

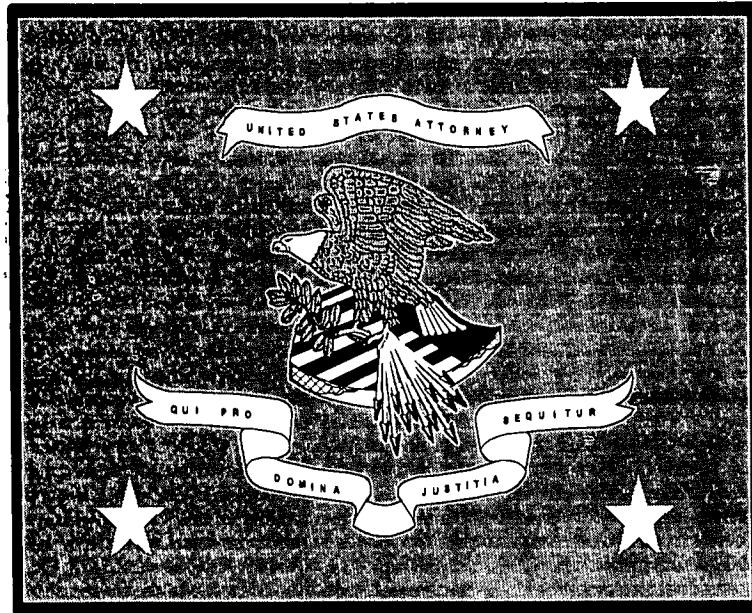
United States Attorneys Annual Statistical Report



Fiscal Year 1996

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1996



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

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



U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

I am pleased to provide this annual report summarizing the work and accomplishments of the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1996. The United States Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General, are responsible for investigating and prosecuting those who violate our nation's laws, and for asserting and defending the interests of the United States, its departments and agencies, through the conduct of civil litigation. The United States Attorneys, appointed to serve in the 94 Federal judicial districts throughout the country, are charged with carrying out these prosecution and litigation responsibilities within their respective districts. Although there are 94 Federal judicial districts, there are only 93 United States Attorneys because one United States Attorney is appointed to serve in both the Districts of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. The 93 United States Attorneys direct and supervise the work of the Assistant United States Attorneys and support personnel located in each district's headquarters office and, as needed, in staffed branch offices. At the end of Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorney system nationwide consisted of 94 headquarters offices and 117 staffed branch offices.

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

As an integral part of their prosecution and litigation efforts, the United States Attorneys report to the Executive Office for United States Attorneys in Washington, D.C., information on the criminal and civil matters, cases, and appeals that they handle. A centralized computer database containing this information is maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. The United States Attorneys' Statistical Report summarizes and presents the matter and case-related information reported by the United States Attorneys.

The charts and tables presented in this report reflect a statistical summary of the matters and cases handled by the United States Attorneys. These charts and tables, however, cannot and do not reflect the quality and complexity of the criminal prosecutions and civil litigation conducted by the offices. Additionally, the statistics are woefully inadequate in presenting a realistic picture of the time, effort and skill required to prosecute and litigate the cases. Some examples of cases handled

during the year are included in the text to illustrate caseload composition and, more importantly, the successful efforts of the many men and women who work in the United States Attorneys' offices. Finally, significant liaison work performed by the United States Attorneys, Assistant United States Attorneys and other members of the staffs with Federal, state and local law enforcement entities, the victims of crime, the local communities, schools, and other organizations cannot be quantified. Since the role of the United States Attorneys is to see "that justice shall be done," Berger v. United States, 295 U.S. 88 (1935), the true and comprehensive accomplishments of the United States Attorneys cannot be tabulated statistically.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys provides oversight, general executive assistance and direction to the Offices of the United States Attorneys and coordinates the relationship of other organizational units of the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies with the United States Attorneys' offices. One of its responsibilities on behalf of the United States Attorneys is the publication of this annual report. As detailed throughout the narrative and statistical summary, and highlighted below, it is apparent that the United States Attorneys' offices achieved clear and firm results in the prosecution of those who violated our laws and most strenuously represented our nation's interests in civil litigation and appellate arenas.

I am proud to publish this report on behalf of the United States Attorneys and applaud them and the members of their staffs for their outstanding work and accomplishments during the year.


Carol DiBattiste
Director

March 1997

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Fiscal Year 1996 Statistical Highlights

Criminal Prosecutions

- Criminal case filings increased by four percent
 - Immigration filings up by 42 percent
 - Environmental offense filings up by 38 percent
 - Government regulatory offense filings up by 13 percent
 - Health care fraud filings up by seven percent
- Criminal case terminations increased by six percent
 - Violent Indian crime terminations up by 26 percent
 - Consumer fraud terminations up by 17 percent
 - Non-OCDETF drug terminations up by 12 percent
 - Government regulatory offense terminations up by nine percent
 - Official corruption terminations up by eight percent
- Overall conviction rate of 87 percent
 - Ninety-five percent conviction rate for immigration cases
 - Eighty-seven percent conviction rate for official corruption and white collar crime
 - Eighty-six percent conviction rate for drugs and violent crime
- Seventy-three percent of guilty defendants sentenced to prison
 - Eighty-nine percent of guilty violent crime defendants sentenced to prison
 - Eighty-eight percent of guilty drug defendants sentenced to prison
 - Eighty-two percent of guilty violent Indian offense defendants sentenced to prison
 - Eighty-one percent of guilty civil rights defendants sentenced to prison

Asset Forfeiture Litigation

- Asset forfeiture counts filed in 1,689 criminal cases
- A total of 1,818 civil asset forfeiture actions filed
- Recoveries of over \$377 million in forfeited cash and property

Civil Litigation

- Civil cases increased by six percent
 - Affirmative civil litigation up by three percent
 - Defensive civil litigation up by eight percent
- Settlements increased by nine percent
 - Thirty percent of all civil cases settled
- Eighty-four percent of judgments rendered in favor of the United States
 - Ninety-six percent of judgments in affirmative cases in favor of the United States

Criminal and Civil Appeals

- Total number of appeals increased by four percent
 - Criminal appeals up by one percent
 - Post-sentence motions filed by incarcerated defendants up by 59 percent
 - Civil appeals up by nine percent
 - Eighty-three percent of criminal appeals terminated in favor of the United States
 - Eighty-two percent of civil appeals terminated in favor of the United States

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Message from the Director	
Fiscal Year 1996 Statistical Highlights	
Index to Graphical Charts in the Narrative	iii
Index to Detailed Statistical Tables	iv
I. Overview of the United States Attorneys' Offices	1
II. Criminal Prosecutions	4
Priority Criminal Prosecution Areas	13
International and Domestic Terrorism	13
Violent Crime	14
Violent Crime Control Act of 1994	16
Three Strikes	16
Violence Against Women Act	16
Assault Weapons Ban	17
Youth Handgun Safety Act	17
Interstate Child Molestation	17
Violence Against Juveniles	18
Reducing Youth Violence	18
Firearms Prosecutions	19
Violent Street Gangs	20
Violent Indian Crime	21
Narcotics Prosecutions	21
OCDETF Cases	22
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs/Non-OCDETF Cases	23
Immigration	25
Anti-Smuggling Initiative	25
Detention and Removal of Criminal Aliens	25

	Organized Crime	26
	White Collar Crime	27
	Bankruptcy Fraud	27
	Health Care Fraud	28
	Major Financial Institution Fraud	29
	Official Corruption	30
	Environmental Crime	31
	Computer Crime	32
	Other White Collar Crime	33
	Government Regulatory Offenses	34
	Child Support Recovery Act	35
	Civil Rights Prosecutions	36
III.	Asset Forfeiture Litigation	38
IV.	Civil Litigation	41
	Affirmative Civil Litigation	47
	Defensive Civil Litigation	49
	Debt Collection	50
	Criminal Debt Collection	51
	Civil Debt Collection	52
	Bankruptcy and Foreclosure	52
	Private Counsel Debt Collection Program	53
V.	Criminal and Civil Appeals	54
	Criminal Appeals	54
	Civil Appeals	56
VI.	Reconciliation of Federal Case Processing Data	58
VII.	Conclusion	66

INDEX TO GRAPHICAL CHARTS IN THE NARRATIVE

<u>Chart Number</u>		<u>Page Number</u>
1	Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Personnel	1
2	Court Related Attorney Work Hours	2
3	Criminal Matters Received	5
4	Criminal Matters Declined	5
5	Proceedings before Grand Jury	6
6	Criminal Cases Filed	6
7	Criminal Cases and Defendants Terminated	7
8	Criminal Defendants Terminated by Trial	7
9	Conviction Rate	8
10	Number of Guilty Defendants Sentenced to Prison	8
11	Criminal Cases and Defendants Pending	9
12	Age of Pending Criminal Cases	9
13	Criminal Cases Filed by Program Category	11
14	Criminal Cases Pending by Program Category	12
15	Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Judgments Obtained	39
16	Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Collections	39
17	Civil Matters Received	41
18	Civil Cases Filed or Responded to	42
19	Civil Cases Terminated	42
20	Civil Cases Terminated by Trial	43
21	Civil Cases Pending	44
22	Age of Pending Civil Cases	44
23	Civil Cases Filed by Cause of Action	45
24	Civil Cases Pending by Cause of Action	46
25	Criminal and Civil Debts Collected	51
26	Criminal Appeals Filed by or Against the United States	54
27	Post-Sentencing Motions Filed by Incarcerated Defendants	55
28	Civil Appeals Filed by or Against the United States	57

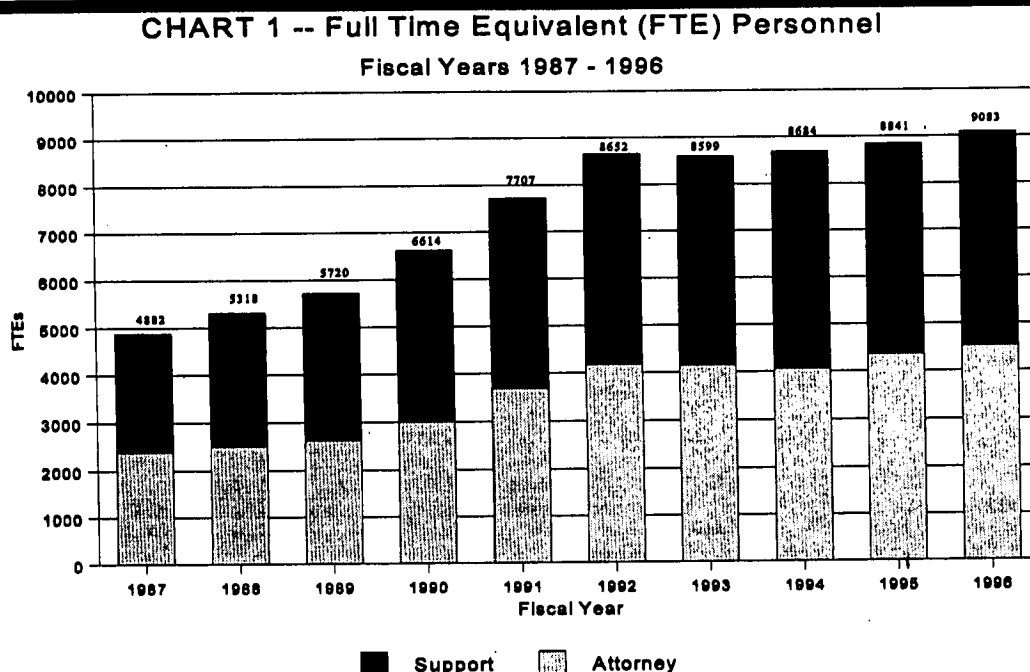
INDEX TO DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES

<u>Table Number</u>		<u>Page Number</u>
1	Criminal Cases Handled by United States Attorneys	67
2	Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in U.S. District Courts	68
2A	Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in U.S. Magistrate Courts	69
3	Criminal Cases and Defendants in U.S. District Court	70
4	Civil Cases Handled by United States Attorneys	71
5	Civil Cases and Matters by Cause of Action	72
6	Civil Cases and Matters by Referring Agency	73
7	Appeals Filed and Closed by United States Attorneys	74
8	Cases Filed in U.S. District and State Courts	75
9	Cases Terminated in U.S. District and State Courts	76
10	Cases Pending in U.S. District and State Courts	77
11	Matters Received and Proceedings Before Grand Jury	78
12	Debt Collection (Exclusive of Asset Forfeiture)	
12A	Criminal Debts Owed the United States	79
12B	Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties	80
12C	Criminal Total	81
12D	Bankruptcies and Foreclosures	82
12E	Other Civil Debts	83
12F	Civil Total	84
12G	Grand Total	85
12H	Criminal Debts in Suspense	86
13	Court-Related Work Hours	87
14	Criminal Cases Pending Aged by Date Received	88
15	Criminal Matters Pending Aged by Date Received	89
16	Civil Cases Pending Aged by Date Received	90
17	Civil Matters Pending Aged by Date Received	91
18	Criminal Matters Declined - Immediate and Later Declinations by Reason	92
19	Criminal Matters Declined - Immediate and Later Declinations by Reason and Agency	93
20	Asset Forfeiture Actions Handled by United States Attorneys	94

I. OVERVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

The United States Attorneys serve as the chief Federal law enforcement officers within their respective districts. They are appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and report to the Attorney General through the Deputy Attorney General. Each United States Attorney is responsible for establishing law enforcement priorities within his or her district. Each United States Attorney is also the chief litigator representing the United States in civil judicial proceedings in the district. The United States Attorneys, too, carry out the important role of liaison with Federal, state and local law enforcement officers and members of the community on programs such as the Attorney General's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, juvenile violent crime and drug demand reduction, and the Weed and Seed Program. During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys worked to ensure that the new programs and initiatives of the Attorney General were implemented. This included an agreement between the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development which called for a joint effort to combat violence in public housing, and the Attorney General's Midwest Methamphetamine Strategy, which called for increased law enforcement efforts against clandestine methamphetamine labs. Additionally, as requested by the Attorney General, the United States Attorneys placed renewed emphasis on bankruptcy fraud and established local task forces to work with the National Church Arson Task Force.

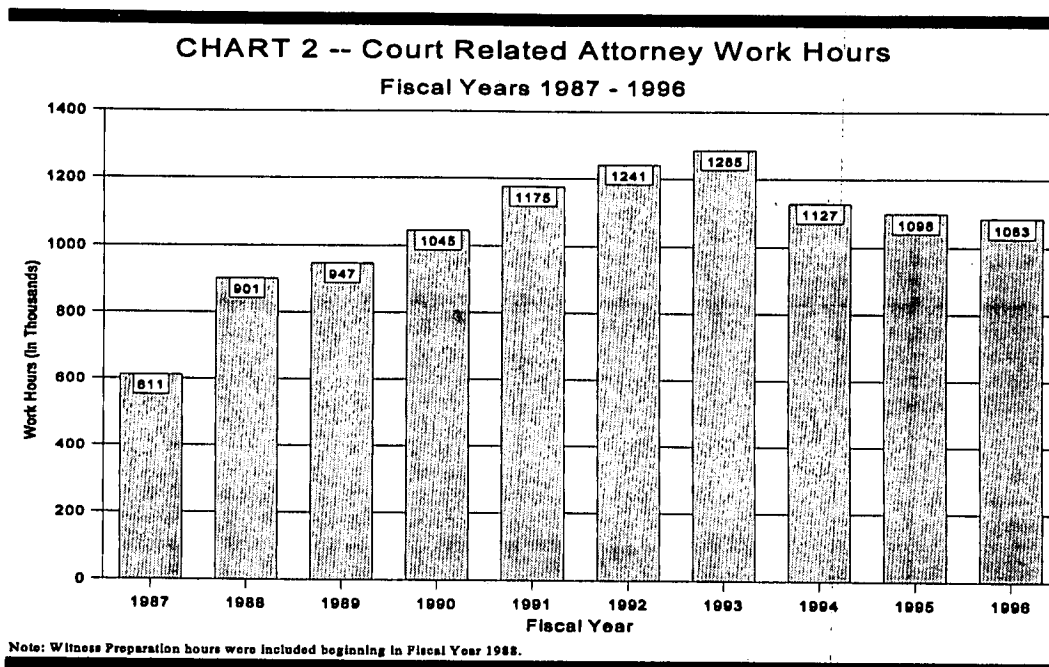
During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys' offices varied in size from eight allocated Assistant United States Attorney positions in the District of Guam to 306 in the District of Columbia. In the District of Columbia, the United States Attorney's office also bears responsibility for the prosecution of local crimes in the District of Columbia Superior Court. The staffing levels in the United States Attorneys' offices nationwide equaled 4,553 full time equivalent (FTE) attorneys and 4,530 FTE support employees. Increases in FTE from Fiscal Year 1995 levels were provided through additional funding from the Affirmative Civil Enforcement Three Percent Fund and from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. See Chart 1.



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

While the civil caseload is larger numerically, about 75 percent of the United States Attorneys' personnel were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 25 percent to civil litigation. Ninety percent of all attorney work hours spent in United States District Court were devoted to criminal prosecutions and ten percent to civil litigation. See Table 13.

During Fiscal Year 1996, a total of 1,082,813 attorney work hours were devoted to court-related activity. See Table 13 and Chart 2. Of the total court-related work hours, Assistant United States Attorneys spent 552,209 hours, or 51 percent, of their time in court. Sixty-two percent of this time in court was spent on criminal cases in United States District Courts, 17 percent in United States Magistrate Courts, seven percent on civil cases in United States District Courts, and seven percent on special hearings. The remaining seven percent of the time was spent in the United States Courts of Appeals, United States Bankruptcy Courts, and in state courts. Of the other 530,604, or 49 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.



The United States Attorneys continued to make the best use of resources during Fiscal Year 1996 by promoting coordination and cooperation among Federal, state and local law enforcement through continued use of their Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECC). The LECCs bring together Federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, along with state and local prosecutors' offices, state police agencies, and local sheriffs' and police departments, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

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

The United States Attorneys also continued to strengthen and expand their roles with non-law enforcement entities within their districts. The United States Attorneys, their Assistants, Victim-Witness Coordinators and other members of their staffs worked with community, business and social service representatives to 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.

The United States Attorneys' offices had a direct and positive impact on the Federal budget through their aggressive Federal debt collection efforts, affirmative civil enforcement litigation endeavors, skillful defense of monetary claims filed against the United States and utilization of asset forfeiture laws. As noted later in the report, the United States Attorneys' Fiscal Year 1996 civil and criminal collection efforts alone equaled 1.6 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide, and was nearly double the amount of the entire nationwide budget when estimated asset forfeiture recoveries are included.

II. CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

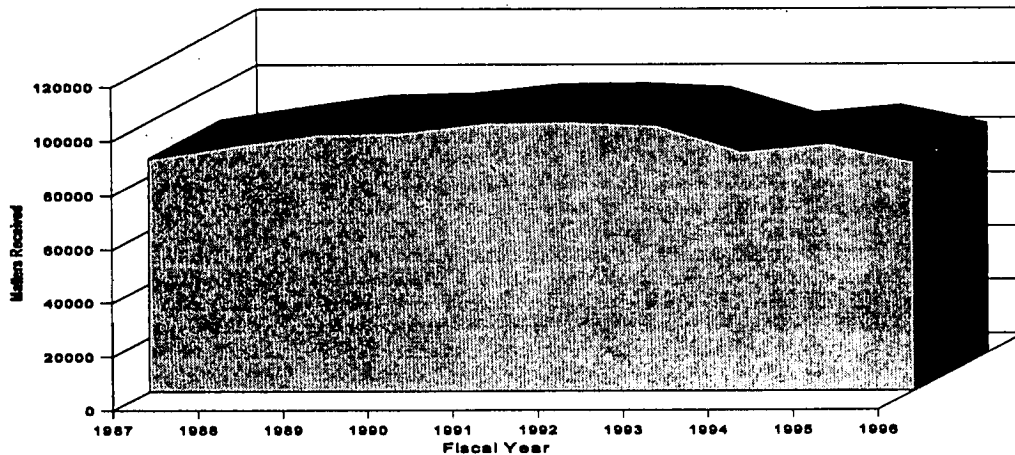
The United States Attorneys' offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities and now handle a more diverse workload than ever before. The offices' caseloads include emotionally charged violent crime and international and domestic terrorism, complex and time consuming financial institution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

As noted above, 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, or become aware of criminal activities in the course of investigating or prosecuting other cases. They also receive criminal matters from state and local investigative agencies. Occasionally, criminal violations are reported to the United States Attorneys by citizens. After careful consideration of each criminal matter, the United States Attorney decides the appropriateness of bringing criminal charges and, when deemed appropriate, initiates prosecution. Except for misdemeanor offenses and instances in which an alleged offender waives the right to a grand jury indictment, the United States Attorney presents evidence against an alleged offender to a grand jury. The grand jurors decide whether to return an indictment. If an indictment is returned, the United States Attorney then presents the criminal charges in open court at the arraignment of the defendant.

