode Island	236	150	104	282	47	20	6	4	27	5	0
South Carolina	2,000	1,699	1,779	1,920	907	263	496	32	81	110	5
South Dakota	175	246	191	230	65	54	15	10	47	20	4
Tennessee, Eastern	915	792	653	1,054	227	152	61	33	180	11	3
Tennessee, Middle	470	406	315	561	77	102	11	23	102	26	5
Tennessee, Western	740	1,054	1,077	717	126	920	15	6	10	10	12
Texas, Eastern	867	971	920	918	185	501	43	113	78	10	1
Texas, Northern	1,486	1,533	1,774	1,245	669	446	28	231	400	11	2
Texas, Southern	1,714	1,631	1,219	2,126	406	203	22	46	542	38	3
Texas, Western	2,008	1,343	1,135	2,216	410	407	90	71	157	126	3
Utah	323	204	176	351	80	39	14	9	34	6	14
Vermont	253	245	292	206	93	68	13	49	69	6	8
Virgin Islands	129	57	60	126	28	6	9	8	9	8	1
Virginia, Eastern	1,060	1,254	1,262	1,052	345	675	34	37	171	26	5
Virginia, Western	502	676	705	473	291	202	141	33	38	3	0
Washington, Eastern	239	359	312	286	61	140	22	14	75	9	11
Washington, Western	1,175	1,399	1,421	1,153	202	615	216	161	227	31	0
West Virginia, Northern	255	253	265	243	108	53	74	19	11	5	1
West Virginia, Southern	552	487	416	623	184	99	29	7	97	3	2
Wisconsin, Eastern	888	1,009	949	948	91	250	3	59	546	10	2
Wisconsin, Western	410	434	376	468	90	164	33	12	77	0	2
Wyoming	123	106	53	176	13	4	6	3	27	5	4
All Districts	101,764	79,854	74,558	107,060	22,104	17,227	7,404	6,096	21,727	1,538	728

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

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

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

Table 5
Civil Matters and Cases by Cause of Action
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

	Matters				Cases		Judgment		Judgment		
Cause of Action	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Plaintiff											
Admiralty	28	4	3	26	39	36	9	8	1	6	12
Asset Forfeiture	4,313	3,628		1.738	2,351	1.730	1,248	234	38	101	109
Bankruptcy	700	14	•	697	663	,	386	226	16	14	37
Civil Rights	287	462	155	100	192	94	20	56	1	2	15
Commercial Litigation	3,930	2,803	1,120	2,780	3,335	3,155	2,108	220	42	263	522
Employment Discrimination	6	6	1	5	12	7	1	4	0	1	1
Environmental/Lands	1,747	2,013	166	1,296	2,019	365	185	82	40	24	34
Fraud	2,118	3,420	1,809	571	1,462	600	198	171	13	121	97
Immigration	85	91	16	58	68	29	14	2	2	2	9
Prisoner Litigation	519	38	31	501	553	424	320	1	12	17	74
Program Litigation	1,322	1,044	552	643	891	542	174	61	5	74	228
Social Security	32	9	7	22	35	32	15	0	5	3	9
Torts	247	109	143	108	132	93	16	44	5	3	25
Totals	15,334	13,641	6,016	8,545	11,752	7,786	4,694	1,109	180	631	1,172
United States as Defendant											
Admiralty	69	2	1	69	113	94	22	10	7	17	38
Asset Forfeiture	86	47	32	64	81	95	38	6	3	7	41
Bankruptcy	1,603	5	4	1,600	1,694	1,501	245	748	125	97	286
Civil Rights	426	45	29	400	541	317	192	31	13	34	47
Commercial Litigation	16,065	192	154	16,041	27,860	17,507	1,461	289	2,162	2,472	11,123
Employment Discrimination	1,456	33	10	1,445	2,649	1,455	798	375	37	120	125
Environmental/Lands	798	54	29	777	1,216	670	150	89	47	114	270
Fraud	41	59	26	30	79	31	11	8	0	5	7
Immigration	2,702	93	53	2,663	2,927	2,610	911	255	284	743	417
Prisoner Litigation	7,842	273	123	7,658	9,545	6,104	4,958	11	241	217	677
Program Litigation	3,074	472	367	2,704	3,933	2,593	1,012	383	482	284	432
Social Security	16,238	42	35	16,199	23,310	12,994	5,025	93	3,476	551	3,849
Torts	3,459	190	113	3,371	5,282	3,120	1,184	1,045	133	401	357
Totals	53,859	1,507	976	53,021	79,230	49,091	16,007	3,343	7,010	5,062	17,669

Table 5 (Continued)

		Matters			Cases		Judgment		Judgment		
Cause of Action	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
All Other Designations											
Admiralty	8	3	1	6	17	4	0	1	0	1	2
Asset Forfeiture	23	20	20	5	5	6	3	2	0	0	1
Bankruptcy	15,729	198	81	15,699	13,060	15,324	866	12,619	147	226	1,466
Civil Rights	75	79	63	34	59	31	13	3	0	1	14
Commercial Litigation	629	98	73	550	801	481	111	43	34	81	212
Employment Discrimination	17	9	0	13	17	12	5	1	1	2	3
Environmental/Lands	56	43	26	35	88	29	10	5	1	1	12
Fraud	85	118	54	56	141	62	18	13	4	12	15
Immigration	70	109	56	25	33	15	5	1	1	5	3
Prisoner Litigation	254	11	11	244	229	147	118	1	6	3	19
Program Litigation	2,743	2,331	1,552	996	924	933	116	34	12	34	737
Social Security	37	4	5	32	33	34	9	9	1	2	13
Torts	710	128	96	593	671	603	129	43	7	35	389
Totals	20,436	3,151	2,038	18,288	16,078	17,681	1,403	12,775	214	403	2,886
Grand Totals	89,629	18,299	9,030	79,854	107,060	74,558	22,104	17,227	7,404	6,096	21,727

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

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

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

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

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

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison cannot be made of this data with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Table 6
Civil Matters and Cases by Referring Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

- Dispositions - - - ----- Cases -------- Matters ----Judgment Judgment Referring Agency Received Pending Terminated Filed Pending Terminated For U.S. Settlements Versus U.S. Dismissed Other United States as Plaintiff Agriculture 3,306 2,027 2.317 2,551 2.081 1,502 Commerce Defense Education Energy **Environmental Protection Agency** Equal Employment General Services Administration 1,182 1,947 Health and Human Services Housing and Urban Development 1,405 1,553 1,031 1,399 Interior Justice 4.423 3.890 2.102 1.955 2.706 1.107 1.736 Labor Postal Service Small Business Administration State Transportation Treasury, excluding IRS Internal Revenue Service 1,550 1,101 1,320 1,051 General Accounting Office Department of Veteran Affairs Other Totals* 15,334 7,786 13,641 6,016 8,545 11,752 4,694 1,109 1,172 United States as Defendant 1.172 1,151 1,061 Agriculture 1,616 Commerce Defense 1,087 1,057 1,723 1,082 Education Energy **Environmental Protection Agency Equal Employment** General Services Administration Health and Human Services 2.186 2.162 3.013 1.506 Housing and Urban Development 1,977 1,964 2,931 1,539 Interior Justice 12.397 11,917 15,503 10.655 6.415 1.174 2.036 Labor

				Table 6 (Cor	ntinued)						
							- Dispositions				
		Matters -			Cases		Judgment		Judgment		
Referring Agency	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Defendant (Continued)											
Postal Service	1,404	58	32	1,383	2,106	1,391	589	450	56	174	122
Small Business Administration	599	14	11	594	1,324	762	92	29	210	118	313
State	48	11	5	42	70	37	27	2	0	1	7
Transportation	249	7	5	245	443	220	73	54	15	33	45
Treasury, excluding IRS	219	14	9	219	442	179	90	42	6	20	21
Internal Revenue Service	13,348	107	100	13,254	23,062	14,540	1,261	662	1,492	1,850	9,275
General Accounting Office	4	0	0	4	10	2	1	0	0	1	0
Department of Veteran Affairs	773	28	18	755	1,168	717	216	187	34	99	181
Other	16,706	185	185	16,522	23,454	13,830	5,298	251	3,766	635	3,880
Totals	53,859	1,507	976	53,021	79,230	49,091	16,007	3,343	7,010	5,062	17,669
All Other Designations											
Agriculture	1,851	25	24	1,836	1,570	1,849	226	1,345	14	53	211
Commerce	9	3	3	8	10	6	1	1	1	0	3
Defense	157	45	32	127	175	115	25	42	2	12	34
Education	545	13	6	542	497	423	45	298	19	16	45
Energy	10	6	1	9	14	6	0	3	1	0	2
Environmental Protection Agency	42	17	14	30	66	17	4	5	0	1	7
Equal Employment	5	10	2	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	1
General Services Administration	8	1	0	8	20	8	1	2	0	0	5
Health and Human Services	708	163	119	574	691	563	33	109	2	24	395
Housing and Urban Development	150	23	14	137	181	132	14	78	1	6	33
Interior	38	24	19	26	63	26	2	8	1	1	14
Justice	2,529	2,077	1,330	981	1,019	875	228	68	16	28	535
Labor	55	23	16	33	38	40	6	18	0	1	15
Postal Service	107	28	24	87	101	101	39	16	3	8	35
Small Business Administration	290	20	2	281	484	279	6	234	5	3	31
State	64	171	128	10	9	14	6	0	0	0	8
Transportation	36	10	5	28	71	27	4	10	0	0	13
Treasury, excluding IRS	58	14	8	53	65	38	7	7	1	1	22
Internal Revenue Service	12,981	202	117	12,938	10,272	12,698	673	10,336	140	220	1,329
General Accounting Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Veteran Affairs	209	18	21	188	159	163	12	93	4	7	47
Other	584	258	153	389	571	298	69	102	4	22	101
Totals	20,436	3,151	2,038	18,288	16,078	17,681	1,403	12,775	214	403	2,886
Grand Totals	89,629	18,299	9,030	79,854	107,060	74,558	22,104	17,227	7,404	6,096	21,727

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

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

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

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

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Table 7
Appeals Filed and Closed By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

			Criminal (Closed				Civil Cl	osed	
	Criminal	in Favor of	Against			Civil	in Favor of	Against		
District	Filed	U.S.	U.S.	Other	Total	Filed	U.S.	U.S.	Other	Total
Alabama, Middle	17	13	2	3	18	20	17	0	2	19
Alabama, Northern	62	55	5	25	85	68	34	4	15	53
Alabama, Southern	68	95	7	4	106	30	28	6	4	38
Alaska	43	29	6	3	38	30	14	2	2	18
Arizona	318	158	9	50	217	74	51	4	12	67
Arkansas, Eastern	43	48	4	4	56	41	34	4	2	40
Arkansas, Western	18	23	1	2	26	20	14	3	2	19
California, Central	384	411	24	6	441	261	190	9	33	232
California, Eastern	122	47	15	11	73	155	93	14	11	118
California, Northern	89	105	7	2	114	130	88	14	25	127
California, Southern	259	196	44	1	241	102	99	14	0	113
Colorado	81	61	3	7	71	175	107	9	25	141
Connecticut	49	28	1	3	32	12	8	0	4	12
Delaware	17	8	2	4	14	9	2	1	0	3
District of Columbia	149	110	1	4	115	170	197	0	8	205
Florida, Middle	385	198	5	197	400	302	74	4	174	252
Florida, Northern	133	100	8	18	126	91	47	1	33	81
Florida, Southern	566	553	27	0	580	333	298	9	1	308
Georgia, Middle	50	39	2	9	50	47	29	2	7	38
Georgia, Northern	145	133	8	22	163	122	119	3	7	129
Georgia, Southern	48	37	1	17	55	80	26	2	19	47
Guam	11	11	0	1	12	6	2	0	2	4
Hawaii	54	29	2	6	37	23	16	1	2	19
Idaho	22	15	1	3	19	21	9	2	3	14
Illinois, Central	55	48	2	8	58	34	25	1	8	34
Illinois, Northern	167	144	12	2	158	133	108	9	12	129
Illinois, Southern	59	47	6	13	66	33	44	1	7	52
Indiana, Northern	50	32	5	12	49	9	9	1	4	14
Indiana, Southern	38	21	2	6	29	36	20	1	25	46
Iowa, Northern	78	54	3	18	75	16	14	2	0	16
Iowa, Southern	52	32	3	9	44	31	22	4	3	29
Kansas	76	70	3	17	90	49	59	3	4	66
Kentucky, Eastern	76	61	6	9	76	75	84	2	14	100

Table 7 (Continued)

- - - - Criminal Closed - - - -

---- Civil Closed ----

			Criminal (Closed				· Civil Clo	osed	
	Criminal	in Favor of	Against			Civil	in Favor of	Against		
District	Filed	U.S.	U.S.	Other	Total	Filed	U.S.	U.S.	Other	Total
Kentucky, Western	0	39	1	0	40	17	16	0	1	17
Louisiana, Eastern	70	47	1	9	57	73	55	3	8	66
Louisiana, Middle	22	15	2	3	20	8	1	0	0	1
Louisiana, Western	44	36	3	5	44	19	9	1	3	13
Maine	64	24	3	0	27	10	7	0	3	10
Maryland	94	56	1	13	70	115	74	6	39	119
Massachusetts	91	54	3	14	71	63	26	4	7	37
Michigan, Eastern	155	100	8	25	133	191	87	10	27	124
Michigan, Western	68	30	3	15	48	31	14	1	10	25
Minnesota	56	56	3	4	63	75	70	4	2	76
Mississippi, Northern	26	7	3	5	15	23	23	2	3	28
Mississippi, Southern	40	29	3	6	38	30	19	1	19	39
Missouri, Eastern	38	45	0	0	45	61	29	1	3	33
Missouri, Western	101	108	8	2	118	95	69	11	1	81
Montana	65	30	17	7	54	17	15	2	7	24
Nebraska	86	74	5	8	87	40	25	1	3	29
Nevada	143	99	27	23	149	114	23	2	27	52
New Hampshire	31	18	0	5	23	25	24	2	2	28
New Jersey	160	74	5	24	103	126	76	23	7	106
New Mexico	62	52	10	8	70	48	18	5	10	33
New York, Eastern	197	185	15	1	201	175	133	9	60	202
New York, Northern	63	46	4	2	52	44	26	2	1	29
New York, Southern	22	27	1	0	28	80	66	5	2	73
New York, Western	42	32	6	3	41	25	28	3	5	36
North Carolina, Eastern	117	75	2	0	77	67	63	3	7	73
North Carolina, Middle	107	62	5	5	72	10	2	1	2	5
North Carolina, Western	129	91	6	16	113	80	45	2	8	55
North Dakota	14	7	1	2	10	17	14	8	7	29
Northern Mariana Islands	2	5	2	0	7	2	2	0	0	2
Ohio, Northern	84	57	8	22	87	87	96	4	5	105
Ohio, Southern	50	57	5	11	73	54	44	2	5	51
Oklahoma, Eastern	21	11	1	0	12	18	11	5	0	16
Oklahoma, Northern	43	27	2	7	36	25	16	4	5	25
Oklahoma, Western	67	54	3	0	57	78	60	2	3	65
Oregon	81	41	6	19	66	107	91	13	33	137

Table 7 (Continued)

- - - - - Criminal Closed - - - -

---- Civil Closed ----

			Chiminal V	5105Eu			•	Civii Cii	JSEU	
	Criminal	in Favor of	Against			Civil	in Favor of	Against		
District	Filed	U.S.	U.S.	Other	Total	Filed	U.S.	U.S.	Other	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	196	140	9	9	158	52	33	0	0	33
Pennsylvania, Middle	102	55	3	8	66	85	64	3	3	70
Pennsylvania, Western	74	35	6	11	52	97	61	2	9	72
Puerto Rico	274	77	6	13	96	60	40	1	5	46
Rhode Island	82	61	4	6	71	13	8	0	1	9
South Carolina	132	108	10	4	122	86	74	3	3	80
South Dakota	33	27	1	6	34	18	32	1	2	35
Tennessee, Eastern	98	75	5	15	95	35	26	0	5	31
Tennessee, Middle	26	24	2	5	31	46	27	1	6	34
Tennessee, Western	118	108	9	23	140	21	19	1	9	29
Texas, Eastern	79	79	4	19	102	31	24	1	4	29
Texas, Northern	258	184	6	30	220	122	115	5	17	137
Texas, Southern	597	504	13	6	523	93	93	2	2	97
Texas, Western	487	346	0	1	347	138	126	2	3	131
Utah	66	30	3	12	45	29	23	2	6	31
Vermont	12	12	0	3	15	16	7	0	5	12
Virgin Islands	25	21	1	0	22	6	7	0	2	9
Virginia, Eastern	152	107	2	9	118	81	53	2	8	63
Virginia, Western	58	58	7	5	70	54	49	0	4	53
Washington, Eastern	115	88	4	5	97	19	7	11	3	21
Washington, Western	98	75	17	0	92	116	50	23	66	139
West Virginia, Northern	42	38	3	3	44	35	10	1	9	20
West Virginia, Southern	89	62	3	12	77	17	9	0	4	13
Wisconsin, Eastern	67	54	3	21	78	40	18	1	13	32
Wisconsin, Western	34	28	0	4	32	40	48	3	2	53
Wyoming	28	12	0	3	15	20	9	0	5	14
All Districts	9,581	7,189	521	993	8,703	6,158	4,390	339	991	5,720

Table 8
Cases Filed in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 2001 Compared with Fiscal Year 2000

	Criminal				Civ	/il			Tot	al		
				Percent				Percent				Percent
District	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change
Alabama, Middle	106	125	UP	17.92	727	641	DOWN	11.83	833	766	DOWN	8.05
Alabama, Northern	334	407	UP	21.85	1,239	1,086	DOWN	12.35	1,573	1,493	DOWN	5.09
Alabama, Southern	219	213	DOWN	2.74	452	487	UP	7.74	671	700	UP	4.32
Alaska	222	174	DOWN	21.63	221	164	DOWN	25.80	443	338	DOWN	23.71
Arizona	2,865	3,069	UP	7.12	1,235	852	DOWN	31.02	4,100	3,921	DOWN	4.37
Arkansas, Eastern	191	212	UP	10.99	1,161	1,437	UP	23.77	1,352	1,649	UP	21.96
Arkansas, Western	150	144	DOWN	4.00	706	918	UP	30.02	856	1,062	UP	24.06
California, Central	1,252	1,449	UP	15.73	2,816	2,602	DOWN	7.60	4,068	4,051	DOWN	0.42
California, Eastern	915	825	DOWN	9.84	1,158	1,023	DOWN	11.66	2,073	1,848	DOWN	10.86
California, Northern	935	745	DOWN	20.33	995	937	DOWN	5.83	1,930	1,682	DOWN	12.85
California, Southern	3,885	3,794	DOWN	2.35	721	760	UP	5.40	4,606	4,554	DOWN	1.13
Colorado	474	408	DOWN	13.93	727	672	DOWN	7.57	1,201	1,080	DOWN	10.08
Connecticut	238	239	UP	0.42	999	897	DOWN	10.22	1,237	1,136	DOWN	8.17
Delaware	72	74	UP	2.77	337	439	UP	30.26	409	513	UP	25.42
District of Columbia	391	457	UP	16.87	1,049	920	DOWN	12.30	1,440	1,377	DOWN	4.38
Florida, Middle	1,208	1,078	DOWN	10.77	3,642	3,414	DOWN	6.27	4,850	4,492	DOWN	7.39
Florida, Northern	240	228	DOWN	5.00	701	693	DOWN	1.15	941	921	DOWN	2.13
Florida, Southern	1,678	1,841	UP	9.71	2,512	3,414	UP	35.90	4,190	5,255	UP	25.41
Georgia, Middle	204	258	UP	26.47	584	479	DOWN	17.98	788	737	DOWN	6.48
Georgia, Northern	720	741	UP	2.91	1,244	1,458	UP	17.20	1,964	2,199	UP	11.96
Georgia, Southern	193	222	UP	15.02	899	926	UP	3.00	1,092	1,148	UP	5.12
Guam	119	110	DOWN	7.57	44	65	UP	47.72	163	175	UP	7.36
Hawaii	244	204	DOWN	16.40	342	323	DOWN	5.56	586	527	DOWN	10.07
Idaho	140	145	UP	3.57	283	205	DOWN	27.57	423	350	DOWN	17.26
Illinois, Central	305	321	UP	5.24	323	454	UP	40.55	628	775	UP	23.40
Illinois, Northern	658	636	DOWN	3.35	1,514	1,765	UP	16.57	2,172	2,401	UP	10.54
Illinois, Southern	323	195	DOWN	39.63	324	379	UP	16.97	647	574	DOWN	11.29
Indiana, Northern	344	348	UP	1.16	597	677	UP	13.40	941	1,025	UP	8.92
Indiana, Southern	170	185	UP	8.82	943	803	DOWN	14.85	1,113	988	DOWN	11.24
Iowa, Northern	288	306	UP	6.25	356	374	UP	5.05	644	680	UP	5.59
Iowa, Southern	273	226	DOWN	17.22	338	437	UP	29.28	611	663	UP	8.51
Kansas	413	440	UP	6.53	1,049	1,146	UP	9.24	1,462	1,586	UP	8.48
Kentucky, Eastern	423	410	DOWN	3.08	1,254	1,349	UP	7.57	1,677	1,759	UP	4.88

Table 8 (Continued)

				Percent				Percent				Percent
District	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change
Kentucky, Western	208	268	UP	28.84	1,083	1,076	DOWN	0.65	1,291	1,344	UP	4.10
Louisiana, Eastern	319	290	DOWN	9.10	506	474	DOWN	6.33	825	764	DOWN	7.40
Louisiana, Middle	163	188	UP	15.33	183	179	DOWN	2.19	346	367	UP	6.06
Louisiana, Western	146	235	UP	60.95	639	629	DOWN	1.57	785	864	UP	10.06
Maine	202	165	DOWN	18.32	279	224	DOWN	19.72	481	389	DOWN	19.13
Maryland	542	546	UP	0.73	1,055	1,103	UP	4.54	1,597	1,649	UP	3.25
Massachusetts	436	462	UP	5.96	454	394	DOWN	13.22	890	856	DOWN	3.83
Michigan, Eastern	559	548	DOWN	1.97	994	1,071	UP	7.74	1,553	1,619	UP	4.24
Michigan, Western	277	354	UP	27.79	910	460	DOWN	49.46	1,187	814	DOWN	31.43
Minnesota	332	325	DOWN	2.11	726	814	UP	12.12	1,058	1,139	UP	7.65
Mississippi, Northern	152	130	DOWN	14.48	247	249	UP	0.80	399	379	DOWN	5.02
Mississippi, Southern	382	371	DOWN	2.88	442	386	DOWN	12.67	824	757	DOWN	8.14
Missouri, Eastern	639	580	DOWN	9.24	416	551	UP	32.45	1,055	1,131	UP	7.20
Missouri, Western	496	504	UP	1.61	645	809	UP	25.42	1,141	1,313	UP	15.07
Montana	274	320	UP	16.78	277	260	DOWN	6.14	551	580	UP	5.26
Nebraska	392	437	UP	11.47	420	385	DOWN	8.34	812	822	UP	1.23
Nevada	473	538	UP	13.74	328	288	DOWN	12.20	801	826	UP	3.12
New Hampshire	131	153	UP	16.79	162	193	UP	19.13	293	346	UP	18.08
New Jersey	717	688	DOWN	4.05	2,090	2,234	UP	6.88	2,807	2,922	UP	4.09
New Mexico	1,632	1,442	DOWN	11.65	656	644	DOWN	1.83	2,288	2,086	DOWN	8.83
New York, Eastern	1,125	1,330	UP	18.22	3,491	3,089	DOWN	11.52	4,616	4,419	DOWN	4.27
New York, Northern	580	540	DOWN	6.90	887	968	UP	9.13	1,467	1,508	UP	2.79
New York, Southern	1,216	1,020	DOWN	16.12	1,512	1,570	UP	3.83	2,728	2,590	DOWN	5.06
New York, Western	399	373	DOWN	6.52	1,005	1,032	UP	2.68	1,404	1,405	UP	0.07
North Carolina, Eastern	346	432	UP	24.85	555	538	DOWN	3.07	901	970	UP	7.65
North Carolina, Middle	388	390	UP	0.51	325	303	DOWN	6.77	713	693	DOWN	2.81
North Carolina, Western	369	328	DOWN	11.12	392	314	DOWN	19.90	761	642	DOWN	15.64
North Dakota	172	158	DOWN	8.14	279	218	DOWN	21.87	451	376	DOWN	16.63
Northern Mariana Islands	34	22	DOWN	35.30	22	12	DOWN	45.46	56	34	DOWN	39.29
Ohio, Northern	555	536	DOWN	3.43	2,059	2,243	UP	8.93	2,614	2,779	UP	6.31
Ohio, Southern	349	339	DOWN	2.87	1,531	1,589	UP	3.78	1,880	1,928	UP	2.55
Oklahoma, Eastern	73	89	UP	21.91	358	395	UP	10.33	431	484	UP	12.29
Oklahoma, Northern	144	118	DOWN	18.06	497	438	DOWN	11.88	641	556	DOWN	13.27
Oklahoma, Western	215	211	DOWN	1.87	784	1,065	UP	35.84	999	1,276	UP	27.72
Oregon	805	714	DOWN	11.31	965	983	UP	1.86	1,770	1,697	DOWN	4.13
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Table 8 (Continued)