Although, historically, 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.

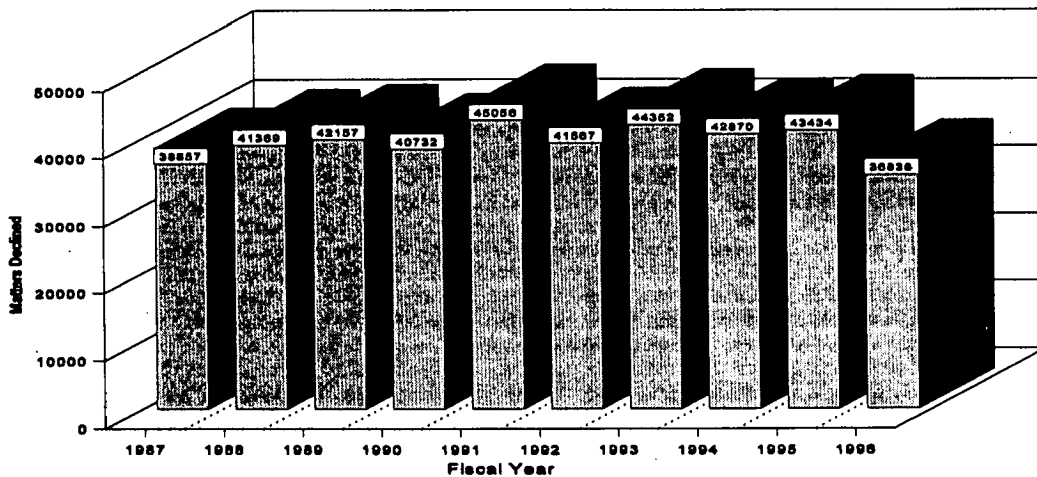
During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys' offices received 85,244 criminal matters, a decrease of 6,648, or seven percent, in the number of criminal referrals made by law enforcement agencies, when compared to the prior year. See Table 11 and Chart 3. Matters received includes immediate declinations in addition to later declinations and files initiated in any court.

CHART 3 -- Criminal Matters Received
Fiscal Years 1987 - 1996



The offices reviewed and immediately or later declined a total of 36,838 criminal matters during the year. See Chart 4. As reflected on Table 18, the reasons most commonly reported for the declination of these matters included weak or insufficient evidence, the suspect to be prosecuted by another authority, lack of a Federal offense or criminal intent, office policy, a lack of resources, and minimal Federal interest.

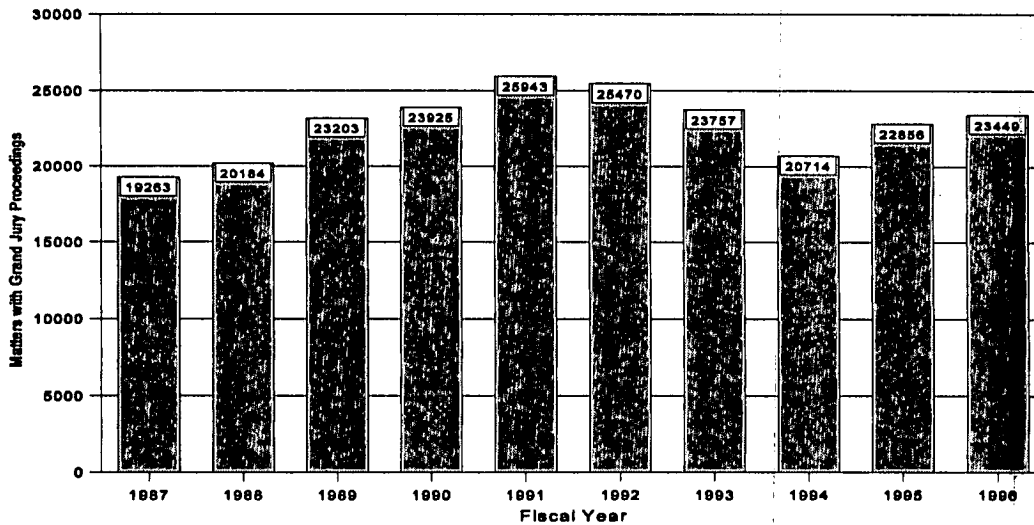
CHART 4 -- Criminal Matters Declined
Fiscal Years 1987 - 1996



As of the end of Fiscal Year 1996, a total of 55,986 criminal matters were pending. Of these, 7,823, or 14 percent, were matters where the defendant was a fugitive, was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program, or was unknown. See Table 15. Of all pending matters, 38,875, or 69 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 45,283, or 81 percent, for 36 months or less, as of the end of the fiscal year.

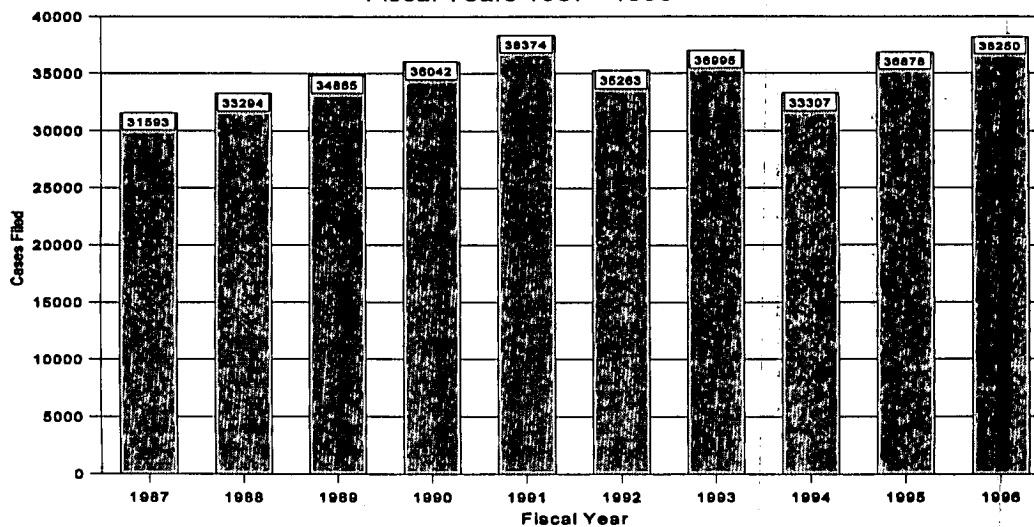
The United States Attorneys' offices handled a total of 23,449 criminal matters during Fiscal Year 1996 in which grand jury proceedings were conducted, or an increase of nearly three percent over the previous year. See Table 11. This increase in grand jury proceedings continues the reversal of a decline seen in these proceedings between Fiscal Years 1991 and 1994. Chart 5 below reflects the number of matters in which grand jury proceedings were conducted over the past ten years.

CHART 5 -- Proceedings Before Grand Jury
Fiscal Years 1987 - 1996



During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys' offices filed 38,250 criminal cases against 58,141 defendants in United States District Court. See Table 1 and Chart 6. This represents a four percent increase in cases filed and a two percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. For the second year in a row, criminal case filings as a percentage of matters opened grew by more than three percent over the prior year. This means that more cases were filed in Fiscal Year 1995 and 1996, when viewed in terms of the number of criminal matters opened each year.

CHART 6 -- Criminal Cases Filed
Fiscal Years 1987 - 1996



See Chart 13 for a display of criminal cases filed by program category, or case type, for Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996. Charts 6 through 14 do not include United States Magistrate Court or appellate cases.

As reflected on Table 1, a total of 34,882 cases against 52,366 defendants were also terminated during Fiscal Year 1996. See Chart 7. This represents a six percent increase in the number of cases terminated and the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. A total of 4,824, or nine percent, of the terminated defendants were disposed of by trial. See Table 2 and Chart 8.

CHART 7 -- Criminal Cases and Defendants Terminated
Fiscal Years 1987 - 1996

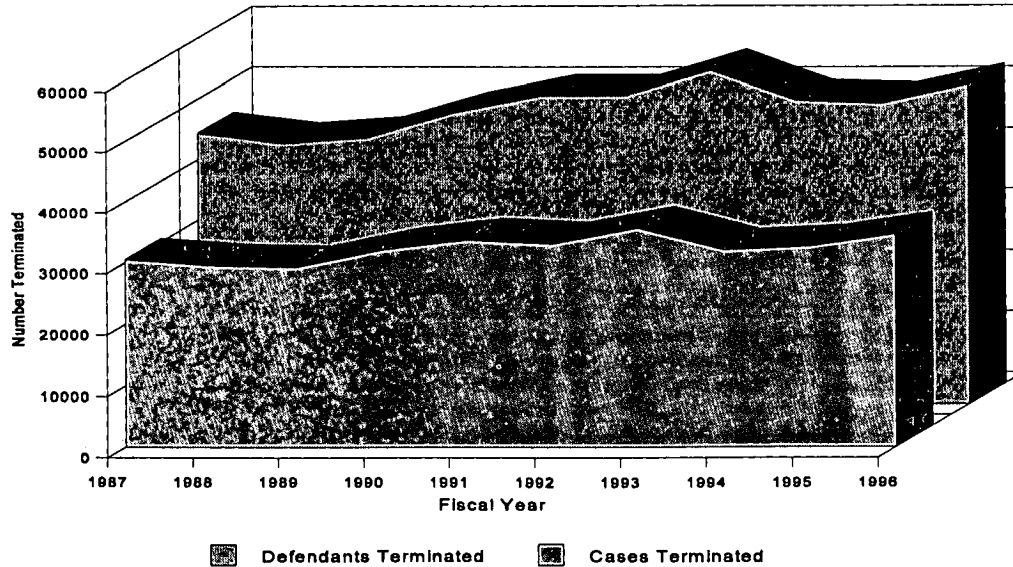
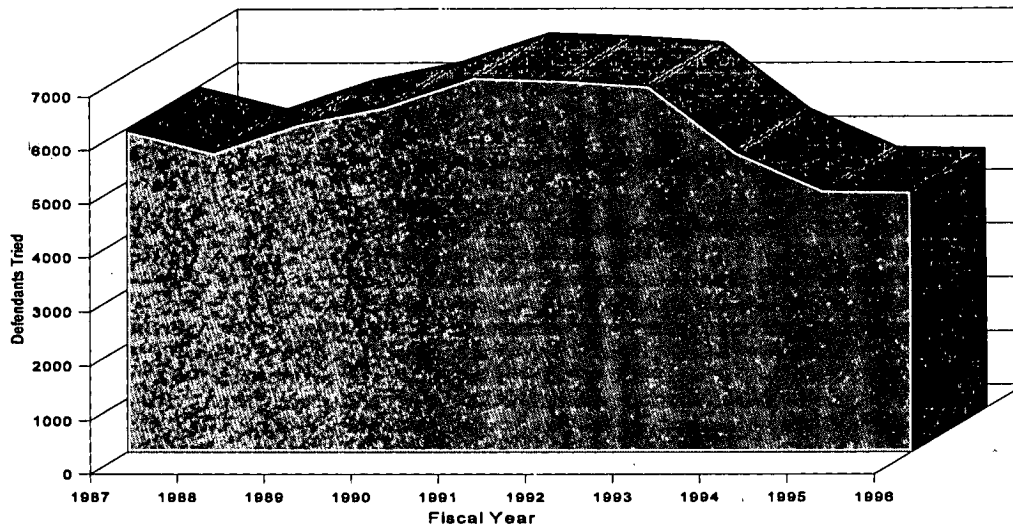
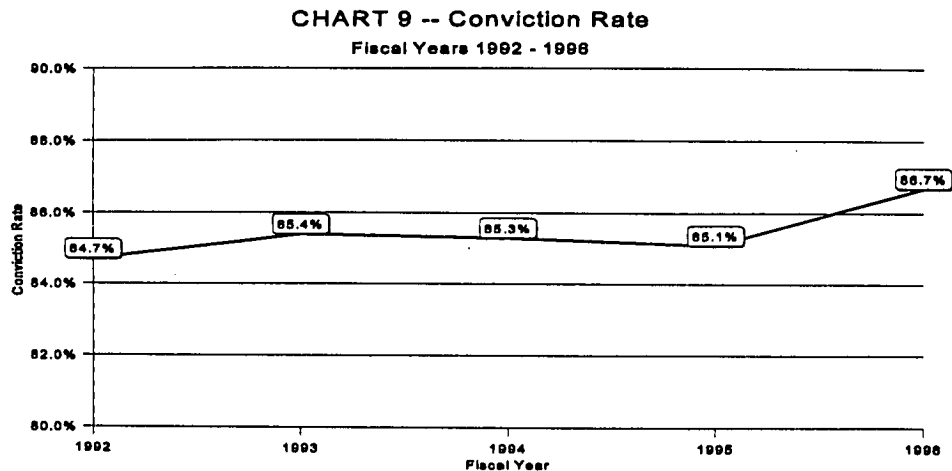


CHART 8 -- Criminal Defendants Terminated by Trial
Fiscal Years 1987 - 1996



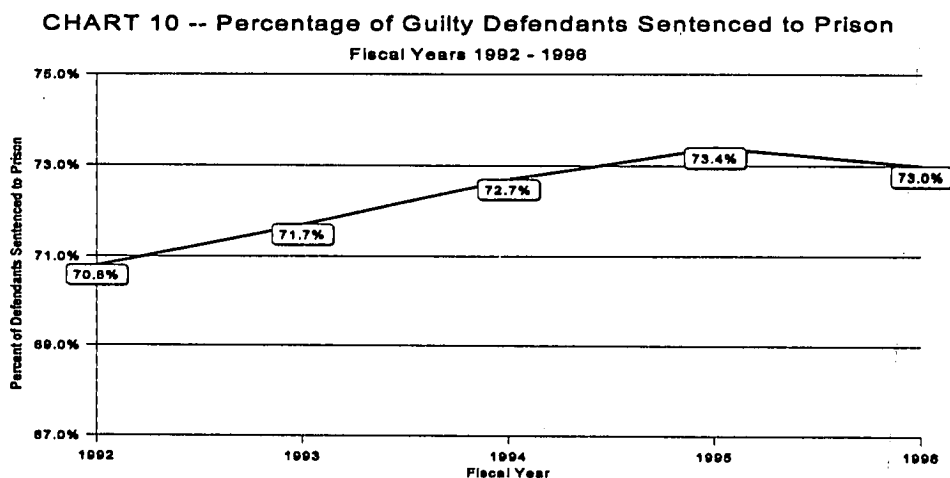
According to data maintained by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, between Fiscal Years 1992 and 1996 there has been an almost consistent decrease in the percentage of trials lasting one, two or three days, and a consistent increase in the percentage of trials lasting four-to-nine and 10-to-19 days. The percentage of trials lasting 20 days or more increased from 1.7 percent of all trials in Fiscal Year 1992 to 2.1 percent of all trials in Fiscal Year 1996.

Of the 52,366 defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 1996, 45,380, or 87 percent, either pled guilty or were found guilty. See Table 3 and Chart 9. This rate of conviction represents nearly a two percent increase over that of Fiscal Year 1995.



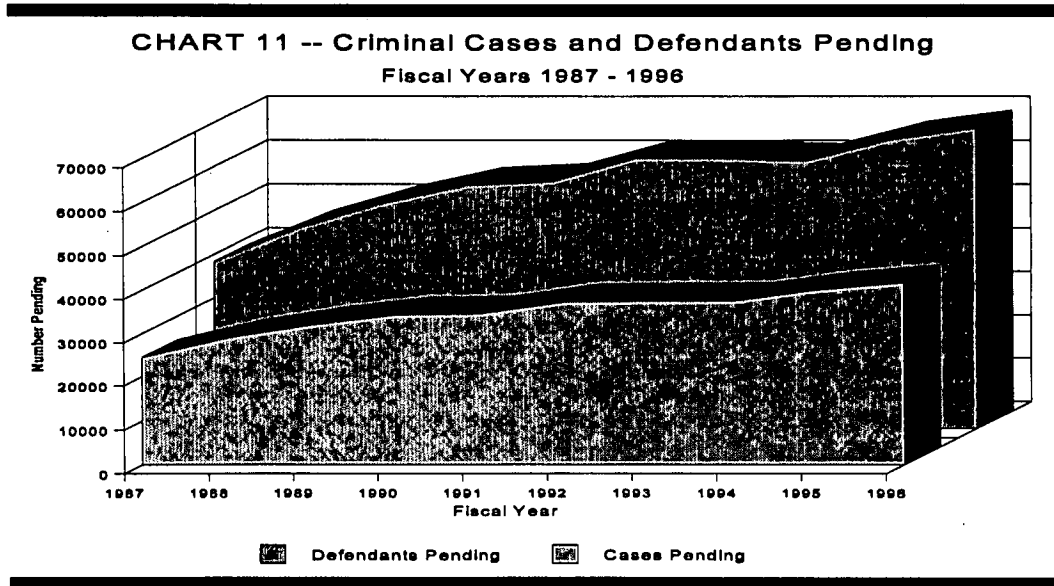
During Fiscal Year 1996, a total of 41,319, or 79 percent, of all terminated defendants pled guilty prior to trial. This represents nearly a one percent increase in the percentage of defendants who pled guilty when compared to the prior year. The Fiscal Year 1996 increase continues the trend of additional defendants pleading guilty and fewer defendants going to trial.

Of the 45,380 criminal defendants who pled or were found guilty during the year, 33,136, or 73 percent, received prison sentences. A total of 268 guilty defendants received sentences of life imprisonment, an increase of 65, or 32 percent, when compared to the prior year. The rate of convicted defendants who received prison sentences has consistently exceeded 70 percent over the last several years. See Chart 10.

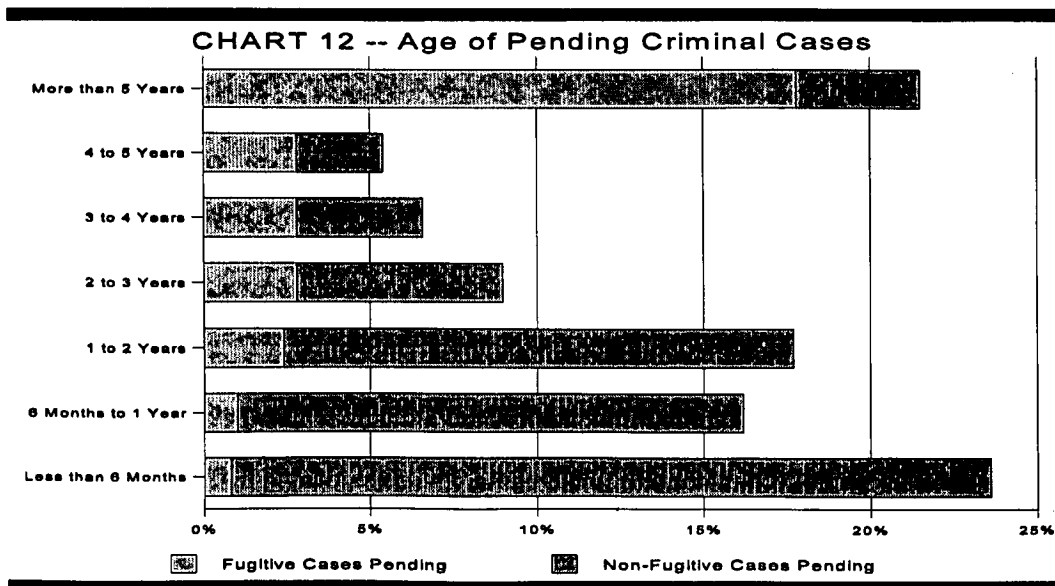


In Fiscal Year 1996, the Attorney General authorized the United States Attorneys to seek the death penalty in ten new cases involving 21 defendants. Three of these cases involved drug-related killings and seven involved violent crime-related murders. Also during the year, five cases, involving ten defendants, in which the government sought the death penalty were tried. Seven of the defendants were convicted, with five sentenced to death and two sentenced to life in prison. The three remaining tried defendants were convicted of non-capital charges and were sentenced to life in prison.

As of the end of Fiscal Year 1996, 41,731 criminal cases against 68,867 defendants were pending. See Table 1 and Chart 11.



Of the 41,731 pending criminal cases, 27,756, or 67 percent, have been pending for 36 months or less, and 23,984, or 58 percent, have been pending for 24 months or less. See Table 14. In 30 percent of the cases the defendant was a fugitive, was in a mental institution, or was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program. As Chart 12 shows, the percentage of pending cases where the defendant is a fugitive is greatest for cases that have remained pending for several years.



See Chart 14 for a display of pending criminal cases by program category, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996. Charts 6 through 14 do not include cases pending in United States Magistrate Court or pending appellate cases.

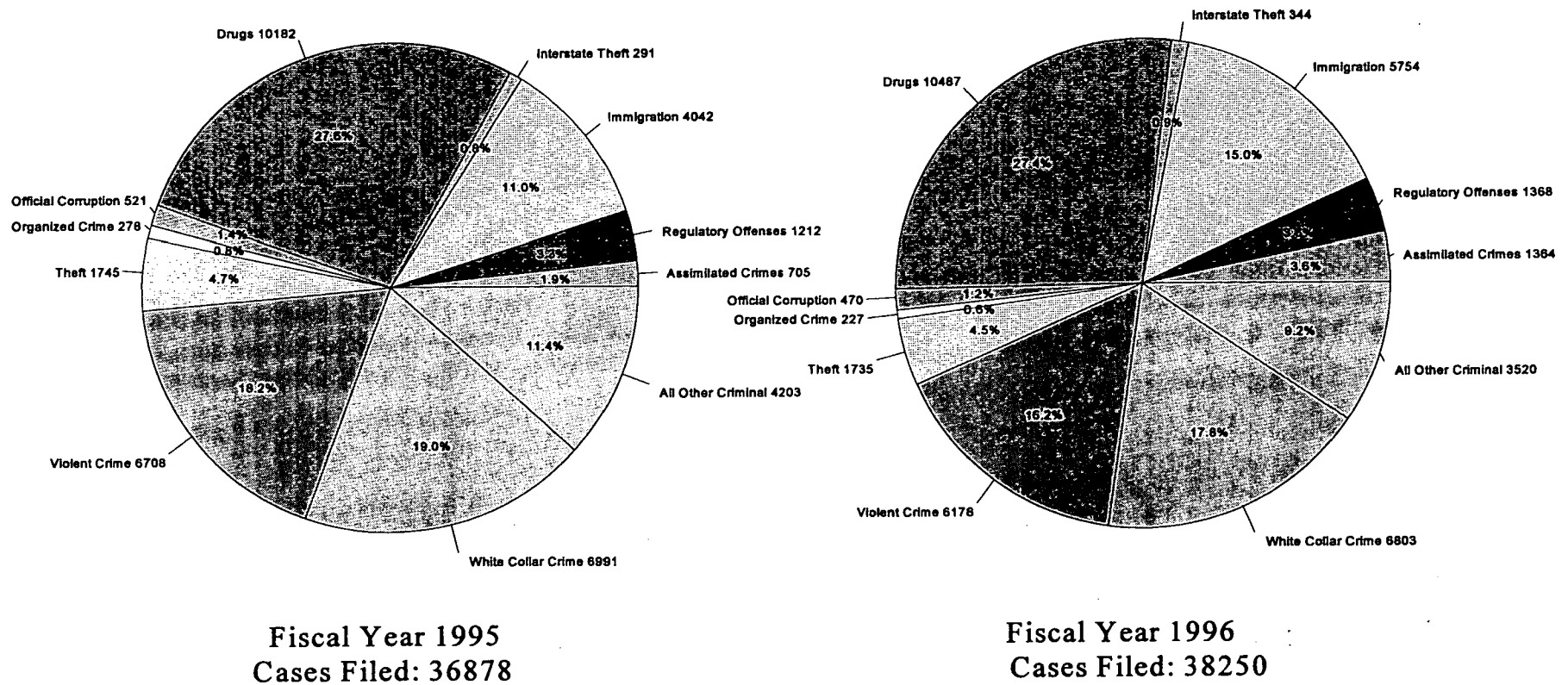
In addition to those cases filed and handled in United States District Court, the United States Attorneys' offices filed criminal cases against an additional 13,075 defendants during Fiscal Year 1996 in United States Magistrate Court. A total of 11,248 defendants were terminated during the year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1996, criminal cases against 13,426 defendants were pending in United States Magistrate Court. See Table 1. Petty offenses handled in United States Magistrate Court are not included in this data.

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

The following data details the Superior Court Division's caseload during Fiscal Year 1996. This data is not included in the other charts and tables contained in this report.

	<u>Felony</u>	<u>Misdemeanor</u>
Cases Filed	5,943	14,778
Court Disposition	5,258	9,111
Jury Trials	582	83
Court Trials	16	815
Pleas	3,199	2,528
Dismissals	1,427	3,407
Nolle	1	2,232
Other	33	46

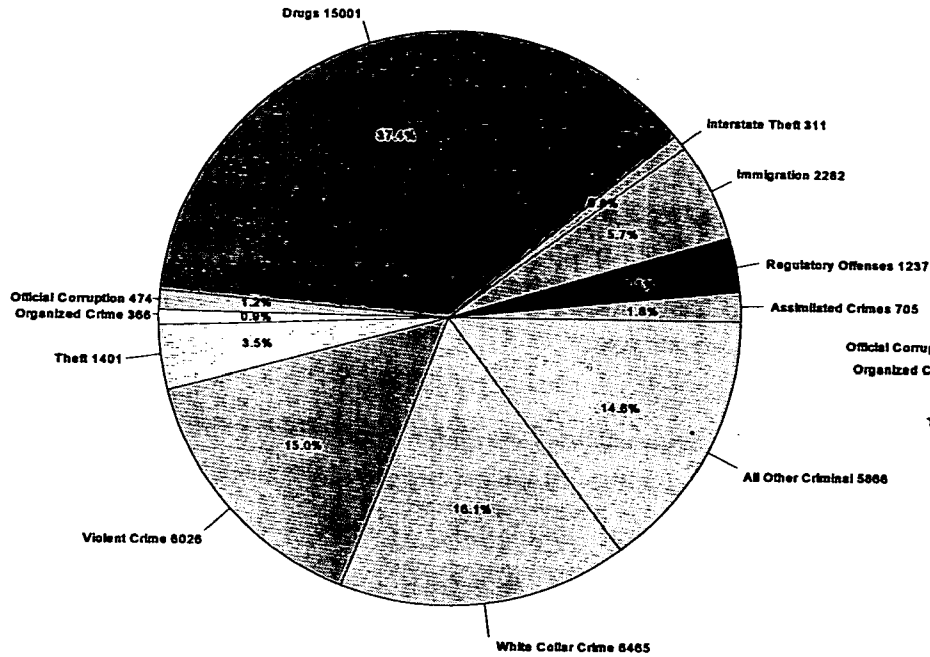
CHART 13 -- Criminal Cases Filed by Program Category Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996



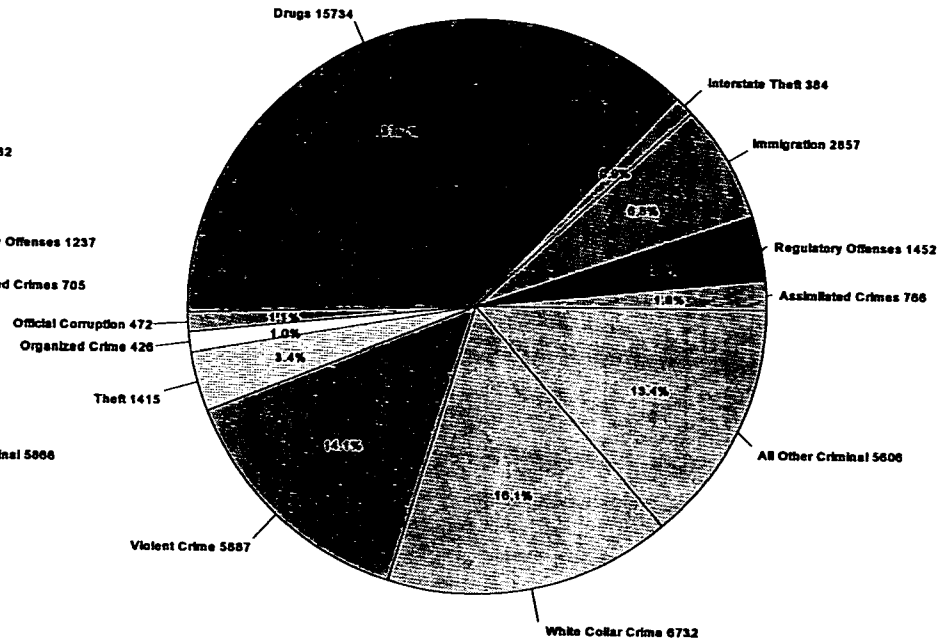
Note: It should be noted that an additional 642 drug cases were filed against 1,287 defendants during Fiscal Year 1996, but were classified under the Violent Crime and the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. See Table 3.

CHART 14 -- Criminal Cases Pending by Program Category

Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996



Fiscal Year 1995
Cases Pending: 40134



Fiscal Year 1996
Cases Pending: 41731

Priority Criminal Prosecution Areas

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

International and Domestic Terrorism

The United States Attorneys continued to pursue and prosecute vigorously those who participate in terrorist acts and threaten the lives and well being of American citizens and our national security and defense. During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys investigated and prosecuted the criminal activities of both international terrorist groups and groups or individuals within the United States who seek to further their own political or social goals. The goal of the Department and the United States Attorneys is to ensure that terrorists are brought to justice and that the justice meted out is swift, certain, and severe. At the request of the Attorney General, each United States Attorney designated an experienced Assistant United States Attorney during Fiscal Year 1996 to serve as a point of contact on domestic terrorism and to gather information relating to domestic terrorism activity.

Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during the year include:

- * In the **Southern District of New York**, three defendants were convicted of conspiring to plant bombs aboard 12 American passenger airliners operating in the Far East. One defendant, who will be tried later this year in connection with his alleged role in the 1993 terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center, was also convicted of placing a bomb aboard a Philippine airliner bound for Tokyo as a "trial run" for the planned American airliner bombings. One passenger was killed and several were injured in the explosion, but the plane made a successful emergency landing in Okinawa, Japan. The defendants' motive was retaliation for the United States' support of Israel. Philippine authorities found in the defendants' apartment timers, electronic bomb components, and flight numbers and itineraries for American planes flying in the Far East.
- * In the **Southern District of New York**, two defendants were sentenced to life in prison and eight other defendants were sentenced to prison for terms ranging from 25 to 57 years for conspiring to "wage a war of urban terrorism" against the United States. The defendants were convicted of planning to bomb the United Nations, the Federal Bureau of Investigation building in New York, tunnels, bridges, and other New York landmarks, and the terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center.
- * In the **Eastern District of Oklahoma**, three defendants were found guilty of charges including conspiracy to make an explosive device, possessing an unregistered explosive device, and attempting to damage and destroy by fire and explosive matter property used in or affecting interstate commerce. The defendants conspired to build and use bombs to destroy the Anti-Defamation League, the Southern Poverty Law Center, abortion clinics, and state and Federal government buildings.

* In the **District of Utah**, a defendant was sentenced to 24 years in prison and was fined \$5,000 for crimes committed in Utah, Indiana, and Kentucky. The defendant pled guilty to Utah charges of threats against the President and possession of an illegal firearm, to Indiana charges of threats against the President, and to Kentucky charges of being a felon in possession of a firearm. United States Secret Service agents arrested the defendant as he was en route to mail a destructive device to the President.

Violent Crime

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys continued to prosecute the most violent criminal offenders under the Attorney General's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative and through use of the enhanced criminal provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. Under the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, the United States Attorneys work in tandem with state and local law enforcement officials and members of their communities to do what is best for each community and for each violent crime case. Unprecedented working relationships have been forged with state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the nation to make sure that the most serious violent criminals and crime problems are addressed. The Anti-Violent Crime Initiative calls on all law enforcement officials and prosecutors throughout the land--Federal, state and local--to share in the work of responding to the violence that affects all Americans.

The United States Attorneys filed a total of 6,178 criminal cases against 8,291 violent offenders during the year. These cases represented more than 16 percent of all criminal cases filed by the United States Attorneys in Fiscal Year 1996. The time required of Assistant United States Attorneys to successfully prosecute violent crime cases has risen each year since Fiscal Year 1992. During Fiscal Year 1996, 14 percent of all criminal attorneys across the nation were devoted to violent crime cases, up from 11 percent as recently as 1992. A total of 6,124 violent crime cases against 8,197 defendants were also terminated. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 86 percent were convicted. Eighty-nine percent of all convicted defendants were sentenced to prison. One hundred and two life sentences were obtained, an increase of 35, or 52 percent, when compared to the prior year. During Fiscal Year 1996, there was an eight percent decrease in the number of cases filed and a ten percent decrease in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year.

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. 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 this year, in an effort to eliminate confusion and display both violent crime and narcotics case data, Table 3 of this report has been broken out further to display those narcotics cases included under the Violent Crime program category. This display of the case data will allow 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, 562 cases filed against 1,125 defendants during Fiscal Year 1996 were classified under the Violent Crime program category, but included narcotics charges. If these narcotics cases were excluded from the Violent Crime program category, there would have been a five percent decrease in the number of violent crime cases and defendants filed when comparing Fiscal Year 1996 to the prior year. So that year-to-year comparisons such as this can be made, Table 3s for each year since the time the Violent Crime program category was established have been reproduced in the more comprehensive data format and are provided at Section VI of this report. Also see Section VI for further discussion on the classification of narcotics cases under the Violent Crime, the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF), and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs/Non-OCDETF program categories.

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys also worked to implement a joint agreement between the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to combat violence in public housing. The joint agreement calls for the development of model violence reduction programs in Chicago, Detroit, New Orleans, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and the District of Columbia. The model programs in these cities will create ongoing, coordinated mechanisms among local public housing authorities, HUD, and Federal and local law enforcement agencies. The United States Attorneys conducted meetings to bring the participants together to discuss violence and associated problems in local public housing systems and to initiate the development of model programs to address these problems. The United States Attorneys will continue to provide leadership in this important area and work with the participants to implement the model programs.

Some examples of successful violent crime prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

- * In the **Southern District of Alabama**, a juvenile prosecuted as an adult was sentenced to 20 years and one month in prison for the brutal carjacking of a Vietnamese immigrant. The defendant and a co-defendant threatened the victim with a sawed-off shotgun, bound and gagged him, and then beat him until he was unconscious. They then stuffed him under a viaduct and covered his body with trash. The defendant spent the next three days visiting girlfriends across the state, and was arrested after an accident in the victim's car.
- * In the **Middle District of Florida**, three defendants were sentenced to life in prison as a result of a month-long crime spree which began with two attempted carjackings in Florida and ended with the armed robbery of a jewelry store in Georgia. Among other crimes, the defendants critically injured one of the drivers and murdered another during the carjackings. They committed armed robberies and purchased cocaine with proceeds from the stolen goods.
- * In the **Northern District of Illinois**, eight defendants were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 33 years to four years for conspiring to distribute more than 100 kilograms of heroin at a public housing complex in Chicago. The drug sales generated nearly \$9 million over a 13-month period. The ringleader directed the Gangster Disciples members to cut their weekly supply of heroin into 8,000 half-gram packets that sold for \$20 each. One defendant's mother, who once used her six year-old grandson as a shield to conceal 500 grams of heroin that she was carrying when her car was stopped and searched, was sentenced to 27 years and four months in prison. The court also ordered the forfeiture of \$3.34 million in cash and several luxury cars, jewelry and other merchandise.

* In the **Southern District of West Virginia**, two brothers from New York City who ran an extensive crack cocaine distribution network in the Charleston, West Virginia, area were both sentenced to life in prison on charges relating to their involvement in the drug trade. The brothers protected their drug turf by means of intimidation, physical assaults and frequent gun fights. During one shoot out, a three year-old girl was shot when caught in the cross-fire. One defendant's sentence was also enhanced because he threatened witnesses and the Assistant United States Attorney who prosecuted the case.

Violent Crime Control Act of 1994

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys continued to implement the enhanced violent crime provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. The Act offers a tough, targeted approach to fighting crime in communities around the country.

Three Strikes: The Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 made "Three Strikes and You're Out" the law of the land. The law requires life imprisonment, without the possibility of parole, for Federal offenders convicted of a serious violent felony after two or more Federal or state convictions for a serious violent felony, or for a serious violent felony and a serious drug offense. To date, 23 defendants have been convicted and sentenced to life in prison, with cases against an additional nine defendants pending. Examples of "Three Strikes" prosecutions successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

* In the **Western District of Louisiana**, a defendant was sentenced to two concurrent life sentences under the "Three Strikes" provision for the armed robbery of two St. Mary Parish post offices. The defendant had been convicted in state court in 1978 of armed robbery and again in 1989 of attempted first degree murder. The defendant also was sentenced to an additional consecutive 25-year sentence for being a convicted felon in possession of a firearm.

* In the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, a defendant was convicted of ten counts of Hobbs Act robbery, one count of use of a firearm during the commission of a crime of violence, and one count of possession of a firearm by a convicted felon. Between November 1994 and September 1995, the defendant committed ten robberies. Victims were threatened and terrorized, with some being pistol-whipped. The defendant had five prior convictions for armed robbery and is subject to a mandatory life sentence under the "Three Strikes" law.

* In the **Eastern District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison under the "Three Strikes" sentencing enhancement provision after pleading guilty to kidnaping. The defendant was serving a 20-year state sentence for kidnaping, assault, escape, and terroristic threat when he escaped from a privately-operated prison. After his escape, the defendant kidnaped a woman and forced her at knife point to drive him to Mexico where he was subsequently arrested. The defendant had a long criminal history record, including ten felonies.

Violence Against Women Act: The Violence Against Women Act established new Federal offenses in cases where an abuser crosses state lines to violate a protection order or to injure, harass, or intimidate a spouse or partner. These Federal remedies are important tools in cases where movement across state lines makes state prosecution difficult and where state law penalties may not be enough. Twenty-six defendants have been charged under the Violence Against Women Act provisions, with 17 defendants convicted thus far. Successful prosecutions concluded during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

* In the **Eastern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison following his conviction for interstate domestic violence. The defendant, who was living in Salem, Oregon, beat his domestic partner for several hours, held a knife to her throat, and threatened to kill her. The following morning, he forced the victim to drive with him to California on the way to Nevada where he said he was going to marry her. While stopped at a gas station in California, the victim yelled for help and attempted to escape from the car. The defendant sped out of the gas station while the victim was hanging onto the car door. A witness at the gas station called 911 and shortly thereafter, California law enforcement officers stopped the car, rescued the victim, and arrested the defendant.

* In the **Southern District of Ohio**, a defendant was sentenced to four years and nine months in prison for interstate domestic violence. The defendant assaulted and seriously injured the woman with whom he shared a residence. He then put her in his car and drove for three hours to Washington, Pennsylvania, where he left her near a hospital.

Assault Weapons Ban: During the year, the United States Attorneys continued to utilize the Assault Weapons Ban in an effort to deter the manufacture and proliferation of combat-style firearms that are designed to kill as many people as quickly as possible. Twenty-six Assault Weapons Ban offenders have been indicted, with ten defendants convicted thus far. An example of an Assault Weapons Ban case successfully prosecuted during Fiscal Year 1996 includes:

* In the **Southern District of Texas**, a defendant pled guilty to four counts involving the illegal manufacturing of a silencer, illegal possession of unregistered machine guns and silencers and illegal sale of machine guns. The defendant was a medical resident in family practice at the University of Texas Medical School at Galveston.

Youth Handgun Safety Act: The Youth Handgun Safety Act made it a Federal offense for a juvenile under 18 years of age to knowingly possess a handgun or handgun ammunition. The Act also made it illegal to knowingly transfer a handgun or ammunition to a person under 18 years of age. Sixty-one defendants have been charged under the provisions of the Youth Handgun Safety Act, with 40 defendants convicted thus far. An example of a case successfully prosecuted during Fiscal Year 1996 includes:

* In the **Western District of Tennessee**, a defendant pled guilty to an indictment charging that he transferred a .22 caliber handgun to his son, who at the time of the transfer was a juvenile, for use in the commission of a violent crime in violation of the Youth Handgun Safety Act.

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

* In the **Northern District of Mississippi**, a self-proclaimed "high priest of Satanism" was sentenced to nine years in prison following his conviction for kidnaping by inveiglement and repeatedly sexually abusing an emotionally-disturbed 16 year-old girl. The defendant admitted that he persuaded the girl that he could cause her father, a disabled Vietnam veteran, to die by using his satanic powers. He also threatened to pour oven cleaner on her face if she did not submit to extensive body piercing and tattooing while he held her at a California truck stop. He boasted of having done the same to over 20 other young girls, but had been convicted only once.

* In the **Western District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison and 99 years concurrent to the life sentence for kidnaping a nine year-old girl and taking her to Mexico where he physically and sexually abused her. The defendant reentered the United States after five months, and was caught by United States Border Patrol agents near Tucson when the girl alerted the agents that she had been kidnaped.

* In the **Western District of Wisconsin**, a defendant was sentenced to 40 years in prison for kidnaping a 13 year-old girl by enticement and holding her for companionship and his own sexual gratification, and a concurrent ten years in prison for taking the minor across state lines to engage in sexual activity. The defendant and the child were discovered at a motel in Houston after a motel employee saw the child's photo featured on "America's Most Wanted."