----- Criminal ----- ---- Total -----

				Percent				Percent				Percent
District	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	606	677	UP	11.71	925	1,071	UP	15.78	1,531	1,748	UP	14.17
Pennsylvania, Middle	323	358	UP	10.83	778	930	UP	19.53	1,101	1,288	UP	16.98
Pennsylvania, Western	287	282	DOWN	1.75	1,172	1,368	UP	16.72	1,459	1,650	UP	13.09
Puerto Rico	777	785	UP	1.02	852	801	DOWN	5.99	1,629	1,586	DOWN	2.64
Rhode Island	134	135	UP	0.74	199	150	DOWN	24.63	333	285	DOWN	14.42
South Carolina	618	639	UP	3.39	1,662	1,699	UP	2.22	2,280	2,338	UP	2.54
South Dakota	324	344	UP	6.17	241	246	UP	2.07	565	590	UP	4.42
Tennessee, Eastern	414	549	UP	32.60	830	792	DOWN	4.58	1,244	1,341	UP	7.79
Tennessee, Middle	202	198	DOWN	1.99	519	406	DOWN	21.78	721	604	DOWN	16.23
Tennessee, Western	295	347	UP	17.62	1,034	1,054	UP	1.93	1,329	1,401	UP	5.41
Texas, Eastern	481	480	DOWN	0.21	880	971	UP	10.34	1,361	1,451	UP	6.61
Texas, Northern	997	852	DOWN	14.55	2,063	1,533	DOWN	25.70	3,060	2,385	DOWN	22.06
Texas, Southern	3,647	4,153	UP	13.87	1,534	1,631	UP	6.32	5,181	5,784	UP	11.63
Texas, Western	4,073	4,162	UP	2.18	1,363	1,343	DOWN	1.47	5,436	5,505	UP	1.26
Utah	519	608	UP	17.14	181	204	UP	12.70	700	812	UP	16.00
Vermont	103	125	UP	21.35	265	245	DOWN	7.55	368	370	UP	0.54
Virgin Islands	655	466	DOWN	28.86	67	57	DOWN	14.93	722	523	DOWN	27.57
Virginia, Eastern	945	971	UP	2.75	1,288	1,254	DOWN	2.64	2,233	2,225	DOWN	0.36
Virginia, Western	301	256	DOWN	14.96	677	676	DOWN	0.15	978	932	DOWN	4.71
Washington, Eastern	426	355	DOWN	16.67	307	359	UP	16.93	733	714	DOWN	2.60
Washington, Western	499	386	DOWN	22.65	1,574	1,399	DOWN	11.12	2,073	1,785	DOWN	13.90
West Virginia, Northern	121	137	UP	13.22	254	253	DOWN	0.40	375	390	UP	4.00
West Virginia, Southern	235	239	UP	1.70	509	487	DOWN	4.33	744	726	DOWN	2.42
Wisconsin, Eastern	196	215	UP	9.69	956	1,009	UP	5.54	1,152	1,224	UP	6.25
Wisconsin, Western	106	121	UP	14.15	397	434	UP	9.31	503	555	UP	10.33
Wyoming	169	126	DOWN	25.45	103	106	UP	2.91	272	232	DOWN	14.71
All Districts	52,887	53,339	UP	0.85	79,296	79,854	UP	0.70	132,183	133,193	UP	0.76

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

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

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Table 9

Cases Terminated in United States District Courts and State Courts

Fiscal Year 2001 Compared with Fiscal Year 2000

	Criminal					Civ	/il			Tot	al	
				Percent				Percent				Percent
District	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change
Alabama, Middle	87	88	UP	1.14	658	720	UP	9.42	745	808	UP	8.45
Alabama, Northern	309	373	UP	20.71	1,010	1,177	UP	16.53	1,319	1,550	UP	17.51
Alabama, Southern	183	188	UP	2.73	470	395	DOWN	15.96	653	583	DOWN	10.72
Alaska	208	198	DOWN	4.81	219	172	DOWN	21.47	427	370	DOWN	13.35
Arizona	2,642	2,597	DOWN	1.71	513	480	DOWN	6.44	3,155	3,077	DOWN	2.48
Arkansas, Eastern	200	184	DOWN	8.00	867	868	UP	0.11	1,067	1,052	DOWN	1.41
Arkansas, Western	119	143	UP	20.16	552	606	UP	9.78	671	749	UP	11.62
California, Central	892	1,143	UP	28.13	1,912	2,351	UP	22.96	2,804	3,494	UP	24.60
California, Eastern	814	728	DOWN	10.57	808	1,064	UP	31.68	1,622	1,792	UP	10.48
California, Northern	619	828	UP	33.76	941	821	DOWN	12.76	1,560	1,649	UP	5.70
California, Southern	3,695	3,911	UP	5.84	566	782	UP	38.16	4,261	4,693	UP	10.13
Colorado	308	422	UP	37.01	775	679	DOWN	12.39	1,083	1,101	UP	1.66
Connecticut	212	215	UP	1.41	987	753	DOWN	23.71	1,199	968	DOWN	19.27
Delaware	66	50	DOWN	24.25	299	351	UP	17.39	365	401	UP	9.86
District of Columbia	347	303	DOWN	12.69	578	804	UP	39.10	925	1,107	UP	19.67
Florida, Middle	1,015	1,056	UP	4.03	3,426	3,108	DOWN	9.29	4,441	4,164	DOWN	6.24
Florida, Northern	240	221	DOWN	7.92	724	667	DOWN	7.88	964	888	DOWN	7.89
Florida, Southern	1,347	1,734	UP	28.73	2,160	2,796	UP	29.44	3,507	4,530	UP	29.17
Georgia, Middle	213	274	UP	28.63	609	449	DOWN	26.28	822	723	DOWN	12.05
Georgia, Northern	690	642	DOWN	6.96	1,353	1,300	DOWN	3.92	2,043	1,942	DOWN	4.95
Georgia, Southern	171	217	UP	26.90	782	961	UP	22.89	953	1,178	UP	23.60
Guam	129	82	DOWN	36.44	38	51	UP	34.21	167	133	DOWN	20.36
Hawaii	223	192	DOWN	13.91	333	334	UP	0.30	556	526	DOWN	5.40
Idaho	126	123	DOWN	2.39	217	191	DOWN	11.99	343	314	DOWN	8.46
Illinois, Central	315	272	DOWN	13.66	283	397	UP	40.28	598	669	UP	11.87
Illinois, Northern	564	568	UP	0.70	1,758	1,353	DOWN	23.04	2,322	1,921	DOWN	17.27
Illinois, Southern	274	279	UP	1.82	351	300	DOWN	14.53	625	579	DOWN	7.36
Indiana, Northern	273	327	UP	19.78	483	658	UP	36.23	756	985	UP	30.29
Indiana, Southern	149	182	UP	22.14	659	961	UP	45.82	808	1,143	UP	41.46
Iowa, Northern	233	271	UP	16.30	369	355	DOWN	3.80	602	626	UP	3.98
Iowa, Southern	243	219	DOWN	9.88	354	374	UP	5.64	597	593	DOWN	0.68
Kansas	319	385	UP	20.68	1,067	1,083	UP	1.49	1,386	1,468	UP	5.91
Kentucky, Eastern	383	453	UP	18.27	1,125	1,182	UP	5.06	1,508	1,635	UP	8.42

Table 9 (Continued)

				Percent				Percent				Percent
District	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change
Kentucky, Western	189	193	UP	2.11	1,005	964	DOWN	4.08	1,194	1,157	DOWN	3.10
Louisiana, Eastern	281	341	UP	21.35	427	486	UP	13.81	708	827	UP	16.80
Louisiana, Middle	109	164	UP	50.45	148	146	DOWN	1.36	257	310	UP	20.62
Louisiana, Western	170	165	DOWN	2.95	587	585	DOWN	0.35	757	750	DOWN	0.93
Maine	157	189	UP	20.38	194	235	UP	21.13	351	424	UP	20.79
Maryland	450	467	UP	3.77	820	1,192	UP	45.36	1,270	1,659	UP	30.62
Massachusetts	354	362	UP	2.25	353	317	DOWN	10.20	707	679	DOWN	3.97
Michigan, Eastern	576	498	DOWN	13.55	841	838	DOWN	0.36	1,417	1,336	DOWN	5.72
Michigan, Western	264	303	UP	14.77	423	203	DOWN	52.01	687	506	DOWN	26.35
Minnesota	303	309	UP	1.98	655	730	UP	11.45	958	1,039	UP	8.45
Mississippi, Northern	106	149	UP	40.56	218	264	UP	21.10	324	413	UP	27.46
Mississippi, Southern	294	369	UP	25.51	427	362	DOWN	15.23	721	731	UP	1.38
Missouri, Eastern	616	569	DOWN	7.63	565	398	DOWN	29.56	1,181	967	DOWN	18.13
Missouri, Western	381	446	UP	17.06	597	578	DOWN	3.19	978	1,024	UP	4.70
Montana	209	272	UP	30.14	269	253	DOWN	5.95	478	525	UP	9.83
Nebraska	423	402	DOWN	4.97	403	407	UP	0.99	826	809	DOWN	2.06
Nevada	545	548	UP	0.55	202	283	UP	40.09	747	831	UP	11.24
New Hampshire	129	160	UP	24.03	199	180	DOWN	9.55	328	340	UP	3.65
New Jersey	584	666	UP	14.04	3,919	4,320	UP	10.23	4,503	4,986	UP	10.72
New Mexico	1,455	1,356	DOWN	6.81	677	513	DOWN	24.23	2,132	1,869	DOWN	12.34
New York, Eastern	1,069	995	DOWN	6.93	4,146	3,414	DOWN	17.66	5,215	4,409	DOWN	15.46
New York, Northern	584	506	DOWN	13.36	766	800	UP	4.43	1,350	1,306	DOWN	3.26
New York, Southern	820	1,254	UP	52.92	1,943	1,113	DOWN	42.72	2,763	2,367	DOWN	14.34
New York, Western	366	379	UP	3.55	854	640	DOWN	25.06	1,220	1,019	DOWN	16.48
North Carolina, Eastern	233	331	UP	42.06	570	478	DOWN	16.15	803	809	UP	0.74
North Carolina, Middle	271	409	UP	50.92	326	236	DOWN	27.61	597	645	UP	8.04
North Carolina, Western	355	339	DOWN	4.51	344	320	DOWN	6.98	699	659	DOWN	5.73
North Dakota	170	154	DOWN	9.42	225	235	UP	4.44	395	389	DOWN	1.52
Northern Mariana Islands	41	33	DOWN	19.52	24	10	DOWN	58.34	65	43	DOWN	33.85
Ohio, Northern	476	497	UP	4.41	2,024	2,176	UP	7.50	2,500	2,673	UP	6.92
Ohio, Southern	328	322	DOWN	1.83	1,676	1,682	UP	0.35	2,004	2,004	0	
Oklahoma, Eastern	59	74	UP	25.42	218	334	UP	53.21	277	408	UP	47.29
Oklahoma, Northern	129	98	DOWN	24.04	516	465	DOWN	9.89	645	563	DOWN	12.72
Oklahoma, Western	212	209	DOWN	1.42	804	870	UP	8.20	1,016	1,079	UP	6.20
Oregon	728	724	DOWN	0.55	613	1,002	UP	63.45	1,341	1,726	UP	28.70

Table 9 (Continued)

	Criminal					Civ	/il			Tot	al	
				Percent				Percent				Percent
District	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	553	608	UP	9.94	845	1,063	UP	25.79	1,398	1,671	UP	19.52
Pennsylvania, Middle	244	301	UP	23.36	475	726	UP	52.84	719	1,027	UP	42.83
Pennsylvania, Western	258	240	DOWN	6.98	800	986	UP	23.25	1,058	1,226	UP	15.87
Puerto Rico	433	984	UP	127.25	988	757	DOWN	23.39	1,421	1,741	UP	22.51
Rhode Island	132	124	DOWN	6.07	113	104	DOWN	7.97	245	228	DOWN	6.94
South Carolina	575	607	UP	5.56	1,821	1,779	DOWN	2.31	2,396	2,386	DOWN	0.42
South Dakota	307	294	DOWN	4.24	231	191	DOWN	17.32	538	485	DOWN	9.86
Tennessee, Eastern	324	424	UP	30.86	762	653	DOWN	14.31	1,086	1,077	DOWN	0.83
Tennessee, Middle	176	137	DOWN	22.16	420	315	DOWN	25.00	596	452	DOWN	24.17
Tennessee, Western	318	293	DOWN	7.87	848	1,077	UP	27.00	1,166	1,370	UP	17.49
Texas, Eastern	424	455	UP	7.31	792	920	UP	16.16	1,216	1,375	UP	13.07
Texas, Northern	826	875	UP	5.93	1,898	1,774	DOWN	6.54	2,724	2,649	DOWN	2.76
Texas, Southern	3,469	3,471	UP	0.05	1,476	1,219	DOWN	17.42	4,945	4,690	DOWN	5.16
Texas, Western	3,447	4,021	UP	16.65	1,238	1,135	DOWN	8.32	4,685	5,156	UP	10.05
Utah	540	443	DOWN	17.97	171	176	UP	2.92	711	619	DOWN	12.94
Vermont	104	83	DOWN	20.20	212	292	UP	37.73	316	375	UP	18.67
Virgin Islands	534	556	UP	4.11	63	60	DOWN	4.77	597	616	UP	3.18
Virginia, Eastern	735	880	UP	19.72	1,161	1,262	UP	8.69	1,896	2,142	UP	12.97
Virginia, Western	301	275	DOWN	8.64	836	705	DOWN	15.67	1,137	980	DOWN	13.81
Washington, Eastern	316	394	UP	24.68	234	312	UP	33.33	550	706	UP	28.36
Washington, Western	432	420	DOWN	2.78	1,310	1,421	UP	8.47	1,742	1,841	UP	5.68
West Virginia, Northern	155	117	DOWN	24.52	206	265	UP	28.64	361	382	UP	5.81
West Virginia, Southern	221	241	UP	9.04	423	416	DOWN	1.66	644	657	UP	2.01
Wisconsin, Eastern	181	208	UP	14.91	941	949	UP	0.85	1,122	1,157	UP	3.11
Wisconsin, Western	83	109	UP	31.32	420	376	DOWN	10.48	503	485	DOWN	3.58
Wyoming	176	154	DOWN	12.50	105	53	DOWN	49.53	281	207	DOWN	26.34
All Districts	46,308	49,834	UP	7.61	74,013	74,558	UP	0.73	120,321	124,392	UP	3.38

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

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

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

Table 10
Cases Pending in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 2001 Compared with Fiscal Year 2000

				Civ	/il		Total					
				Percent				Percent				Percent
District	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change
Alabama, Middle	95	132	UP	38.94	864	785	DOWN	9.15	959	917	DOWN	4.38
Alabama, Northern	277	311	UP	12.27	1,120	1,029	DOWN	8.13	1,397	1,340	DOWN	4.09
Alabama, Southern	166	191	UP	15.06	351	443	UP	26.21	517	634	UP	22.63
Alaska	125	101	DOWN	19.20	185	177	DOWN	4.33	310	278	DOWN	10.33
Arizona	2,084	2,556	UP	22.64	1,265	1,637	UP	29.40	3,349	4,193	UP	25.20
Arkansas, Eastern	173	201	UP	16.18	3,184	3,753	UP	17.87	3,357	3,954	UP	17.78
Arkansas, Western	112	113	UP	0.89	411	723	UP	75.91	523	836	UP	59.84
California, Central	2,228	2,534	UP	13.73	4,864	5,115	UP	5.16	7,092	7,649	UP	7.85
California, Eastern	790	887	UP	12.27	1,408	1,367	DOWN	2.92	2,198	2,254	UP	2.54
California, Northern	1,352	1,269	DOWN	6.14	1,147	1,263	UP	10.11	2,499	2,532	UP	1.32
California, Southern	2,434	2,317	DOWN	4.81	814	792	DOWN	2.71	3,248	3,109	DOWN	4.28
Colorado	598	584	DOWN	2.35	974	967	DOWN	0.72	1,572	1,551	DOWN	1.34
Connecticut	311	335	UP	7.71	2,275	2,419	UP	6.32	2,586	2,754	UP	6.49
Delaware	52	76	UP	46.15	385	473	UP	22.85	437	549	UP	25.62
District of Columbia	603	757	UP	25.53	1,798	1,914	UP	6.45	2,401	2,671	UP	11.24
Florida, Middle	1,393	1,415	UP	1.57	3,158	3,464	UP	9.68	4,551	4,879	UP	7.20
Florida, Northern	307	314	UP	2.28	534	560	UP	4.86	841	874	UP	3.92
Florida, Southern	3,541	3,648	UP	3.02	3,683	4,301	UP	16.77	7,224	7,949	UP	10.03
Georgia, Middle	224	208	DOWN	7.15	626	656	UP	4.79	850	864	UP	1.64
Georgia, Northern	655	754	UP	15.11	1,120	1,278	UP	14.10	1,775	2,032	UP	14.47
Georgia, Southern	137	142	UP	3.64	528	493	DOWN	6.63	665	635	DOWN	4.52
Guam	129	157	UP	21.70	44	58	UP	31.81	173	215	UP	24.27
Hawaii	599	611	UP	2.00	367	356	DOWN	3.00	966	967	UP	0.10
Idaho	103	125	UP	21.35	241	255	UP	5.80	344	380	UP	10.46
Illinois, Central	274	323	UP	17.88	365	422	UP	15.61	639	745	UP	16.58
Illinois, Northern	986	1,054	UP	6.89	3,274	3,686	UP	12.58	4,260	4,740	UP	11.26
Illinois, Southern	274	190	DOWN	30.66	282	361	UP	28.01	556	551	DOWN	0.90
Indiana, Northern	325	346	UP	6.46	491	510	UP	3.86	816	856	UP	4.90
Indiana, Southern	132	135	UP	2.27	1,077	919	DOWN	14.68	1,209	1,054	DOWN	12.83
Iowa, Northern	265	300	UP	13.20	279	298	UP	6.81	544	598	UP	9.92
Iowa, Southern	217	224	UP	3.22	256	319	UP	24.60	473	543	UP	14.79
Kansas	385	440	UP	14.28	765	828	UP	8.23	1,150	1,268	UP	10.26
Kentucky, Eastern	323	280	DOWN	13.32	1,495	1,662	UP	11.17	1,818	1,942	UP	6.82

Table 10 (Continued)

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				Percent				Percent				Percent
District	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change
Kentucky, Western	187	262	UP	40.10	907	1,019	UP	12.34	1,094	1,281	UP	17.09
Louisiana, Eastern	364	313	DOWN	14.02	467	455	DOWN	2.57	831	768	DOWN	7.59
Louisiana, Middle	177	201	UP	13.55	176	209	UP	18.75	353	410	UP	16.14
Louisiana, Western	132	202	UP	53.03	490	534	UP	8.97	622	736	UP	18.32
Maine	166	142	DOWN	14.46	339	328	DOWN	3.25	505	470	DOWN	6.94
Maryland	545	624	UP	14.49	1,325	1,236	DOWN	6.72	1,870	1,860	DOWN	0.54
Massachusetts	603	703	UP	16.58	746	823	UP	10.32	1,349	1,526	UP	13.12
Michigan, Eastern	740	790	UP	6.75	1,055	1,288	UP	22.08	1,795	2,078	UP	15.76
Michigan, Western	205	256	UP	24.87	993	1,250	UP	25.88	1,198	1,506	UP	25.70
Minnesota	301	317	UP	5.31	567	651	UP	14.81	868	968	UP	11.52
Mississippi, Northern	118	99	DOWN	16.11	258	243	DOWN	5.82	376	342	DOWN	9.05
Mississippi, Southern	292	294	UP	0.68	455	479	UP	5.27	747	773	UP	3.48
Missouri, Eastern	364	375	UP	3.02	560	713	UP	27.32	924	1,088	UP	17.74
Missouri, Western	420	478	UP	13.80	636	867	UP	36.32	1,056	1,345	UP	27.36
Montana	244	292	UP	19.67	235	242	UP	2.97	479	534	UP	11.48
Nebraska	387	422	UP	9.04	276	254	DOWN	7.98	663	676	UP	1.96
Nevada	707	697	DOWN	1.42	537	542	UP	0.93	1,244	1,239	DOWN	0.41
New Hampshire	155	148	DOWN	4.52	116	129	UP	11.20	271	277	UP	2.21
New Jersey	903	925	UP	2.43	7,810	5,724	DOWN	26.71	8,713	6,649	DOWN	23.69
New Mexico	1,229	1,315	UP	6.99	539	670	UP	24.30	1,768	1,985	UP	12.27
New York, Eastern	1,846	2,181	UP	18.14	5,833	5,508	DOWN	5.58	7,679	7,689	UP	0.13
New York, Northern	509	543	UP	6.67	1,491	1,659	UP	11.26	2,000	2,202	UP	10.10
New York, Southern	3,786	3,552	DOWN	6.19	4,648	5,105	UP	9.83	8,434	8,657	UP	2.64
New York, Western	434	428	DOWN	1.39	1,767	2,159	UP	22.18	2,201	2,587	UP	17.53
North Carolina, Eastern	337	438	UP	29.97	477	537	UP	12.57	814	975	UP	19.77
North Carolina, Middle	313	294	DOWN	6.08	332	399	UP	20.18	645	693	UP	7.44
North Carolina, Western	483	472	DOWN	2.28	314	308	DOWN	1.92	797	780	DOWN	2.14
North Dakota	86	90	UP	4.65	174	157	DOWN	9.78	260	247	DOWN	5.00
Northern Mariana Islands	27	16	DOWN	40.75	8	10	UP	25.00	35	26	DOWN	25.72
Ohio, Northern	388	427	UP	10.05	2,763	2,830	UP	2.42	3,151	3,257	UP	3.36
Ohio, Southern	307	324	UP	5.53	2,346	2,253	DOWN	3.97	2,653	2,577	DOWN	2.87
Oklahoma, Eastern	50	65	UP	30.00	351	412	UP	17.37	401	477	UP	18.95
Oklahoma, Northern	165	185	UP	12.12	376	349	DOWN	7.19	541	534	DOWN	1.30
Oklahoma, Western	168	170	UP	1.19	591	786	UP	32.99	759	956	UP	25.95
Oregon	777	767	DOWN	1.29	827	808	DOWN	2.30	1,604	1,575	DOWN	1.81

Table 10 (Continued)

	Criminal					Civ	'il		Total			
				Percent				Percent				Percent
District	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	950	1,019	UP	7.26	1,652	1,660	UP	0.48	2,602	2,679	UP	2.95
Pennsylvania, Middle	347	404	UP	16.42	1,066	1,270	UP	19.13	1,413	1,674	UP	18.47
Pennsylvania, Western	282	324	UP	14.89	1,045	1,427	UP	36.55	1,327	1,751	UP	31.95
Puerto Rico	737	538	DOWN	27.01	1,066	1,110	UP	4.12	1,803	1,648	DOWN	8.60
Rhode Island	101	112	UP	10.89	236	282	UP	19.49	337	394	UP	16.91
South Carolina	693	725	UP	4.61	2,000	1,920	DOWN	4.00	2,693	2,645	DOWN	1.79
South Dakota	203	253	UP	24.63	175	230	UP	31.42	378	483	UP	27.77
Tennessee, Eastern	335	460	UP	37.31	915	1,054	UP	15.19	1,250	1,514	UP	21.12
Tennessee, Middle	208	269	UP	29.32	470	561	UP	19.36	678	830	UP	22.41
Tennessee, Western	271	325	UP	19.92	740	717	DOWN	3.11	1,011	1,042	UP	3.06
Texas, Eastern	388	413	UP	6.44	867	918	UP	5.88	1,255	1,331	UP	6.05
Texas, Northern	915	892	DOWN	2.52	1,486	1,245	DOWN	16.22	2,401	2,137	DOWN	11.00
Texas, Southern	2,848	3,530	UP	23.94	1,714	2,126	UP	24.03	4,562	5,656	UP	23.98
Texas, Western	3,271	3,412	UP	4.31	2,008	2,216	UP	10.35	5,279	5,628	UP	6.61
Utah	461	626	UP	35.79	323	351	UP	8.66	784	977	UP	24.61
Vermont	143	185	UP	29.37	253	206	DOWN	18.58	396	391	DOWN	1.27
Virgin Islands	262	172	DOWN	34.36	129	126	DOWN	2.33	391	298	DOWN	23.79
Virginia, Eastern	858	949	UP	10.60	1,060	1,052	DOWN	0.76	1,918	2,001	UP	4.32
Virginia, Western	290	271	DOWN	6.56	502	473	DOWN	5.78	792	744	DOWN	6.07
Washington, Eastern	338	299	DOWN	11.54	239	286	UP	19.66	577	585	UP	1.38
Washington, Western	507	473	DOWN	6.71	1,175	1,153	DOWN	1.88	1,682	1,626	DOWN	3.33
West Virginia, Northern	90	110	UP	22.22	255	243	DOWN	4.71	345	353	UP	2.31
West Virginia, Southern	168	166	DOWN	1.20	552	623	UP	12.86	720	789	UP	9.58
Wisconsin, Eastern	183	190	UP	3.82	888	948	UP	6.75	1,071	1,138	UP	6.25
Wisconsin, Western	88	100	UP	13.63	410	468	UP	14.14	498	568	UP	14.05
Wyoming	109	81	DOWN	25.69	123	176	UP	43.08	232	257	UP	10.77
All Districts	54,630	58,135	UP	6.41	101,764	107,060	UP	5.20	156,394	165,195	UP	5.62

Criminal data does not include Magistrate cases.