Violence Against Juveniles: In addition to utilizing the interstate child molestation provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994, the United States Attorneys pursued the prosecution of those who harm America's children through the commission of other criminal acts. Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

* In the **Northern District of Alabama**, a defendant was sentenced to 20 years in prison for violations of child pornography and obscenity statutes. The sentence was an upward departure from the normal Sentencing Guidelines' range. The defendant pled guilty to receiving two videotapes through the mail and to the possession of other items of child pornography, including a videotape with scenes of him engaged in various sex acts with three children under the age of ten, two of whom were his relatives. The Court found that the defendant had engaged in a pattern of sexual abuse and exploitation of children over an extended period of time. The defendant was also ordered to forfeit items of video and electronic equipment used to promote and facilitate his crimes.

* In the **Western District of Kentucky**, a defendant was sentenced to 32 years in prison after pleading guilty to 80 counts of production of child pornography and one count of interstate transportation of child pornography. Pornographic photographs were seized from the defendant after his vehicle was stopped by an Indiana policeman for failure to have license tags on his trailer. The photographs were taken at various sites in western Kentucky, including hotel rooms, a state park, a wooded roadside, a trash heap, and the defendant's home. The investigation was coordinated by Federal, state, and local law enforcement officials.

* In the **Northern District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to death for the kidnaping and murder of a 16-year old girl. The girl was abducted from her apartment in Arlington, Texas, in retaliation against her brothers for a soured drug deal involving \$5,000. Her body was found in a shallow grave in Arkansas. Her brothers were convicted earlier for narcotics violations. Three co-defendants have pled guilty and are awaiting sentencing.

Reducing Youth Violence: Through the organizational structure of the LECCs, the United States Attorneys utilize and participate in community programs designed to deter violent crime and drug activities among America's children. For example, in the **Western District of Pennsylvania**, the United States Attorney chairs the Youth Crime Prevention Council which serves as a central and unified coalition of local institutions and grassroots leadership working together to address community youth problems. The Council promotes both crime prevention and punishment. The Council's accomplishments include the establishment of family support centers, athletic leagues, a Youthworks summer job campaign, and youth leadership models.

Firearms Prosecutions

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys continued to prosecute those who violate Federal firearms statutes. Firearms prosecutions now focus on individuals with long criminal histories or excessively violent criminal behavior, and those who sell firearms as gun runners. A defendant already convicted of three or more drug or violent felonies who uses or possesses a firearm in the commission of a later offense is deemed an armed career criminal and is subject to a minimum mandatory sentence of 15 years. The United States Attorneys rely on this and other stiff Federal penalties and the joint efforts of Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to prosecute firearms offenders successfully.

According to information maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys in a separate firearms database, a total of 4,310 defendants were charged with firearms violations during Fiscal Year 1996. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, the United States Attorneys achieved a 75 percent conviction rate. Ninety-three percent of the defendants sentenced during the year were sentenced to prison. The average prison sentence was 105 months, with 639 of the defendants sentenced to life or more than 15 years. Some examples of successful firearms prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

- * In the **Northern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to 23 years and four months in prison following his conviction for firearms trafficking. The defendant's activities involved members of widespread organizations including the San Francisco-based Hop Sing Tong, the Hong Kong-based Wo Hop To, and the Boston-based On Leong Tong. The defendant was charged with numerous offenses, including murder for hire, heroin and cocaine trafficking, loan sharking, arson, robbery, and violent acts in aid of racketeering. The defendant was convicted of trafficking numerous weapons from Portland, Oregon, to San Francisco with the intent and purpose of distributing them to young members or associates of the charged racketeering enterprise.
- * In the **Northern District of Florida**, a defendant was sentenced to 20 years and six months in prison for unlawful possession of firearms by a career criminal and use of a firearm during a drug trafficking felony. The defendant, a multi-time convicted felon, engaged in a shoot out while selling drugs at his home. The case was part of a continuing investigation into a group of burglars and drug dealers who stole and traded firearms for drugs in Alachua County, Florida. The case was investigated jointly by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and local law enforcement agencies.
- * In the **District of Hawaii**, a defendant, with a prior criminal record of 53 arrests between 1978 and 1994, was sentenced to 27 years and ten months in prison for being a felon in possession of two firearms, attempting to sell crystal methamphetamine to a 16 year-old, carrying a firearm in relation to his drug trade, and possession of cocaine. The case was part of Operation Triggerlock, a continuing law enforcement cooperative effort to pursue the illegal possession and use of firearms.
- * In the **Middle District of Louisiana**, an ex-convict in possession of a firearm was sentenced to life in prison as an armed career criminal. The court departed upward from the Sentencing Guidelines' range because the defendant's criminal history did not adequately reflect the seriousness of the past criminal conduct or his propensity to commit future crimes. He had previously been convicted 14 times, with 11 charges involving the use of a firearm.

Violent Street Gangs

Members of violent street gangs are frequently involved in drug trafficking activities and frequently use firearms in the commission of their crimes. Collectively, these violent street gangs destroy the fabric of American communities, taking over parts of cities, flooding the streets with drugs and terrorizing and killing innocent people. Many United States Attorneys have focused their efforts on dismantling violent criminal gangs, using Federal racketeering laws, Federal and state narcotics laws, and outstanding warrants to take violent gang members off the streets.

The United States Attorneys have successfully prosecuted gang members, and have seen harsh sentences handed down. Prosecutions handled during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

* In the **Eastern District of Missouri**, a defendant was sentenced to 33 years in prison for his role in a drug and gun gang known as the Short North Posse. The defendant was convicted of conspiracy to traffick drugs and drug dealing, and was one of 46 defendants indicted and seven who were tried and found guilty. Thirty-six defendants pled guilty, one is awaiting trial, one is a fugitive, and one was acquitted. Five others were sentenced to terms ranging from five to 29 years.

* In the **Eastern District of North Carolina**, the leader of a violent drug ring known as Bully's Boys was sentenced to 50 years in prison for drug conspiracy and an additional five years in prison for using firearms in connection with drug trafficking. The gang, which used juveniles to distribute crack cocaine and supplied guns for the juveniles to protect the drug business, was involved in multiple drive-by shootings in North Carolina. The defendant's mother was sentenced to 17 years and six months in prison for maintaining residences for her sons and others to distribute drugs, and for keeping money for her son and delivering drugs to him. Another co-defendant was sentenced to eight years and one month in prison for supplying powder cocaine to members of the group and others. The three defendants also forfeited property to the government. Five other members of the group were sentenced previously. The remaining defendant in the case is a fugitive.

* In the **District of North Dakota**, the leader of the Villa Lobos gang was sentenced to 29 years in prison following his conviction for distributing cocaine and heroin, using juveniles to distribute cocaine, distributing cocaine to an individual under the age of 21, and using firearms while drug trafficking. The gang activity included shootings, \$700,000 in drug trafficking, thefts, and beatings. Seven other gang members pled guilty and received sentences ranging from five years to seven years and three months in prison. The case was the result of cooperation among local, state, and Federal law enforcement officials and community leaders.

* In the **District of Puerto Rico**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison for her role as a leader of a violent narcotics distribution ring which she operated within the Los Laureles public housing community. The defendant's gang hired and utilized juveniles to operate the drug distribution points. Along with the defendant, 11 individuals were also indicted for narcotics offenses. A lieutenant in the gang pled guilty and was sentenced to ten years in prison. Other defendants in the case also entered guilty pleas prior to trial.

Violent Indian Crime

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys with exclusive jurisdiction over felonies in Indian country continued their efforts to enhance communication with Native American tribes and to be more responsive to the violent crime problems on reservations. Assistant United States Attorneys, appointed by the United States Attorneys in Fiscal Year 1994 to respond to Native American concerns, continued to work with Multi-Disciplinary Teams to better respond to violent crime, including child abuse, and to prosecute violent crimes in Indian country.

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys filed 553 violent Indian crime cases against 610 defendants. This represents a 15 percent increase in cases filed and a 19 percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. Also during Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys terminated 492 violent Indian crime cases against 530 defendants, or increases of 28 percent and 26 percent, respectively, when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys achieved an 82 percent conviction rate for those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year. Eighty-two percent of the convicted defendants received prison sentences.

Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

- * In the **Western District of Michigan**, a defendant was sentenced to 24 years and five months in prison on two counts of child sexual abuse against two minor victims who were members of a Native American community. The sentence was enhanced under the Sentencing Guidelines for the defendant's use of violence and threats against the children.
- * In the **District of New Mexico**, a defendant was sentenced to 11 years and three months in prison after pleading guilty to the second degree murder of his 32 month-old stepson on the Navajo Indian Reservation near Gallup, New Mexico. The defendant admitted delivering a beating which resulted in his stepson's death.
- * In the **District of South Dakota**, a defendant was sentenced to four years and nine months in prison after pleading guilty to assault with a dangerous weapon and assault resulting in serious bodily injury. The charges related to an incident in which the defendant assaulted his girlfriend with a knife and threatened to kill her. The victim was the Tribal Court Judge on the Yankton Sioux Indian Reservation.

Narcotics Prosecutions

The United States Attorneys' drug strategy is to target and prosecute significant drug traffickers and highly structured drug organizations. A task force approach is utilized throughout the country to benefit from the expertise and criminal intelligence of Federal, state, and local law enforcement officials. During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys again directed substantial resources to the prosecution of narcotics and Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) cases. These cases represented 27 percent of all criminal cases filed during the year. A total of 10,487 cases were filed against 21,505 defendants during Fiscal Year 1996, and classified under the OCDETF and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs/Non-OCDETF program categories. See Table 3. This represents a three percent increase in cases filed and a two percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year.

Beginning this year, Table 3 has been broken out further to display those narcotics cases that are classified under the Violent Crime and the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. This display of the data will allow users of Table 3 to see all narcotics cases, without double counting cases. As shown on Table 3, an additional 642 narcotics cases were filed against 1,287 defendants during Fiscal Year 1996, but were classified under the Violent Crime and the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. If these cases were added to the cases included under the OCDETF and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs/Non-OCDETF program categories addressed in the paragraph above, there would be a one percent increase in the number of narcotics cases filed, and virtually no change in the number of narcotics defendants filed, when compared to the prior year. So that year-to-year comparisons such as this can be made, Table 3s for prior fiscal years have been reproduced in the more comprehensive data format and are provided at Section VI of this report. Also see Section VI for further discussion on the classification of narcotics cases under the Violent Crime, the OCDETF, and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs/Non-OCDETF program categories.

OCDETF Cases

Federal, state and local prosecutors and law enforcement agents continued to work together on OCDETF task forces for the purpose of targeting significant narcotics traffickers and their suppliers. Although the task force concept is encouraged, individual law enforcement agencies may submit a case to the United States Attorney for further investigation and prosecution, and, in some instances, Assistant United States Attorneys may initiate a grand jury investigation as a result of historical information provided by a number of sources.

During Fiscal Year 1996, a total of 1,495 cases were filed against 4,668 defendants and classified under the OCDETF program category. See Table 3. This represents a 15 percent decrease in the number of cases filed and a 13 percent decrease in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. During the same period of time, a total of 1,461 OCDETF cases against 4,704 defendants were also terminated. Of these defendants, 3,945 pled or were found guilty, representing an 84 percent conviction rate. Eighty-nine percent of the guilty defendants received prison sentences. Eighty-five defendants received life sentences, an increase of 31, or 57 percent, when compared to the prior year. During Fiscal Year 1996, 76 percent of the defendants sentenced to prison received sentences of three years or more. This represents the highest proportion of defendants sentenced to lengthy prison terms in any year since Fiscal Year 1992, when 69 percent of guilty defendants were sentenced to prison for terms exceeding three years.

As noted above, beginning this year Table 3 has been 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 narcotics cases falling under these two program categories during Fiscal Year 1996, 240 cases filed against 508 defendants were OCDETF cases. If these cases were added to the cases included under the OCDETF program category and discussed in the paragraph above, there would be a 15 percent decrease in the number of OCDETF cases filed and a 14 percent decrease in the number of OCDETF defendants filed when compared to the prior year. So that year-to-year comparisons such as this can be made, Table 3s for prior fiscal years have been reproduced in the more comprehensive data format and are provided at Section VI of this report. Also see Section VI for further discussion on the classification of narcotics cases under the Violent Crime, the OCDETF, and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs/Non-OCDETF program categories.

Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs/Non-OCDETF Cases

During Fiscal Year 1996, a total of 8,992 cases were filed against 16,837 defendants and classified under the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs/Non-OCDETF program category. See Table 3. This represents an increase of seven percent in the number of non-OCDETF drug cases and defendants filed when compared to the prior year. During the same period of time, a total of 7,773 cases against 14,441 non-OCDETF drug defendants were also terminated, representing increases of 12 percent and 14 percent, respectively, when compared to the prior year. Of these terminated defendants, 12,523 pled or were found guilty, for an 87 percent conviction rate. A total of 11,063, or 88 percent, of all guilty defendants received prison sentences. Sixty-five of the defendants received life sentences.

As noted above, beginning this year Table 3 has been 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 narcotics cases falling under these two program categories during Fiscal Year 1996, 402 cases filed against 779 defendants were non-OCDETF cases. If these cases were added to those included under the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs/Non-OCDETF program category addressed in the paragraph above, there would be a five percent increase in the number of non-OCDETF drug cases and defendants filed when compared to the prior year. So that year-to-year comparisons such as this can be made, Table 3s for prior fiscal years have been reproduced in the more comprehensive data format and are provided at Section VI of this report. Also see Section VI for further discussion on the classification of narcotics cases under the Violent Crime, the OCDETF, and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs/Non-OCDETF program categories.

In September 1996, the Attorney General announced a Midwest Methamphetamine Strategy to augment the National Methamphetamine Strategy. The National Methamphetamine Strategy, announced in April 1996, called for increased law enforcement efforts against clandestine methamphetamine labs and traffickers, new penalties for trafficking, tighter regulatory controls on chemicals used to make methamphetamine, enhanced international cooperation to stop methamphetamine smuggling, and a public awareness campaign. The goal of both the National and Midwest strategies is to develop a partnership among all levels of law enforcement, educators, treatment professionals, and the community to deter the growth of methamphetamine production and use.

In response to the Attorney General's Methamphetamine Strategy, each United States Attorney in the Midwest designated an Assistant United States Attorney to coordinate investigations among Federal, state, and local law enforcement and to share intelligence. Under the strategy, law enforcement officers will be trained to detect precursor chemicals, investigate labs, safely seize methamphetamine-making materials, and understand the pharmacological and psychoactive effects of the drug. Also, communities will be educated about the dangers of methamphetamine, and prevention and treatment programs will be established.

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

- * In the **District of Alaska**, a defendant was sentenced to 27 years in prison for his part in a cross-county smuggling operation which was linked to the Cali Drug Cartel in Columbia. The defendant and a co-defendant were charged with facilitating the shipment of cocaine from California and Texas to the New York/New Jersey area for the Cali Cartel. The Drug Enforcement

Administration substantiated the movement of approximately 6,600 pounds of cocaine. The investigation, which lasted more than a year, was conducted by the Anchorage Drug Enforcement Administration Task Force in conjunction with the Drug Enforcement Administration offices in New York, Los Angeles, Miami and Houston. The task force included personnel from the Anchorage Police Department, the Alaska State Troopers, the Alaska National Guard, the Wasilla Police Department and the Internal Revenue Service.

* In the **Eastern District of Arkansas**, two defendants were sentenced to life in prison following their RICO and murder-for-hire convictions. One of the two defendants was also sentenced to a total of 95 years in prison for other charges, including racketeering. A third defendant remains in custody pending sentencing. The investigation was conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Arkansas State Police, the Searcy and Kensett Police Departments, and the Searcy Regional Drug Task Force.

* In the **Western District of Arkansas**, a defendant was sentenced to 19 years and two months in prison for distribution of marijuana, being a felon in possession of a firearm, and carrying a firearm in a drug trafficking offense. The defendant imported thousands of pounds of marijuana from Mexico and distributed the marijuana from a rural secluded farm in northwest Arkansas. The case involved a forfeiture of cash and other assets in excess of \$250,000.

* In the **Northern District of California**, a former resident of Vancouver, Canada, was sentenced to more than 24 years in prison and fined \$250,000 for his role in an international drug smuggling conspiracy involving more than 70 tons of hashish. This was one of the largest seizures of hashish in United States' history with a wholesale value of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars.

* In the **Middle District of Florida**, a defendant was sentenced to 22 years in prison following his conviction for RICO, heroin distribution, and Travel Act violations. The defendant was the Sicilian conduit between Ndrangheta associates and Colombian heroin distributors. He revealed that his organization established offices in Miami and New York and had the ability to produce heroin anywhere in the United States. The defendant also revealed that the heroin was imported and transported in the soles of sneakers. Fourteen other defendants were convicted by plea or by trial, one was acquitted at trial, two are fugitives, one died of a heroin overdose, and seven are awaiting trial or extradition from Canada.

* In the **District of Hawaii**, a prison guard at a state prison facility was sentenced to more than eight years in prison for accepting crystal methamphetamine for the purpose of smuggling it into the prison. During an undercover investigation, the defendant agreed to smuggle the drugs for a cash payment. The Court enhanced the defendant's sentence by ruling that he abused the public trust.

* In the **Western District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison for conspiracy to manufacture methamphetamine, conspiracy to launder money, and aiding and abetting the manufacture of methamphetamine. The operation produced between four and 20 pounds of pure methamphetamine and netted as much as \$400,000 to the various co-conspirators. The defendant's primary function was setting up a front company, Wildwood Construction, Inc, and assisting the operation by laundering the drug proceeds through his own business accounts at American Northwest, Inc., ostensibly operating as an international commodities brokerage.

Immigration

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys, along with other Department components, continued to work to secure the borders of the United States. In all, the United States Attorneys filed 5,754 immigration cases against 6,357 defendants. This represents a 42 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 37 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. Immigration cases continued to increase significantly as a percentage of all criminal cases filed. During Fiscal Year 1996, immigration cases constituted 15 percent of all criminal cases filed, up from 11 percent the prior year, and six percent in Fiscal Year 1992. A total of 5,172 cases against 5,781 defendants were also terminated during Fiscal Year 1996, representing increases of 43 percent and 44 percent, respectively, when compared to the prior year. A total of 134 defendants were tried during the year, representing a 40 percent increase in the number of defendants tried when compared to the prior year. Ninety-six percent of all defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 77 percent were sentenced to prison.

Also during the year, the United States Attorneys and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) worked in concert to respond to the critical need for additional resources along the Southwest border. As a result of this cooperation, 16 INS attorneys, designated as Special Assistant United States Attorneys, are now assisting in the investigation and prosecution of immigration cases along the Southwest border.

Anti-Smuggling Initiative

Part of the United States Attorneys' border enforcement efforts included the prosecution of those who smuggle illegal aliens into the United States. Prosecutions brought under this initiative increased significantly during Fiscal Year 1996, with 1,021 cases filed against 1,538 defendants. This represents an 82 percent increase in cases filed when compared to the prior year. Eighty-two percent of the 1,303 defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, with 65 percent of the defendants sentenced to prison.

Detention and Removal of Criminal Aliens

For years, criminal aliens formally deported by Immigration Judges throughout the United States after the commission of serious felonies repeatedly found their way back into the country, only to commit further serious felonies. Although some, when arrested again, were charged with felony reentry, most were prosecuted as misdemeanor illegal entries because of the large volume of these cases along the Southwest border. When convicted of the misdemeanor, the criminal alien received no more than 180 days in jail, and often less. In Fiscal Year 1995, the United States Attorney in the Southern District of California created a pilot program in his district that, in working with expanded United States Border Patrol enforcement and an improved identification program, significantly increased prosecutions for attempted reentry by aliens previously convicted of felonies and deported.

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys on the Southwest border and throughout the country again significantly increased the number of prosecutions brought for attempted reentry of aliens previously convicted of felonies and deported. A total of 3,851 cases were filed against 3,876 defendants during Fiscal Year 1996, representing a 40 percent increase in cases filed when compared to the prior year. This follows the 65 percent increase in the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1995. Ninety-four percent of the 3,538 defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1996 were convicted. Of those defendants, 94 percent were sent to prison.

Examples of immigration cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

- * In the **District of Delaware**, a defendant pled guilty to reentry after deportation, distribution of marijuana, and using a firearm in the commission of a crime. The defendant was an illegal alien with a prior drug distribution conviction. Together with local police agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation shut down the defendant's drug operation, which accounted for weekly sales of 50 pounds of marijuana.
- * In the **District of Idaho**, a drug kingpin was sentenced to life in prison for his illegal activities as head of an extensive drug trafficking organization. The defendant was also sentenced to a concurrent term of 15 years for illegal reentry after deportation. The drug organization transported a weekly average of ten pounds of methamphetamine, ten pounds of marijuana, and one kilogram of cocaine from California to Idaho, where the drugs were unloaded and delivered by couriers to an extensive network of dealers.
- * In the **Northern District of Iowa**, 47 defendants pled guilty to a misdemeanor charge, and were immediately sentenced to five years of probation following a sweep of a poultry processing plant. All defendants agreed to voluntary departure from the United States, with 42 departing immediately and five agreeing to depart if their visa petitions were denied. Temporary courtrooms, as well as prosecution, probation, clerk, defender, and interpreter operations were established at a National Guard armory 100 miles from the Federal courthouse for this case.
- * In the **District of New Jersey**, a defendant was convicted of a RICO conspiracy involving the smuggling of illegal aliens from China to the United States, as well as various immigration violations. The racketeering acts involved more than 400 illegal aliens smuggled to the United States on three separate fishing boats. Prior to trial, four co-defendants pled guilty to similar RICO violations.