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

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

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Table 11

Grand Jury Proceedings and Criminal and Civil Matters Received
Fiscal Year 2001 Compared with Fiscal Year 2000

---- Grand Jury Proceedings -------- Criminal Matters Received -------- Civil Matters Received ----Percent Percent Percent District FY 2000 FY 2001 Change FY 2000 FY 2001 Change FY 2000 FY 2001 Change Alabama, Middle 92 100 UP 8.69 241 267 UP 10.78 761 698 **DOWN** 8.28 Alabama, Northern UP UP 265 317 19.62 837 937 11.94 1.308 1.135 **DOWN** 13.23 Alabama, Southern 176 UP 372 419 UP 12.63 433 499 UP 15.24 178 1.13 Alaska 122 104 **DOWN** 14.76 527 379 **DOWN** 28.09 265 210 **DOWN** 20.76 8.28 Arizona 1,072 1,976 UP 84.32 4,141 4,202 UP 1.47 1,075 986 **DOWN** UP UP 33.98 UP Arkansas, Eastern 118 147 24.57 1,080 1,447 1,216 1,496 23.02 UP Arkansas. Western 99 116 UP 17.17 290 356 UP 22.75 603 929 54.06 California, Central 912 1,054 UP 15.57 2,819 2,962 UP 5.07 2,999 2,844 **DOWN** 5.17 California, Eastern 716 610 DOWN 14.81 1,621 1,393 **DOWN** 14.07 1,254 1.103 **DOWN** 12.05 California, Northern 512 408 DOWN 20.32 1.958 1.760 DOWN 10.12 1,327 1,213 DOWN 8 60 UP California, Southern 1,715 1,605 DOWN 6.42 4,762 4,724 DOWN 0.80 825 863 4.60 Colorado 385 338 DOWN 12.21 968 917 **DOWN** 5.27 847 763 **DOWN** 9.92 Connecticut 123 UP 6.03 469 500 UP 6.60 UP 0.08 116 1,140 1,141 Delaware 48 47 DOWN 2.09 239 174 **DOWN** 27.20 390 488 UP 25.12 District of Columbia 184 220 UP 19.56 1,063 1,118 UP 5.17 1,272 1,078 **DOWN** 15.26 Florida, Middle 666 **DOWN** 2,601 UP 2.92 UP 6.22 826 19.38 2,527 3,629 3,855 Florida, Northern 176 192 UP 9.09 557 550 **DOWN** 1.26 661 778 UP 17.70 UP Florida, Southern 1,298 1,534 UP 18.18 3,136 2,970 **DOWN** 5.30 3,708 4,117 11.03 Georgia, Middle 136 177 UP 30.14 499 488 **DOWN** 2.21 613 497 **DOWN** 18.93 Georgia, Northern 403 480 IJΡ 19.10 1,520 1,416 **DOWN** 6.85 1,677 1,639 **DOWN** 2.27 UP UP Georgia, Southern 128 171 33.59 641 633 **DOWN** 1.25 930 1,007 8.27 UP UP Guam 68 70 2.94 198 175 **DOWN** 11.62 71 93 30.98 169 **DOWN DOWN** 18.35 401 **DOWN** 13.47 Hawaii 139 17.76 545 445 347 Idaho 91 **DOWN** 7.70 572 **DOWN** 2.39 332 256 **DOWN** 22.90 84 586 Illinois, Central 194 236 UP 21.64 484 508 UP 4.95 340 456 UP 34.11 Illinois, Northern 395 403 UP 2.02 1,851 1,492 **DOWN** 19.40 1,770 2,368 UP 33.78 238 **DOWN** 29.84 427 **DOWN** 15.95 385 UP Illinois, Southern 167 508 443 15.06 Indiana, Northern 248 276 UP 11.29 659 UP 15.00 626 722 UP 15.33 573 UP Indiana, Southern 78 104 33.33 384 343 **DOWN** 10.68 1.084 877 **DOWN** 19.10 Iowa, Northern 197 218 UP 10.65 464 445 **DOWN** 4.10 386 442 UP 14.50 Iowa, Southern 210 **DOWN** 12.39 408 **DOWN** 13.98 369 472 UP 27.91 184 351 UP UP UP Kansas 328 338 3.04 993 1.091 9.86 1.113 1.140 2.42

1,906

1,489

DOWN

21.88

1,361

1,617

UP

18.80

Kentucky, Eastern

325

316

DOWN

2.77

Table 11 (Continued)

---- Grand Jury Proceedings ----- - - - Criminal Matters Received - - - -- - - - Civil Matters Received - - - -Percent Percent Percent FY 2000 FY 2001 FY 2000 FY 2001 FY 2000 FY 2001 District Change Change Change Kentucky, Western 143 197 UP 37.76 650 642 **DOWN** 1.24 1,164 1,163 **DOWN** 0.09 Louisiana, Eastern 222 204 **DOWN** 8.11 891 840 **DOWN** 5.73 571 620 UP 8.58 100 UP 12.00 305 325 UP 6.55 200 UP 16.27 Louisiana, Middle 112 172 Louisiana, Western 83 128 UP 54.21 1,084 1,083 **DOWN** 0.10 704 668 **DOWN** 5.12 322 Maine 133 94 DOWN 29.33 550 549 **DOWN** 0.19 274 **DOWN** 14.91 Maryland 406 370 **DOWN** 8.87 1,700 1,830 UP 7.64 1,234 1,257 UP 1.86 Massachusetts 236 265 UP 12.28 809 793 **DOWN** 1.98 551 515 **DOWN** 6.54 UP UP Michigan, Eastern 304 334 9.86 1.662 1.600 **DOWN** 3.74 1.131 1.225 8.31 Michigan, Western 175 235 UP 34.28 560 593 UP 5.89 601 488 **DOWN** 18.81 245 0 562 607 UP 8 766 883 UP 15.27 Minnesota 245 _ Mississippi, Northern 106 **DOWN** 5.67 328 301 **DOWN** 8.24 371 293 **DOWN** 21.03 100 282 282 0 680 UP 12.35 13.12 Mississippi, Southern _ 764 488 424 **DOWN** Missouri, Eastern 444 454 UP 2.25 1,138 1,173 UP 3.07 512 649 UP 26.75 Missouri, Western 375 389 UP 3.73 939 972 UP 3.51 766 948 UP 23.75 UР 21.15 UР Montana 208 252 476 529 11.13 309 270 **DOWN** 12.63 317 371 UP 782 763 **DOWN** 2.68 Nebraska 17.03 **DOWN** 2.43 448 436 Nevada 395 409 UP 3.54 1,051 1,088 UP 3.52 322 **DOWN** 9.81 357 UР New Hampshire 98 121 23.46 300 242 **DOWN** 19.34 197 221 UP 12.18 UP **New Jersey** 310 267 DOWN 13.88 1.968 1.673 DOWN 14.99 2,280 2,427 6.44 New Mexico 508 555 UP 9.25 2.396 2.277 **DOWN** 4.97 688 695 UP 1.01 New York, Eastern 940 UP 25.16 2,225 UP 8.53 **DOWN** 10.98 751 2,050 3,554 3,164 New York, Northern 162 154 DOWN 4.94 1,061 929 DOWN 12.45 992 936 DOWN 5.65 2.78 UP New York. Southern 599 531 **DOWN** 11.36 2.200 2.139 **DOWN** 1.735 1.790 3.17 New York, Western 162 **DOWN** 8.87 UP 145 **DOWN** 10.50 1,094 997 1,109 1,163 4.86 UP UP North Carolina, Eastern 245 291 IJΡ 18.77 691 785 13.60 660 709 7 42 UP North Carolina, Middle 349 333 **DOWN** 4.59 620 640 3.22 337 324 **DOWN** 3.86 North Carolina, Western 287 255 **DOWN** 11.15 775 699 DOWN 9.81 451 407 **DOWN** 9.76 North Dakota 489 489 0 250.00 234 DOWN 108 99 **DOWN** 8.34 6.4 Northern Mariana Islands 11 16 UP 45.45 52 37 **DOWN** 28.85 27 20 **DOWN** 25.93 UP Ohio. Northern 368 361 **DOWN** 1.91 1.546 1.457 **DOWN** 5.76 2.291 2.587 12.92 Ohio, Southern **DOWN** 1,021 **DOWN** 1,720 UP 8.79 148 138 6.76 1,049 2.67 1,581 Oklahoma, Eastern 51 64 UP 25.49 269 262 **DOWN** 2.61 362 371 UP 2.48 Oklahoma, Northern 77 75 DOWN 2.60 376 346 **DOWN** 7.98 506 460 **DOWN** 9.10 Oklahoma, Western 136 98 **DOWN** 27.95 886 826 **DOWN** 6.78 865 1,146 UP 32.48

1.299

DOWN

8.47

1,189

967

1,059

UР

9.51

562 DOWN

615

Oregon

8.62

Table 11 (Continued)

---- Grand Jury Proceedings ----

---- Criminal Matters Received ----

---- Civil Matters Received ----

		,	Ü									
				Percent				Percent				Percent
District	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change	FY 2000	FY 2001		Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	398	453	UP	13.81	1,386	1,466	UP	5.77	890	1,154	UP	29.66
Pennsylvania, Middle	203	196	DOWN	3.45	757	648	DOWN	14.40	866	1,102	UP	27.25
Pennsylvania, Western	202	231	UP	14.35	639	743	UP	16.27	1,184	1,637	UP	38.26
Puerto Rico	230	303	UP	31.73	1,369	1,316	DOWN	3.88	1,025	919	DOWN	10.35
Rhode Island	87	98	UP	12.64	278	322	UP	15.82	201	192	DOWN	4.48
South Carolina	498	525	UP	5.42	1,174	1,243	UP	5.87	2,013	2,061	UP	2.38
South Dakota	269	276	UP	2.60	1,379	980	DOWN	28.94	240	280	UP	16.66
Tennessee, Eastern	285	425	UP	49.12	850	1,047	UP	23.17	868	824	DOWN	5.07
Tennessee, Middle	157	151	DOWN	3.83	324	407	UP	25.61	522	440	DOWN	15.71
Tennessee, Western	234	281	UP	20.08	558	574	UP	2.86	1,063	1,111	UP	4.51
Texas, Eastern	340	369	UP	8.52	1,016	991	DOWN	2.47	919	992	UP	7.94
Texas, Northern	730	616	DOWN	15.62	1,663	1,726	UP	3.78	2,317	1,666	DOWN	28.10
Texas, Southern	3,029	3,580	UP	18.19	4,853	5,053	UP	4.12	1,678	1,859	UP	10.78
Texas, Western	3,661	3,621	DOWN	1.10	6,528	7,016	UP	7.47	1,576	1,596	UP	1.26
Utah	459	535	UP	16.55	1,103	1,168	UP	5.89	217	259	UP	19.35
Vermont	72	90	UP	25.00	205	211	UP	2.92	306	267	DOWN	12.75
Virgin Islands	47	40	DOWN	14.90	742	524	DOWN	29.39	80	65	DOWN	18.75
Virginia, Eastern	661	660	DOWN	0.16	4,728	5,420	UP	14.63	1,485	1,531	UP	3.09
Virginia, Western	231	191	DOWN	17.32	696	669	DOWN	3.88	693	680	DOWN	1.88
Washington, Eastern	355	306	DOWN	13.81	1,062	870	DOWN	18.08	351	396	UP	12.82
Washington, Western	199	144	DOWN	27.64	1,469	1,700	UP	15.72	1,681	1,496	DOWN	11.01
West Virginia, Northern	84	93	UP	10.71	278	292	UP	5.03	285	293	UP	2.80
West Virginia, Southern	132	119	DOWN	9.85	619	620	UP	0.16	544	520	DOWN	4.42
Wisconsin, Eastern	138	162	UP	17.39	459	469	UP	2.17	988	1,053	UP	6.57
Wisconsin, Western	76	77	UP	1.31	250	279	UP	11.60	471	466	DOWN	1.07
Wyoming	79	81	UP	2.53	378	397	UP	5.02	128	130	UP	1.56
All Districts	34,055	36,167	UP	6.20	107,218	107,046	DOWN	0.17	87,081	89,629	UP	2.92

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Criminal data does not include Magistrate cases.

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

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

Table 12A
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2001
Criminal Debts Owed the United States

	Amount	Debts		Property	Other	Debts	Current	Debts
District	Opened	Opened	Collected	Recovered	Decreases	Closed	Balance	Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$228,428.20	229	\$174,987.11	\$0.00	\$67,877.40	256	\$5,679,224.80	362
Alabama, Northern	\$71,462,650.71	748	\$10,013,095.40	\$0.00	\$809,274.19	530	\$81,778,077.08	1,908
Alabama, Southern	\$366,503.52	318	\$3,034,047.82	\$0.00	\$473,715.98	312	\$6,071,137.20	468
Alaska	\$1,931,265.31	298	\$302,560.25	\$0.00	\$75,073.76	280	\$14,393,623.17	387
Arizona	\$9,708,166.02	2,573	\$7,597,710.10	\$0.00	\$9,655,902.02	1,845	\$44,687,898.24	4,358
Arkansas, Eastern	\$697,203.07	287	\$193,444.60	\$0.00	\$24,463.00	265	\$7,534,351.37	559
Arkansas, Western	\$356,183.42	233	\$229,494.27	\$0.00	\$39,184.91	194	\$1,982,864.66	590
California, Central	\$52,433,069.04	2,119	\$20,458,707.44	\$257,402.00	\$2,869,436.21	2,023	\$358,796,770.85	5,309
California, Eastern	\$20,352,553.26	923	\$1,838,456.79	-\$50,000.00	\$399,269.74	925	\$60,949,381.83	1,613
California, Northern	\$70,571,904.87	1,199	\$64,711,501.89	\$5,147.46	\$308,969.90	862	\$133,688,070.42	3,281
California, Southern	\$4,624,494.17	1,993	\$1,931,579.29	\$3,900.00	\$3,016,976.49	1,642	\$33,968,482.29	2,919
Colorado	\$805,982.10	750	\$516,219.27	\$0.00	\$241,787.39	732	\$39,401,306.11	809
Connecticut	\$4,750,876.45	485	\$4,970,131.15	\$0.00	\$198,062.60	380	\$36,997,354.03	848
Delaware	\$327,434.61	101	\$64,109.91	\$0.00	\$55,583.05	135	\$680,509.34	122
District of Columbia	\$13,178,245.17	556	\$11,279,940.98	\$0.00	-\$232,659.86	734	\$281,197,238.56	1,538
Florida, Middle	\$50,039,448.24	1,657	\$34,958,617.95	\$26,335.48	\$523,489.92	1,387	\$260,410,317.13	3,797
Florida, Northern	\$1,413,738,000.55	665	\$1,506,596.86	\$0.00	\$3,331,710.87	498	\$1,498,250,196.20	1,428
Florida, Southern	\$60,865,283.29	3,573	\$6,814,643.99	\$913.50	\$17,693,922.61	2,880	\$431,908,177.60	7,054
Georgia, Middle	\$1,481,594.56	689	\$988,430.97	\$0.00	\$290,964.42	606	\$4,876,006.49	732
Georgia, Northern	\$4,704,781.68	1,051	\$4,971,410.34	\$16,000.00	\$1,205,314.23	1,019	\$48,236,482.91	3,131
Georgia, Southern	\$1,037,122.52	663	\$298,970.37	\$1,150.00	\$442,035.46	577	\$19,343,011.09	885
Guam*	\$96,160.44	146	\$324,577.54	\$0.00	\$72,634.54	186	\$1,469,761.47	312
Hawaii	\$889,834.20	523	\$480,259.45	\$192.10	\$22,936.54	438	\$12,600,170.78	794
Idaho	\$285,481.28	220	\$257,811.11	\$0.00	\$13,766.32	197	\$4,800,698.77	498
Illinois, Central	\$1,321,389.76	373	\$847,096.99	\$0.00	\$1,122,747.79	394	\$8,795,192.13	617
Illinois, Northern	\$18,260,901.47	1,343	\$7,683,555.76	\$0.00	\$1,805,096.49	1,069	\$162,971,564.32	3,416
Illinois, Southern	\$3,691,215.73	684	\$1,412,933.70	\$0.00	\$236,548.73	541	\$16,923,393.89	1,775
Indiana, Northern	\$3,132,814.20	447	\$979,787.65	\$0.00	\$468,293.45	457	\$10,573,970.95	837
Indiana, Southern	\$5,364,405.51	484	\$722,507.79	\$0.00	\$65,508.38	385	\$10,248,777.76	1,007
Iowa, Northern	\$330,818.26	370	\$202,074.58	\$0.00	\$237,325.38	310	\$4,930,289.91	409
Iowa, Southern	\$207,565.73	337	\$197,103.38	\$0.00	\$114,729.93	366	\$2,884,043.66	415
Kansas	\$796,852.03	601	\$320,902.13	\$0.00	\$432,220.81	432	\$18,222,087.96	993
Kentucky, Eastern	\$609,764.20	687	\$350,700.40	\$0.00	\$285,970.67	522	\$4,772,941.28	776

Tabl	e 12A	(Contin	ued)

	Amount	Debts		Property	Other	Debts	Current	Debts
District	Opened	Opened	Collected	Recovered	Decreases	Closed	Balance	Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$498,430.70	978	\$1,301,470.25	\$112,271.47	\$189,703.37	870	\$10,573,505.66	808
Louisiana, Eastern	\$3,263,725.33	920	\$2,237,362.91	\$0.00	\$879,879.93	719	\$45,471,633.00	1,653
Louisiana, Middle	\$1,493,627.18	273	\$1,428,640.77	\$0.00	\$1,400.99	174	\$10,994,413.84	357
Louisiana, Western	\$1,208,277.34	1,266	\$500,620.43	\$0.00	\$912,211.48	1,235	\$32,677,004.86	701
Maine	\$295,895.52	295	\$150,241.31	\$0.00	\$8,862.62	226	\$1,974,804.84	427
Maryland	\$9,039,698.58	823	\$2,198,357.40	\$25,000.00	\$2,174,505.03	698	\$30,500,273.66	1,734
Massachusetts	-\$19,583,643.86	662	\$67,079,000.40	\$0.00	\$27,554.82	527	\$159,065,638.76	2,575
Michigan, Eastern	\$5,920,758.93	996	\$2,477,455.31	\$0.00	\$1,799,565.10	1,061	\$103,548,990.69	1,994
Michigan, Western	\$342,258.99	590	\$608,955.76	\$0.00	\$256,207.87	449	\$12,698,069.96	1,359
Minnesota	\$1,812,166.39	488	\$835,219.66	\$0.00	\$1,056,072.95	444	\$7,949,303.07	800
Mississippi, Northern	\$477,521.00	192	\$143,002.33	\$0.00	\$91,652.87	197	\$5,039,964.34	314
Mississippi, Southern	\$16,902,065.38	697	\$3,634,745.28	\$0.00	\$89,529.96	512	\$19,255,708.29	1,265
Missouri, Eastern	\$1,575,065.77	684	\$1,538,548.37	\$0.00	\$221,237.59	678	\$4,435,433.95	1,156
Missouri, Western	\$4,768,738.83	870	\$719,428.62	\$1,991.00	\$242,001.24	753	\$17,569,182.91	1,381
Montana	\$497,093.34	425	\$279,455.93	\$0.00	\$31,017.68	358	\$5,667,733.05	493
Nebraska	\$1,057,114.41	509	\$383,838.11	\$9,268.08	\$49,413.03	437	\$1,987,957.41	673
Nevada	\$1,508,151.35	776	\$754,029.20	\$0.00	\$195,726.50	665	\$12,475,399.50	1,775
New Hampshire	\$3,842,952.45	170	\$408,257.81	\$0.00	\$12,240.16	152	\$15,141,025.76	289
New Jersey	\$6,435,157.50	1,206	\$3,192,304.04	\$45,940.55	\$2,377,403.77	1,015	\$60,626,741.20	3,550
New Mexico	\$1,497,406.98	1,122	\$661,244.54	\$0.00	\$49,134.28	945	\$9,524,232.17	2,362
New York, Eastern	\$33,877,187.42	1,687	\$9,761,049.86	\$125,010.92	\$3,573,644.48	1,664	\$220,055,127.29	4,224
New York, Northern	\$4,355,505.56	855	\$1,830,431.33	\$4,020.00	\$535,486.48	767	\$9,718,226.17	778
New York, Southern	-\$404,277,811.49	2,162	\$7,143,594.35	\$109,761.28	\$2,484,399.01	1,788	\$852,102,649.38	4,243
New York, Western	\$1,054,026.00	690	\$1,026,116.78	\$0.00	\$481,481.86	611	\$4,230,634.27	949
North Carolina, Eastern**	\$2,644,437.80	530	\$407,878.62	\$0.00	\$71,836.97	253	\$3,575,288.38	744
North Carolina, Middle	\$637,690.52	505	\$210,318.77	\$0.00	\$62,476.90	387	\$5,504,672.98	836
North Carolina, Western	\$297,227.10	409	\$530,144.84	\$0.00	\$162,896.25	594	\$14,432,616.62	1,628
North Dakota	\$352,754.61	218	\$291,807.61	\$0.00	\$279,941.32	202	\$4,474,538.28	291
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
Ohio, Northern	\$27,155,776.66	1,224	\$2,849,428.27	\$0.00	\$2,649,644.72	904	\$89,865,994.96	1,953
Ohio, Southern	\$1,349,586.23	663	\$1,236,113.88	\$0.00	\$111,410.16	702	\$21,532,744.64	1,776
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$338,677.66	118	\$49,146.31	\$0.00	\$195,190.13	96	\$1,314,945.78	128
Oklahoma, Northern	\$479,309.39	189	\$366,029.75	\$0.00	\$344,685.58	261	\$18,969,865.84	489
Oklahoma, Western	\$435,952.25	257	\$272,816.32	\$0.00	\$684,079.29	251	\$13,106,735.17	492
Oregon	\$1,185,612.25	888	\$679,059.21	\$0.00	\$94,698.85	732	\$3,656,645.46	2,052

Table 12A (Co	ontinued)
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	Amount	Debts		Property	Other	Debts	Current	Debts
District	Opened	Opened	Collected	Recovered	Decreases	Closed	Balance	Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$152,024,578.97	1,343	\$161,873,073.76	\$0.00	\$4,277,765.84	985	\$285,886,689.59	4,294
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$2,077,350.34	526	\$522,046.60	\$0.00	\$37,766.05	487	\$6,393,029.70	806
Pennsylvania, Western	\$1,047,251.89	379	\$656,025.73	\$0.00	\$5,455,536.56	413	\$10,868,420.07	662
Puerto Rico	\$580,185.44	1,191	\$623,558.75	\$0.00	\$306,645.75	890	\$118,603,635.64	1,473
Rhode Island	\$8,366,563.87	164	\$557,670.51	\$0.00	\$31,061.40	156	\$69,425,162.22	732
South Carolina	\$1,238,264.08	1,170	\$786,253.79	\$0.00	\$128,585.26	960	\$17,293,649.31	1,609
South Dakota	\$42,995,710.60	399	\$388,736.62	\$0.00	\$20,136.02	376	\$46,863,886.62	539
Tennessee, Eastern	\$2,221,663.30	701	\$563,760.33	\$0.00	\$1,508,245.01	493	\$8,195,535.80	1,021
Tennessee, Middle	\$33,096,515.19	315	\$27,946,929.78	\$0.00	\$117,748.56	249	\$14,745,520.60	495
Tennessee, Western	\$1,423,499.80	426	\$279,352.89	\$0.00	\$15,791.77	408	\$13,349,227.20	1,338
Texas, Eastern	\$1,954,317.92	719	\$1,558,009.71	\$0.00	\$1,937,173.59	652	\$13,471,314.53	1,419
Texas, Northern	\$45,147,513.95	1,524	\$31,493,634.64	\$2,999.42	\$7,104,792.40	1,360	\$254,991,980.05	3,169
Texas, Southern	\$26,181,868.17	4,465	\$16,480,548.34	\$0.00	\$291,541.69	3,193	\$364,713,395.99	12,949
Texas, Western	\$38,623,442.43	6,282	\$36,989,090.72	\$0.00	\$1,000,858.47	3,946	\$182,510,977.06	16,047
Utah	\$1,792,754.31	1,084	\$1,051,315.92	\$0.00	\$244,041.46	884	\$4,254,369.16	1,997
Vermont	\$103,846.72	140	\$167,569.97	\$0.00	\$1,425,211.49	142	\$2,111,357.86	145
Virgin Islands	\$896,642.42	138	\$253,400.68	\$0.00	\$3,477.36	74	\$7,922,913.32	360
Virginia, Eastern	\$9,808,034.02	4,502	\$4,323,540.97	\$38,225.44	\$3,244,320.39	3,889	\$42,468,767.33	4,822
Virginia, Western	\$864,445.76	773	\$935,605.20	\$0.00	\$3,783,795.62	843	\$7,331,301.15	1,464
Washington, Eastern	\$294,624.78	496	\$644,370.99	\$0.00	\$784,419.37	446	\$1,968,224.34	609
Washington, Western	\$3,980,269.98	1,738	\$2,319,129.58	\$91,407.20	\$2,049,041.21	1,516	\$51,322,308.69	2,001
West Virginia, Northern	\$498,780.27	221	\$1,018,104.57	\$0.00	\$117,710.34	235	\$25,568,640.74	382
West Virginia, Southern	\$913,151.25	420	\$314,347.34	\$2,700.00	\$115,143.16	357	\$6,506,103.75	854
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$801,517.57	492	\$676,014.19	\$0.00	\$68,569.05	354	\$9,410,353.20	1,092
Wisconsin, Western	\$1,634,935.15	190	\$410,379.77	\$0.00	\$111,764.00	161	\$4,380,733.25	214
Wyoming	\$161,283.92	324	\$154,849.87	\$0.00	\$521,052.74	296	\$937,574.27	539
All Districts	\$1,910,115,799.74	81,784	\$600,807,402.78	\$829,635.90	\$103,467,521.12	68,471	\$7,031,236,147.83	161,228

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

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

A negative number results when adjustments to amounts recorded in prior fiscal years exceed actual Fiscal Year 2001 totals.