Organized Crime

During Fiscal Year 1996, 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. In addition to pursuing traditional organized crime, the United States Attorneys investigated and prosecuted the illegal activities of other non-traditional organized crime groups. During the year, a total of 227 cases were filed against 769 defendants and classified under the Organized Crime program category. See Table 3. This represents the highest number of organized crime cases filed over the past five years, except Fiscal Year 1995. Additionally, a total of 166 cases against 493 defendants were terminated. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1996, 87 percent either pled or were found guilty. Sixty-six percent of these defendants received prison sentences, with five life sentences obtained.

Also during Fiscal Year 1996, 79 organized crime cases were filed against 230 defendants, but were classified under the Violent Crime program category. If these cases were added to those classified under the Organized Crime program category and discussed in the paragraph above, they still represent the highest number of organized crime cases filed over the past five years, except Fiscal Year 1995.

Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

- * In the **Eastern District of New York**, a former member of the Asian-American Affairs Advisory Commission of the New York State Governor's Office pled guilty to conspiracy in connection with the 1987 execution-style murders of two members of the Hong Kong-based Sun Yee On triad. The defendant admitted that he and a fellow tong boss agreed to the murder plot in order to drive the triad members from a lucrative gambling den that was under the control of the defendant and his tong, the Tsung Tsin Association. The murders were carried out by members of the Tung On Gang. Following the murders, the defendant hid one killer in his motel.
- * In the **Eastern District of North Carolina**, a soldier in the Colombo organized crime family was sentenced to 95 years in prison for conspiracy to commit murder during his participation in the bloody internecine war within the Colombo family. A second defendant, a Colombo family associate, was sentenced to 39 years in prison. A third defendant, an acting captain, was sentenced to 17 and a half years in prison.
- * In the **District of Rhode Island**, a New England La Cosa Nostra associate was sentenced to life in prison under the "Three Strikes" sentencing provision for extortion and conspiracy in the attempted shakedown of two businessmen. The defendant's qualifying prior convictions included robbery and murder conspiracy. A co-defendant, another La Cosa Nostra member, was sentenced to ten years and six months in prison.

White Collar Crime

The United States Attorneys handled a myriad of white collar crime prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1996, including bankruptcy fraud, health care fraud, financial institution fraud, official corruption, environmental crime, and computer crime. In all, 6,803 cases were filed against 9,606 defendants charged with white collar crime. A total of 6,267 cases against 8,722 defendants were also terminated. Eighty-seven percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year either pled or were found guilty. Fifty-three percent of the guilty defendants were sentenced to prison, with four life sentences obtained. Discussions of some of the priority white collar crime prosecution areas follow.

Bankruptcy Fraud

The Attorney General asked the United States Attorneys to place renewed emphasis on bankruptcy fraud prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1996. Only Federal courts can adjudicate bankruptcy matters, and bankruptcy fraud is governed solely by Federal law. With no parallel state enforcement authority for bankruptcy-related crimes, if Federal authorities do not prosecute, the criminals who perpetrate these crimes have no deterrent and escape criminal penalties altogether.

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys filed 217 bankruptcy fraud cases against 270 defendants. This represents a 37 percent increase in cases filed and a 48 percent increase in defendants filed when compared to Fiscal Year 1995. Also during Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys terminated 177 cases against 212 defendants, representing a 41 percent increase in cases terminated and a 39 percent increase in defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Eighty-five percent of the terminated defendants were convicted.

Examples of bankruptcy fraud cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

* In the **District of Kansas**, the contractor who built evangelist Jim Bakker's Heritage USA Theme Park and later married his ex-wife was sentenced to two years and three months in prison for bankruptcy fraud. The defendant was convicted of making false statements and concealing assets from his creditors in connection with the bankruptcy petitions he filed in 1990. The petitions listed more than 300 creditors claiming about \$27.7 million. The defendant attempted to hide assets by transferring ownership of notes, bonds, and properties to his son, his spiritual advisor, and his business partners and then failing to report the transactions in his bankruptcy cases.

* In the **Western District of North Carolina**, a prominent businessman was sentenced to 11 years and three months in prison for bankruptcy fraud, tax evasion, wire fraud, and money laundering relating to a \$9 million bankruptcy fraud. The defendant siphoned millions of dollars for a luxurious lifestyle from two failed hotel partnerships managed by his family's business.

* In the **District of Oregon**, following a five-year grand jury investigation and a seven-week trial, a jury convicted a defendant and five members of his criminal organization of tax and bankruptcy fraud, money laundering, and obstruction of justice. Beginning in 1983, the defendant used front men to operate seven second-hand stores, failing to report the income, and using profits to purchase an 8,000 square-foot mansion, additional second-hand stores, and a mountain resort in eastern Oregon. He also failed to report income and assets on a bankruptcy petition, and used store rental income to pay mortgages and conceal his operation of the stores from the bankruptcy Trustee and creditors. The defendant's obstruction of justice conviction arose from his efforts to influence the testimony of a grand jury witness.

Health Care Fraud

Health care fraud remains a top priority of the Attorney General and the United States Attorneys. Both criminal and civil attorneys within the United States Attorneys' offices aggressively pursue health care fraud cases. Additionally, the Department has taken steps to coordinate the prosecution of large multi-district health care fraud cases.

Health care fraud takes many forms including defrauding Medicare, Medicaid, Department of Veterans Affairs or other government insurers or providers, defrauding insurance companies, and defrauding or misleading patients on quality of care issues. The fraudulent activity may include double billing schemes, billing for unnecessary or unperformed tests, or may be related to the quality of the medical care provided. The United States Attorneys prosecute those responsible for such fraudulent activity, such as health care professionals, hospitals, nursing homes and other providers, specialized business entities, pharmacies, medical supply companies, and other persons associated with these entities. The primary objective of criminal prosecution is to ensure the integrity of our nation's health care programs

and to punish those who, through their fraudulent activities, abuse the health care system and the taxpayers. Civil remedies are also being pursued by the United States Attorneys to obtain monetary penalties and restitution enforcement.

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys filed 245 health care fraud cases against 449 defendants. This represents a seven percent increase in cases filed and an 18 percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. Also during Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys terminated 191 cases against 348 defendants, representing a 13 percent increase in cases terminated and a 22 percent increase in defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Of the health care fraud defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1996, 88 percent were convicted. Fifty percent of the convicted defendants received prison sentences, an increase of five percent when compared to the prior year. Some of the United States Attorneys' successful prosecutions during the year include:

- * In the **Central District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to 20 years in prison and ordered to pay \$41 million in restitution in one of the largest health insurance fraud cases ever prosecuted. The defendant, a supervising physician, put patients through a battery of tests without regard to their specific medical complaints. He then fraudulently billed private insurance companies and government health care programs for tests on "gravely ill" patients who were actually in normal health. The scheme involved more than \$1 billion in fraudulent billings and resulted in the payment of more than \$50 million in fraudulent health insurance claims.
- * In the **District of Massachusetts**, three former executives of C.R. Bard, Inc., a leading manufacturer of medical devices, were sentenced to one year and six months in prison for conspiring to defraud the Food and Drug Administration in the distribution of heart catheters. The defendants were convicted following an eight-week jury trial. Bard, Inc., previously pled guilty to a 391-count criminal information and paid a civil and criminal fine of \$61 million to the government, one of the largest monetary penalties ever imposed in a health care fraud case.
- * In the **Western District of Texas**, a psychiatrist and his assistant were each sentenced to ten years in prison for health care fraud. Additionally, the psychiatrist was ordered to pay \$150,899 in restitution. The defendants fraudulently billed and double-billed health insurance companies \$1.2 million for medical and biofeedback services.

Major Financial Institution Fraud

The United States Attorneys continued to prosecute the perpetrators of crimes that threaten to undermine public confidence in our nation's financial institutions. The financial institution fraud enforcement strategy proceeded with a coordinated two-pronged effort. Prosecutors in the United States Attorneys' offices, along with the assistance of prosecutors in the Department's Criminal, Civil and Tax Divisions, not only send defrauders to prison, but obtain restitution for victims, criminal fines, and other civil monetary penalties, as well as forfeit property traceable to fraud. According to a separate financial institution fraud database maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, the United States Attorneys, along with the New England Bank Fraud Task Forces, filed major financial institution fraud cases against 500 defendants during Fiscal Year 1996. A major financial institution fraud case is defined as a case in which the amount of fraud or loss is \$100,000 or more; the defendant is or was an officer, director, owner, or shareholder of the financial institution; or the scheme involved multiple borrowers within the same institution. Also during Fiscal Year 1996, a total of 491 defendants were convicted. Of the 499 defendants who were sentenced during Fiscal Year 1996, 76 percent were sentenced

to prison. In all, the United States Attorneys have filed charges against 7,251 defendants in major financial institution fraud cases since October 1988. Ninety-six percent of the defendants have been convicted, with 75 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

Some of the major financial institution fraud prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

* In the **Western District of Michigan**, two defendants were sentenced to seven years and three months in prison and 18 months in prison, respectively, for embezzling \$887,000 from a Federally insured credit union. Both defendants were also ordered to pay restitution for the full loss. Previously in this case, the United States obtained a civil forfeiture judgment and recovered over \$500,000 in assets. This represents one of the largest recoveries obtained by forfeiture on behalf of the National Credit Union Administration.

* In the **Southern District of New York**, Bangkok Metropolitan Bank (BMB) officials were sentenced to pay a \$3.5 million criminal fine after pleading guilty to charges of obstructing a Federal Reserve Board examination of a financial institution and falsification of bank records. The charges were based on BMB's concealment for four years of its control and operation of two United States corporations. BMB, which is headquartered in Thailand, operated out of agency offices in Manhattan and San Francisco.

* In the **Southern District of New York**, the Daiwa Bank was ordered to pay a \$340 million fine after pleading guilty to charges of conspiring to defraud the Federal Reserve Board, obstructing the examination of a financial institution, falsifying bank records, wire fraud, and misprision of felony. The charges were based on Daiwa's cover-up of a \$1.1 billion loss caused by unauthorized trading in United States government securities. Daiwa's New York Branch Manager also pled guilty to conspiring to defraud the Federal Reserve Board.

* In the **Northern District of Ohio**, the former Executive Vice-President and Managing Officer of a building and loan association was sentenced to two years and nine months in prison and was ordered to pay over \$1.8 million in restitution to the Resolution Trust Corporation. The defendant had previously entered guilty pleas to seven counts of making false statements to the Office of Thrift Supervision and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The building and loan, a \$38.5 million state chartered savings and loan, failed in November 1992 as a result of the defendant's actions.

Official Corruption

Work on rooting out corruption by officials in whom the public trust is vested, and other government-related corruption, continued to receive the United States Attorneys' attention. During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys filed 470 criminal cases charging 643 defendants with official corruption. These prosecutions included official corruption in Federal procurement, Federal programs, Federal law enforcement and other Federal activities, as well as corruption by state, local and other officials. The United States Attorneys also terminated 448 cases against 603 official corruption defendants during the year. This represents an increase of eight percent in the number of cases and defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. A total of 522, or 87 percent, of the terminated defendants either pled or were found guilty. The conviction rate during Fiscal Year 1996 was five percent higher than that of the prior fiscal year.

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. The unique nature of the Federal criminal justice system provides maximum support in prosecuting these sensitive and often complex cases. Examples of official corruption cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

- * In the **Northern District of Georgia**, three former Atlanta police officers were sentenced as part of a widespread Federal Bureau of Investigation undercover investigation of uniformed officers ripping off drug dealers and violating the civil rights of others for cash and protection money. The sentences imposed on the defendants ranged from five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine to two years and eight months in prison and a \$10,000 fine.
- * In the **Southern District of Illinois**, the former Mayor of Washington Park was sentenced to three years and one month in prison for racketeering and extortion. The defendant was also ordered to forfeit \$150,000 in cash. The defendant conspired with a former detective to extort bribe payments from operators of illegal gambling businesses. In exchange for the payments, they allowed the illegal businesses to remain operating and provided police protection.
- * In the **Southern District of Indiana**, a former Indianapolis Police Department narcotics officer was sentenced to five years and ten months in prison after pleading guilty to extortion and obstruction of justice. While assigned to the narcotics branch, the defendant took money from a criminal defendant to have his drug case dismissed by the state prosecutor's office. He also notified targets of a Federal narcotics investigation of the existence of arrest and search warrants only hours before agents attempted to serve them, allowing those wanted to avoid arrest.
- * In the **Eastern District of Missouri**, a former New York City police detective and his wife were sentenced to life in prison for conspiring to distribute and possession with intent to distribute more than five kilograms of cocaine and one kilogram or more of heroin. A co-defendant was sentenced to five years in prison for interstate travel in aid of drug trafficking. An associate from Colombia was sentenced to 11 years in prison. The group transported multi-kilograms of cocaine and heroin from New York City to St. Louis and transferred large sums of money through Western Union.
- * In the **Middle District of Pennsylvania**, a former Pennsylvania Attorney General was sentenced to one year and two months in prison as a result of his guilty plea to mail fraud. The investigation was a result of allegations that illegal video poker machine operators had made unreported cash contributions to the defendant's political campaigns with the expectation that they would receive protection from prosecution for violations of state gambling laws.

Environmental Crime

The United States Attorneys, in conjunction with the Department's Environment and Natural Resources Division, enforce the nation's criminal and civil environmental laws such as the Clean Air Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act. Procedures implemented during Fiscal Year 1994 defined and strengthened the partnership between the United States Attorneys and the Environment and Natural Resources Division in the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes, and emphasized the Department's goal to utilize the strengths of every office in prosecuting those who perpetrate environmental crimes.

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys filed 257 environmental crimes cases against 407 defendants, representing a 38 percent increase in the number of cases and defendants filed when compared to the prior year. This increase follows a 142 percent increase in cases filed and a 133 percent increase in defendants filed during Fiscal Year 1995. Also during Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys terminated 214 cases against 330 defendants, representing an 83 percent increase in the number of cases and defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Seventy-eight percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted.

Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

* In the **Southern District of Mississippi**, Arizona Chemical Company was fined \$2.5 million and ordered to pay \$1.5 million in restitution to the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality. The fine is the largest ordered in Mississippi's history. In addition, the company was sentenced to three years of probation. The company pled guilty to environmental violations involving tampering with wastewater samples before toxicity tests and storing hazardous wastes without a permit. Arizona Chemical violated its National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit, tampered with a monitoring method at its Gulfport plant, and violated the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act at its Picayune plant.

* In the **District of Puerto Rico**, three corporations were fined a total of \$75 million for their roles in a January 1994 oil spill. The Puerto Rican oil spill occurred after a faulty cable broke while a tugboat was towing a tank barge loaded with nearly 35,000 barrels of fuel oil from San Juan to the island of Antigua. The spill spewed more than 750,000 gallons of oil into the waters off Puerto Rico near popular Escambron Beach. The cost to clean up the spill and compensate victims was \$90 million. The three corporations are part of a group of 50 corporate entities controlled by New York's Frank family. The Frank companies, which have a history of environmental violations, are organized into a complex web that had, until this case, shielded assets from criminal fines.

* In the **Western District of Texas**, River City Plating, Inc., and three of its former employees, were sentenced for criminal violations of the Clean Water Act at the company's San Antonio facility. The company was sentenced to five years of probation and ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000. The company's owner pled guilty to knowingly causing the discharge of hazardous and toxic pollutants into the San Antonio sewer system and was sentenced to one year and three months in prison and a fine of \$5,000. A part-owner was sentenced to three years of probation for concealing from investigators his knowledge of the intentional discharge at the facility and a former employee was sentenced to one year in prison after he pled guilty to committing perjury before the Federal grand jury.

Computer Crime

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

traditional thefts, except that a computer is the instrument of the crime instead of the forger's pen or fraudulently prepared documents. Prosecution of computer crime requires sophisticated knowledge of computer technology and systems. This high-tech crime represents an emerging area of concern for Federal law enforcement agencies and the United States Attorneys.

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys filed 36 computer fraud cases against 45 defendants. This represents a 33 percent increase in cases filed and a five percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. During the same period of time, a total of 27 computer fraud cases against 36 defendants were terminated. Eighty-three percent of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. Examples of cases successfully prosecuted during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

* In the **Northern District of California**, a defendant pled guilty to a violation of the anti-racketeering Hobbs Act involving a takeover robbery of an Intel warehouse storing approximately \$2 million in computer chips. The warehouse was part of a Federal Bureau of Investigation sting that netted 16 defendants involved in planning the robbery, buying stolen computer components, and running an illegal bookmaking business. The defendant also pled guilty to operating an illegal gambling business from his San Jose computer business, Prestige Computer, and to conspiring to possess and distribute stolen computer chips.

* In the **Northern District of California**, the creator of the "Lifetime Phone," a type of programming software used to produce cloned cellular telephones, was sentenced to six years in prison. A search of the defendant's residence revealed a high-tech cellular telephone cloning operation including approximately 600 illegally obtained cellular telephone access codes and radio scanning equipment, used to "steal" the access codes from unsuspecting, legitimate cellular telephone consumers. Computer data base records indicated that the defendant had sold cloned telephones and programming software on more than 1,000 occasions.

* In the **Northern District of Illinois**, a defendant who was arrested as part of Operation Innocent Images was sentenced to two years in prison for sending five sexually-explicit computer images of pre-teen boys engaging in sex to an undercover Federal Bureau of Investigation agent via America Online. Another 190 pornographic images of children were found on the hard drive of his computer.

Other White Collar Crime

The United States Attorneys' offices handled other white collar crime prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1996, such as crimes against business institutions, insurance fraud, procurement fraud, tax fraud, telemarketing fraud, Federal program fraud, and securities and commodities fraud. Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during the year include:

* In the **District of Colorado**, two defendants were sentenced to four years and nine months and one year and six months in prison, respectively, for their roles in a telemarketing scheme. Their convictions were the first derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's nationwide initiative known as Senior Sentinel. The sentences are believed to be the first to apply the enhanced penalties of the Federal telemarketing fraud statutes.

* In the **Southern District of Mississippi**, a former Mississippi college president was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison after pleading guilty to one count of money laundering, two counts of mail fraud, and two counts of income tax evasion. The defendant systematically looted the college of \$3.5 million in charitable and philanthropic gifts by fraudulently acknowledging contributions by mail and by concealing his illegal activities behind an elaborate money laundering scheme. The college received \$442,000 in restitution.

* In the **District of Montana**, Hurt Construction of Montana and Midwest Lodging, Inc., of South Dakota were sentenced for mail fraud, wire fraud, and conspiracy arising out of their scheme to defraud Travelers Insurance Company in connection with rebuilding the Billings Super 8 Motel, which was damaged in an explosion in April 1989. Hurt Construction was ordered to pay a \$500,000 fine and Midwest Lodging paid full restitution of \$528,880. All of the fines are to go to the Crime Victims Fund.

* In the **District of New Jersey**, the former treasurer for the Episcopal Church of the United States was sentenced to five years in prison for embezzling more than \$2 million in church funds and for Federal income tax evasion. The defendant, who resigned from her position in January 1995, previously pled guilty to interstate transfer of stolen money and tax evasion. The defendant claimed she suffered from a significantly reduced mental capacity that caused her to steal the funds. The court departed from the Sentencing Guidelines because of the severe abuse of trust and the crime's impact on the church.

* In the **Northern District of Ohio**, the former President and founder of Phar-Mor, Inc., was sentenced to 19 years and seven months in prison and was fined \$1 million. The defendant was found guilty on all 109 counts against him including bank fraud, wire fraud, mail fraud, tax fraud, interstate transportation of stolen property, conspiracy, and obstruction of justice. The amount of fraud alleged in the indictment exceeded \$1.1 billion. The defendant also embezzled nearly \$9 million from Phar-Mor that was used to fund the World Basketball League, which he owned and controlled. In addition, he was found guilty of obstruction of justice for the shredding of World Basketball League records during the joint investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Internal Revenue Service.

* In the **Eastern District of Tennessee**, two defendants were sentenced to nine years and to four years and nine months in prison, respectively, for a telephone scam which victimized thousands of individuals, mostly elders. The defendants were also ordered to pay \$372,184 and \$91,235 in restitution. The sentences represent substantial upward departures from the Sentencing Guideline maximums for fraud cases. The case is a result of an unprecedented combination of Federal and state law enforcement cooperation.