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

 $^{{}^{\}star\star}\text{Criminal collections data } \underline{\text{for the Eastern District of North Carolina is a compilation of Fine Center and district data}.$

Table 12B
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2001
Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties

	Amount	Debts		Property	Other	Debts	Current	Debts
District	Opened	Opened	Collected	Recovered	Decreases	Closed	Balance	Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$2,214,805	28	\$275,021	\$0	\$10,702	18	\$7,793,942	195
Alabama, Northern	\$8,808,634	107	\$602,130	-\$24,000	\$490,541	54	\$50,597,228	621
Alabama, Southern	\$1,902,361	66	\$1,009,825	\$0	\$1,235,726	29	\$16,499,980	283
Alaska	\$2,481,049	68	\$568,212	\$0	\$312,177	41	\$8,554,869	210
Arizona	\$40,839,104	219	\$3,235,485	\$146	\$1,455,190	147	\$150,026,894	1,100
Arkansas, Eastern	\$3,104,761	64	\$381,711	\$0	\$141,455	23	\$12,209,853	245
Arkansas, Western	\$4,262,524	29	\$336,569	\$0	\$101,897	9	\$9,137,604	126
California, Central	\$187,800,460	363	\$4,885,082	\$8,675	\$30,853,828	99	\$1,214,872,474	2,668
California, Eastern	\$43,952,741	96	\$622,832	\$6,212	\$800,299	46	\$107,424,051	463
California, Northern	\$29,903,759	150	\$5,667,064	\$0	\$4,473,477	114	\$428,248,211	1,279
California, Southern	\$82,719,694	72	\$10,351,415	\$33,666	\$2,032,127	45	\$172,459,499	391
Colorado	\$6,386,744	114	\$610,353	\$0	\$1,372,823	66	\$40,864,362	374
Connecticut	\$14,385,875	85	\$1,736,919	\$8,137	\$1,436,191	22	\$84,930,588	235
Delaware	\$2,595,069	38	\$314,536	\$5,632	\$1,113,769	27	\$14,498,241	132
District of Columbia	\$5,330,653	91	\$2,347,301	\$0	\$27,746,480	78	\$48,650,177	496
Florida, Middle	\$72,160,956	232	\$4,038,902	\$638,542	\$5,139,348	57	\$611,520,738	1,331
Florida, Northern	\$26,850,195	82	\$3,245,298	\$0	\$146,388	22	\$46,430,741	239
Florida, Southern	\$257,138,553	311	\$20,803,823	\$96,526	\$34,179,790	81	\$824,879,861	1,720
Georgia, Middle	\$2,892,771	57	\$1,180,267	\$0	\$297,296	41	\$13,211,966	222
Georgia, Northern	\$48,195,379	153	\$2,703,248	\$88,123	\$711,475	36	\$222,044,092	710
Georgia, Southern	\$1,043,204	58	\$315,163	\$785,541	\$1,861,169	31	\$14,317,389	179
Guam*	\$678,329	14	\$93,220	\$0	\$197,933	10	\$3,210,994	74
Hawaii	\$1,493,219	44	\$537,894	\$2,087	\$221,307	43	\$14,002,229	307
Idaho	\$954,162	35	\$388,130	\$0	\$94,578	28	\$9,724,629	141
Illinois, Central	\$7,517,570	72	\$792,949	\$0	\$840,303	37	\$57,002,646	360
Illinois, Northern	\$112,239,088	323	\$3,126,299	\$0	\$10,961,539	224	\$377,124,849	1,232
Illinois, Southern	\$8,521,060	40	\$177,776	\$0	\$3,050,534	14	\$37,435,509	165
Indiana, Northern	\$4,659,814	40	\$342,747	\$0	\$1,372,022	46	\$44,222,455	282
Indiana, Southern	\$44,746,876	98	\$655,203	\$0	\$360,207	18	\$68,209,965	299
Iowa, Northern	\$17,245,579	42	\$304,024	\$0	\$335,104	31	\$32,915,197	233
Iowa, Southern	\$1,485,352	25	\$426,977	\$0	\$149,267	11	\$13,178,656	134
Kansas	\$8,081,460	84	\$1,198,962	\$0	\$1,738,307	32	\$72,686,945	351
Kentucky, Eastern	\$4,206,470	88	\$559,327	\$23,981	\$2,619,468	57	\$39,241,370	356

Table 12B	(Continued)
Table IZD	Continueu

	Amount	Debts		Property	Other	Debts	Current	Debts
District	Opened	Opened	Collected	Recovered	Decreases	Closed	Balance	Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$4,138,892	68	\$772,906	\$0	\$1,021,345	33	\$27,324,223	3
Louisiana, Eastern	\$7,465,274	87	\$1,373,490	\$0	\$65,172	28	\$75,040,146	4
Louisiana, Middle	\$2,901,738	33	\$246,879	\$571	\$1,033,975	18	\$27,199,040	1
Louisiana, Western	\$16,765,889	46	\$290,711	\$135,000	\$12,923	14	\$44,489,958	1
Maine	\$1,482,340	37	\$123,390	\$0	\$92,894	16	\$20,143,542	1
Maryland	\$12,940,662	101	\$583,992	\$0	\$174,841	25	\$64,852,468	4
Massachusetts	\$25,846,222	80	\$573,253	\$0	\$623,843	5	\$555,448,538	6
Michigan, Eastern	\$13,259,648	165	\$2,769,561	\$0	\$2,989,468	94	\$158,580,330	9
Michigan, Western	\$8,823,003	90	\$3,747,492	\$0	\$2,339,648	76	\$31,357,668	4
Minnesota	\$27,712,062	86	\$1,714,479	\$0	\$2,344,577	34	\$104,458,936	3
Mississippi, Northern	\$389,179	31	\$156,326	\$0	\$47,685	27	\$11,568,779	1
Mississippi, Southern	\$3,746,886	68	\$1,174,024	\$0	\$9,607	28	\$29,870,592	2
Missouri, Eastern	\$25,462,355	96	\$1,333,719	\$0	\$3,374,070	53	\$83,592,404	4
Missouri, Western	\$5,237,750	113	\$608,826	\$0	\$8,779,722	54	\$76,100,000	3
Montana	\$1,536,878	87	\$440,212	\$0	\$126,239	46	\$11,921,614	3
Nebraska	\$31,426,712	48	\$366,644	\$0	\$70,820	16	\$46,416,018	1
Nevada	\$52,621,060	194	\$970,670	\$0	\$2,447,261	80	\$175,926,363	1,0
New Hampshire	\$3,821,317	41	\$186,871	\$0	\$27,776	6	\$13,430,694	1
New Jersey	\$28,986,899	160	\$1,722,225	\$315,557	\$205,755	38	\$139,426,146	7
New Mexico	\$1,501,601	94	\$307,467	\$0	\$156,699	39	\$8,809,139	2
New York, Eastern	\$337,294,838	239	\$4,156,481	\$0	\$9,946,255	82	\$1,197,861,396	9
New York, Northern	\$48,401,346	59	\$2,597,309	\$20,498	\$239,895	22	\$78,416,496	2
New York, Southern	\$766,900,299	288	\$4,960,495	\$0	\$3,397,431	68	\$2,703,267,491	1,2
New York, Western	\$4,258,740	61	\$887,263	\$0	\$454,346	53	\$45,467,888	3
North Carolina, Eastern**	\$10,286,702	74	\$170,936	\$0	\$915	2	\$16,018,240	1
North Carolina, Middle	\$9,163,421	96	\$449,081	\$0	\$232,556	25	\$21,972,485	3
North Carolina, Western	\$5,179,137	34	\$318,626	\$0	\$238,779	33	\$43,580,718	4
North Dakota	\$2,139,334	37	\$98,147	\$0	\$22,819	17	\$7,169,742	1
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	
Ohio, Northern	\$46,783,220	328	\$1,200,364	\$0	\$731,325	54	\$158,323,752	1,5
Ohio, Southern	\$13,109,355	121	\$853,200	\$0	\$5,754,023	28	\$60,844,934	5
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$6,063,536	36	\$859,492	\$0	\$31,374	7	\$7,116,642	
Oklahoma, Northern	\$8,570,322	68	\$630,133	\$0	\$523,512	52	\$19,452,729	2
Oklahoma, Western	\$2,571,285	55	\$367,364	\$0	\$220,728	27	\$46,554,359	2
Oregon	\$108,075,744	156	\$497,055	\$0	\$274,757	47	\$131,973,020	6

	Amount	Debts		Property	Other	Debts	Current	Debts
District	Opened	Opened	Collected	Recovered	Decreases	Closed	Balance	Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$15,507,565	156	\$1,499,514	\$0	\$354,443	38	\$183,173,483	635
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$9,991,112	114	\$528,719	\$0	\$402,896	22	\$26,793,464	303
Pennsylvania, Western	\$3,883,710	72	\$53,218,006	\$0	\$1,071,776	35	\$30,501,550	265
Puerto Rico	\$342,333	16	\$101,053	\$0	\$70,220	8	\$12,570,061	128
Rhode Island	\$9,868,046	21	\$157,069	\$0	\$69,353	5	\$70,120,000	170
South Carolina	\$7,007,029	280	\$934,636	\$0	\$205,691	74	\$38,291,643	901
South Dakota	\$4,321,160	141	\$755,392	\$0	\$224,676	65	\$18,684,976	406
Tennessee, Eastern	\$19,304,906	92	\$591,886	\$0	\$1,680,824	29	\$58,875,510	328
Tennessee, Middle	\$8,411,241	73	\$322,530	\$0	\$476,064	29	\$24,041,159	223
Tennessee, Western	\$8,909,679	84	\$232,645	\$0	\$592,243	16	\$27,888,350	413
Texas, Eastern	\$7,779,477	72	\$1,491,907	\$0	\$8,565,228	64	\$46,890,866	364
Texas, Northern	\$90,424,280	291	\$8,117,200	\$14,644	\$4,304,049	109	\$238,910,411	1,176
Texas, Southern	\$39,073,945	136	\$1,342,520	\$0	\$83,626	23	\$271,535,909	1,007
Texas, Western	\$46,120,264	158	\$2,381,396	\$0	\$1,609,599	47	\$242,956,963	989
Utah	\$4,045,607	116	\$295,381	\$6,499	\$2,100,197	38	\$33,177,677	371
Vermont	\$2,183,934	27	\$1,313,978	\$0	\$72,505	10	\$22,642,793	79
Virgin Islands	\$620,371	23	\$237,390	\$0	\$389,824	13	\$2,577,532	58
Virginia, Eastern	\$18,379,721	368	-\$376,632	\$58,231	\$3,706,859	104	\$116,720,648	1,399
Virginia, Western	\$7,779,189	68	\$3,384,211	\$0	\$52,745	43	\$27,437,184	186
Washington, Eastern	\$10,908,801	53	\$207,422	\$0	\$2,862,295	29	\$25,495,113	216
Washington, Western	\$23,864,366	181	\$6,416,994	\$651,174	\$5,039,475	47	\$217,872,137	831
West Virginia, Northern	\$1,027,821	13	\$404,359	\$0	\$26,868	8	\$6,261,607	96
West Virginia, Southern	\$3,363,335	60	\$876,781	\$63,311	\$1,768,766	36	\$38,836,861	220
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$8,863,386	80	\$2,308,751	\$0	\$694,651	63	\$58,730,947	475
Wisconsin, Western	\$4,238,090	49	\$1,190,778	\$0	\$1,857,287	33	\$21,637,868	174
Wyoming	\$4,842,936	104	\$448,531	\$0	\$1,034,802	105	\$14,954,166	202
All Districts	\$3,062,724,217	9,613	\$199,726,161	\$2,938,754	\$225,182,709	3,977	\$12,989,683,573	44,067

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

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

A negative number results when adjustments to amounts recorded in prior fiscal years exceed actual Fiscal Year 2001 totals.

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

^{**}Criminal collections data for the Eastern District of North Carolina is a compilation of Fine Center and district data.

Table 12C
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2001
Criminal Total

		Debts		Property	Other	Debts	Current	Debts
District	Opened	Opened	Collected	Recovered	Decreases	Closed	Balance	Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$2,443,233	257	\$450,009	\$0	\$78,580	274	\$13,473,167	557
Alabama, Northern	\$80,271,285	855	\$10,615,226	-\$24,000	\$1,299,815	584	\$132,375,305	2,529
Alabama, Southern	\$2,268,864	384	\$4,043,873	\$0	\$1,709,442	341	\$22,571,117	751
Alaska	\$4,412,314	366	\$870,773	\$0	\$387,251	321	\$22,948,493	597
Arizona	\$50,547,270	2,792	\$10,833,195	\$146	\$11,111,092	1,992	\$194,714,792	5,458
Arkansas, Eastern	\$3,801,964	351	\$575,156	\$0	\$165,918	288	\$19,744,205	804
Arkansas, Western	\$4,618,708	262	\$566,063	\$0	\$141,082	203	\$11,120,468	716
California, Central	\$240,233,529	2,482	\$25,343,789	\$266,077	\$33,723,265	2,122	\$1,573,669,245	7,977
California, Eastern	\$64,305,294	1,019	\$2,461,288	-\$43,788	\$1,199,569	971	\$168,373,433	2,076
California, Northern	\$100,475,663	1,349	\$70,378,566	\$5,147	\$4,782,446	976	\$561,936,281	4,560
California, Southern	\$87,344,188	2,065	\$12,282,994	\$37,566	\$5,049,104	1,687	\$206,427,981	3,310
Colorado	\$7,192,726	864	\$1,126,573	\$0	\$1,614,610	798	\$80,265,668	1,183
Connecticut	\$19,136,752	570	\$6,707,050	\$8,137	\$1,634,254	402	\$121,927,942	1,083
Delaware	\$2,922,504	139	\$378,646	\$5,632	\$1,169,352	162	\$15,178,751	254
District of Columbia	\$18,508,898	647	\$13,627,242	\$0	\$27,513,820	812	\$329,847,416	2,034
Florida, Middle	\$122,200,404	1,889	\$38,997,520	\$664,878	\$5,662,838	1,444	\$871,931,055	5,128
Florida, Northern	\$1,440,588,196	747	\$4,751,895	\$0	\$3,478,099	520	\$1,544,680,937	1,667
Florida, Southern	\$318,003,836	3,884	\$27,618,467	\$97,440	\$51,873,712	2,961	\$1,256,788,038	8,774
Georgia, Middle	\$4,374,366	746	\$2,168,698	\$0	\$588,260	647	\$18,087,973	954
Georgia, Northern	\$52,900,160	1,204	\$7,674,659	\$104,123	\$1,916,789	1,055	\$270,280,575	3,841
Georgia, Southern	\$2,080,326	721	\$614,133	\$786,691	\$2,303,204	608	\$33,660,400	1,064
Guam*	\$774,489	160	\$417,798	\$0	\$270,568	196	\$4,680,755	386
Hawaii	\$2,383,053	567	\$1,018,153	\$2,279	\$244,243	481	\$26,602,400	1,101
Idaho	\$1,239,644	255	\$645,942	\$0	\$108,344	225	\$14,525,328	639
Illinois, Central	\$8,838,959	445	\$1,640,046	\$0	\$1,963,051	431	\$65,797,838	977
Illinois, Northern	\$130,499,989	1,666	\$10,809,854	\$0	\$12,766,635	1,293	\$540,096,413	4,648
Illinois, Southern	\$12,212,275	724	\$1,590,710	\$0	\$3,287,083	555	\$54,358,903	1,940
Indiana, Northern	\$7,792,628	487	\$1,322,535	\$0	\$1,840,315	503	\$54,796,426	1,119
Indiana, Southern	\$50,111,281	582	\$1,377,710	\$0	\$425,715	403	\$78,458,743	1,306
Iowa, Northern	\$17,576,398	412	\$506,098	\$0	\$572,429	341	\$37,845,487	642
Iowa, Southern	\$1,692,918	362	\$624,081	\$0	\$263,997	377	\$16,062,700	549
Kansas	\$8,878,312	685	\$1,519,864	\$0	\$2,170,527	464	\$90,909,033	1,344
Kentucky, Eastern	\$4,816,234	775	\$910,028	\$23,981	\$2,905,438	579	\$44,014,311	1,132

Table 12C	(Continued)

	Amount	Debts		Property	Other	Debts	Current	Debts
District	Opened	Opened	Collected	Recovered	Decreases	Closed	Balance	Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$4,637,323	1,046	\$2,074,377	\$112,271	\$1,211,049	903	\$37,897,729	1,139
Louisiana, Eastern	\$10,728,999	1,007	\$3,610,853	\$0	\$945,052	747	\$120,511,779	2,056
Louisiana, Middle	\$4,395,365	306	\$1,675,520	\$571	\$1,035,376	192	\$38,193,454	497
Louisiana, Western	\$17,974,166	1,312	\$791,332	\$135,000	\$925,134	1,249	\$77,166,963	873
Maine	\$1,778,235	332	\$273,632	\$0	\$101,757	242	\$22,118,347	571
Maryland	\$21,980,361	924	\$2,782,349	\$25,000	\$2,349,346	723	\$95,352,741	2,153
Massachusetts	\$6,262,578	742	\$67,652,253	\$0	\$651,397	532	\$714,514,177	3,199
Michigan, Eastern	\$19,180,407	1,161	\$5,247,016	\$0	\$4,789,033	1,155	\$262,129,321	2,948
Michigan, Western	\$9,165,262	680	\$4,356,447	\$0	\$2,595,856	525	\$44,055,738	1,765
Minnesota	\$29,524,229	574	\$2,549,699	\$0	\$3,400,650	478	\$112,408,239	1,181
Mississippi, Northern	\$866,700	223	\$299,329	\$0	\$139,338	224	\$16,608,743	463
Mississippi, Southern	\$20,648,951	765	\$4,808,770	\$0	\$99,137	540	\$49,126,301	1,538
Missouri, Eastern	\$27,037,421	780	\$2,872,267	\$0	\$3,595,308	731	\$88,027,838	1,603
Missouri, Western	\$10,006,489	983	\$1,328,255	\$1,991	\$9,021,723	807	\$93,669,183	1,777
Montana	\$2,033,971	512	\$719,668	\$0	\$157,257	404	\$17,589,347	841
Nebraska	\$32,483,826	557	\$750,482	\$9,268	\$120,233	453	\$48,403,975	870
Nevada	\$54,129,212	970	\$1,724,699	\$0	\$2,642,988	745	\$188,401,763	2,788
New Hampshire	\$7,664,269	211	\$595,129	\$0	\$40,016	158	\$28,571,720	419
New Jersey	\$35,422,056	1,366	\$4,914,529	\$361,498	\$2,583,159	1,053	\$200,052,888	4,329
New Mexico	\$2,999,008	1,216	\$968,711	\$0	\$205,833	984	\$18,333,371	2,651
New York, Eastern	\$371,172,025	1,926	\$13,917,531	\$125,011	\$13,519,899	1,746	\$1,417,916,523	5,163
New York, Northern	\$52,756,851	914	\$4,427,741	\$24,518	\$775,382	789	\$88,134,722	1,009
New York, Southern	\$362,622,487	2,450	\$12,104,089	\$109,761	\$5,881,830	1,856	\$3,555,370,141	5,465
New York, Western	\$5,312,766	751	\$1,913,380	\$0	\$935,828	664	\$49,698,523	1,335
North Carolina, Eastern*	\$12,931,140	604	\$578,814	\$0	\$72,752	255	\$19,593,528	885
North Carolina, Middle	\$9,801,112	601	\$659,400	\$0	\$295,033	412	\$27,477,158	1,184
North Carolina, Western	\$5,476,364	443	\$848,771	\$0	\$401,675	627	\$58,013,335	2,086
North Dakota	\$2,492,088	255	\$389,954	\$0	\$302,760	219	\$11,644,280	480
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$73,938,997	1,552	\$4,049,792	\$0	\$3,380,969	958	\$248,189,747	3,499
Ohio, Southern	\$14,458,941	784	\$2,089,313	\$0	\$5,865,433	730	\$82,377,679	2,354
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$6,402,214	154	\$908,638	\$0	\$226,564	103	\$8,431,588	210
Oklahoma, Northern	\$9,049,631	257	\$996,163	\$0	\$868,198	313	\$38,422,595	740
Oklahoma, Western	\$3,007,238	312	\$640,181	\$0	\$904,807	278	\$59,661,095	749
Oregon	\$109,261,356	1,044	\$1,176,114	\$0	\$369,456	779	\$135,629,666	2,728

Table 12C (Continued)

District Opened Opened Collected Recovered Decreases Closed Balance Pennsylvania, Eastern \$167,532,144 1,499 \$163,372,587 \$0 \$4,632,209 1,023 \$469,060,060,060,060,060,060,060,060,060,0	Debts
Pennsylvania, Middle \$12,068,463 640 \$1,050,765 \$0 \$440,662 509 \$33,186,983,186,983 Pennsylvania, Western \$4,930,962 451 \$53,874,032 \$0 \$6,527,313 448 \$41,369,98 Puerto Rico \$922,518 1,207 \$724,612 \$0 \$376,866 898 \$131,173,98 Rhode Island \$18,234,609 185 \$714,739 \$0 \$100,415 161 \$139,545,585,28 South Carolina \$8,245,294 1,450 \$1,720,890 \$0 \$334,276 1,034 \$55,585,28 South Dakota \$47,316,871 540 \$1,144,128 \$0 \$244,812 441 \$65,548,8 Tennessee, Eastern \$21,526,569 793 \$1,155,646 \$0 \$3,189,069 522 \$67,071,0 Tennessee, Middle \$41,507,756 388 \$28,269,460 \$0 \$593,813 278 \$38,786,6 Tennessee, Western \$10,333,179 510 \$511,998 \$0 \$608,034 424 \$41,237,5	Pending
Pennsylvania, Western \$4,930,962 451 \$53,874,032 \$0 \$6,527,313 448 \$41,369,9 Puerto Rico \$922,518 1,207 \$724,612 \$0 \$376,866 898 \$131,173,6 Rhode Island \$18,234,609 185 \$714,739 \$0 \$100,415 161 \$139,545,7 South Carolina \$8,245,294 1,450 \$1,720,890 \$0 \$334,276 1,034 \$55,585,2 South Dakota \$47,316,871 540 \$1,144,128 \$0 \$244,812 441 \$65,548,8 Tennessee, Eastern \$21,526,569 793 \$1,155,646 \$0 \$3,189,069 522 \$67,071,0 Tennessee, Middle \$41,507,756 388 \$28,269,460 \$0 \$593,813 278 \$38,786,0 Tennessee, Western \$10,333,179 510 \$511,998 \$0 \$608,034 424 \$41,237,5	72 4,929
Puerto Rico \$922,518 1,207 \$724,612 \$0 \$376,866 898 \$131,173,6 Rhode Island \$18,234,609 185 \$714,739 \$0 \$100,415 161 \$139,545, South Carolina \$8,245,294 1,450 \$1,720,890 \$0 \$334,276 1,034 \$55,585,3 South Dakota \$47,316,871 540 \$1,144,128 \$0 \$244,812 441 \$65,548,4 Tennessee, Eastern \$21,526,569 793 \$1,155,646 \$0 \$3,189,069 522 \$67,071,6 Tennessee, Middle \$41,507,756 388 \$28,269,460 \$0 \$593,813 278 \$38,786,6 Tennessee, Western \$10,333,179 510 \$511,998 \$0 \$608,034 424 \$41,237,9	93 1,109
Rhode Island \$18,234,609 185 \$714,739 \$0 \$100,415 161 \$139,545,7 South Carolina \$8,245,294 1,450 \$1,720,890 \$0 \$334,276 1,034 \$55,585,3 South Dakota \$47,316,871 540 \$1,144,128 \$0 \$244,812 441 \$65,548,4 Tennessee, Eastern \$21,526,569 793 \$1,155,646 \$0 \$3,189,069 522 \$67,071,0 Tennessee, Middle \$41,507,756 388 \$28,269,460 \$0 \$593,813 278 \$38,786,0 Tennessee, Western \$10,333,179 510 \$511,998 \$0 \$608,034 424 \$41,237,5	70 927
South Carolina \$8,245,294 1,450 \$1,720,890 \$0 \$334,276 1,034 \$55,585,3 South Dakota \$47,316,871 540 \$1,144,128 \$0 \$244,812 441 \$65,548,8 Tennessee, Eastern \$21,526,569 793 \$1,155,646 \$0 \$3,189,069 522 \$67,071,0 Tennessee, Middle \$41,507,756 388 \$28,269,460 \$0 \$593,813 278 \$38,786,0 Tennessee, Western \$10,333,179 510 \$511,998 \$0 \$608,034 424 \$41,237,9	97 1,601
South Dakota \$47,316,871 540 \$1,144,128 \$0 \$244,812 441 \$65,548,67 Tennessee, Eastern \$21,526,569 793 \$1,155,646 \$0 \$3,189,069 522 \$67,071,07 Tennessee, Middle \$41,507,756 388 \$28,269,460 \$0 \$593,813 278 \$38,786,07 Tennessee, Western \$10,333,179 510 \$511,998 \$0 \$608,034 424 \$41,237,80	62 902
Tennessee, Eastern \$21,526,569 793 \$1,155,646 \$0 \$3,189,069 522 \$67,071,0 Tennessee, Middle \$41,507,756 388 \$28,269,460 \$0 \$593,813 278 \$38,786,0 Tennessee, Western \$10,333,179 510 \$511,998 \$0 \$608,034 424 \$41,237,5	92 2,510
Tennessee, Middle \$41,507,756 388 \$28,269,460 \$0 \$593,813 278 \$38,786,6 Tennessee, Western \$10,333,179 510 \$511,998 \$0 \$608,034 424 \$41,237,8	62 945
Tennessee, Western \$10,333,179 510 \$511,998 \$0 \$608,034 424 \$41,237,55	45 1,349
	80 718
Texas, Eastern \$9,733,795 791 \$3,049,917 \$0 \$10,502,402 716 \$60,362,7	78 1,751
	81 1,783
Texas, Northern \$135,571,794 1,815 \$39,610,834 \$17,644 \$11,408,841 1,469 \$493,902,3	91 4,345
Texas, Southern \$65,255,814 4,601 \$17,823,068 \$0 \$375,167 3,216 \$636,249,3	05 13,956
Texas, Western \$84,743,706 6,440 \$39,370,486 \$0 \$2,610,458 3,993 \$425,467,	40 17,036
Utah \$5,838,361 1,200 \$1,346,697 \$6,499 \$2,344,238 922 \$37,432,0	46 2,368
Vermont \$2,287,781 167 \$1,481,548 \$0 \$1,497,716 152 \$24,754,	51 224
Virgin Islands \$1,517,014 161 \$490,790 \$0 \$393,301 87 \$10,500,4	45 418
Virginia, Eastern \$28,187,755 4,870 \$3,946,909 \$96,457 \$6,951,179 3,993 \$159,189,4	16 6,221
Virginia, Western \$8,643,635 841 \$4,319,816 \$0 \$3,836,541 886 \$34,768,4	85 1,650
Washington, Eastern \$11,203,426 549 \$851,793 \$0 \$3,646,714 475 \$27,463,5	38 825
Washington, Western \$27,844,636 1,919 \$8,736,123 \$742,581 \$7,088,516 1,563 \$269,194,4	46 2,832
West Virginia, Northern \$1,526,602 234 \$1,422,464 \$0 \$144,579 243 \$31,830,2	48 478
West Virginia, Southern \$4,276,487 480 \$1,191,129 \$66,011 \$1,883,909 393 \$45,342,9	65 1,074
Wisconsin, Eastern \$9,664,904 572 \$2,984,765 \$0 \$763,220 417 \$68,141,3	00 1,567
Wisconsin, Western \$5,873,025 239 \$1,601,158 \$0 \$1,969,051 194 \$26,018,000 \$1,969,051	01 388
Wyoming \$5,004,220 428 \$603,381 \$0 \$1,555,855 401 \$15,891,7	40 741
All Districts \$4,972,840,017 91,397 \$800,533,564 \$3,768,390 \$328,650,230 72,448 \$20,020,919,7	20 205,295

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

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

A negative number results when adjustments to amounts recorded in prior fiscal years exceed actual Fiscal Year 2001 totals.

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

^{**}Criminal collections data for the Eastern District of North Carolina is a compilation of Fine Center and district data.

Table 12D
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2001
Civil Total

	Amount	Debts		Property	Other	Debts	Current	Debts
District	Opened	Opened	Collected	Recovered	Decreases	Closed	Balance	Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$7,531,771	141	\$614,102	\$0	\$6,634,201	272	\$1,969,245	197
Alabama, Northern	\$30,955,304	268	\$28,885,893	\$0	\$2,694,300	388	\$6,718,846	258
Alabama, Southern	\$1,391,294	150	\$1,280,360	\$0	\$478,741	231	\$1,762,629	244
Alaska	\$4,035,814	40	\$1,486,691	\$0	\$2,566,236	52	\$6,103,088	146
Arizona	\$11,737,074	245	\$8,240,774	\$0	\$2,310,715	263	\$28,868,182	602
Arkansas, Eastern	\$15,112,067	347	\$7,725,593	\$1,329,135	\$4,430,711	330	\$113,461,541	403
Arkansas, Western	\$9,715,481	133	\$7,679,044	\$459,612	\$2,021,967	166	\$812,312	69
California, Central	\$190,540,057	638	\$112,652,047	\$48,136	\$46,255,482	2,948	\$265,380,071	22,731
California, Eastern	\$47,172,043	107	\$38,961,367	\$1,378,540	\$8,889,386	114	\$9,125,926	285
California, Northern	\$159,832,660	156	\$152,619,349	\$17,462,162	\$4,937,578	654	\$208,056,942	8,007
California, Southern	\$5,186,842	122	\$5,271,224	\$0	\$1,715,982	243	\$5,215,796	205
Colorado	\$46,523,339	38	\$44,896,759	\$0	\$90,089	44	\$6,394,181	171
Connecticut	\$36,023,043	374	\$15,804,559	\$1,594,701	\$3,555,672	261	\$54,664,889	566
Delaware	\$4,430,093	44	\$4,376,466	\$0	\$1,125,530	139	\$388,451	78
District of Columbia	\$2,999,027	49	\$11,559,117	\$8,135	\$2,244,072	236	\$25,574,605	2,442
Florida, Middle	\$138,241,774	1,154	\$47,182,381	\$101,450	\$8,151,407	550	\$143,445,834	3,375
Florida, Northern	\$13,732,401	380	\$6,477,146	\$0	\$7,175,208	377	\$14,445,621	589
Florida, Southern	\$51,652,935	450	\$32,633,266	\$944,022	\$22,047,848	1,793	\$132,583,503	11,181
Georgia, Middle	\$1,537,657	174	\$1,246,612	\$0	\$1,700,411	252	\$2,661,086	285
Georgia, Northern	\$23,882,955	561	\$22,836,045	\$3,657	\$3,379,588	618	\$35,444,868	2,064
Georgia, Southern	\$2,374,395	118	\$280,320	\$50	\$719,748	134	\$8,057,813	210
Guam*	\$2,172,225	38	\$205,497	\$0	\$1,225,669	82	\$3,630,367	75
Hawaii	\$8,836,325	112	\$6,792,999	\$112,874	\$3,154,067	126	\$8,069,957	202
Idaho	\$1,280,694	62	\$831,541	\$411,541	\$1,852,548	123	\$7,037,242	190
Illinois, Central	\$10,517,575	288	\$8,420,658	\$125,550	\$7,828,277	374	\$4,194,810	271
Illinois, Northern	\$54,160,992	844	\$21,627,312	\$87,889	\$8,750,205	574	\$180,725,571	3,176
Illinois, Southern	\$5,650,761	134	\$3,439,306	\$146,835	\$2,521,179	377	\$1,901,937	197
Indiana, Northern	\$18,083,374	278	\$14,648,219	\$355,499	\$1,804,180	347	\$7,875,293	513
Indiana, Southern	\$22,454,923	573	\$9,450,811	\$2,207,858	\$8,893,424	893	\$21,285,261	668
Iowa, Northern	\$1,834,883	153	\$1,265,705	\$0	\$1,651,181	225	\$2,472,923	183
Iowa, Southern	\$5,250,086	229	\$4,160,803	\$367,277	\$1,406,374	283	\$10,310,774	491
Kansas	\$9,288,535	436	\$5,363,731	\$48,500	\$4,872,092	605	\$5,308,316	293
Kentucky, Eastern	\$15,480,481	561	\$5,978,677	\$36,546	\$8,059,232	588	\$27,311,500	606

Table 12D	(Continued)

	Amount	Debts		Property	Other	Debts	Current	Debts
District	Opened	Opened	Collected	Recovered	Decreases	Closed	Balance	Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$55,599,094	324	\$26,135,720	\$206,950	\$4,302,938	309	\$32,185,672	49
Louisiana, Eastern	\$7,925,018	353	\$5,287,510	\$0	\$3,508,299	378	\$10,368,676	83
Louisiana, Middle	\$33,901,243	31	\$31,448,924	\$0	\$376,140	75	\$9,184,797	8
Louisiana, Western	\$4,649,976	366	\$4,410,737	\$0	\$2,267,471	530	\$5,888,102	81
Maine	\$5,583,626	150	\$2,020,694	\$268,255	\$3,190,466	135	\$3,762,440	28
Maryland	\$9,275,814	317	\$5,820,905	\$0	\$1,417,195	213	\$32,461,025	1,82
Massachusetts	\$30,518,672	101	\$100,211,742	\$0	\$1,278,589	188	\$35,648,571	56
Michigan, Eastern	\$25,862,200	381	\$19,387,075	\$40,538	\$9,554,326	1,133	\$105,064,926	15,89
Michigan, Western	\$4,089,003	240	\$4,254,962	\$0	\$2,273,464	427	\$11,385,414	64
Minnesota	\$8,913,421	609	\$7,133,407	\$0	\$4,733,571	1,249	\$17,961,215	1,78
Mississippi, Northern	\$1,280,293	89	\$1,080,973	\$0	\$279,360	124	\$1,846,818	10
Mississippi, Southern	\$13,073,832	166	\$13,278,161	\$84,315	\$2,953,454	514	\$4,254,898	37
Missouri, Eastern	\$4,409,195	598	\$3,466,761	\$0	\$2,534,968	548	\$15,326,551	1,38
Missouri, Western	\$4,421,382	265	\$4,824,945	\$0	\$3,190,933	274	\$14,794,373	99
Montana	\$11,275,589	128	\$7,937,948	\$362,347	\$3,461,482	139	\$5,059,814	16
Nebraska	\$9,694,874	277	\$5,116,735	\$763,997	\$7,440,963	439	\$6,083,915	22
Nevada	\$703,988	54	\$640,726	\$0	\$1,132,889	137	\$1,489,223	8
New Hampshire	\$9,631,934	52	\$2,998,238	\$0	\$6,324,829	80	\$3,368,881	16
New Jersey	\$38,942,201	490	\$50,659,012	\$0	\$5,955,375	1,089	\$138,238,941	1,16
New Mexico	\$2,236,323	250	\$7,844,542	\$1,100,000	\$1,393,947	257	\$4,848,498	48
New York, Eastern	\$15,922,041	194	\$13,970,328	\$32,118	\$30,867,509	1,244	\$119,837,910	10,61
New York, Northern	\$31,307,171	137	\$7,577,946	\$41,202	\$6,053,141	100	\$72,036,685	1,08
New York, Southern	\$24,848,933	347	\$28,254,234	\$566	\$42,453,106	479	\$72,290,470	1,25
New York, Western	\$19,248,970	253	\$14,076,722	\$0	\$4,723,897	211	\$9,185,931	74
North Carolina, Eastern	\$4,442,848	356	\$3,991,117	\$0	\$2,786,261	414	\$25,749,892	97
North Carolina, Middle	\$3,427,976	165	\$2,980,650	\$0	\$1,291,018	237	\$2,591,975	36
North Carolina, Western	\$3,674,754	80	\$2,683,317	\$0	\$379,560	76	\$7,784,474	56
North Dakota	\$10,627,878	181	\$4,559,478	\$170,496	\$3,476,057	205	\$25,369,620	36
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	
Ohio, Northern	\$30,667,083	1,554	\$28,579,699	\$0	\$4,542,003	964	\$34,915,695	4,08
Ohio, Southern	\$16,488,921	416	\$11,125,137	\$0	\$4,036,537	496	\$30,781,844	1,37
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$8,407,427	96	\$3,289,354	\$373,880	\$5,402,368	129	\$1,588,668	10
Oklahoma, Northern	\$20,121,937	187	\$18,329,010	\$663,250	\$1,993,223	324	\$1,227,102	11
Oklahoma, Western	\$24,122,362	217	\$18,844,588	\$1,179,707	\$7,007,624	271	\$14,700,664	50
Oregon	\$9,500,603	267	\$15,990,437	\$0	\$3,456,037	279	\$4,773,875	16

Table 12D (Continued)									
District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending	
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$36,077,550	343	\$31,185,933	\$0	\$40,577,934	535	\$72,331,914	833	
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$9,749,324	327	\$4,994,377	\$236,298	\$2,428,889	287	\$20,721,862	534	
Pennsylvania, Western	\$10,602,309	810	\$6,055,566	\$23,150	\$11,558,938	1,049	\$18,661,518	1,074	
Puerto Rico	\$17,267,564	410	\$11,618,715	\$1,051,667	\$5,420,860	554	\$15,062,036	355	
Rhode Island	\$1,922,543	78	\$2,515,858	\$0	\$79,540	101	\$24,459,052	192	
South Carolina	\$27,572,968	867	\$21,063,353	\$113,372	\$9,418,405	931	\$44,910,622	1,046	
South Dakota	\$13,475,339	81	\$12,208,676	\$119,394	\$1,611,541	72	\$4,804,210	72	
Tennessee, Eastern	\$5,926,344	89	\$1,849,238	\$0	\$1,280,023	124	\$13,150,462	257	
Tennessee, Middle	\$3,470,301	250	\$2,198,391	\$0	\$1,113,789	227	\$5,091,513	325	
Tennessee, Western	\$6,499,561	276	\$6,351,346	\$0	\$339,528	196	\$11,232,133	954	
Texas, Eastern	\$241,080,424	72	\$240,703,861	\$0	\$934,604	132	\$3,002,797	68	
Texas, Northern	\$15,733,686	1,032	\$9,156,756	\$0	\$52,748,551	1,158	\$34,282,133	1,754	
Texas, Southern	\$126,570,594	245	\$33,474,100	\$81,746	\$74,022,639	1724	\$400,453,357	17,223	
Texas, Western	\$3,625,166	571	\$3,323,626	\$0	\$1,659,200	662	\$25,181,638	1,548	
Utah	\$2,691,273	108	\$813,274	\$0	\$1,669,141	126	\$6,257,560	199	
Vermont	\$4,330,292	121	\$1,569,597	\$2,691,421	\$877,380	148	\$912,167	75	
Virgin Islands	\$1,363,809	23	\$573,892	\$140,017	\$203,870	14	\$2,899,496	41	
Virginia, Eastern	\$14,208,633	288	\$19,635,782	\$292,232	\$10,743,959	320	\$52,742,411	1,165	
Virginia, Western	\$5,253,827	54	\$3,351,440	\$0	\$1,212,927	172	\$6,498,599	102	
Washington, Eastern	\$2,713,384	84	\$2,460,994	\$0	\$1,382,587	126	\$1,788,289	100	
Washington, Western	\$4,381,385	104	\$5,114,836	\$0	\$575,136	125	\$11,334,165	139	
West Virginia, Northern	\$934,886	51	\$789,294	\$0	\$279,879	94	\$1,552,022	188	
West Virginia, Southern	\$3,613,237	170	\$1,168,109	\$494,946	\$2,128,118	175	\$7,291,764	249	
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$2,784,758	448	\$2,761,258	\$262,219	\$2,809,488	529	\$6,710,224	448	
Wisconsin, Western	\$5,134,490	203	\$3,486,648	\$0	\$1,396,554	325	\$4,924,924	256	
Wyoming	\$77,459	30	\$27,790	\$0	\$81,061	30	\$4,277,094	108	

\$38,024,054

\$597,736,841

38,265

\$3,033,850,897

140,958

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

All Districts

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

\$2,031,476,566

Data for the following districts should not be compared with data reported for Fiscal Year 2000 due to a data extraction error in Fiscal Year 2000: California, Central; California, Northern;

26,223

District of Columbia; Florida, Southern; Michigan, Eastern; New York, Eastern; and Texas, Western.

Civil data for the following districts was provided by the Justice Management Division: California, Central; California, Northern; District of Columbia; Florida, Southern; Illinois, Northern; Michigan, Eastern;

\$1,541,558,813

New York, Eastern; New York, Northern; and Texas, Western.

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

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

Table 12E
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2001
Grand Total

	Amount	Debts		Property	Other	Debts	Current	Debts
District	Opened	Opened	Collected	Recovered	Decreases	Closed	Balance	Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$9,975,004	398	\$1,064,110	\$0	\$6,712,781	546	\$15,442,412	754
Alabama, Northern	\$111,226,588	1,123	\$39,501,118	-\$24,000	\$3,994,115	972	\$139,094,151	2,787
Alabama, Southern	\$3,660,158	534	\$5,324,233	\$0	\$2,188,183	572	\$24,333,747	995
Alaska	\$8,448,128	406	\$2,357,463	\$0	\$2,953,487	373	\$29,051,580	743
Arizona	\$62,284,344	3,037	\$19,073,969	\$146	\$13,421,806	2,255	\$223,582,974	6,060
Arkansas, Eastern	\$18,914,031	698	\$8,300,749	\$1,329,135	\$4,596,630	618	\$133,205,746	1,207
Arkansas, Western	\$14,334,189	395	\$8,245,107	\$459,612	\$2,163,049	369	\$11,932,781	785
California, Central	\$430,773,586	3,120	\$137,995,836	\$314,213	\$79,978,747	5,070	\$1,839,049,316	30,708
California, Eastern	\$111,477,337	1,126	\$41,422,655	\$1,334,752	\$10,088,955	1,085	\$177,499,359	2,361
California, Northern	\$260,308,324	1,505	\$222,997,915	\$17,467,310	\$9,720,024	1,630	\$769,993,223	12,567
California, Southern	\$92,531,030	2,187	\$17,554,218	\$37,566	\$6,765,086	1,930	\$211,643,778	3,515
Colorado	\$53,716,065	902	\$46,023,332	\$0	\$1,704,699	842	\$86,659,848	1,354
Connecticut	\$55,159,795	944	\$22,511,609	\$1,602,839	\$5,189,925	663	\$176,592,831	1,649
Delaware	\$7,352,597	183	\$4,755,112	\$5,632	\$2,294,881	301	\$15,567,202	332
District of Columbia	\$21,507,926	696	\$25,186,359	\$8,135	\$29,757,892	1,048	\$355,422,021	4,476
Florida, Middle	\$260,442,178	3,043	\$86,179,900	\$766,328	\$13,814,244	1,994	\$1,015,376,889	8,503
Florida, Northern	\$1,454,320,596	1,127	\$11,229,041	\$0	\$10,653,307	897	\$1,559,126,558	2,256
Florida, Southern	\$369,656,771	4,334	\$60,251,733	\$1,041,462	\$73,921,561	4,754	\$1,389,371,541	19,955
Georgia, Middle	\$5,912,022	920	\$3,415,310	\$0	\$2,288,671	899	\$20,749,059	1,239
Georgia, Northern	\$76,783,115	1,765	\$30,510,704	\$107,780	\$5,296,377	1,673	\$305,725,443	5,905
Georgia, Southern	\$4,454,721	839	\$894,453	\$786,741	\$3,022,953	742	\$41,718,212	1,274
Guam*	\$2,946,714	198	\$623,295	\$0	\$1,496,237	278	\$8,311,122	461
Hawaii	\$11,219,379	679	\$7,811,152	\$115,153	\$3,398,311	607	\$34,672,357	1,303
Idaho	\$2,520,338	317	\$1,477,483	\$411,541	\$1,960,892	348	\$21,562,569	829
Illinois, Central	\$19,356,535	733	\$10,060,703	\$125,550	\$9,791,328	805	\$69,992,648	1,248
Illinois, Northern	\$184,660,981	2,510	\$32,437,166	\$87,889	\$21,516,841	1,867	\$720,821,985	7,824
Illinois, Southern	\$17,863,037	858	\$5,030,015	\$146,835	\$5,808,261	932	\$56,260,840	2,137
Indiana, Northern	\$25,876,002	765	\$15,970,754	\$355,499	\$3,644,495	850	\$62,671,719	1,632
Indiana, Southern	\$72,566,204	1,155	\$10,828,522	\$2,207,858	\$9,319,139	1,296	\$99,744,004	1,974
Iowa, Northern	\$19,411,281	565	\$1,771,803	\$0	\$2,223,610	566	\$40,318,410	825
Iowa, Southern	\$6,943,004	591	\$4,784,884	\$367,277	\$1,670,371	660	\$26,373,474	1,040
Kansas	\$18,166,847	1,121	\$6,883,595	\$48,500	\$7,042,619	1,069	\$96,217,349	1,637
Kentucky, Eastern	\$20,296,715	1,336	\$6,888,704	\$60,527	\$10,964,670	1,167	\$71,325,811	1,738

Table 12E (Continued)									
	Amount	Debts		Property	Other	Debts	Current	Debts	
District	Opened	Opened	Collected	Recovered	Decreases	Closed	Balance	Pending	
Kentucky, Western	\$60,236,417	1,370	\$28,210,096	\$319,221	\$5,513,987	1,212	\$70,083,401	1,63	
Louisiana, Eastern	\$18,654,017	1,360	\$8,898,363	\$0	\$4,453,351	1,125	\$130,880,455	2,88	
Louisiana, Middle	\$38,296,608	337	\$33,124,444	\$571	\$1,411,517	267	\$47,378,251	2,00 58	
Louisiana, Western	\$22,624,142	1,678	\$5,202,069	\$135,000	\$3,192,606	1,779	\$83,055,065	1,68	
Maine	\$7,361,861	482	\$2,294,325	\$268,255	\$3,292,223	377	\$25,880,786	85	
Maryland	\$31,256,175	1,241	\$8,603,254	\$25,000	\$3,766,541	936	\$127,813,767	3,97	
Massachusetts	\$31,230,173	843	\$167,863,995	\$25,000 \$0	\$1,929,986	720	\$750,162,748	3,97 3,76	
						2,288			
Michigan, Eastern	\$45,042,608	1,542	\$24,634,091	\$40,538	\$14,343,359		\$367,194,247	18,84	
Michigan, Western	\$13,254,266	920	\$8,611,410	\$0 \$0	\$4,869,320	952	\$55,441,152	2,41	
Minnesota	\$38,437,649	1,183	\$9,683,106	\$0	\$8,134,221	1,727	\$130,369,454	2,96	
Mississippi, Northern	\$2,146,992	312	\$1,380,301	\$0	\$418,698	348	\$18,455,561	57	
Mississippi, Southern	\$33,722,783	931	\$18,086,931	\$84,315	\$3,052,591	1,054	\$53,381,199	1,91	
Missouri, Eastern	\$31,446,616	1,378	\$6,339,028	\$0	\$6,130,276	1,279	\$103,354,389	2,98	
Missouri, Western	\$14,427,871	1,248	\$6,153,199	\$1,991	\$12,212,656	1,081	\$108,463,556	2,77	
Montana	\$13,309,560	640	\$8,657,616	\$362,347	\$3,618,739	543	\$22,649,161	1,00	
Nebraska	\$42,178,700	834	\$5,867,217	\$773,265	\$7,561,196	892	\$54,487,890	1,09	
Nevada	\$54,833,199	1,024	\$2,365,425	\$0	\$3,775,877	882	\$189,890,986	2,87	
New Hampshire	\$17,296,203	263	\$3,593,367	\$0	\$6,364,845	238	\$31,940,601	58	
New Jersey	\$74,364,257	1,856	\$55,573,541	\$361,498	\$8,538,533	2,142	\$338,291,828	5,49	
New Mexico	\$5,235,331	1,466	\$8,813,253	\$1,100,000	\$1,599,780	1,241	\$23,181,869	3,13	
New York, Eastern	\$387,094,066	2,120	\$27,887,859	\$157,129	\$44,387,408	2,990	\$1,537,754,433	15,78	
New York, Northern	\$84,064,022	1,051	\$12,005,686	\$65,720	\$6,828,523	889	\$160,171,407	2,09	
New York, Southern	\$387,471,420	2,797	\$40,358,323	\$110,327	\$48,334,936	2,335	\$3,627,660,611	6,71	
New York, Western	\$24,561,736	1,004	\$15,990,102	\$0	\$5,659,725	875	\$58,884,454	2,07	
North Carolina, Eastern**	\$17,373,988	960	\$4,569,931	\$0	\$2,859,013	669	\$45,343,420	1,86	
North Carolina, Middle	\$13,229,087	766	\$3,640,049	\$0	\$1,586,051	649	\$30,069,133	1,54	
North Carolina, Western	\$9,151,118	523	\$3,532,087	\$0	\$781,235	703	\$65,797,809	2,65	
North Dakota	\$13,119,966	436	\$4,949,432	\$170,496	\$3,778,817	424	\$37,013,900	84	
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0		
Ohio, Northern	\$104,606,080	3,106	\$32,629,491	\$0	\$7,922,972	1,922	\$283,105,442	7,58	
Ohio, Southern	\$30,947,863	1,200	\$13,214,450	\$0	\$9,901,970	1,226	\$113,159,524	3,73	
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$14,809,641	250	\$4,197,992	\$373,880	\$5,628,931	232	\$10,020,256	31	
Oklahoma, Northern	\$29,171,568	444	\$19,325,173	\$663,250	\$2,861,421	637	\$39,649,697	85	
Oklahoma, Western	\$27,129,599	529	\$19,484,769	\$1,179,707	\$7,912,431	549	\$74,361,758	1,24	
-	ΨΕΙ, ΙΕΟ,ΟΟΘ	523	Ψ10,-τ0τ,100	ψ1,110,101	Ψ1,012,701	U-13	Ψ1 -1,00 1,1 00	1,24	

\$0

\$3,825,493

1,058

\$140,403,540

2,888

Oregon

\$118,761,959

1,311

\$17,166,551

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Table 12E	(Continued)

	Amount	Debts		Property	Other	Debts	Current	Debts
District	Opened	Opened	Collected	Recovered	Decreases	Closed	Balance	Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$203,609,695	1,842	\$194,558,520	\$0	\$45,210,142	1,558	\$541,392,086	5,762
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$21,817,786	967	\$6,045,142	\$236,298	\$2,869,551	796	\$53,908,356	1,643
Pennsylvania, Western	\$15,533,271	1,261	\$59,929,597	\$23,150	\$18,086,251	1,497	\$60,031,487	2,001
Puerto Rico	\$18,190,082	1,617	\$12,343,327	\$1,051,667	\$5,797,726	1,452	\$146,235,733	1,956
Rhode Island	\$20,157,153	263	\$3,230,597	\$0	\$179,955	262	\$164,004,214	1,094
South Carolina	\$35,818,261	2,317	\$22,784,242	\$113,372	\$9,752,681	1,965	\$100,495,914	3,556
South Dakota	\$60,792,210	621	\$13,352,804	\$119,394	\$1,856,353	513	\$70,353,072	1,017
Tennessee, Eastern	\$27,452,913	882	\$3,004,885	\$0	\$4,469,092	646	\$80,221,508	1,606
Tennessee, Middle	\$44,978,057	638	\$30,467,851	\$0	\$1,707,601	505	\$43,878,194	1,043
Tennessee, Western	\$16,832,739	786	\$6,863,343	\$0	\$947,562	620	\$52,469,710	2,705
Texas, Eastern	\$250,814,218	863	\$243,753,779	\$0	\$11,437,006	848	\$63,364,978	1,851
Texas, Northern	\$151,305,480	2,847	\$48,767,590	\$17,644	\$64,157,392	2,627	\$528,184,524	6,099
Texas, Southern	\$191,826,407	4,846	\$51,297,168	\$81,746	\$74,397,806	4,940	\$1,036,702,663	31,179
Texas, Western	\$88,368,872	7,011	\$42,694,113	\$0	\$4,269,657	4,655	\$450,649,579	18,584
Utah	\$8,529,634	1,308	\$2,159,971	\$6,499	\$4,013,379	1,048	\$43,689,606	2,567
Vermont	\$6,618,072	288	\$3,051,144	\$2,691,421	\$2,375,097	300	\$25,666,317	299
Virgin Islands	\$2,880,823	184	\$1,064,683	\$140,017	\$597,171	101	\$13,399,942	459
Virginia, Eastern	\$42,396,389	5,158	\$23,582,691	\$388,689	\$17,695,139	4,313	\$211,931,827	7,386
Virginia, Western	\$13,897,462	895	\$7,671,256	\$0	\$5,049,468	1,058	\$41,267,084	1,752
Washington, Eastern	\$13,916,810	633	\$3,312,787	\$0	\$5,029,301	601	\$29,251,626	925
Washington, Western	\$32,226,021	2,023	\$13,850,959	\$742,581	\$7,663,652	1,688	\$280,528,611	2,971
West Virginia, Northern	\$2,461,487	285	\$2,211,757	\$0	\$424,458	337	\$33,382,269	666
West Virginia, Southern	\$7,889,723	650	\$2,359,238	\$560,957	\$4,012,027	568	\$52,634,729	1,323
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$12,449,662	1,020	\$5,746,022	\$262,219	\$3,572,709	946	\$74,851,524	2,015
Wisconsin, Western	\$11,007,515	442	\$5,087,806	\$0	\$3,365,605	519	\$30,943,525	644
Wyoming	\$5,081,680	458	\$631,171	\$0	\$1,636,916	431	\$20,168,834	849
All Districts	\$7,004,316,583	117,620	\$2,342,092,377	\$41,792,444	\$926,387,071	110,713	\$23,054,770,618	346,253

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

A negative number results when adjustments to amounts recorded in prior fiscal years exceed actual Fiscal Year 2001 totals.

Data for the following districts should not be compared with data reported for Fiscal Year 2000 due to a data extraction error in Fiscal Year 2000: California, Central; California, Northern;

District of Columbia; Florida, Southern; Michigan, Eastern; New York, Eastern; and Texas, Western.

Civil data for the following districts was provided by the Justice Management Division: California, Central; California, Northern; District of Columbia; Florida, Southern; Illinois, Northern; Michigan, Eastern;

New York, Eastern; New York, Northern; and Texas, Western.

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

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

^{**}Criminal collections data for the Eastern District of North Carolina is a compilation of Fine Center and district data.