Government Regulatory Offenses

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys filed 1,368 cases charging 2,195 defendants with government regulatory offenses. This represents a 13 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 19 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. These increases follow a 17 percent increase in the number of cases filed in Fiscal Year 1995 and represents a 36 percent increase when compared to the number of cases filed in Fiscal Year 1992. Government regulatory prosecutions include copyright violations, counterfeiting, customs and currency violations, environmental offenses, health and safety violations, and money laundering. The United States Attorneys

also terminated 1,151 cases against 1,716 defendants during the year, representing a nine percent increase in the number of cases terminated and an 11 percent increase in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. A total of 1,438 of the defendants either pled or were found guilty, representing an 84 percent conviction rate. Of the guilty defendants, 43 percent received prison sentences.

Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

* In the **Southern District of Illinois**, Olin Corporation agreed to an \$8 million settlement for government contract fraud. The fraud occurred at Olin's Marion, Illinois, plant, which manufactures 20 mm semi-armor piercing, high-explosive incendiary ammunition rounds of the type used in Operation Desert Storm. In order to lower the plant's scrap rate, an engineer reprogrammed inspection computer software to increase the incendiary powder and height tolerances beyond those allowed in United States Department of Defense contracts. The changes were discovered during a Defense Audit Agency inspection.

* In the **Eastern District of North Carolina**, the president of Spring Valley Meats, along with the plant manager and a United States Department of Agriculture Inspector-in-Charge, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from two years and six months to two years for various violations of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA). The violations included allowing swine to enter the plant without proper examination and inspection. The defendants also prepared swine product for use as human food in a manner not in compliance with the requirements of the FMIA.

Child Support Recovery Act

As part of the effort to protect America's children, the United States Attorneys have undertaken the investigation and prosecution of parents who willfully fail to pay support obligations for a child living in another state. Part of this effort includes developing effective referral and screening procedures in coordination with state and local child support agencies. During Fiscal Year 1996, the Attorney General convened a Criminal Child Support Enforcement Task Force of Federal, state, and local representatives to foster cooperation among the various agencies responsible for child support enforcement.

The United States Attorneys have steadily increased the number of prosecutions against parents who willfully fail to pay their child support obligations. The number of cases filed increased from 82 in Fiscal Year 1995 to 140 in Fiscal Year 1996, representing an increase of 71 percent. Examples of successful prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

* In the **District of Massachusetts**, a Michigan doctor was sentenced to spend 12 hours each day for a year in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons and to pay restitution in the amount of \$220,000 for failing to pay child support for his 11 year-old child. The defendant was convicted of willful failure to pay child support. Even after the court's guilty verdict, the defendant failed to pay outstanding child support from available funds.

* In the **Western District of Missouri**, an attorney pled guilty to one misdemeanor count of violating the Child Support Recovery Act. The defendant admitted that he owed more than \$100,000 in unpaid child support, and had paid a total of only \$8,000 since his divorce in 1982. The defendant's two children, now ages 21 and 22, and his ex-wife live in the Kansas City area. The defendant resides in Albuquerque.

* In the **District of Rhode Island**, the United States District Court rejected a motion challenging the constitutionality of the Child Support Recovery Act. The Court found a sufficient interstate nexus for Congress to have authority under the commerce clause. Additionally, the Court held that the Act does not violate the Tenth Amendment, and stated that the Act enhances state efforts to require all parents to financially support their children.

* In the **Southern District of New York**, an investment advisor pled guilty to violating the Child Support Recovery Act by failing to pay over \$600,000 in support for his three children who were living in New York while he lived in Florida and Vermont. The guilty plea came after the District Court rejected the defendant's motion challenging the constitutionality of the Act. The defendant was later sentenced to six months in prison and ordered to pay \$623,955 in restitution.

* In the **District of South Carolina**, a long-distance truck driver residing in Fort Worth, Texas, was sentenced to five years of probation for violating the Child Support Recovery Act. He was also ordered to make his current monthly support payment of \$475 for a child who lives in South Carolina, and to pay \$27,055 in past due support.

Civil Rights Prosecutions

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

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys filed 77 criminal civil rights cases against 114 defendants. The United States Attorneys also terminated a total of 71 cases against 118 defendants. Ninety-seven, or 82 percent, of the terminated defendants either pled or were found guilty. A total of 79, or 81 percent, of these defendants received prison sentences, with two life sentences obtained. The percentage of prison sentences that exceeded three years rose by more than ten percent over the prior year.

In response to a directive from the Attorney General in June 1996, the United States Attorneys established local task forces to work with the National Church Arson Task Force in investigating and prosecuting those responsible for attacks on houses of worship. 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. Additionally, a number of United States Attorneys provided testimony concerning the Federal response to church arsons at hearings conducted throughout the South by the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

* In the **Southern District of Iowa**, a defendant was sentenced to four years and one month in prison for his role in a racist attack on a minority Des Moines man. The defendant and four others, who were previously convicted and sentenced, were charged with violating the victim's civil

right to enjoy a Federally protected facility, a city park. The five defendants, all members of a racist group, struck the victim in the head with a bottle and repeatedly kicked him in the face and body while yelling racist slurs. The other four defendants pled guilty and were sentenced to prison sentences ranging from 16 to 41 months.

* In the **Eastern District of Louisiana**, a former New Orleans Police Officer and a triggerman were sentenced to death for conspiracy to violate the civil rights of a murder victim. The victim was murdered at the direction of the then New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) Officer, with the assistance of two others, as a direct result of the victim's civil rights complaint to the NOPD against the defendant and another officer for the beating of a young man in her neighborhood. Evidence proved that the two defendants engaged in substantial planning and premeditation before the execution style murder of the victim.

* In the **Middle District of Tennessee**, three defendants who pled guilty to a conspiracy to violate civil rights were sentenced to prison terms ranging from four years and nine months to two years and nine months in connection with firebombing incidents occurring at two churches and a local tavern. Both of the churches were attended by predominantly African-American congregations, and the tavern was African-American owned. Burning crosses were erected and Molotov cocktails were thrown into the buildings.

* In the **District of Utah**, a defendant was sentenced to the statutory maximum of 12 years in prison following his conviction for the pipe bombing of a dormitory room of two minority students at Dixie College in St. George, Utah. The defendant also left a threatening note at the room of another student. The defendant, aged 16 at the time of these events, was transferred to adult status for this prosecution.

III. ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

The asset forfeiture laws are designed to attack the profit motive for crime, to seize assets used to commit crimes, and generally to deter individuals from engaging in criminal activity. Asset forfeiture has proven to be an effective law enforcement tool. Statistics accompany this report, but statistics alone cannot be the measure of the power of forfeiture. In appropriate cases, forfeiture has facilitated the return of funds to victims of fraud and removed crack houses that were a blight to a community.

In judicial forfeitures, the United States Attorneys' offices use both criminal and civil asset forfeiture laws to strip away, by court procedures containing due process protection, criminally used and criminally acquired property from drug dealers, money launderers, racketeers and other criminals. In recent years, emphasis has been placed on shifting from predominantly civil forfeiture cases to incorporating forfeiture in criminal cases. Since mid-1993, a number of United States Supreme Court and United States Courts of Appeals cases caused attorneys and agents alike to assess and, in some cases, adjust their approach to asset forfeiture cases.

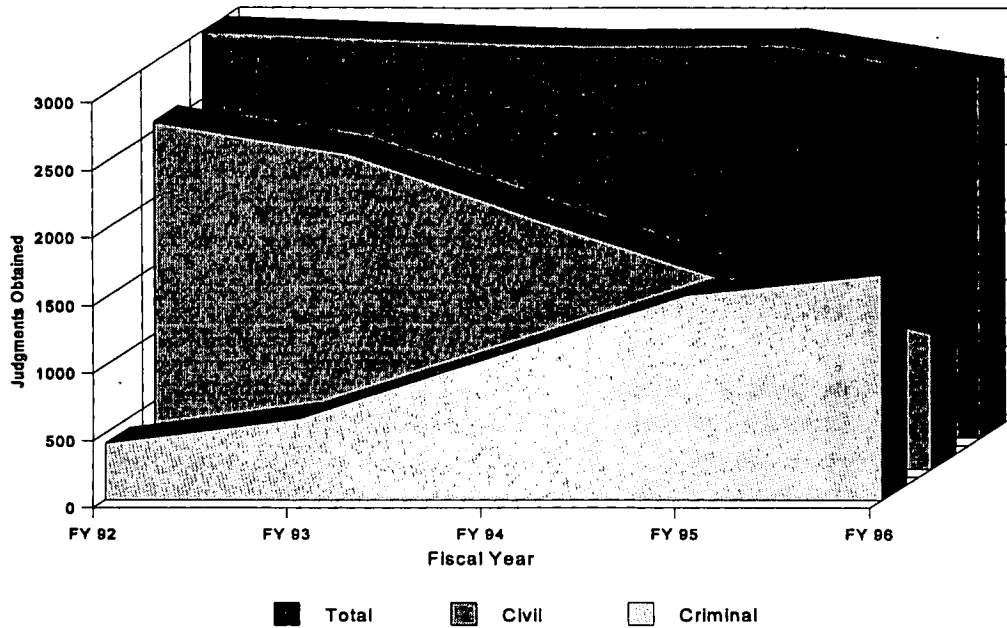
During Fiscal Year 1996, the Attorney General called on all Department law enforcement agencies to reinvigorate the forfeiture program. In response to this call, the United States Attorneys met with agency representatives to discuss how the forfeiture program could be improved and enhanced in each district. Given the extensive time required for the proper investigation and litigation of forfeitures, significant results of this cooperative effort may not be reflected in United States Attorneys' statistical data until some future report.

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

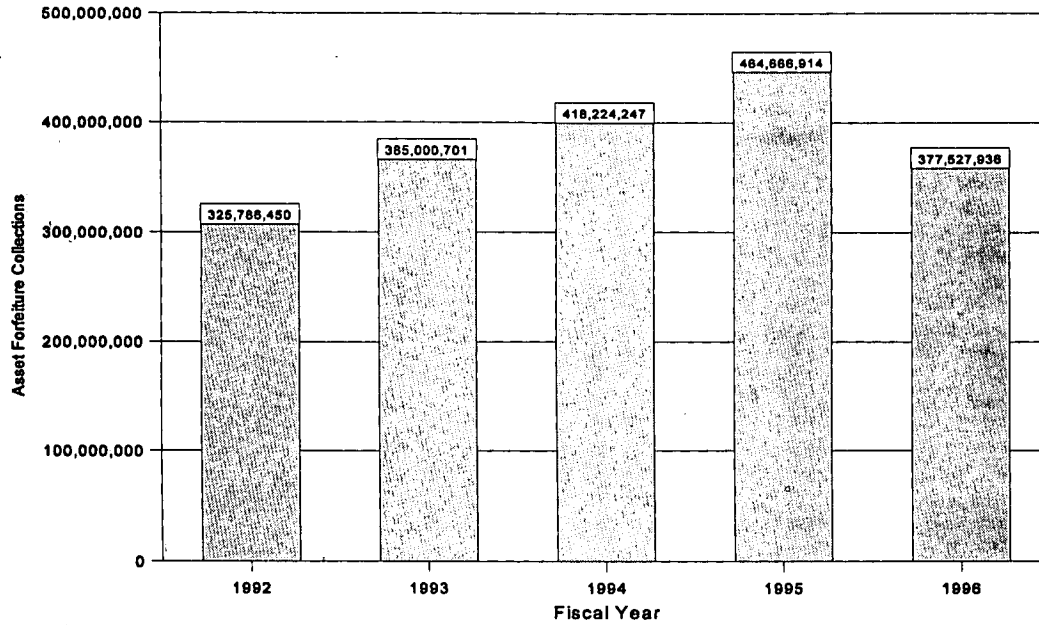
As reflected on Table 20, the United States Attorneys' offices filed asset forfeiture counts in 1,689 criminal cases during Fiscal Year 1996, which represents a 22 percent increase over the prior year. Additionally, 1,818 civil forfeiture actions were filed by the United States Attorneys during the year. Final Orders of Forfeiture of 2,009 assets were obtained in 612 criminal cases. The United States Attorneys also obtained 1,004 civil asset forfeiture judgments during the year. Chart 15 reflects the number of pieces of property (defendants) against whom the United States Attorneys' offices obtained criminal and civil asset forfeiture judgments during the past five years. The chart does not include Federal administrative asset forfeiture matters or state court filings.

The United States Attorneys' work on judicial asset forfeitures resulted in an estimated recovery during Fiscal Year 1996 of over \$377 million in forfeited cash and property. Approximately \$19 million, or five percent, of the forfeited property was retained for official law enforcement use. See Table 20. The other assets were converted to cash value and the proceeds used for law enforcement purposes by Federal, state, local and foreign law enforcement. Chart 16 below shows the combined civil and criminal asset forfeiture recoveries reported through collections by United States Attorneys' offices over the past five years. The chart does not include Federal administrative forfeitures or state court forfeitures.

**CHART 15 -- Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Judgments Obtained
Fiscal Years 1992 - 1996**



**CHART 16 -- Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Collections
Fiscal Years 1992 - 1996**



Examples of asset forfeiture cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

* In the **Central District of California**, a defendant agreed to forfeit \$3.9 million in cash, three late-model luxury cars, six houses, and more than \$300,000 in jewelry and was sentenced to 40 years in prison and fined \$3 million following his conviction for drug trafficking. The total value of the forfeited cash and property exceeded \$6 million. The defendant was a leader of an international cocaine trafficking organization that obtained cocaine from Colombia, South America, and oversaw its distribution to cities throughout the United States. In imposing the sentence, the court characterized the defendant as a major narcotics trafficker who was responsible for importing and distributing several tons of cocaine since 1992.

* In the **Southern District of New York**, a defendant was ordered to forfeit over \$7 million and was sentenced to 12 years and seven months in prison after he pled guilty to charges of conspiring to launder and laundering proceeds from heroin trafficking. The defendant and two co-conspirators, who also pled guilty, transported the drug proceeds by courier from the United States to Hong Kong, and had the money deposited into different bank accounts.

* In the **Eastern District of North Carolina**, a defendant and his wife were ordered to forfeit \$6 million and 15 tracts of real property and were sentenced to 30 years in prison on charges of conspiracy to distribute cocaine and marijuana. A total of sixteen defendants have been apprehended and convicted as part of "Operation East Sweep" for their roles in distributing cocaine and marijuana.

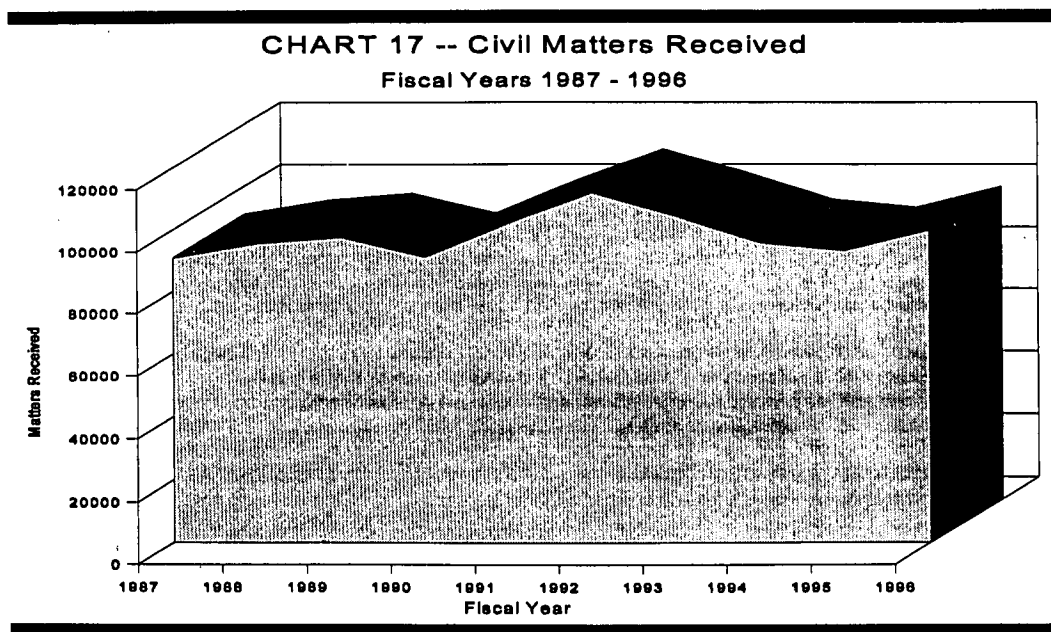
* In the **Western District of Oklahoma**, a defendant was ordered to forfeit \$629,231 and was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison for criminal activities concerning several municipal bond investment agreements. The defendant was convicted of five counts of wire fraud, two counts of money laundering, and one count of interstate transportation of money obtained by fraud. He was also fined \$50,000 and ordered to pay restitution of \$489,241 to one of the municipal bond issuing authorities.

IV. CIVIL LITIGATION

In their work in the civil arena, the United States Attorneys initiate civil actions, or affirmative litigation, to assert and protect the interests of the United States. They also defend the interests of the government in lawsuits filed against the United States, referred to as defensive litigation. Of all civil cases pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1996, 15 percent were affirmative litigation and 65 percent were defensive litigation. Other civil cases, such as when the United States is a third party plaintiff or defendant, a creditor, or an intervenor, represented the remaining 20 percent of the pending civil caseload nationwide.

Civil matters and cases represent a significant portion of the United States Attorneys' workload. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1996, pending civil cases represented 71 percent of the 142,940 pending criminal and civil cases in the United States Attorneys' offices. However, except for appellate court and special master hearings, only about 10 percent of total attorney work hours in court were devoted to civil litigation.

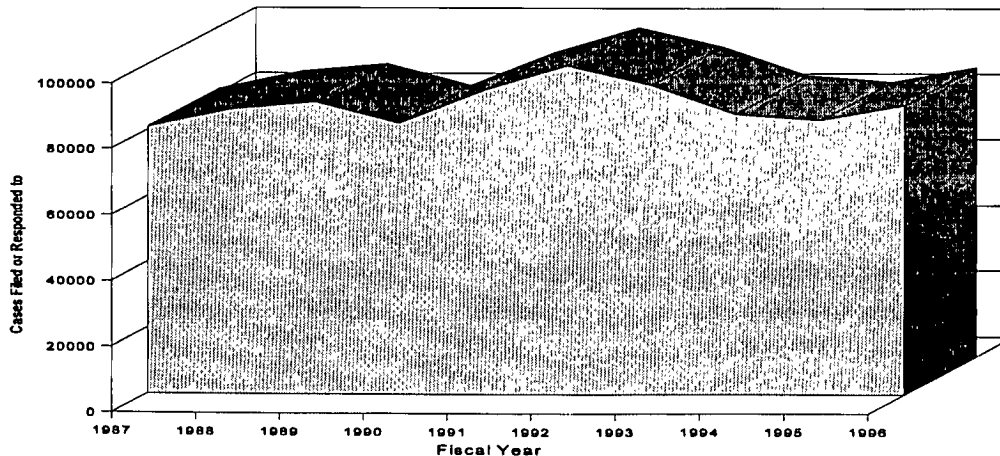
During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys' offices received a total of 99,968 civil matters, representing an increase of seven percent when compared to the prior year. See Table 5 and Chart 17. Twenty-four percent of the matters were referred for affirmative action and 49 percent were referred for defensive action. The remaining 27 percent were matters where the United States was a third party or otherwise designated, but in 82 percent of these the United States was identified as a creditor in bankruptcy proceedings.



The majority of civil matters received during the year were referred by other components of the Department of Justice, the Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services and Housing and Urban Development, and the Internal Revenue Service. See Table 6. A total of 18,348 matters were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1996. Of these, 6,808, or 37 percent, had been pending for six months or less, 10,343, or 56 percent, for 12 months or less, and 14,269, or 78 percent, for 24 months or less. See Table 17.

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys' offices filed or responded to a total of 87,917 civil cases, representing an increase of six percent when compared to the prior year. See Chart 18. The cases include those filed or responded to in United States District Courts, United States Bankruptcy Courts and state courts. Of the total, the United States Attorneys filed suit on behalf of the United States in 17 percent, defended the United States in 54 percent, and was otherwise designated, such as a bankruptcy creditor or third party litigant, in 29 percent.

**CHART 18 -- Civil Cases Filed or Responded to
Fiscal Years 1987 - 1996**



During the same period of time, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 86,314 cases, an increase of three percent over the prior year. Judgments were issued in 20,200 of these cases, and a total of 16,906, or 84 percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States. The percentage of civil cases in which judgments were issued, and the percent of those judgments in favor of the United States, has remained consistent for several years. Additionally, 25,864, or 30 percent, of the cases were settled. This represents an increase of nine percent in the number of settlements when compared to Fiscal Year 1995. A total of 766 cases were disposed of by trial. See Table 4 and Charts 19 and 20.