Table 12F
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2001
Criminal Debts in Suspense

District Number Balance Number Balance Number Balance Number Balance		Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Rest	itution	Non-Federal Restitution		
Alabama, Northern 927 \$19,116,807 140 \$5,709,726 626 \$40,618,335 Alabama, Southern 57 \$5,171,422 15 \$529,216 95 \$14,345,734 Alaska 47 \$2,490,644 30 \$8,680,386 74 \$3,883,990 Arkansa, Seatern 46 \$2,490,242 97 \$7,528,415 33 \$11,54,70,809 Arkansas, Western 606 \$1,428,359 12 \$299,878 88 \$8,507,793 California, Central 451 \$127,236,165 226 \$143,420,218 780 \$93,622,730 California, Central 451 \$127,236,165 226 \$143,502,218 780 \$93,622,730 California, Southern 1,388 \$38,621,067 132 \$45,908,757 513 \$220,181,238 California, Southern 558 \$10,529,558 89 \$14,607,010 121 \$29,488,160 Colorado 90 \$67,777,774 89 \$17,021,977 183 \$73,683,066 Delware	District	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	
Alabama, Southern 57 \$5,171,422 15 \$5,29,216 95 \$14,345,734 Alaska 47 \$2,490,644 30 \$8,60,386 74 \$3,883,997 Arkansas, Eastern 46 \$29,972,422 97 \$7,528,415 339 \$11,647,080 Arkansas, Western 00 \$1,428,359 12 \$299,878 88 \$8,570,793 California, Central 451 \$1517,234,165 226 \$144,420,218 760 \$939,923,730 California, Eastern 1,879 \$4,109,671 353 \$56,299,199 498 \$10,598,285 California, Northern 1,388 \$3,802,1067 132 \$45,090,757 513 \$220,161,238 California, Southern 558 \$10,529,558 89 \$14,661,660 204 \$90,850,352 Colorado 90 \$21,780,409 23 \$14,361,610 201 \$29,488,160 Comedicut 609 \$6,777,774 89 \$14,201,707 131 \$20,21 \$14,983,89,569	Alabama, Middle	29	\$2,045,240	40	\$3,427,914	112	\$5,485,088	
Alaska 47 \$2,490,644 30 \$8,680,386 74 \$3,883,990 Arizona 686 \$29,972,422 97 \$7,528,415 339 \$116,470,809 Arkansas, Eastern 46 \$4,389,303 10 \$219,688 33 \$1,176,470,809 Arkansas, Western 606 \$1,428,359 12 \$299,878 88 \$8,570,793 Callfornia, Central 451 \$127,236,165 226 \$143,420,218 780 \$936,892,7793 Callfornia, Central 451 \$127,236,165 226 \$56,299,199 498 \$106,698,286 Callfornia, Northern 1,388 \$38,621,067 132 \$45,908,787 513 \$220,181,238 Callfornia, Southern 558 \$10,529,558 89 \$14,061,660 204 \$90,850,238 Callfornia, Southern 609 \$67,77,774 89 \$17,021,977 183 \$73,363,056 Delaware 160 \$87,233 18 \$507,800 148 \$14,1780,235 Florida, Middle <td>Alabama, Northern</td> <td>927</td> <td>\$19,116,807</td> <td>140</td> <td>\$5,709,726</td> <td>526</td> <td>\$49,618,935</td>	Alabama, Northern	927	\$19,116,807	140	\$5,709,726	526	\$49,618,935	
Arizona 696 \$29,972,422 97 \$7,528,415 339 \$115,470,809 Arkansas, Eastern 46 \$4,389,303 10 \$219,688 33 \$1,541,708 Arkansas, Western 606 \$1,428,359 12 \$299,878 88 \$85,707,93 California, Central 451 \$127,236,165 226 \$143,420,218 780 \$936,923,730 California, Northern 1,389 \$4,109,571 353 \$56,299,199 498 \$10,699,285 California, Northern 558 \$10,529,558 89 \$14,661,660 204 \$90,850,352 Colorado 90 \$21,780,409 23 \$14,007,101 121 \$29,458,160 Colorado 90 \$87,777,774 89 \$170,21977 183 \$73,363,056 Delaware 160 \$87,233 18 \$507,800 148 \$14,319,834 District of Columbia 161 \$7,952,926 96 \$269,155,087 314 \$40,780,235 Florida, Northern 4	Alabama, Southern	57	\$5,171,422	15	\$529,216	95	\$14,345,734	
Arkansas, Eastern 46 \$4,389,303 10 \$219,688 33 \$1,541,708 Arkansas, Western 666 \$14,28,359 12 \$299,878 88 \$8,570,793 California, Central 451 \$127,238,165 226 \$143,402,18 780 \$936,923,730 California, Fastern 1,879 \$4,109,571 353 \$56,299,199 498 \$106,598,285 California, Northern 1,388 \$38,621,067 132 \$45,908,757 513 \$220,181,238 California, Northern 1,388 \$30,529,558 89 \$14,661,660 204 \$90,850,352 Colorado 90 \$21,780,409 23 \$14,307,010 121 \$29,468,160 Connectout 609 \$6,777,774 89 \$17,021,977 183 \$73,383,056 Delaware 160 \$87,233 18 \$507,000 148 \$14,319,834 District of Columbia 161 \$7,952,926 96 \$259,155,087 116 \$19,558,227 Florida, Northe	Alaska	47	\$2,490,644	30	\$8,680,386	74	\$3,883,990	
Arkansas, Western 606 \$1,428,359 12 \$299,878 88 \$8,570,793 Callomia, Central 451 \$127,236,165 226 \$143,420,218 780 \$936,923,783 Callifornia, Eastern 1,879 \$4,109,571 353 \$56,299,199 498 \$106,598,285 California, Northern 1,388 \$38,621,067 132 \$45,908,757 513 \$220,181,238 California, Southern 558 \$10,529,558 89 \$14,661,660 204 \$90,850,352 Colorado 90 \$21,780,409 23 \$14,307,010 121 \$29,458,106 Connecticut 609 \$6,777,774 89 \$17,021,977 183 \$73,363,056 Delaware 160 \$87,233 18 \$507,800 148 \$14,319,834 District of Columbia 161 \$7,952,926 96 \$269,155,087 314 \$4780,235 Florida, Northern 456 \$142,2845,071 31 \$36,156,557 116 \$19,558,227 Florida,	Arizona	696	\$29,972,422	97	\$7,528,415	339	\$115,470,809	
California, Central 451 \$127,236,165 226 \$143,420,218 780 \$936,923,730 California, Eastern 1,879 \$4,109,571 353 \$56,299,199 498 \$106,599,285 California, Northern 1,388 \$38,621,067 132 \$45,098,767 513 \$220,181,238 California, Southern 558 \$10,529,558 89 \$14,661,660 204 \$90,850,352 Colorado 90 \$21,780,409 23 \$14,307,010 121 \$29,458,160 Connecticut 609 \$6,777,774 89 \$17,021,977 133 \$73,363,066 Delaware 160 \$37,233 18 \$507,800 148 \$14,319,834 District of Columbia 161 \$7,952,926 96 \$269,155,087 314 \$40,780,235 Florida, Middle 218 \$142,007,063 200 \$74,146,266 625 \$483,899,569 Florida, Southern 356 \$146,47,300 123 \$182,625,184 230 \$668,103,773 <t< td=""><td>Arkansas, Eastern</td><td>46</td><td>\$4,389,303</td><td>10</td><td>\$219,688</td><td>33</td><td>\$1,541,708</td></t<>	Arkansas, Eastern	46	\$4,389,303	10	\$219,688	33	\$1,541,708	
California, Eastern 1,879 \$4,109,571 353 \$56,299,199 498 \$106,598,285 California, Northern 1,388 \$38,621,067 132 \$45,908,757 513 \$220,181,238 California, Southern 558 \$10,529,558 89 \$14,661,660 204 \$90,850,352 Colorado 90 \$21,780,409 23 \$14,307,010 121 \$29,458,160 Connecticut 609 \$6,777,774 89 \$17,021,977 183 \$73,363,056 Delaware 160 \$87,233 18 \$507,800 148 \$14,19,834 District of Columbia 161 \$7,952,926 96 \$269,155,087 314 \$40,780,235 Florida, Northern 456 \$14,52,845,071 31 \$36,156,557 116 \$19,558,227 Florida, Southern 356 \$146,447,300 123 \$182,625,184 230 \$668,103,773 Georgia, Middle 126 \$19,572,854 89 \$13,113,820 262 \$169,746,310 Geo	Arkansas, Western	606	\$1,428,359	12	\$299,878	88	\$8,570,793	
California, Northern 1,388 \$38,621,067 132 \$45,908,757 513 \$220,181,238 California, Southern 558 \$10,529,558 89 \$14,661,660 204 \$90,850,352 Colorado 90 \$21,780,409 23 \$14,307,010 121 \$29,458,160 Connecticut 609 \$6,777,774 89 \$17,021,977 183 \$73,363,056 Delaware 160 \$87,233 18 \$507,800 148 \$14,319,834 District of Columbia 161 \$7,952,926 96 \$269,155,087 314 \$40,780,235 Florida, Mothern 456 \$14,52,845,071 31 \$36,156,557 116 \$19,558,227 Florida, Northern 456 \$1,452,845,071 31 \$36,156,557 116 \$19,558,227 Florida, Northern 456 \$146,447,300 123 \$182,25,184 230 \$668,103,773 Georgia, Middle 15 \$3,084,034 48 \$1,191,006 120 \$12,272,426 Georgia, M	California, Central	451	\$127,236,165	226	\$143,420,218	780	\$936,923,730	
California, Southern 558 \$10,529,558 89 \$14,661,660 204 \$90,850,352 Colorado 90 \$21,780,409 23 \$14,307,010 121 \$29,458,160 Connecticut 609 \$67,777,774 89 \$17,021,977 183 \$73,630,506 Delaware 160 \$87,233 18 \$507,800 148 \$14,318,834 District of Columbia 161 \$7,952,926 96 \$269,155,087 314 \$40,780,235 Florida, Middle 218 \$142,067,063 200 \$74,146,26 625 \$483,899,569 Florida, Northern 356 \$146,447,300 123 \$36,265,184 230 \$668,103,77 Georgia, Middle 126 \$3,064,034 48 \$1,191,006 120 \$12,175,246 Georgia, Northern 450 \$19,572,854 89 \$13,113,820 262 \$169,746,310 Georgia, Northern 471 \$8,440,229 38 \$4,14,987 144 \$1,359,030 Hawaii	California, Eastern	1,879	\$4,109,571	353	\$56,299,199	498	\$106,598,285	
Colorado 90 \$21,780,409 23 \$14,307,010 121 \$29,458,160 Connecticut 609 \$6,777,774 89 \$17,021,977 183 \$73,363,056 Delaware 160 \$87,233 18 \$507,800 148 \$14,319,834 District of Columbia 161 \$7,952,926 96 \$269,155,087 314 \$40,780,235 Florida, Middle 218 \$142,067,063 200 \$74,146,426 625 \$483,899,569 Florida, Northern 456 \$1,452,845,071 31 \$36,156,557 116 \$19,558,227 Florida, Southern 356 \$148,447,300 123 \$182,625,184 230 \$668,103,773 Georgia, Middle 126 \$3,064,034 48 \$1,91,006 120 \$12,175,246 Georgia, Northern 450 \$19,572,854 89 \$13,113,820 262 \$169,743 Georgia, Southern 713 \$8,440,229 38 \$4,14,987 144 \$1,359,030 Guam* 87 </td <td>California, Northern</td> <td>1,388</td> <td>\$38,621,067</td> <td>132</td> <td>\$45,908,757</td> <td>513</td> <td>\$220,181,238</td>	California, Northern	1,388	\$38,621,067	132	\$45,908,757	513	\$220,181,238	
Connecticut 609 \$6,777,774 89 \$17,021,977 183 \$73,363,058.06 Delaware 160 \$87,233 18 \$507,800 148 \$14,319,834 District of Columbia 161 \$7,952,926 96 \$269,155,087 314 \$40,780,235 Florida, Middle 218 \$142,067,063 20 \$74,146,426 625 \$483,899,569 Florida, Northern 456 \$1,452,845,071 31 \$36,156,557 116 \$19,558,227 Florida, Southern 356 \$146,447,300 123 \$182,625,184 230 \$668,103,773 Georgia, Middle 126 \$3,064,034 48 \$1,191,006 120 \$12,175,246 Georgia, Northern 450 \$19,572,854 89 \$13,113,820 262 \$169,746,310 Georgia, Southern 713 \$8,440,229 38 \$8,414,987 144 \$11,359,030 Guam* 87 \$665,051 18 \$597,914 55 \$1,853,717 Hawaii 121 </td <td>California, Southern</td> <td>558</td> <td>\$10,529,558</td> <td>89</td> <td>\$14,661,660</td> <td>204</td> <td>\$90,850,352</td>	California, Southern	558	\$10,529,558	89	\$14,661,660	204	\$90,850,352	
Delaware 160 \$87,233 18 \$507,800 148 \$14,319,834 District of Columbia 161 \$7,952,926 96 \$269,155,087 314 \$40,780,235 Florida, Middle 218 \$142,067,063 200 \$74,146,426 625 \$483,899,569 Florida, Northern 456 \$1,452,845,071 31 \$36,156,557 116 \$19,558,227 Florida, Southern 356 \$146,447,300 123 \$182,625,184 230 \$688,103,773 Georgia, Middle 126 \$3,064,034 48 \$1,191,006 120 \$121,75,246 Georgia, Northern 450 \$19,572,854 89 \$13,113,820 262 \$169,746,310 Georgia, Southern 713 \$8,440,229 38 \$8,414,987 144 \$11,359,030 Guan* 87 \$665,051 18 \$597,914 55 \$1,863,717 Hawaii 221 \$9,665,814 27 \$1,773,834 232 \$12,572,693 Idaho 179	Colorado	90	\$21,780,409	23	\$14,307,010	121	\$29,458,160	
District of Columbia 161 \$7,952,926 96 \$269,155,087 314 \$40,780,235 Florida, Middle 218 \$142,067,063 200 \$74,146,426 625 \$483,899,569 Florida, Northern 456 \$1,452,845,071 31 \$36,156,557 116 \$19,558,227 Florida, Southern 356 \$146,447,300 123 \$182,625,184 230 \$668,103,773 Georgia, Middle 126 \$3,064,034 48 \$1,91,006 120 \$12,175,246 Georgia, Northern 450 \$19,572,854 89 \$13,113,820 262 \$169,746,310 Georgia, Southern 713 \$8,440,229 38 \$8,414,987 144 \$11,359,030 Guam* 87 \$665,051 18 \$597,914 55 \$1,853,717 Hawaii 221 \$9,665,814 27 \$1,773,834 232 \$12,572,693 Illinois, Central 147 \$3,035,555 40 \$3,151,801 225 \$51,385,385 Illlinois, Northern	Connecticut	609	\$6,777,774	89	\$17,021,977	183	\$73,363,056	
Florida, Middle 218 \$142,067,063 200 \$74,146,426 625 \$483,899,569 Florida, Northern 456 \$1,452,845,071 31 \$36,156,557 116 \$19,558,227 Florida, Southern 356 \$146,447,300 123 \$182,625,184 230 \$668,103,773 Georgia, Middle 126 \$3,064,034 48 \$1,91,006 120 \$12,772,46 Georgia, Northern 450 \$19,572,854 89 \$13,113,820 262 \$169,746,310 Georgia, Southern 713 \$8,440,229 38 \$8,414,987 144 \$11,359,030 Guam* 87 \$666,051 18 \$597,914 55 \$1,853,717 Hawaii 221 \$9,665,814 27 \$1,773,834 232 \$12,572,693 Idaho 179 \$638,714 15 \$3,511,404 61 \$7,820,744 Illinois, Central 147 \$3,035,555 40 \$3,151,801 225 \$51,385,385 Illinois, Southern 664	Delaware	160	\$87,233	18	\$507,800	148	\$14,319,834	
Florida, Northern 456 \$1,452,845,071 31 \$36,156,557 116 \$19,558,227 Florida, Southern 356 \$146,447,300 123 \$182,625,184 230 \$668,103,773 Georgia, Middle 126 \$3,064,034 48 \$1,191,006 120 \$12,175,246 Georgia, Northern 450 \$19,572,854 89 \$13,113,820 262 \$169,746,310 Georgia, Southern 713 \$8,440,229 38 \$8,414,987 144 \$11,359,030 Guam* 87 \$665,051 18 \$597,914 55 \$1,853,717 Hawaii 221 \$9,665,814 27 \$1,773,834 232 \$12,572,693 Idaho 179 \$638,714 15 \$3,511,404 61 \$7,820,744 Illinois, Central 147 \$3,035,555 40 \$3,151,801 225 \$51,385,385 Illinois, Northern 749 \$76,943,337 129 \$49,402,231 625 \$307,424,238 Indiana, Southern 722 <td>District of Columbia</td> <td>161</td> <td>\$7,952,926</td> <td>96</td> <td>\$269,155,087</td> <td>314</td> <td>\$40,780,235</td>	District of Columbia	161	\$7,952,926	96	\$269,155,087	314	\$40,780,235	
Florida, Southern 356 \$146,447,300 123 \$182,625,184 230 \$668,103,773 Georgia, Middle 126 \$3,064,034 48 \$1,191,006 120 \$12,175,246 Georgia, Northern 450 \$19,572,854 89 \$13,113,820 262 \$169,746,310 Georgia, Southern 713 \$8,440,229 38 \$8,414,987 144 \$11,359,030 Guam* 87 \$665,051 18 \$597,914 55 \$1,853,717 Hawaii 221 \$9,665,814 27 \$1,773,834 232 \$12,572,693 Idaho 179 \$638,714 15 \$3,511,404 61 \$7,820,744 Illinois, Central 147 \$3,035,555 40 \$3,151,801 225 \$51,385,385 Illinois, Northern 749 \$76,943,337 129 \$49,402,231 625 \$307,424,238 Illinois, Southern 664 \$10,323,248 33 \$2,374,270 124 \$35,308,235 Indiana, Southern 542	Florida, Middle	218	\$142,067,063	200	\$74,146,426	625	\$483,899,569	
Georgia, Middle 126 \$3,064,034 48 \$1,191,006 120 \$12,175,246 Georgia, Northern 450 \$19,572,854 89 \$13,113,820 262 \$169,746,310 Georgia, Southern 713 \$8,440,229 38 \$8,414,987 144 \$11,359,030 Guam* 87 \$665,051 18 \$597,914 55 \$1,853,717 Hawaii 221 \$9,665,814 27 \$1,773,834 232 \$12,572,693 Idaho 179 \$638,714 15 \$3,511,404 61 \$7,820,744 Illinois, Central 147 \$3,035,555 40 \$3,151,801 225 \$51,385,385 Illinois, Northern 749 \$76,943,337 129 \$49,402,231 625 \$307,424,238 Illinois, Southern 664 \$10,323,248 33 \$2,374,270 124 \$35,308,235 Indiana, Northern 722 \$6,368,743 66 \$4,113,458 303 \$43,967,590 Iowa, Northern 235 <t< td=""><td>Florida, Northern</td><td>456</td><td>\$1,452,845,071</td><td>31</td><td>\$36,156,557</td><td>116</td><td>\$19,558,227</td></t<>	Florida, Northern	456	\$1,452,845,071	31	\$36,156,557	116	\$19,558,227	
Georgia, Northern 450 \$19,572,854 89 \$13,113,820 262 \$169,746,310 Georgia, Southern 713 \$8,440,229 38 \$8,414,987 144 \$11,359,030 Guam* 87 \$665,051 18 \$597,914 55 \$1,853,717 Hawaii 221 \$9,665,814 27 \$1,773,834 232 \$12,572,693 Idaho 179 \$638,714 15 \$3,511,404 61 \$7,820,744 Illinois, Central 147 \$3,035,555 40 \$3,151,801 225 \$51,385,385 Illinois, Northern 749 \$76,943,337 129 \$49,402,231 625 \$307,424,238 Illinois, Southern 664 \$10,323,248 33 \$2,374,270 124 \$35,308,235 Indiana, Northern 722 \$6,368,743 66 \$4,113,458 303 \$43,967,590 Indiana, Southern 542 \$2,926,603 46 \$1,690,301 162 \$21,662,054 Iowa, Northern 49 <	Florida, Southern	356	\$146,447,300	123	\$182,625,184	230	\$668,103,773	
Georgia, Southern 713 \$8,440,229 38 \$8,414,987 144 \$11,359,030 Guam* 87 \$665,051 18 \$597,914 55 \$1,853,717 Hawaii 221 \$9,665,814 27 \$1,773,834 232 \$12,572,693 Idaho 179 \$638,714 15 \$3,511,404 61 \$7,820,744 Illinois, Central 147 \$3,035,555 40 \$3,151,801 225 \$51,385,385 Illinois, Northern 749 \$76,943,337 129 \$49,402,231 625 \$307,424,238 Illinois, Southern 664 \$10,323,248 33 \$2,374,270 124 \$35,308,235 Indiana, Northern 722 \$6,368,743 66 \$4,113,458 303 \$43,967,590 Indiana, Southern 542 \$2,926,603 46 \$1,690,301 162 \$21,662,054 Iowa, Northern 235 \$942,065 34 \$3,450,272 200 \$32,154,343 Iowa, Southern 49 \$520,	Georgia, Middle	126	\$3,064,034	48	\$1,191,006	120	\$12,175,246	
Guam* 87 \$665,051 18 \$597,914 55 \$1,853,717 Hawaii 221 \$9,665,814 27 \$1,773,834 232 \$12,572,693 Idaho 179 \$638,714 15 \$3,511,404 61 \$7,820,744 Illinois, Central 147 \$3,035,555 40 \$3,151,801 225 \$51,385,385 Illinois, Northern 749 \$76,943,337 129 \$49,402,231 625 \$307,424,238 Illinois, Southern 664 \$10,323,248 33 \$2,374,270 124 \$35,308,235 Indiana, Northern 722 \$6,368,743 66 \$4,113,458 303 \$43,967,590 Indiana, Southern 542 \$2,926,603 46 \$1,690,301 162 \$21,662,054 Iowa, Northern 235 \$942,065 34 \$3,450,272 200 \$32,154,343 Iowa, Southern 49 \$520,753 42 \$2,277,624 133 \$13,095,507 Kansas 233 \$2,206,112	Georgia, Northern	450	\$19,572,854	89	\$13,113,820	262	\$169,746,310	
Hawaii221\$9,665,81427\$1,773,834232\$12,572,693Idaho179\$638,71415\$3,511,40461\$7,820,744Illinois, Central147\$3,035,55540\$3,151,801225\$51,385,385Illinois, Northern749\$76,943,337129\$49,402,231625\$307,424,238Illinois, Southern664\$10,323,24833\$2,374,270124\$35,308,235Indiana, Northern722\$6,368,74366\$4,113,458303\$43,967,590Indiana, Southern542\$2,926,60346\$1,690,301162\$21,662,054Iowa, Northern235\$942,06534\$3,450,272200\$32,154,343Iowa, Southern49\$520,75342\$2,277,624133\$13,095,507Kansas233\$2,206,11245\$15,580,926353\$68,591,235	Georgia, Southern	713	\$8,440,229	38	\$8,414,987	144	\$11,359,030	
Idaho179\$638,71415\$3,511,40461\$7,820,744Illinois, Central147\$3,035,55540\$3,151,801225\$51,385,385Illinois, Northern749\$76,943,337129\$49,402,231625\$307,424,238Illinois, Southern664\$10,323,24833\$2,374,270124\$35,308,235Indiana, Northern722\$6,368,74366\$4,113,458303\$43,967,590Indiana, Southern542\$2,926,60346\$1,690,301162\$21,662,054Iowa, Northern235\$942,06534\$3,450,272200\$32,154,343Iowa, Southern49\$520,75342\$2,277,624133\$13,095,507Kansas233\$2,206,11245\$15,580,926353\$68,591,235	Guam*	87	\$665,051	18	\$597,914	55	\$1,853,717	
Illinois, Central 147 \$3,035,555 40 \$3,151,801 225 \$51,385,385 Illinois, Northern 749 \$76,943,337 129 \$49,402,231 625 \$307,424,238 Illinois, Southern 664 \$10,323,248 33 \$2,374,270 124 \$35,308,235 Indiana, Northern 722 \$6,368,743 66 \$4,113,458 303 \$43,967,590 Indiana, Southern 542 \$2,926,603 46 \$1,690,301 162 \$21,662,054 Iowa, Northern 235 \$942,065 34 \$3,450,272 200 \$32,154,343 Iowa, Southern 49 \$520,753 42 \$2,277,624 133 \$13,095,507 Kansas 233 \$2,206,112 45 \$15,580,926 353 \$68,591,235	Hawaii	221	\$9,665,814	27	\$1,773,834	232	\$12,572,693	
Illinois, Northern 749 \$76,943,337 129 \$49,402,231 625 \$307,424,238 Illinois, Southern 664 \$10,323,248 33 \$2,374,270 124 \$35,308,235 Indiana, Northern 722 \$6,368,743 66 \$4,113,458 303 \$43,967,590 Indiana, Southern 542 \$2,926,603 46 \$1,690,301 162 \$21,662,054 Iowa, Northern 235 \$942,065 34 \$3,450,272 200 \$32,154,343 Iowa, Southern 49 \$520,753 42 \$2,277,624 133 \$13,095,507 Kansas 233 \$2,206,112 45 \$15,580,926 353 \$68,591,235	Idaho	179	\$638,714	15	\$3,511,404	61	\$7,820,744	
Illinois, Southern 664 \$10,323,248 33 \$2,374,270 124 \$35,308,235 Indiana, Northern 722 \$6,368,743 66 \$4,113,458 303 \$43,967,590 Indiana, Southern 542 \$2,926,603 46 \$1,690,301 162 \$21,662,054 Iowa, Northern 235 \$942,065 34 \$3,450,272 200 \$32,154,343 Iowa, Southern 49 \$520,753 42 \$2,277,624 133 \$13,095,507 Kansas 233 \$2,206,112 45 \$15,580,926 353 \$68,591,235	Illinois, Central	147	\$3,035,555	40	\$3,151,801	225	\$51,385,385	
Indiana, Northern 722 \$6,368,743 66 \$4,113,458 303 \$43,967,590 Indiana, Southern 542 \$2,926,603 46 \$1,690,301 162 \$21,662,054 Iowa, Northern 235 \$942,065 34 \$3,450,272 200 \$32,154,343 Iowa, Southern 49 \$520,753 42 \$2,277,624 133 \$13,095,507 Kansas 233 \$2,206,112 45 \$15,580,926 353 \$68,591,235	Illinois, Northern	749	\$76,943,337	129	\$49,402,231	625	\$307,424,238	
Indiana, Southern 542 \$2,926,603 46 \$1,690,301 162 \$21,662,054 Iowa, Northern 235 \$942,065 34 \$3,450,272 200 \$32,154,343 Iowa, Southern 49 \$520,753 42 \$2,277,624 133 \$13,095,507 Kansas 233 \$2,206,112 45 \$15,580,926 353 \$68,591,235	Illinois, Southern	664	\$10,323,248	33	\$2,374,270	124	\$35,308,235	
Iowa, Northern 235 \$942,065 34 \$3,450,272 200 \$32,154,343 Iowa, Southern 49 \$520,753 42 \$2,277,624 133 \$13,095,507 Kansas 233 \$2,206,112 45 \$15,580,926 353 \$68,591,235	Indiana, Northern	722	\$6,368,743	66	\$4,113,458	303	\$43,967,590	
Iowa, Southern 49 \$520,753 42 \$2,277,624 133 \$13,095,507 Kansas 233 \$2,206,112 45 \$15,580,926 353 \$68,591,235	Indiana, Southern	542	\$2,926,603	46	\$1,690,301	162	\$21,662,054	
Iowa, Southern 49 \$520,753 42 \$2,277,624 133 \$13,095,507 Kansas 233 \$2,206,112 45 \$15,580,926 353 \$68,591,235	Iowa, Northern	235	\$942,065	34	\$3,450,272	200	\$32,154,343	
Kansas 233 \$2,206,112 45 \$15,580,926 353 \$68,591,235		49	\$520,753	42	\$2,277,624	133	\$13,095,507	
	Kentucky, Eastern	101	\$1,900,282		\$738,941	182		

Table 12F (Continued)

	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Res	titution	Non-Federal Restitution		
District	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	
Kentucky, Western	69	\$2,513,035	30	\$6,199,860	135	\$18,713,667	
Louisiana, Eastern	732	\$20,540,167	140	\$22,004,460	265	\$71,967,598	
Louisiana, Middle	32	\$8,193,854	12	\$1,202,574	50	\$22,693,995	
Louisiana, Western	130	\$4,653,905	74	\$24,918,778	83	\$33,829,600	
Maine	55	\$586,929	11	\$783,818	75	\$19,442,662	
Maryland	101	\$8,413,918	54	\$12,017,136	123	\$39,476,825	
Massachusetts	81	\$9,278,758	9	\$37,894,822	39	\$37,335,221	
Michigan, Eastern	2,409	\$28,585,499	129	\$25,122,758	751	\$104,221,597	
Michigan, Western	689	\$5,412,385	34	\$2,275,980	303	\$20,759,969	
Minnesota	1,022	\$3,454,717	54	\$4,027,518	344	\$103,154,192	
Mississippi, Northern	274	\$1,406,817	22	\$3,417,879	155	\$11,518,694	
Mississippi, Southern	469	\$3,025,905	14	\$725,869	48	\$11,122,981	
Missouri, Eastern	118	\$1,932,441	20	\$1,195,676	210	\$67,099,297	
Missouri, Western	288	\$6,574,181	30	\$4,466,315	235	\$64,604,276	
Montana	232	\$967,281	34	\$642,873	176	\$5,620,815	
Nebraska	62	\$904,533	14	\$396,894	91	\$44,088,090	
Nevada	730	\$8,341,628	54	\$3,268,318	984	\$171,238,306	
New Hampshire	24	\$10,821,408	12	\$3,756,436	39	\$9,961,253	
New Jersey	609	\$10,439,061	70	\$19,351,304	205	\$63,723,844	
New Mexico	451	\$6,402,028	12	\$849,411	107	\$3,875,652	
New York, Eastern	1,111	\$53,552,871	69	\$35,069,907	212	\$669,425,626	
New York, Northern	116	\$2,882,598	37	\$4,087,988	140	\$65,682,988	
New York, Southern	1,033	\$242,919,971	207	\$550,758,082	612	\$2,639,063,051	
New York, Western	462	\$2,528,134	43	\$1,496,367	385	\$41,168,884	
North Carolina, Eastern**	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	
North Carolina, Middle	71	\$3,096,500	11	\$304,652	166	\$14,437,350	
North Carolina, Western	47	\$741,633	2	\$118,558	1	\$98,925	
North Dakota	93	\$73,830	65	\$4,312,312	134	\$6,976,289	
Northern Mariana Islands*	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	
Ohio, Northern	283	\$10,432,892	121	\$42,488,088	445	\$124,827,106	
Ohio, Southern	134	\$756,366	59	\$4,360,282	114	\$7,275,725	
Oklahoma, Eastern	113	\$67,943	6	\$109,179	35	\$2,250,678	
Oklahoma, Northern	114	\$15,840,298	14	\$1,988,838	104	\$15,243,365	
Oklahoma, Western	193	\$5,476,965	69	\$7,492,218	242	\$46,316,302	
Oregon	1,195	\$1,304,996	65	\$1,905,307	508	\$129,863,039	

	Criminal Debts C	Owed U.S.	Federal Rest	itution	Non-Federal Restitution		
District	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,158	\$205,857,161	294	\$58,217,299	322	\$157,526,411	
Pennsylvania, Middle	505	\$1,532,624	81	\$4,774,297	291	\$26,199,432	
Pennsylvania, Western	104	\$6,285,347	49	\$3,521,962	182	\$28,439,280	
Puerto Rico	142	\$111,074,471	14	\$1,740,075	32	\$5,796,952	
Rhode Island	329	\$42,589,801	5	\$3,540,761	34	\$27,821,397	
South Carolina	135	\$10,247,980	41	\$2,918,718	175	\$7,702,844	
South Dakota	203	\$1,503,268	43	\$44,995,969	246	\$17,045,950	
Tennessee, Eastern	57	\$2,085,869	46	\$3,980,794	73	\$42,974,583	
Tennessee, Middle	94	\$9,412,672	21	\$1,899,532	75	\$14,068,728	
Tennessee, Western	617	\$4,288,302	54	\$5,207,022	241	\$16,024,149	
Texas, Eastern	503	\$5,847,152	61	\$5,241,957	256	\$33,631,236	
Texas, Northern	350	\$12,658,380	53	\$145,818,259	137	\$43,338,586	
Texas, Southern	864	\$182,183,990	173	\$114,404,801	348	\$135,234,298	
Texas, Western	2,217	\$45,975,872	169	\$100,878,841	478	\$182,516,390	
Utah	171	\$810,556	36	\$1,669,827	116	\$26,334,086	
Vermont	207	\$1,817,400	15	\$290,225	86	\$22,453,367	
Virgin Islands	51	\$154,403	3	\$145,202	11	\$912,743	
Virginia, Eastern	447	\$14,022,785	32	\$9,889,477	153	\$59,285,088	
Virginia, Western	325	\$3,788,969	27	\$2,166,949	115	\$21,404,914	
Washington, Eastern	141	\$734,307	32	\$874,979	140	\$22,887,083	
Washington, Western	112	\$23,129,174	49	\$20,429,837	227	\$131,947,424	
West Virginia, Northern	65	\$3,700,709	9	\$21,390,486	46	\$5,405,396	
West Virginia, Southern	588	\$3,082,232	24	\$2,652,654	196	\$35,257,065	
Wisconsin, Eastern	439	\$6,014,124	56	\$761,373	319	\$46,277,439	
Wisconsin, Western	32	\$620,587	34	\$2,563,726	125	\$17,572,243	
Wyoming	92	\$313,717	3	\$11,108	42	\$6,485,573	
All Districts	37,442	\$3,352,137,029	5,434	\$2,380,984,477	20,162	\$9,524,661,781	

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

^{**}Data is not available for North Carolina, Eastern.

Table 13
United States Attorneys' Court-Related Work Hours
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

	District	District		Grand					Special		
	Court	Court	Appellate	Jury	State	Court	Bankruptcy	Magistrate	Depositions,	Witness	
District	Criminal	Civil	Court	Total	Court	Travel	Court	Court	Hearings	Preparation	Total
Alabama, Middle	842	70	7	101	0	407	316	342	140	327	2,552
Alabama, Northern	2,055	158	62	536	172	1,646	569	887	443	3,711	10,239
Alabama, Southern	1,269	9	12	222	17	161	255	426	101	375	2,847
Alaska	740	69	14	152	13	633	14	344	124	581	2,684
Arizona	6,968	407	188	777	40	1,667	118	3,926	705	2,519	17,315
Arkansas, Eastern	1,830	75	40	311	16	214	71	360	80	418	3,415
Arkansas, Western	530	52	7	151	3	1,400	38	222	60	309	2,772
California, Central	18,612	3,836	1,553	3,020	115	5,129	709	2,807	2,637	13,103	51,521
California, Eastern	3,737	317	37	338	15	553	63	781	469	753	7,063
California, Northern	5,833	737	108	894	21	573	72	2,085	742	1,061	12,126
California, Southern	18,683	149	207	1,350	110	815	14	2,722	1,851	3,080	28,981
Colorado	2,664	593	72	330	46	333	52	1,196	498	784	6,568
Connecticut	3,078	176	63	729	18	695	209	324	85	468	5,845
Delaware	308	34	13	104	24	184	97	172	97	217	1,250
District of Columbia	5,574	1,033	593	1,179	0	306	2	905	1,299	133,500	144,391
Florida, Middle	7,142	422	123	976	128	2,257	339	4,231	1,226	2,602	19,446
Florida, Northern	2,763	64	53	331	6	1,234	75	435	444	1,004	6,409
Florida, Southern	19,310	409	287	2,218	293	3,989	56	4,908	1,138	9,554	42,162
Georgia, Middle	1,480	86	80	171	4	910	56	230	133	788	3,938
Georgia, Northern	5,109	54	201	680	23	1,667	32	3,052	224	2,541	13,583
Georgia, Southern	977	29	22	414	3	968	287	463	132	492	3,787
Guam	837	81	2	131	0	0	4	0	0	39	1,094
Hawaii	1,562	118	26	280	14	321	0	1,245	200	526	4,292
Idaho	849	102	30	388	8	689	106	576	210	823	3,781
Illinois, Central	2,651	58	51	264	9	741	69	673	117	1,176	5,809
Illinois, Northern	9,484	2,438	688	2,371	124	1,510	83	1,202	1,550	8,722	28,172
Illinois, Southern	2,124	163	80	351	41	2,155	70	437	103	1,789	7,313
Indiana, Northern	2,522	17	204	402	19	502	140	553	70	787	5,216
Indiana, Southern	740	48	66	222	19	1,036	44	398	75	449	3,097
Iowa, Northern	1,101	15	230	424	0	379	79	438	32	451	3,149
Iowa, Southern	924	34	17	312	11	317	40	344	30	159	2,188
Kansas	1,915	109	20	227	23	126	257	646	137	939	4,399
Kentucky, Eastern	1,399	40	68	419	6	1,342	11	417	315	447	4,464

Table 13 (Continued)

	District	District		Grand					Special		
	Court	Court	Appellate	Jury	State	Court	Bankruptcy	Magistrate	Depositions,	Witness	
District	Criminal	Civil	Court	Total	Court	Travel	Court	Court	Hearings	Preparation	Total
Kentucky, Western	1,446	46	21	239	13	1,271	40	427	133	674	4,310
Louisiana, Eastern	1,862	80	10	417	2	139	25	1,016	107	793	4,451
Louisiana, Middle	702	62	0	670	2	120	133	284	72	396	2,441
Louisiana, Western	1,436	119	16	202	7	1,438	272	438	92	722	4,742
Maine	934	58	0	291	9	293	83	464	71	633	2,836
Maryland	4,836	187	77	663	11	488	25	1,466	232	2,071	10,056
Massachusetts	5,526	620	52	2,199	61	716	66	1,558	414	2,836	14,048
Michigan, Eastern	5,170	384	100	833	27	883	32	1,488	515	1,375	10,807
Michigan, Western	1,688	85	21	479	18	1,591	59	894	121	1,214	6,170
Minnesota	1,822	97	57	360	5	616	66	747	301	788	4,859
Mississippi, Northern	1,288	79	29	305	2	1,443	39	438	57	1,448	5,128
Mississippi, Southern	2,537	112	14	264	13	1,049	191	660	192	2,051	7,083
Missouri, Eastern	2,050	365	66	530	11	281	6	1,381	311	1,769	6,770
Missouri, Western	2,131	176	64	520	23	666	79	1,363	133	1,458	6,613
Montana	1,890	120	71	247	12	917	6	674	131	543	4,611
Nebraska	1,688	41	75	220	19	846	33	1,044	56	762	4,784
Nevada	2,209	270	73	518	4	859	23	1,018	236	831	6,041
New Hampshire	806	13	6	189	11	188	14	180	11	446	1,864
New Jersey	7,913	382	72	1,161	72	1,784	42	1,068	424	2,726	15,644
New Mexico	3,792	194	50	532	3	1,006	314	2,155	187	910	9,143
New York, Eastern	7,124	666	207	784	3	1,085	110	1,533	899	2,206	14,617
New York, Northern	1,676	66	16	650	0	741	87	556	94	1,051	4,937
New York, Southern	16,603	1,429	578	2,271	35	3,362	329	4,320	1,623	14,242	44,792
New York, Western	3,219	147	36	624	10	914	48	2,517	238	2,648	10,401
North Carolina, Eastern	2,058	329	51	380	36	1,980	35	305	110	1,050	6,334
North Carolina, Middle	1,855	40	47	235	11	274	13	226	69	358	3,128
North Carolina, Western	1,483	41	64	210	2	969	54	991	10	709	4,533
North Dakota	728	21	22	139	0	1,073	10	371	231	405	3,000
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	4,068	345	112	759	20	2,035	234	1,078	141	1,339	10,131
Ohio, Southern	1,792	370	47	436	110	131	144	569	236	1,055	4,890
Oklahoma, Eastern	519	72	1	117	0	227	21	159	115	311	1,542
Oklahoma, Northern	1,249	154	30	422	2	211	52	340	76	764	3,300
Oklahoma, Western	1,209	74	32	209	5	130	10	525	51	578	2,823
Oregon	2,358	167	135	464	7	1,025	41	983	280	1,958	7,418

Table 13 (Continued)

	District	District		Grand					Special		
	Court	Court	Appellate	Jury	State	Court	Bankruptcy	Magistrate	Depositions,	Witness	
District	Criminal	Civil	Court	Total	Court	Travel	Court	Court	Hearings	Preparation	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	5,253	214	50	1,135	19	429	21	832	277	1,629	9,859
Pennsylvania, Middle	1,368	133	18	322	0	610	77	296	138	905	3,867
Pennsylvania, Western	1,688	250	6	336	6	352	61	291	136	894	4,020
Puerto Rico	4,127	174	23	413	96	132	90	936	180	381	6,552
Rhode Island	677	86	55	273	1	0	36	311	55	123	1,617
South Carolina	4,625	184	63	703	15	1,198	34	1,770	399	999	9,990
South Dakota	1,559	54	46	296	0	1,563	36	637	96	964	5,251
Tennessee, Eastern	2,601	120	141	627	6	1,721	306	1,628	254	1,914	9,318
Tennessee, Middle	1,565	174	28	263	1	277	39	590	218	1,047	4,202
Tennessee, Western	2,595	71	186	431	9	426	583	564	107	247	5,219
Texas, Eastern	2,031	62	26	387	9	1,708	315	1,276	101	996	6,911
Texas, Northern	3,424	173	41	387	24	805	170	1,641	310	1,177	8,152
Texas, Southern	9,501	264	29	1,071	30	947	354	4,757	261	1,861	19,075
Texas, Western	12,192	254	174	2,478	62	4,010	229	8,905	1,274	10,115	39,693
Utah	2,324	166	37	357	3	816	21	1,687	336	747	6,494
Vermont	396	12	14	247	5	628	76	77	107	341	1,903
Virgin Islands	1,123	10	40	153	76	91	4	612	97	293	2,499
Virginia, Eastern	5,325	527	43	1,395	47	1,033	287	2,152	416	5,132	16,357
Virginia, Western	2,452	64	22	489	6	1,874	142	647	71	1,554	7,321
Washington, Eastern	1,571	83	52	245	11	877	365	571	104	802	4,681
Washington, Western	2,092	80	53	874	31	1,167	196	1,329	739	2,058	8,619
West Virginia, Northern	1,408	16	0	235	2	1,224	54	313	3	321	3,576
West Virginia, Southern	1,536	83	14	357	8	951	94	189	147	736	4,115
Wisconsin, Eastern	2,169	44	10	305	18	326	49	559	131	661	4,272
Wisconsin, Western	518	246	34	170	25	432	39	229	368	442	2,503
Wyoming	984	234	3	172	55	1,161	17	286	168	717	3,797
All Districts	308,383	23,191	8,684	53,435	2,472	90,368	10,778	104,068	29,929	284,670	915,978

Table 14
Criminal Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

	Less Than	Six Months	One to	Two to	Three to	Four to	Five or	
District	Six Months	to One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	76	54	46	37	10	9	6	238
Alabama, Northern	273	144	180	71	30	22	23	743
Alabama, Southern	136	55	57	22	9	4	2	285
Alaska	59	43	46	20	7	1	4	180
Arizona	700	371	461	284	199	124	257	2,396
Arkansas, Eastern	109	81	76	25	17	6	4	318
Arkansas, Western	63	36	36	16	10	4	6	171
California, Central	469	258	517	354	274	151	686	2,709
California, Eastern	229	159	204	121	53	35	96	897
California, Northern	417	311	384	289	102	70	274	1,847
California, Southern	253	83	138	103	100	77	317	1,071
Colorado	182	100	146	63	22	18	107	638
Connecticut	108	111	100	56	38	15	75	503
Delaware	39	35	44	18	13	3	7	159
District of Columbia	264	148	174	73	31	17	36	743
Florida, Middle	612	336	415	204	110	44	51	1,772
Florida, Northern	153	49	71	33	21	7	23	357
Florida, Southern	459	284	450	253	195	95	314	2,050
Georgia, Middle	112	49	67	41	11	9	11	300
Georgia, Northern	279	260	309	107	70	47	125	1,197
Georgia, Southern	125	115	134	76	31	12	7	500
Guam	14	11	16	9	6	3	8	67
Hawaii	73	82	167	133	69	599	28	1,151
Idaho	132	94	122	41	21	6	19	435
Illinois, Central	103	65	96	34	23	8	12	341
Illinois, Northern	419	378	549	342	203	137	370	2,398
Illinois, Southern	78	47	63	24	7	5	8	232
Indiana, Northern	110	74	97	44	20	6	10	361
Indiana, Southern	91	59	67	20	14	8	19	278
Iowa, Northern	86	51	81	27	9	4	4	262
Iowa, Southern	74	53	65	23	12	2	6	235
Kansas	123	34	70	31	13	2	11	284
Kentucky, Eastern	202	200	127	73	15	6	18	641

Table 14 (Continued)

	Less Than	Six Months	One to	Two to	Three to	Four to	Five or	
District	Six Months	to One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	112	77	85	39	14	11	17	355
Louisiana, Eastern	102	87	119	59	41	15	21	444
Louisiana, Middle	77	35	42	29	6	3	2	194
Louisiana, Western	148	136	191	74	17	8	12	586
Maine	103	67	98	19	11	2	0	300
Maryland	309	250	300	258	176	57	138	1,488
Massachusetts	195	131	210	101	54	42	111	844
Michigan, Eastern	412	300	393	204	112	56	195	1,672
Michigan, Western	117	79	105	63	32	7	11	414
Minnesota	117	81	94	34	7	6	22	361
Mississippi, Northern	71	73	81	38	27	11	9	310
Mississippi, Southern	140	64	68	20	16	5	6	319
Missouri, Eastern	279	203	185	88	32	22	27	836
Missouri, Western	222	128	153	90	55	27	23	698
Montana	77	65	67	37	8	4	2	260
Nebraska	140	83	104	34	23	5	11	400
Nevada	186	136	181	104	67	43	45	762
New Hampshire	50	35	42	10	5	3	17	162
New Jersey	463	305	458	255	141	103	293	2,018
New Mexico	608	135	132	77	31	9	44	1,036
New York, Eastern	510	430	608	312	172	112	537	2,681
New York, Northern	189	131	154	77	37	16	32	636
New York, Southern	677	472	535	439	436	286	836	3,681
New York, Western	214	161	191	80	39	24	38	747
North Carolina, Eastern	202	216	242	162	71	20	26	939
North Carolina, Middle	76	25	43	13	8	1	0	166
North Carolina, Western	131	75	75	32	10	8	7	338
North Dakota	72	41	40	6	2	1	2	164
Northern Mariana Islands	7	5	6	3	13	1	0	35
Ohio, Northern	280	177	207	115	54	26	49	908
Ohio, Southern	233	135	159	95	61	24	26	733
Oklahoma, Eastern	57	25	45	15	9	6	2	159
Oklahoma, Northern	80	57	98	58	18	1	6	318
Oklahoma, Western	107	102	104	44	24	12	27	420
Oregon	203	105	143	59	25	17	31	583

Table 14 (Continued)

	Less Than	Six Months	One to	Two to	Three to	Four to	Five or	
District	Six Months	to One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	426	316	375	266	220	149	219	1,971
Pennsylvania, Middle	136	125	154	77	40	19	28	579
Pennsylvania, Western	194	94	126	40	10	8	17	489
Puerto Rico	101	80	84	48	18	7	22	360
Rhode Island	50	25	22	14	3	2	8	124
South Carolina	297	165	181	78	43	20	32	816
South Dakota	206	96	98	21	3	0	0	424
Tennessee, Eastern	166	129	102	65	78	18	9	567
Tennessee, Middle	102	49	67	32	22	9	9	290
Tennessee, Western	152	65	77	27	15	2	32	370
Texas, Eastern	168	98	126	76	47	23	19	557
Texas, Northern	420	232	284	123	79	37	72	1,247
Texas, Southern	556	237	315	134	97	49	92	1,480
Texas, Western	622	280	367	241	138	71	373	2,092
Utah	170	123	183	94	54	22	32	678
Vermont	40	27	39	12	10	5	9	142
Virgin Islands	28	27	25	10	10	6	7	113
Virginia, Eastern	804	705	806	542	435	359	734	4,385
Virginia, Western	96	62	82	52	27	19	41	379
Washington, Eastern	114	58	64	57	23	6	8	330
Washington, Western	361	245	239	150	63	60	65	1,183
West Virginia, Northern	86	65	57	45	17	8	6	284
West Virginia, Southern	190	91	100	28	12	3	7	431
Wisconsin, Eastern	109	73	79	56	28	13	51	409
Wisconsin, Western	80	34	34	25	17	3	8	201
Wyoming	62	46	44	12	4	3	5	176
All Districts	19,324	12,404	15,463	8,535	5,132	3,471	7,474	71,803

Table 15
Criminal Cases Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

	Less Than	Six Months	One to	Two to	Three to	Four to	Five or	
District	Six Months	to One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	45	18	30	14	4	3	18	132
Alabama, Northern	104	70	62	28	16	4	27	311
Alabama, Southern	65	50	31	19	5	6	15	191
Alaska	42	22	17	8	5	0	7	101
Arizona	991	502	362	181	114	65	341	2,556
Arkansas, Eastern	27	69	58	21	12	10	4	201
Arkansas, Western	58	24	11	10	4	2	4	113
California, Central	512	389	497	238	167	98	633	2,534
California, Eastern	293	140	196	91	54	36	77	887
California, Northern	172	200	300	139	73	45	340	1,269
California, Southern	982	212	114	123	64	60	762	2,317
Colorado	104	115	114	47	37	32	135	584
Connecticut	39	63	89	48	12	17	67	335
Delaware	21	16	22	5	8	2	2	76
District of Columbia	120	152	173	96	70	42	104	757
Florida, Middle	351	206	268	127	139	52	272	1,415
Florida, Northern	81	35	27	14	20	10	127	314
Florida, Southern	610	391	387	195	162	129	1,774	3,648
Georgia, Middle	60	56	39	24	4	9	16	208
Georgia, Northern	142	146	159	76	68	37	126	754
Georgia, Southern	62	20	20	15	8	7	10	142
Guam	39	28	39	20	10	6	15	157
Hawaii	71	57	89	48	45	10	291	611
Idaho	55	24	21	6	6	4	9	125
Illinois, Central	84	101	77	24	15	9	13	323
Illinois, Northern	127	161	194	99	74	61	338	1,054
Illinois, Southern	62	43	28	17	8	6	26	190
Indiana, Northern	106	93	73	33	18	8	15	346
Indiana, Southern	36	37	31	8	11	3	9	135
Iowa, Northern	122	71	62	11	7	11	16	300
Iowa, Southern	71	57	52	17	11	6	10	224
Kansas	139	110	99	37	13	12	30	440
Kentucky, Eastern	89	84	61	13	5	11	17	280

Table 15 (Continued)

	Less Than	Six Months	One to	Two to	Three to	Four to	Five or	
District	Six Months	to One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	86	70	60	14	12	7	13	262
Louisiana, Eastern	85	55	47	16	25	8	77	313
Louisiana, Middle	73	39	46	23	9	7	4	201
Louisiana, Western	42	54	54	16	11	5	20	202
Maine	48	30	29	9	9	2	15	142
Maryland	154	162	145	67	32	20	44	624
Massachusetts	92	113	160	77	64	47	150	703
Michigan, Eastern	101	130	140	92	63	65	199	790
Michigan, Western	112	47	31	14	18	7	27	256
Minnesota	93	74	52	31	14	11	42	317
Mississippi, Northern	35	36	14	9	2	1	2	99
Mississippi, Southern	128	63	55	16	4	5	23	294
Missouri, Eastern	138	112	59	21	17	4	24	375
Missouri, Western	141	152	98	33	26	10	18	478
Montana	94	101	57	15	8	8	9	292
Nebraska	151	108	68	32	15	11	37	422
Nevada	170	150	111	62	36	28	140	697
New Hampshire	32	37	35	18	7	4	15	148
New Jersey	125	162	227	101	99	61	150	925
New Mexico	408	336	219	75	49	43	185	1,315
New York, Eastern	376	340	344	173	130	101	717	2,181
New York, Northern	109	104	112	57	32	16	113	543
New York, Southern	258	338	555	363	286	196	1,556	3,552
New York, Western	65	90	111	43	40	21	58	428
North Carolina, Eastern	87	137	92	43	22	15	42	438
North Carolina, Middle	150	63	44	5	14	11	7	294
North Carolina, Western	131	92	128	49	19	17	36	472
North Dakota	46	16	15	7	1	1	4	90
Northern Mariana Islands	4	3	4	1	3	1	0	16
Ohio, Northern	114	129	87	26	18	11	42	427
Ohio, Southern	76	60	65	29	35	14	45	324
Oklahoma, Eastern	16	22	12	7	1	3	4	65
Oklahoma, Northern	28	30	37	32	13	6	39	185
Oklahoma, Western	52	27	32	12	14	9	24	170
Oregon	217	164	149	68	37	24	108	767

Table 15 (Continued)

	Less Than	Six Months	One to	Two to	Three to	Four to	Five or	
District	Six Months	to One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	118	189	238	135	88	61	190	1,019
Pennsylvania, Middle	80	105	113	42	22	11	31	404
Pennsylvania, Western	88	66	75	42	19	4	30	324
Puerto Rico	161	102	101	76	24	23	51	538
Rhode Island	58	21	11	2	2	0	18	112
South Carolina	182	167	174	66	41	19	76	725
South Dakota	82	79	57	18	5	2	10	253
Tennessee, Eastern	205	119	75	22	14	7	18	460
Tennessee, Middle	68	47	85	29	17	5	18	269
Tennessee, Western	117	75	66	19	11	13	24	325
Texas, Eastern	153	117	65	28	18	11	21	413
Texas, Northern	218	143	130	74	42	44	241	892
Texas, Southern	1,428	477	343	189	144	100	849	3,530
Texas, Western	1,574	578	373	245	165	114	363	3,412
Utah	209	176	125	56	20	7	33	626
Vermont	36	47	35	10	7	2	48	185
Virgin Islands	62	41	45	6	2	3	13	172
Virginia, Eastern	235	185	187	89	51	47	155	949
Virginia, Western	70	70	67	19	16	13	16	271
Washington, Eastern	111	65	62	32	6	3	20	299
Washington, Western	82	88	90	52	25	20	116	473
West Virginia, Northern	45	13	21	10	7	4	10	110
West Virginia, Southern	53	43	34	13	7	6	10	166
Wisconsin, Eastern	56	41	25	21	7	10	30	190
Wisconsin, Western	22	25	19	11	4	5	14	100
Wyoming	19	21	20	5	5	0	11	81
All Districts	15,451	10,508	9,932	4,819	3,223	2,147	12,055	58,135