**CHART 19 -- Civil Cases Terminated
Fiscal Years 1987 - 1996**

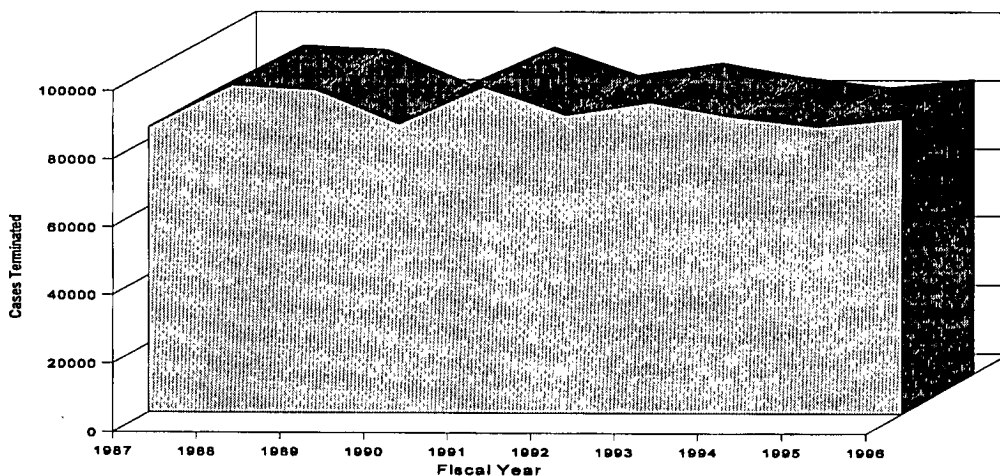
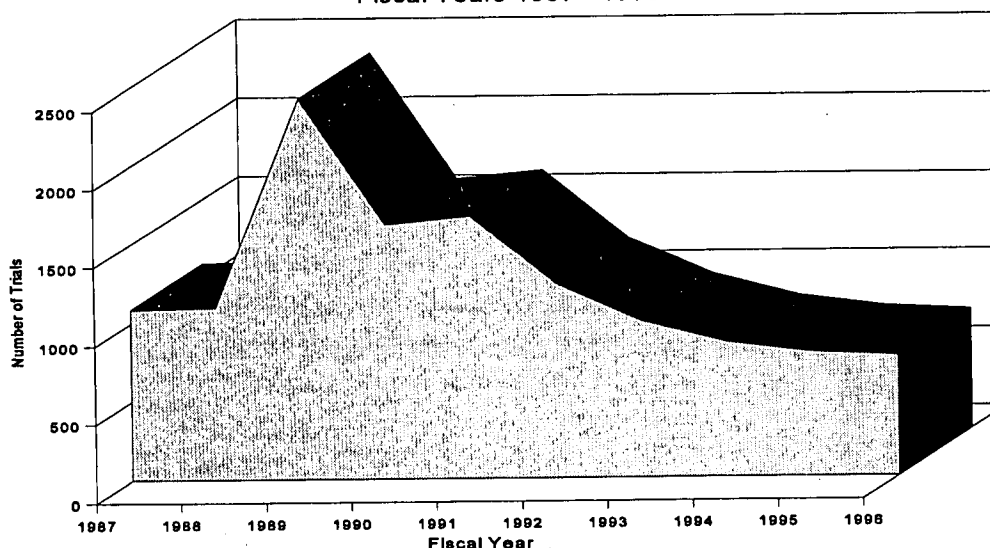


CHART 20 -- Civil Cases Terminated by Trial
Fiscal Years 1987 - 1996



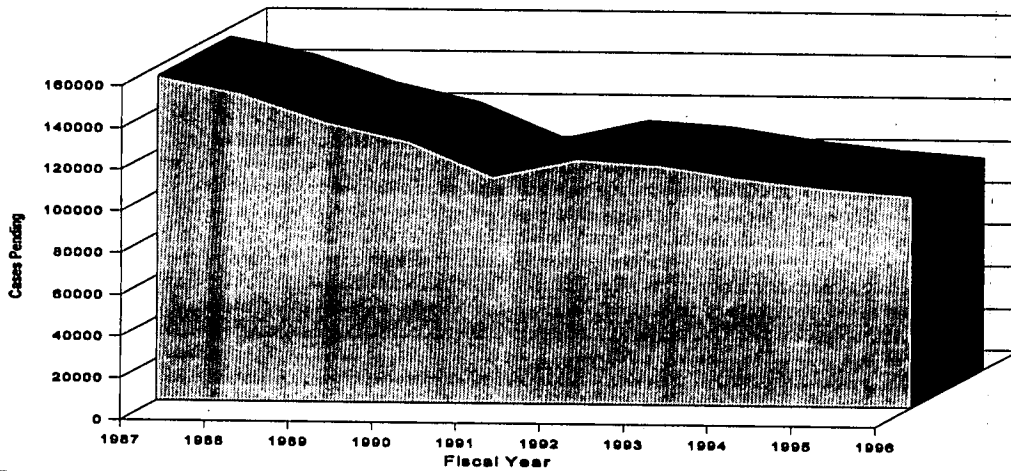
During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys continued their work on implementation of proposals developed by the Department's Civil Justice Reform Task Force during 1995. The United States Attorneys worked with the Senior Counsel for Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) to promote the use of ADR by Department attorneys through education and support. A proposal for Electronic Document Exchange was approved and a National Performance Review Lab team formed. The Lab team is conducting research in this area and has made contact with various private and public entities involved in studying issues related to electronic document exchange in the legal setting. The Lab team will soon begin its first pilot project involving electronic filing with a United States District Court in New Mexico.

An example of a case successfully resolved through ADR during Fiscal Year 1996 includes:

* In the **District of Minnesota**, using alternative dispute resolution, the United States and the Pillsbury Company settled a false claims matter regarding customs duties for fresh asparagus. Pillsbury disgorged \$3.9 million in refunds received from the United States Customs Service and the parties agreed that another \$4 million of Pillsbury requests for refunds will be handled through an administrative process with appeal to the United States Court of International Trade. The settlement was negotiated with Pillsbury's general counsel with the aid of an outside mediator.

A total of 101,209 civil cases were pending in the United States Attorneys' offices as of the end of Fiscal Year 1996. See Table 10. Of these cases, 32,254, or 32 percent, had been pending for six months or less, 51,078, or 51 percent, for 12 months or less, and 72,458, or 72 percent, for 24 months or less. See Table 16 and Chart 21.

CHART 21 -- Civil Cases Pending
Fiscal Years 1987 - 1996



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

Of the total number of pending civil cases, 84,285, or 83 percent, had been pending for 36 months or less, and 72,458, or 72 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less. Fifty-one percent of the total civil cases had been pending for less than one year, while six percent had been pending for five years or more. See Table 16 and Chart 22.

CHART 22 -- Age of Pending Civil Cases

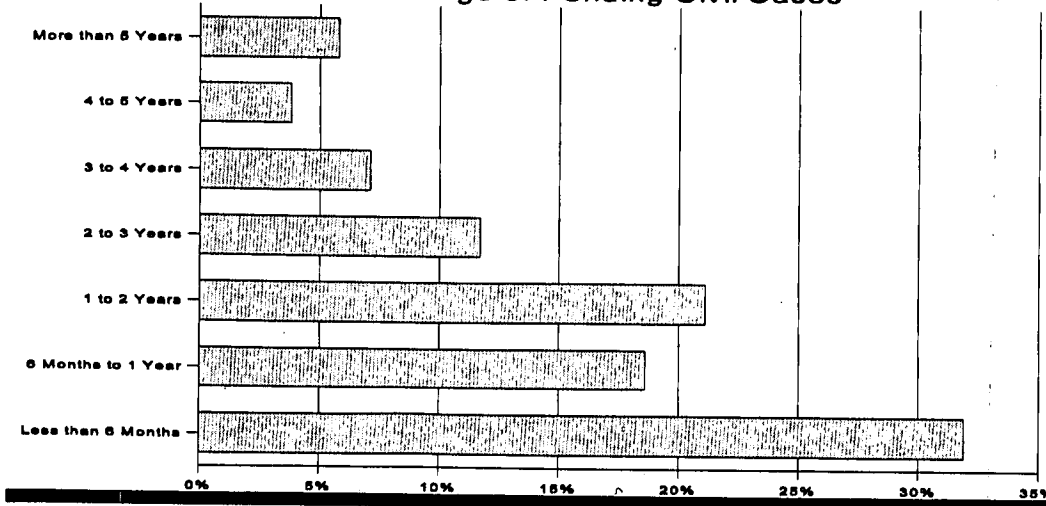
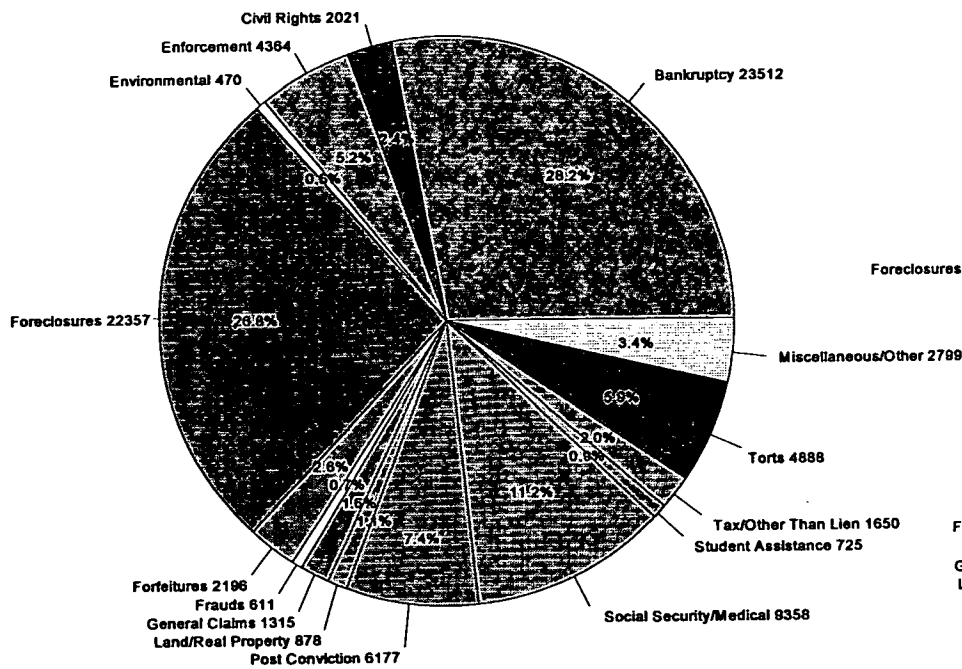


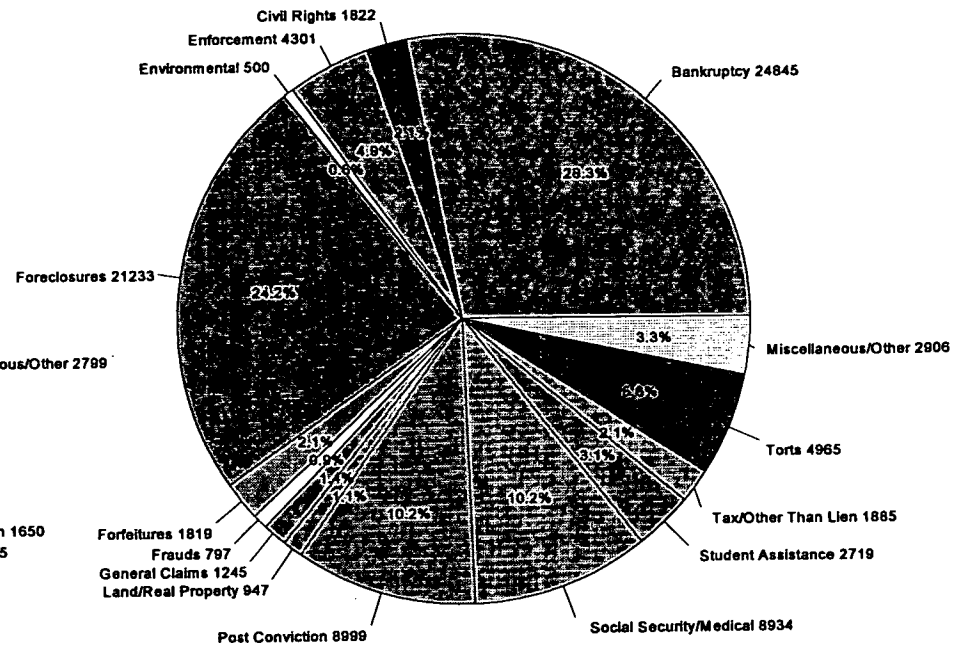
Chart 23 below displays civil cases filed by cause of action, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996, while Chart 24 displays civil cases pending by cause of action.

CHART 23 -- Civil Cases Filed by Cause of Action

Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996



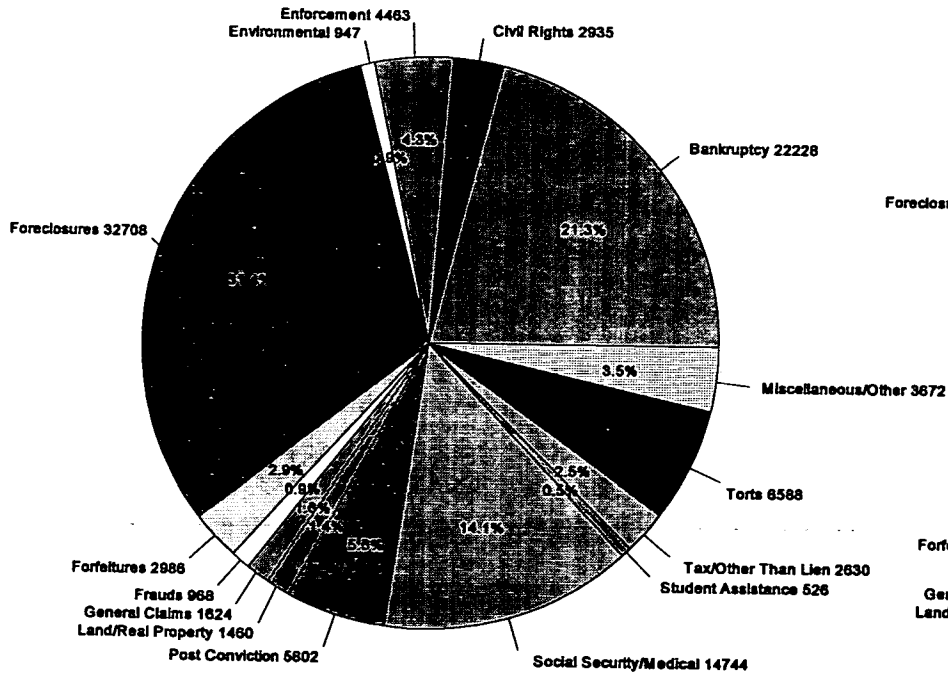
Fiscal Year 1995
Cases Filed: 83321



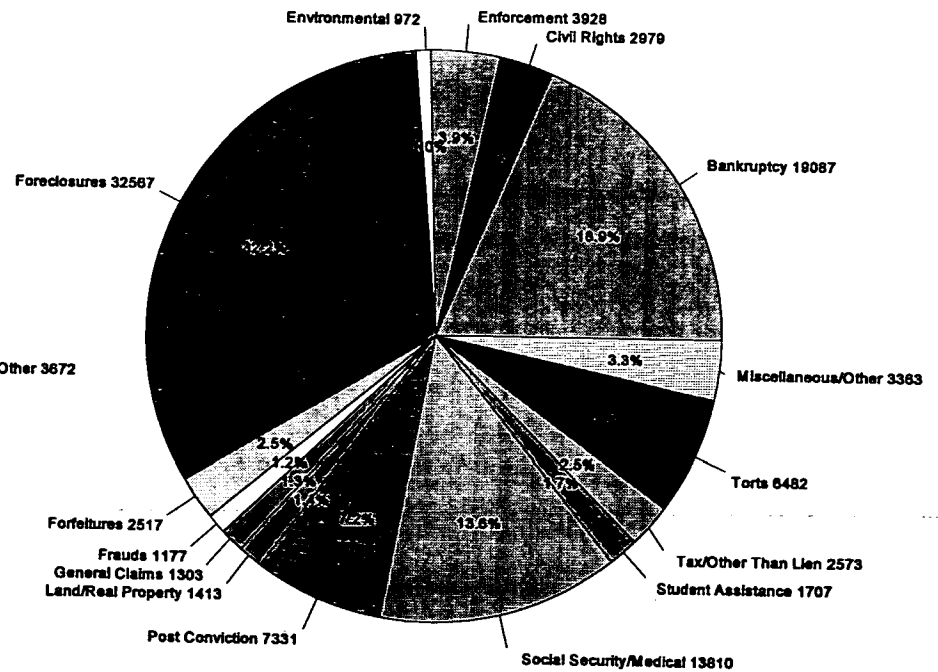
Fiscal Year 1996
Cases Filed : 87917

CHART 24 -- Civil Cases Pending by Cause of Action

Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996



Fiscal Year 1995
Cases Pending: 104281



Fiscal Year 1996
Cases Pending: 101209

Affirmative Civil Litigation

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

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys' offices received 23,774 affirmative matters from Federal agencies, an increase of 12 percent over the prior year. As reflected on Table 6, 81 percent of these matters were referred to the United States Attorneys by the Internal Revenue Service, the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services, and other components of the Department of Justice. Forfeitures, foreclosures, fraud, enforcement, student loan, and bankruptcy actions accounted for 77 percent of all affirmative matters received during the year. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys filed a total of 14,677 affirmative civil cases during Fiscal Year 1996, an increase of three percent over the prior fiscal year. During the same period of time, the offices terminated 13,779 affirmative civil cases. The court issued judgments in 5,938 of these cases. A total of 5,717, or 96 percent, of the judgments were in favor of the United States. Only 1,710, or 12 percent, of all affirmative civil cases were dismissed, as compared to the 27 percent dismissal rate achieved by the United States Attorneys in cases filed against the United States. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1996, a total of 15,347 affirmative civil cases were pending.

The largest category of cases filed in the United States Attorneys' affirmative civil program is foreclosures. During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys filed 3,564 civil foreclosure cases. While this number was down 25 percent from the previous fiscal year, foreclosures still accounted for 24 percent of all affirmative civil cases filed. The category with the largest increase during Fiscal Year 1996 was student loans, which showed a 283 percent increase when compared to the prior year.

Affirmative civil enforcement (ACE) is important as a powerful legal tool to help ensure that Federal funds are recovered, that Federal laws are obeyed, and that violators provide compensation to the government for losses and damages they cause as a result of fraud, waste, and abuse of government funds and resources. There are a number of Federal affirmative civil statutes designed for the express purpose of enforcing the Federal law. Among the civil enforcement actions filed by the United States Attorneys are those brought pursuant to the False Claims Act, the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts, civil enforcement of controlled substance violations, Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO), civil divestiture actions, defense procurement fraud actions, *qui tam* actions, health care fraud enforcement, civil rights cases, civil actions pursuant to the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act, and Food and Drug Administration cases.

The United States Attorneys' ACE initiative resulted in the government collecting \$546.6 million during Fiscal Year 1996. Under the initiative, the United States Attorneys have coordinated civil and criminal enforcement programs to target fraud in innovative and productive ways. For example, the Central District of California has a fast track program to prosecute civilly cases involving loans by

Federally insured institutions, including Small Business Administration (SBA) loan guarantees, for violations of the Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989. Among the predicate acts is a violation or conspiracy to violate 18 U.S.C. 1014, which makes it a crime to make a materially false statement to a Federally insured financial institution to obtain a loan. Under the program, the United States demands a penalty equal to a percentage of the requested loan amount and, if necessary, files a complaint requesting a penalty equal to that amount. United States District Court Judges have had to determine the penalty in only three of 237 cases resolved in the district. In all three cases, different judges, in unpublished opinions, have adopted the government's request for a penalty of 20 percent of the loan amount. This program has proven highly successful and has been credited by the SBA in significantly deterring loan fraud.

Many affirmative civil cases were successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996. Some examples include:

* In the **Northern District of Indiana**, three northwest Indiana companies, Lever Brothers, Keil Chemical Division of Ferro Corporation, and Cerestar USA, Inc., agreed to a civil settlement which requires the companies to spend \$5.55 million to clean up the heavily polluted west branch of the Grand Calumet River. The settlement was innovative because it established a trust fund to pay for dredging of severely contaminated sediments in the river and to restore damaged wetlands and wildlife habitats along its banks.

* In the **District of Maryland**, National Medical Systems, a medical equipment supplier, agreed in a settlement to pay the United States \$1.5 million for submitting false claims to Medicare for the sale of lymphedema pumps to Medicare beneficiaries, and providing Medicare beneficiaries with simple pumps that qualified for the lowest reimbursement rate of \$700 while representing to Medicare that they provided pumps worth reimbursement of \$4,500.