Table 16
Civil Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

	Less Than	Six Months	One to	Two to	Three to	Four to	Five or	
District	Six Months	to One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	21	22	7	2	1	0	0	53
Alabama, Northern	17	7	21	4	3	2	1	55
Alabama, Southern	1	5	1	1	1	0	0	9
Alaska	20	6	13	8	4	4	0	55
Arizona	66	39	87	33	22	22	21	290
Arkansas, Eastern	94	18	11	2	5	1	0	131
Arkansas, Western	6	2	0	4	2	0	0	14
California, Central	90	97	245	78	92	70	184	856
California, Eastern	43	22	49	37	17	16	34	218
California, Northern	132	42	78	58	33	16	14	373
California, Southern	41	34	53	22	15	20	8	193
Colorado	38	20	39	15	11	4	2	129
Connecticut	184	20	58	106	36	8	8	420
Delaware	10	10	9	5	1	7	1	43
District of Columbia	50	41	83	81	60	12	11	338
Florida, Middle	261	171	207	90	60	18	154	961
Florida, Northern	39	42	5	1	5	2	1	95
Florida, Southern	737	554	260	86	52	47	108	1,844
Georgia, Middle	8	4	9	2	6	6	0	35
Georgia, Northern	182	108	106	21	26	26	8	477
Georgia, Southern	25	23	15	10	11	16	1	101
Guam	3	4	18	3	2	1	2	33
Hawaii	23	9	48	16	5	5	9	115
Idaho	28	16	21	8	3	1	2	79
Illinois, Central	5	8	9	3	6	1	1	33
Illinois, Northern	297	119	106	55	25	43	21	666
Illinois, Southern	26	21	22	9	6	3	2	89
Indiana, Northern	31	12	21	25	10	5	4	108
Indiana, Southern	41	26	76	23	7	5	3	181
Iowa, Northern	24	20	17	4	3	3	0	71
Iowa, Southern	13	8	11	2	0	1	1	36
Kansas	16	10	9	3	2	1	1	42
Kentucky, Eastern	127	105	87	27	12	7	2	367

			Table 1	6 (Continued)				
	Less Than	Six Months	One to	Two to	Three to	Four to	Five or	
District	Six Months	to One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	75	14	9	7	18	1	0	124
Louisiana, Eastern	61	32	13	8	19	2	1	136
Louisiana, Middle	11	3	17	10	7	5	5	58
Louisiana, Western	14	10	11	9	3	1	0	48
Maine	12	1	17	2	4	0	0	36
Maryland	89	33	161	106	40	13	7	449
Massachusetts	37	24	57	32	18	20	6	194
Michigan, Eastern	45	34	42	48	29	16	19	233
Michigan, Western	12	15	16	11	9	7	11	81
Minnesota	33	20	11	4	5	2	4	79
Mississippi, Northern	17	5	97	7	3	5	1	135
Mississippi, Southern	26	8	21	18	24	6	1	104
Missouri, Eastern	42	26	25	8	12	6	7	126
Missouri, Western	60	58	64	34	10	10	6	242
Montana	20	6	8	5	2	0	1	42
Nebraska	19	6	10	4	7	2	0	48
Nevada	11	8	14	16	9	0	3	61
New Hampshire	7	10	18	4	6	0	4	49
New Jersey	114	84	107	63	61	49	88	566
New Mexico	25	13	14	5	1	1	0	59
New York, Eastern	48	41	71	43	53	50	71	377
New York, Northern	28	21	70	19	15	6	6	165
New York, Southern	114	95	165	134	86	56	84	734
New York, Western	85	36	52	20	13	4	8	218
North Carolina, Eastern	93	17	33	15	15	2	7	182
North Carolina, Middle	15	2	4	9	4	1	1	36
North Carolina, Western	33	20	23	16	9	4	4	109
North Dakota	10	2	4	2	2	0	0	20
Northern Mariana Islands	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Ohio, Northern	84	53	60	33	12	3	3	248
Ohio, Southern	48	29	18	26	8	4	18	151
Oklahoma, Eastern	16	3	2	3	1	0	0	25
Oklahoma, Northern	14	4	8	3	1	1	2	33
Oklahoma, Western	52	7	10	3 1	0	1	0	33 71
				•		·		
Oregon	39	22	41	10	6	8	20	146

	_		Table 1	6 (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	42	51	54	37	27	32	49	292
Pennsylvania, Middle	80	65	19	33	49	138	99	483
Pennsylvania, Western	155	96	69	18	16	13	9	376
Puerto Rico	97	66	47	16	15	4	12	257
Rhode Island	15	19	22	16	3	4	1	80
South Carolina	352	211	95	36	34	24	12	764
South Dakota	18	11	13	5	5	2	0	54
Tennessee, Eastern	19	11	14	11	1	4	2	62
Tennessee, Middle	13	15	33	11	13	3	2	90
Tennessee, Western	27	11	11	26	4	10	3	92
Texas, Eastern	16	7	5	5	3	2	0	38
Texas, Northern	65	19	30	14	11	7	2	148
Texas, Southern	135	43	64	35	22	7	13	319
Texas, Western	115	56	80	42	38	14	46	391
Utah	17	14	10	8	2	2	0	53
Vermont	23	10	11	4	4	2	1	55
Virgin Islands	6	3	9	3	1	1	1	24
Virginia, Eastern	123	63	94	58	30	8	18	394
Virginia, Western	2	1	8	3	2	0	0	16
Washington, Eastern	12	4	5	3	3	3	4	34
Washington, Western	43	27	44	13	10	4	8	149
West Virginia, Northern	24	5	11	2	2	0	0	44
West Virginia, Southern	8	15	9	9	4	2	0	47
Wisconsin, Eastern	14	10	5	6	10	3	2	50
Wisconsin, Western	10	15	17	5	1	1	0	49
Wyoming	9	10	16	4	0	0	0	39
All Districts	5,550	3,265	3,891	2,002	1,366	949	1,276	18,299

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

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Table 17
Civil Cases Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

	Less Than	Six Months	One to	Two to	Three to	Four to	Five or	
District	Six Months	to One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	276	228	178	43	27	25	8	785
Alabama, Northern	403	223	207	61	54	57	24	1,029
Alabama, Southern	190	117	78	25	14	12	7	443
Alaska	66	40	44	14	8	3	2	177
Arizona	384	329	515	182	91	77	59	1,637
Arkansas, Eastern	594	378	445	398	389	567	982	3,753
Arkansas, Western	417	230	63	9	4	0	0	723
California, Central	1,168	923	1,042	620	527	316	519	5,115
California, Eastern	312	332	351	122	70	90	90	1,367
California, Northern	361	294	324	122	68	42	52	1,263
California, Southern	279	178	182	61	35	24	33	792
Colorado	210	198	209	116	62	77	95	967
Connecticut	333	347	527	428	410	297	77	2,419
Delaware	143	81	106	56	25	20	42	473
District of Columbia	384	412	557	242	194	57	68	1,914
Florida, Middle	1,200	794	795	458	98	59	60	3,464
Florida, Northern	230	158	98	25	16	12	21	560
Florida, Southern	640	642	1,452	394	409	346	418	4,301
Georgia, Middle	178	192	175	40	30	12	29	656
Georgia, Northern	428	265	253	84	83	79	86	1,278
Georgia, Southern	318	62	41	18	14	20	20	493
Guam	22	10	9	7	1	7	2	58
Hawaii	100	72	88	39	27	16	14	356
Idaho	80	43	73	20	14	9	16	255
Illinois, Central	175	103	88	37	7	4	8	422
Illinois, Northern	794	702	773	543	394	347	133	3,686
Illinois, Southern	140	94	62	31	18	3	13	361
Indiana, Northern	206	125	80	42	28	20	9	510
Indiana, Southern	274	210	317	68	28	8	14	919
Iowa, Northern	129	76	49	13	4	22	5	298
Iowa, Southern	180	91	39	2	3	4	0	319
Kansas	391	192	131	61	24	20	9	828
Kentucky, Eastern	484	513	305	103	76	90	91	1,662

Table 17 (Continued)

	Less Than	Six Months	One to	Two to	Three to	Four to	Five or	
District	Six Months	to One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	423	245	191	71	43	20	26	1,019
Louisiana, Eastern	183	119	98	21	10	14	10	455
Louisiana, Middle	71	37	32	22	24	3	20	209
Louisiana, Western	266	136	80	23	21	4	4	534
Maine	108	67	52	50	32	11	8	328
Maryland	410	222	168	99	151	108	78	1,236
Massachusetts	174	112	196	156	83	54	48	823
Michigan, Eastern	412	278	209	130	110	95	54	1,288
Michigan, Western	210	192	246	225	220	102	55	1,250
Minnesota	308	172	93	37	10	17	14	651
Mississippi, Northern	103	57	46	13	16	4	4	243
Mississippi, Southern	142	94	106	59	47	16	15	479
Missouri, Eastern	239	147	136	78	45	33	35	713
Missouri, Western	359	259	141	43	27	19	19	867
Montana	83	76	52	17	5	4	5	242
Nebraska	118	62	41	20	4	2	7	254
Nevada	99	92	147	91	43	40	30	542
New Hampshire	69	24	18	5	5	3	5	129
New Jersey	943	1,021	1,379	1,244	647	157	333	5,724
New Mexico	258	190	148	37	19	12	6	670
New York, Eastern	1,037	968	1,285	934	633	170	481	5,508
New York, Northern	380	357	449	242	114	59	58	1,659
New York, Southern	671	662	849	658	585	527	1,153	5,105
New York, Western	472	374	533	348	256	141	35	2,159
North Carolina, Eastern	193	123	128	45	32	14	2	537
North Carolina, Middle	126	120	115	26	3	3	6	399
North Carolina, Western	112	61	70	27	8	13	17	308
North Dakota	76	31	26	10	3	5	6	157
Northern Mariana Islands	5	0	1	0	2	2	0	10
Ohio, Northern	888	476	494	291	239	195	247	2,830
Ohio, Southern	589	444	386	216	183	119	316	2,253
Oklahoma, Eastern	172	69	77	44	20	13	17	412
Oklahoma, Northern	173	83	55	21	8	4	5	349
Oklahoma, Western	413	201	102	41	13	7	9	786
Oregon	314	237	144	49	27	14	23	808

Table 17 (Continued)

	Less Than	Six Months	One to	Two to	Three to	Four to	Five or	
District	Six Months	to One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	492	372	333	135	122	62	144	1,660
Pennsylvania, Middle	424	259	276	136	84	40	51	1,270
Pennsylvania, Western	500	333	283	137	51	63	60	1,427
Puerto Rico	283	206	298	141	87	54	41	1,110
Rhode Island	53	43	56	36	41	24	29	282
South Carolina	524	420	563	174	88	49	102	1,920
South Dakota	94	38	39	26	21	6	6	230
Tennessee, Eastern	264	251	203	127	106	72	31	1,054
Tennessee, Middle	130	118	158	83	37	14	21	561
Tennessee, Western	224	81	88	210	71	19	24	717
Texas, Eastern	343	205	159	87	39	26	59	918
Texas, Northern	488	244	259	171	58	15	10	1,245
Texas, Southern	626	417	537	263	121	54	108	2,126
Texas, Western	439	341	393	255	221	249	318	2,216
Utah	86	62	82	51	22	19	29	351
Vermont	86	50	47	11	3	6	3	206
Virgin Islands	19	18	29	18	14	13	15	126
Virginia, Eastern	405	144	238	65	59	72	69	1,052
Virginia, Western	271	106	48	19	12	9	8	473
Washington, Eastern	132	90	42	7	6	2	7	286
Washington, Western	530	243	189	74	34	30	53	1,153
West Virginia, Northern	92	73	50	21	4	2	1	243
West Virginia, Southern	210	188	137	57	18	7	6	623
Wisconsin, Eastern	393	219	197	84	34	11	10	948
Wisconsin, Western	168	89	72	24	14	73	28	468
Wyoming	46	43	38	13	12	20	4	176
All Districts	29,410	21,115	22,763	12,302	8,319	5,757	7,394	107,060

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

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Table 18
Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Reason
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

Table 3 Program Category	Assimilated Crimes	Civil Rights Prosecutions	Government Regulatory Offenses	Immigration	Internal Security Offenses	Interstate Theft	Labor Management Offenses	OCDETF	Non-OCDETF Drugs	Official Corruption	Organized Crime	Other Indian Offenses	Theft	Violent Crime	White Collar Crime	All Other Criminal	Totals
No Federal Offense Committed	3	152	111	23	3	17	9	17	88	84	23	22	38	598	534	274	1996
Lack of Criminal Intent	21	443	376	72	5	40	21	136	447	141	46	13	155	1003	1512	631	5062
Suspect Prosecuted by Other Authority or on Other Charge	15	79	569	66	2	37	7	167	748	34	21	29	109	1428	1167	787	5265
No Known Suspect	0	64	11	4	0	7	0	2	26	3	2	7	13	187	117	80	523
Suspect a Fugitive, Serving Sentence, Deceased or Deported	3	7	14	83	0	1	2	15	33	4	0	7	17	138	95	73	492
Suspect Cooperating or Restitution Being Made	5	0	22	3	0	1	1	19	58	6	2	0	21	26	74	56	294
Other Disciplinary Alternatives	19	32	131	180	4	4	13	3	40	66	2	12	157	145	631	286	1725
Office Policy	6	21	196	192	0	5	7	94	198	28	13	10	69	1042	1047	176	3104
DOJ/Court Policy	0	275	7	18	0	2	1	0	22	7	0	0	3	174	57	41	607
Lack of Resources	2	22	141	66	2	8	6	21	123	31	11	10	59	270	429	168	1369
Jurisdiction, Venue, or Witness Problems	5	29	24	16	2	7	1	9	53	8	1	9	14	301	172	87	738
Weak or Insufficient Evidence	40	576	461	126	8	39	20	154	568	214	39	57	175	1613	1354	665	6109
Statute of Limitations or Staleness Problems	3	31	32	18	0	6	0	18	60	13	4	19	18	98	189	77	586
Agency Request	8	67	221	137	1	27	10	75	278	68	14	2	84	571	912	461	2936
Juvenile Suspect	3	5	48	2	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	3	2	76	25	34	211
Minimal Federal Interest	38	32	258	91	2	13	5	16	110	29	13	12	98	1282	906	287	3192
All Other Reasons	2	12	22	3	0	3	1	6	16	3	0	1	9	188	67	55	388
Totals	173	1847	2644	1100	29	217	104	752	2880	740	191	213	1041	9140	9288	4238	34597

Table 19
Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

	Drug	Federal	Immigration &	All			All	
	Enforcement	Bureau of	Naturalization	Other	Postal	Secret	Other	
Declination Reason	Administration	Investigation	Service	Justice	Service	Service	Agencies	Totals
No federal offense committed	33	1,106	31	53	60	93	620	1,996
Lack of criminal intent	325	2,378	77	74	191	495	1,522	5,062
Suspect to be prosecuted on other charge	89	290	17	21	23	41	188	669
Suspect to be prosecuted by other authority	353	1,883	44	111	193	706	1,306	4,596
Suspect serving sentence	6	43	12	14	8	32	34	149
No known suspect	13	374	4	11	26	33	62	523
Suspect a fugitive	4	18	11	7	3	6	31	80
Suspect deceased	14	101	1	1	5	2	63	187
Suspect deported	0	7	61	0	5	1	2	76
Restitution being made	0	36	1	3	4	8	58	110
Other disciplinary alternatives	20	601	190	50	135	76	653	1,725
Minimal federal interest	38	968	90	36	88	509	1,463	3,192
Offender's age, health	4	101	4	4	11	50	85	259
Suspect's cooperation	38	52	3	4	4	19	64	184
Juvenile suspect	5	74	2	4	5	90	31	211
Staleness	37	168	15	10	25	31	134	420
Jurisdiction or venue problems	15	202	13	9	9	13	100	361
Weak or insufficient evidence	344	2,925	146	69	225	422	1,978	6,109
Witness problems	13	217	5	2	3	5	132	377
Petite policy	4	35	0	0	1	8	53	101
Lack of resources	75	493	67	38	43	167	486	1,369
Department policy	9	291	18	38	12	6	233	607
Office policy	119	1,021	196	46	128	221	1,373	3,104
Statute of limitations	7	90	6	1	5	5	52	166
Agency request	191	1,353	142	52	115	225	858	2,936
All other reasons	2	13	0	1	2	2	8	28
Totals	1,758	14,840	1,156	659	1,329	3,266	11,589	34,597

Table 20
Asset Forfeiture Actions Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001

											Asset Forfeiture
	Crimina	al Cases	Crimin	al Property F	Records		Civil Ca	ses	Estimated R	ecoveries	Proceeds
					Judgment			Case/Matter		Retained for	Applied to
District	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Appraised Value	Cash	Official Use	Restitution*
Alabama, Middle	3	4	13	27	28	13	12	\$2,838,070	\$845,949	\$0	\$0
Alabama, Northern	8	8	21	22	1	27	47	\$3,115,296	\$740,099	\$45,000	\$0
Alabama, Southern	12	23	49	62	1	6	4	\$90,006	\$1,642,964	\$45,000	\$0
Alaska	1	0	1	0	0	6	4	\$650,046	\$1,477,615	\$0	\$0
Arizona	25	85	59	272	30	35	70	\$47,327,065	\$10,444,739	\$2,262	\$1,030,181
Arkansas, Eastern	10	13	18	29	11	4	3	\$300,000	\$63,332	\$0	\$0
Arkansas, Western	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	\$506,767	\$443,425	\$15,900	\$0
California, Central	1	1	1	1	0	20	37	\$60,144,199	\$2,816,027	\$0	\$0
California, Eastern	0	31	0	74	0	154	228	\$73,015,546	\$18,382,470	\$65,728	\$671,508
California, Northern	27	53	54	203	24	14	17	\$12,430,991	\$1,694,486	\$0	\$0
California, Southern	25	45	54	162	64	64	59	\$4,901,648	\$1,372,460	\$105,955	\$0
Colorado	0	17	0	35	2	17	38	\$17,765,285	\$2,520,954	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	0	14	29	\$64,855,797	\$1,861,814	\$12,000	\$0
Delaware	0	1	0	1	0	2	5	\$208,018	\$474,245	\$0	\$0
District of Columbia	9	28	24	101	1	23	40	\$8,242,232	\$95,482	\$0	\$0
Florida, Middle	9	22	22	64	48	9	6	\$20,447,650	\$4,951,611	\$72,065	\$0
Florida, Northern	452	559	507	680	11	27	49	\$267,964,968	\$11,077,330	\$0	\$1,045,800
Florida, Southern	179	198	460	708	278	62	93	\$260,495,862	\$2,807,638	\$88,777	\$0
Georgia, Middle	40	70	87	113	41	55	49	\$48,066,927	\$1,574,925	\$29,000	\$583,760
Georgia, Northern	11	13	53	54	6	13	15	\$386,379	\$1,232,288	\$49,175	\$0
Georgia, Southern	5	3	9	3	7	21	15	\$2,503,610	\$242,954	\$213,140	\$0
Guam	0	1	0	2	2	2	3	\$100,467	\$16,377	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	11	23	27	69	2	14	19	\$1,948,249	\$510,233	\$0	\$0
Idaho	3	6	8	107	42	2	8	\$3,071,000	\$393,619	\$630	\$0
Illinois, Central	52	127	177	439	48	20	33	\$3,987,771	\$4,066,125	\$0	\$0
Illinois, Northern	4	4	13	13	2	6	6	\$444,172	\$994,114	\$0	\$38,161
Illinois, Southern	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	\$103,822	\$44,725	\$18,950	\$6,791
Indiana, Northern	1	3	28	32	0	17	11	\$893,644	\$699,048	\$45,100	\$0
Indiana, Southern	8	6	53	50	13	14	16	\$439,040	\$1,490,076	\$0	\$0
Iowa, Northern	11	17	23	36	13	1	2	\$1,584,439	\$197,980	\$0	\$0
Iowa, Southern	3	4	5	6	0	0	0	\$103,000	\$491,382	\$0	\$0
Kansas	2	11	4	14	1	15	24	\$1,371,135	\$139,513	\$8,625	\$556,140
Kentucky, Eastern	0	1	0	1	3	5	14	\$11,779,923	\$3,252,484	\$281,732	\$0

				Table 0	0 (0	- d\				
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										Asset Forfeiture
Crimina	al Cases	Crimina	al Property F	Records		Civil Ca	ases	Estimated R	ecoveries	Proceeds
				Judgment			Case/Matter		Retained for	Applied to
Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Appraised Value	Cash	Official Use	Restitution*
39	47	58	84	17) 4	\$52,540	\$696,475	\$1,428	\$305,334
34	40	85	151	43	C	0	\$57,688,769	\$2,593,739	\$0	\$451,970
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	Criminal Cases		Criminal Property Records			Civil Cases			Estimated Recoveries		Proceeds
			Judgment			Case/Matter			Retained for		Applied to
District	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Appraised Value	Cash	Official Use	Restitution*
Kentucky, Western	39	47	58	84	17	0	4	\$52,540	\$696,475	\$1,428	\$305,334
Louisiana, Eastern	34	40	85	151	43	0	0	\$57,688,769	\$2,593,739	\$0	\$451,970
Louisiana, Middle	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	\$0	\$649,284	\$0	\$0
Louisiana, Western	9	6	16	13	6	0	1	\$0	\$281,048	\$28,550	\$0
Maine	5	4	7	6	3	6	4	\$500,553	\$357,669	\$7,050	\$0
Maryland	18	24	81	97	6	47	60	\$24,619,197	\$1,008,833	\$6,200	\$0
Massachusetts	19	57	81	339	171	20	36	\$6,422,906	\$1,418,732	\$0	\$0
Michigan, Eastern	12	16	26	71	15	27	34	\$4,841,058	\$1,367,024	\$96,250	\$0
Michigan, Western	5	4	88	31	18	10	9	\$738,909	\$19,399	\$0	\$0
Minnesota	61	65	157	177	36	22	23	\$6,914,089	\$1,231,311	\$24,250	\$179,000
Mississippi, Northern	0	0	0	0	2	2	20	\$7,910,887	\$970,328	\$0	\$0
Mississippi, Southern	58	61	133	167	55	6	11	\$3,502,750	\$216,210	\$0	\$0
Missouri, Eastern	0	4	0	51	61	60	57	\$3,275,076	\$1,855,395	\$24,630	\$0
Missouri, Western	12	20	25	50	9	3	8	\$9,184,528	\$1,977,741	\$118,400	\$0
Montana	3	5	4	6	6	2	1	\$0	\$550,771	\$39,523	\$0
Nebraska	37	29	78	70	3	12	9	\$174,660	\$672,941	\$20,088	\$0
Nevada	15	33	32	123	37	1	3	\$406,327	\$3,256,276	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	1	0	1	0	11	13	14	\$907,635	\$561,169	\$0	\$43,001
New Jersey	0	13	0	105	0	50	62	\$32,111,740	\$8,042,689	\$0	\$0
New Mexico	1	7	1	21	1	46	50	\$8,612,359	\$897,704	\$11,867	\$0
New York, Eastern	35	63	235	514	223	20	20	\$1,741,350	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York, Northern	11	9	11	10	0	165	255	\$271,382,347	\$17,942,749	\$0	\$0
New York, Southern	7	53	25	157	0	28	59	\$407,591,263	\$18,436,010	\$0	\$342,895
New York, Western	11	23	74	123	22	37	42	\$7,918,096	\$1,255,165	\$0	\$50,676
North Carolina, Eastern	4	3	4	3	3	38	26	\$2,765,937	\$2,035,886	\$69,217	\$0
North Carolina, Middle	3	2	11	8	5	22	33	\$5,843,160	\$1,145,632	\$0	\$132,563
North Carolina, Western	8	21	58	101	0	11	12	\$20,417,200	\$1,901,911	\$0	\$0
North Dakota	2	0	8	0	8	2	1	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$39,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio, Northern	20	23	182	229	77	28	16	\$4,441,817	\$4,552,841	\$208,564	\$0
Ohio, Southern	10	21	44	87	21	25	37	\$2,524,930	\$3,925,581	\$99,821	\$0
Oklahoma, Eastern	5	7	55	63	10	11	18	\$5,823,021	\$308,425	\$84,347	\$140,729
Oklahoma, Northern	0	2	0	8	0	2	5	\$336,800	\$70,000	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma, Western	12	10	61	73	16	9	9	\$1,123,042	\$872,128	\$24,175	\$0
Oregon	12	20	17	46	29	15	17	\$664,737	\$2,066,533	\$0	\$0

					Table 2	0 (Continue	d)				
											Asset Forfeiture
	Criminal Cases		Criminal Property Records			Civil Cases			Estimated Recoveries		Proceeds
					Judgment			Case/Matter		Retained for	Applied to
District	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Appraised Value	Cash	Official Use	Restitution*
Pennsylvania, Eastern	189	383	214	543	39	3	11	\$2,073,979	\$1,542,028	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania, Middle	0	2	0	7	0	12	11	\$18,255,343	\$1,672,125	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania, Western	10	25	26	80	0	23	73	\$9,204,672	\$3,624,632	\$0	\$267,837
Puerto Rico	4	22	4	93	19	39	42	\$19,929,530	\$4,002,820	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	1	2	14	30	0	5	2	\$26,994	\$469,277	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	48	68	197	388	29	10	27	\$107,479,599	\$1,580,295	\$27,375	\$0
South Dakota	3	2	3	2	1	3	4	\$94,000	\$118,000	\$0	\$39,851
Tennessee, Eastern	19	19	82	68	36	17	14	\$761,685	\$2,393,691	\$77,876	\$30,210
Tennessee, Middle	15	24	32	70	4	6	20	\$4,170,919	\$1,491,595	\$0	\$0
Tennessee, Western	1	2	1	4	0	15	16	\$613,806	\$190	\$0	\$0
Texas, Eastern	5	7	10	18	5	25	13	\$532,375	\$1,699,225	\$0	\$2,399,667
Texas, Northern	48	28	100	59	29	5	5	\$729,252	\$723,657	\$141,845	\$100
Texas, Southern	7	30	14	105	5	54	64	\$14,046,939	\$500	\$0	\$0
Texas, Western	27	34	96	178	38	63	81	\$17,835,880	\$1,877,405	\$247,896	\$0
Utah	0	4	0	15	0	5	12	\$3,183,876	\$309,378	\$1,022	\$0
Vermont	17	18	51	53	16	3	7	\$400,075	\$764,016	\$0	\$0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	\$221,049	\$249,600	\$0	\$0
Virginia, Eastern	132	80	386	222	217	8	4	\$706,731	\$4,460,831	\$130,533	\$31,153
Virginia, Western	23	23	138	94	17	7	8	\$157,272	\$1,134,800	\$38,069	\$0
Washington, Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	\$2,280,419	\$398,400	\$0	\$0
Washington, Western	4	21	49	100	67	17	46	\$8,236,220	\$2,578,333	\$0	\$392,150
West Virginia, Northern	0	1	1	2	7	2	7	\$192,236	\$190,661	\$0	\$0
West Virginia, Southern	28	35	74	101	27	8	5	\$11,410,142	\$815,080	\$79,882	\$0
Wisconsin, Eastern	11	15	62	153	12	19	14	\$369,659	\$1,027,581	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin, Western	15	15	19	18	11	5	6	\$237,988	\$995,980	\$19,025	\$0
Wyoming	3	4	3	4	0	4	4	\$51,795	\$0	\$0	\$16,834
All Districts	1,992	2,935	5,005	8,773	2,172	1,807	2,437	\$2,045,763,642	\$196,316,181	\$2,726,922	\$8,756,309

Estimated cash recoveries include the appraised values of property retained for official use.

Dollar amounts displayed for Asset Forfeiture proceeds applied to restitution do not constitute asset forfeitures collected. They represent amounts applied to restitution debts from cases in which asset forfeiture was pursued.