* In the **Eastern District of New York**, a major settlement was announced in the civil anti-racketeering lawsuit to rid the Long Island carting industry of the control and influence of organized crime. Under the terms of the court-approved settlement, 11 additional individuals and companies will join those already monitored by a Compliance Officer with broad investigative powers who is charged with keeping criminal elements out of the carting industry. Since the appointment of the monitor, the Long Island carting industry has seen increased competition and, in some cases, a lowering of commercial rates. The settlement constitutes a further partial resolution of the sweeping civil RICO action against a large segment of the private sanitation industry on Long Island.

* In the **Eastern District of Wisconsin**, \$9.5 million of a \$14.5 million settlement which American Family Insurance agreed to pay will be used for low interest mortgages and home repair loans, down payment and closing cost assistance, and home buyer counseling in the predominantly African-American central city of Milwaukee. Last year, the Department's Civil Rights Division and the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin obtained a consent decree in which American Family agreed to pay the \$14.5 million for redlining Milwaukee's central city. This was the first case in the nation where the Department of Justice successfully sued an insurance company for discrimination under the Fair Housing Act.

Defensive Civil Litigation

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

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys' offices received 48,727 defensive civil matters from Federal agencies, or an increase of eight percent when compared to the prior year. These referrals represent 49 percent of all civil matters received during the year. As reflected on Table 6, 79 percent of the matters were referred to the United States Attorneys by the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Health and Human Services, and other components of the Department of Justice. Foreclosures, Social Security/medical appeals, post-conviction actions, and tort actions accounted for 79 percent of all defensive civil matters received during the year. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys represented the government in 47,798 defensive civil cases that were filed in court during Fiscal Year 1996, an increase of eight percent when compared to the prior year. This represents 54 percent of all civil cases during the year. During the same period of time, the offices terminated 44,675 defensive civil cases. Judgments were issued in 13,257 of these cases, an increase of ten percent over the number of judgments in Fiscal Year 1995. A total of 10,473 or 79 percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States, representing a ten percent increase in the number of favorable judgments when compared to the prior year. An additional 12,013, or 27 percent, of the cases filed against the United States were dismissed. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1996, a total of 65,476 defensive civil cases were pending.

Foreclosures represented the largest category of cases in the United States Attorneys' defensive civil program, as it is in affirmative civil litigation. During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys responded to 17,361 defensive civil foreclosure cases. This represents an increase of 451 cases, or three percent when compared to the previous year, and represents 36 percent of all defensive civil cases. The category with the largest increase seen during Fiscal Year 1996 was bankruptcy, which showed an increase of 516 cases responded to, or 44 percent, when compared to the prior year.

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

Many defensive civil cases were handled successfully by the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1996. Some examples include:

* In the **Northern District of Alabama**, the United States' request for summary judgment was granted in a \$5 million Federal Tort Claims Act case. The case resulted from an accident in which the plaintiff's 14-year old son was killed when his head struck a brick mailbox after a motorcycle wreck. The plaintiff's theory was that the United States Postal Service should have regulated the construction of mail box posts, specifically prohibiting brick mail box supports. The request for summary judgment was based on the argument that the case was precluded by the discretionary function exception.

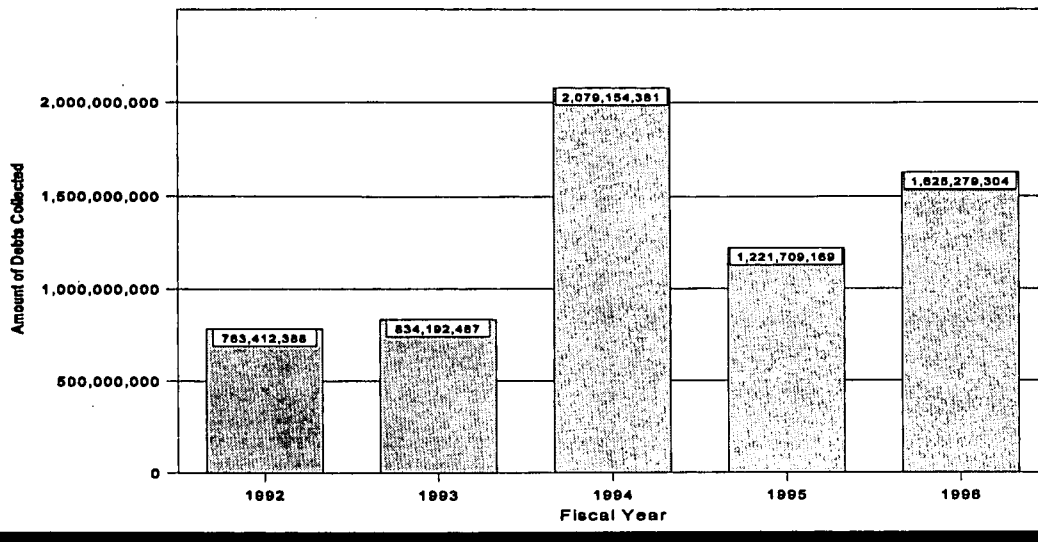
* In the **Southern District of Florida**, the United States' Motion to Dismiss the complaint in the case of Sunrise Village Mobile Home Park v. Phillips & Jordan was granted by a United States District Judge. This was the fourth case in a series of challenges to the United States' national disaster relief efforts following Hurricane Andrew. The plaintiff sought in excess of \$2.5 million in damages. The Judge's order established a case of first impression, and recognized the government's immunity from suits relating to debris removal regardless of the actions of the independent and/or government contractors. Because the Federal Emergency Management Agency is a young agency, this ruling, and those in the other cases, serve as precedent for future litigation involving national disasters throughout the country.

* In the **Northern District of Illinois**, a judgment was entered in favor of the United States in a \$6 million wrongful death suit filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act. The case involved a visitor to Grand Canyon National Park who died of heat stroke while hiking out of the canyon. The hiker's companion had sought assistance at a ranger station but the ranger on duty concluded that the hiker was probably suffering from a milder case of heat exhaustion that did not require a helicopter-assisted medical evacuation at the time. Unfortunately, the hiker later developed heat stroke and died for reasons that no one fully understood and that no one could have predicted. The court was properly convinced based on the medical and other expert testimony presented at the civil trial that the United States Park Service ranger had acted appropriately and had done the right thing under the circumstances.

Debt Collection

During Fiscal Year 1996, more than \$1.4 billion in civil and criminal debts, including those paid to other agencies and the courts, was collected due, in part, to work by the United States Attorneys' offices. In addition, the offices recovered property valued at \$181.7 million, for a grand total of \$1,625,279,304 collected in Fiscal Year 1996. See Table 12G, Grand Totals. The grand totals on Table 12G exclude asset forfeiture recoveries. If estimated recoveries for asset forfeiture were added to the grand totals for Fiscal Year 1996, the amount collected would increase to \$2,002,807,240. The grand total for civil and criminal collections for Fiscal Year 1996 equaled 1.6 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide, and is nearly double the amount of the entire budget when estimated asset forfeiture recoveries are included. Even more overwhelming is the fact that, on the average, the Financial Litigation Units in the United States Attorneys' offices are collecting annually over \$5 million per Financial Litigation Unit staff member. Chart 25 displays the total amount of criminal and civil debts collected for Fiscal Year 1992 - 1996.

CHART 25-- Criminal and Civil Debts Collected
Fiscal Years 1992 - 1996



The grand total of all debts opened by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 amounted to over \$3 billion. The grand total balance due on the 176,319 debts pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1996 was almost \$8.1 billion.

Criminal Debt Collection

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

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

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys' offices opened a total of 67,551 criminal debts worth \$1.5 billion. During the same period of time, a total of 59,243 criminal debts were closed. The United States Attorneys reported collections of \$602.9 million in cash and \$5.9 million worth of property, for a total of \$608.8 million collected in criminal cases by their offices, the Courts, and the Bureau of Prisons. The largest single fine collection in a criminal case occurred as a result of the prosecution of the Daiwa Bank in the **Southern District of New York**. Due in part to the deposit of \$340 million as a result of this case, the Crime Victims Fund received funds exceeding \$529 million during Fiscal Year 1996. Of the total amount of cash and property collected on criminal debts during Fiscal Year 1996, \$566.7 million owed to the United States and \$42.1 million owed to third parties was collected.

A total of 125,013 criminal debts worth \$6 billion were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1996. The number of criminal debts pending shows an increase of seven percent when compared to the prior year, and an increase of five percent over the dollar amount of pending criminal debts as of the end of the prior year. See Table 12C - Criminal Total. This table includes the debts on Table 12A - Criminal Debts Owed the United States and Table 12B - Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties.

Civil Debt Collection

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

As of the end of Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys' offices had a total of 51,306 pending civil debts worth \$2.2 billion. This represents a 38 percent decrease in the number of outstanding civil debts, and a 33 percent decrease in the dollar amount of the pending civil debts, when compared to the prior year. During the year, the offices opened a total of 24,599 debts worth \$1.6 billion in the civil collections system. This represents a 39 percent increase in the number of debts opened when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys collected more than \$840 million in payments to satisfy civil debts during Fiscal Year 1996. Additionally, \$175.8 million in property was collected, which represents an increase of 86 percent when compared to the prior fiscal year. As a result of collections, debts returned to agencies, assists by other districts, and debts closed as uncollectible, the United States Attorneys were able to close 20,334 civil debts during the year. See Table 12F - Civil Total. This table includes the debts shown in Table 12D - Bankruptcies and Foreclosures, and Table 12E - Other Civil Debts.

Bankruptcy and Foreclosure

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts reported 1,111,964 filings in United States Bankruptcy Court during Fiscal Year 1996. This represents an increase of 228,507, or 26 percent, over the number of filings when compared to Fiscal Year 1995. When compared to Fiscal Year 1994, the number of filings represents an increase of 33 percent. It is in the vital interest of the United States to have a strong voice in bankruptcy proceedings. If creditors step forward to have their debts accounted for and considered in bankruptcy proceedings, and the interests of the United States are involved, the United States Attorneys must be among the attorneys of the creditors and be resolute in representing the government in such proceedings.

The United States becomes involved in foreclosure actions in both affirmative and defensive roles. If a Federal agency must foreclose on Federally-mortgaged property to collect the mortgage loan or to collect a mortgage loan guaranteed by the Federal government, the United States Attorney represents the

plaintiff Federal agency by suing to foreclose on the property which secures the loan. The United States also may be a defendant in a foreclosure action brought by another where the United States has a secured interest in the property which is subject to foreclosure. During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys collected more than \$210 million in bankruptcy and foreclosure debts, and recovered property worth an additional \$113 million. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys' offices had a total of 51,654 pending bankruptcy and foreclosures cases, a decrease of six percent when compared to the prior year. This represents 51 percent of all civil cases pending.

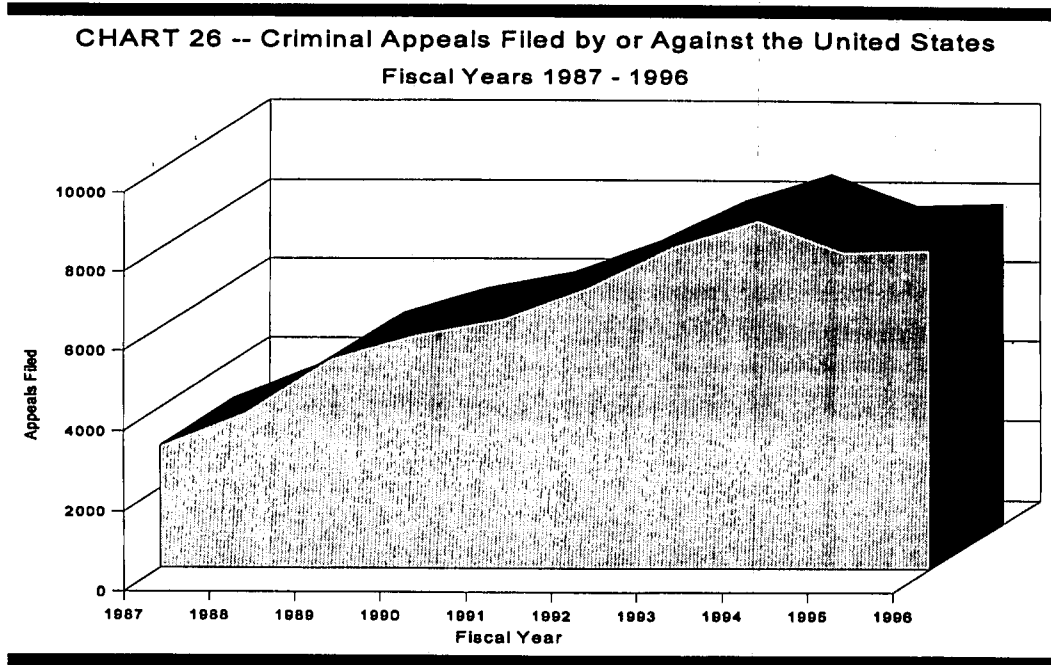
Private Counsel Debt Collection Program

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 1996. The United States Attorneys' offices that participate in the program include those in the Central District of California (Los Angeles), the Northern District of California (San Francisco), the District of Columbia (Washington, D.C.), the Middle District of Florida (Tampa), the Southern District of Florida (Miami), the Northern District of Illinois (Chicago), the Western District of Louisiana (Shreveport), the Eastern District of Michigan (Detroit), the District of New Jersey (Newark), the Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn), the Northern District of New York (Syracuse), the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), and the Southern District of Texas (Houston). The debts that were referred to private counsel are included in the Table 12 collections data. In the private counsel districts, private counsel collected \$3,992,445 during Fiscal Year 1996, an increase of four percent over the amount collected in Fiscal Year 1995.

V. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

Criminal Appeals

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys handled a total of 8,054 criminal appeals filed by or against the United States, an increase of one percent when compared to the prior year. A total of 7,418 appeals were terminated during the same period of time. The United States Courts of Appeals ruled in favor of the United States in 83 percent of the appeals terminated. See Table 7 and Chart 28.



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

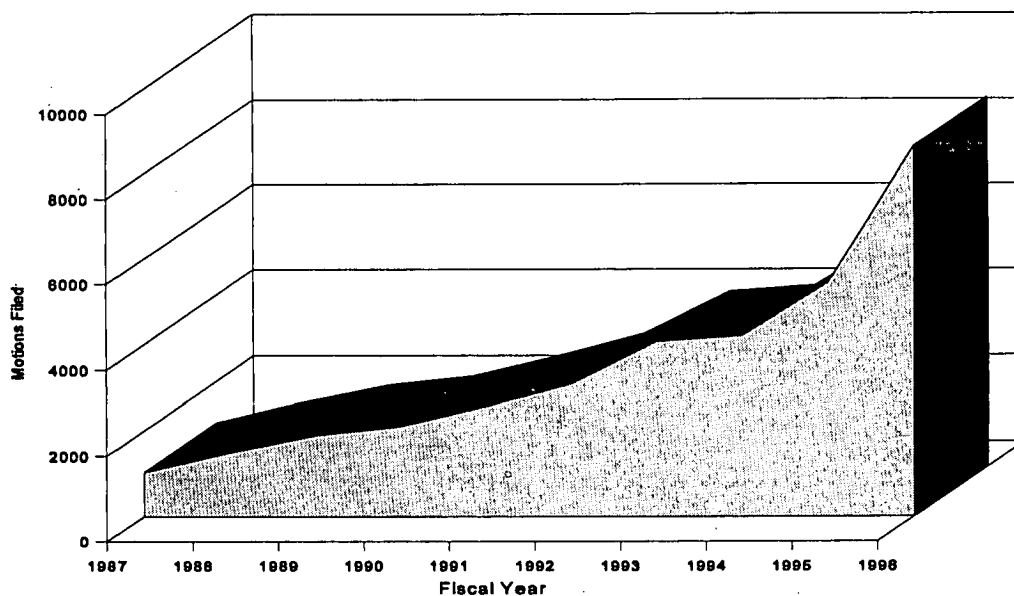
During Fiscal Year 1995, the number of appeals filed declined for the first time since implementation of the Sentencing Guidelines in November 1987. However, as stated above, the number of appeals filed during Fiscal Year 1996 increased by one percent when compared Fiscal Year 1995, and shows an increase of nearly 107 percent since the time the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect.

The largest category of criminal appeals was found in narcotics, which accounted for 3,588, or 45 percent, of the total appeals filed during Fiscal Year 1996. During the fiscal year, the number of narcotics cases appealed increased by six percent, far faster than the overall number of appeals. During Fiscal Year 1996, the number of criminal immigration cases filed and terminated increased by 42 percent, and constituted 15 percent of all criminal cases filed by the United States Attorneys. However, criminal immigration appeals increased by only 27 percent and account for less than four percent of the total appeals filed.

The likelihood of an appeal being filed was greatest for narcotics cases. During Fiscal Year 1996, there were 9,234 narcotics cases terminated and 3,588 narcotics appeals filed, for an appeals rate of 39 percent. Appeals of criminal immigration cases occurred in only six percent of cases terminated. In between were criminal case categories such as violent crime at 33 percent, white collar crime at 18 percent, and labor management offenses at 16 percent. While this cannot be used as a strict measurement of the percentage of cases that result in appeals, it does give a relative view of the types of criminal cases and the propensity of the defendants to appeal their convictions.

Additionally, since the time the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect there has been a dramatic increase in the number of post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. The number of these motions, filed by defendants primarily to vacate a sentence, increased from 1,053 cases in Fiscal Year 1987 to 8,632 cases in Fiscal Year 1996, or a 720 percent increase. In Fiscal Year 1996 alone, the number of cases increased by 3,188, or 59 percent, over the prior year. See Chart 27. These cases 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 has proven increasingly 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 should result in a reduction of post-sentencing motions.

**CHART 27 -- Post-Sentencing Motions Filed by Incarcerated Defendants
Fiscal Years 1987 - 1996**



Examples of criminal appeals successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

* In the **District of Idaho**, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the Federal convictions of two defendants who argued on appeal that their crimes were purely local and should have been prosecuted in state court. The defendants were convicted of 15 counts, including conspiracy, robbery and extortion in interstate commerce, various firearms offenses, and the abduction of eight Pocatello, Idaho, business leaders. The defendants lured the business leaders into a building on the pretext of obtaining bids for services, robbed them of their credit and bank cards, and held them hostage for eight hours while attempting to extort money from the hostages' accounts. The primary issue on appeal was whether there was sufficient evidence for the jury to conclude that the actions of the defendants would have affected interstate commerce. The three-judge panel held that the theft of the victims' out-of-state credit cards, the placement of interstate telephone calls to acquire information regarding the victims' bank accounts, and the extortion attempts established a sufficient connection to interstate commerce to permit Federal jurisdiction.

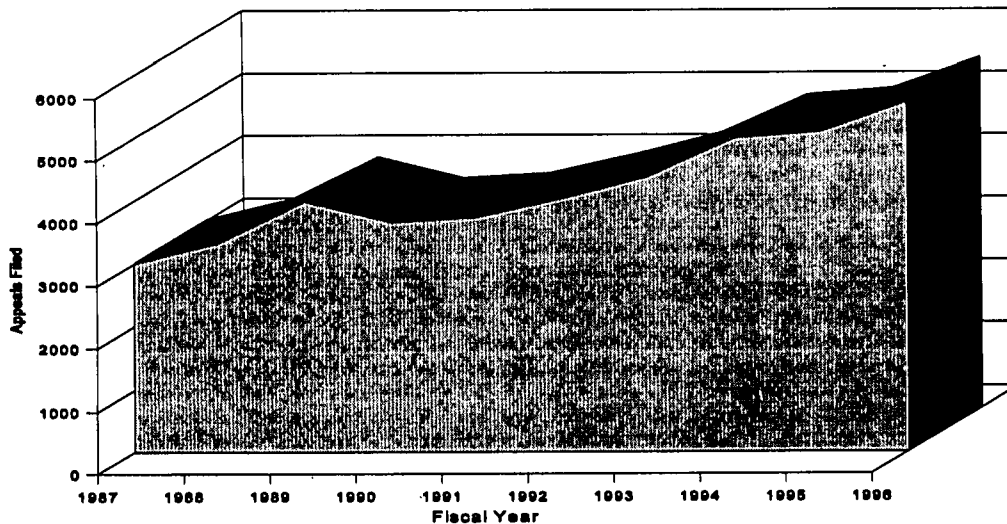
* In the **Northern District of Iowa**, the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit affirmed the conviction and life sentence of the first person charged in the nation under the "Three Strikes" provision of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. The case involved an armed robbery of a supermarket in Waterloo, Iowa, by the defendant and other individuals who were involved in a prior robbery of a similar store in Des Moines. This was the defendant's fourth conviction for a serious violent felony. His previous convictions were for murder in the second degree, armed robbery and conspiracy to commit murder.

* In the **District of Utah**, the Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit rejected 28 U.S.C. 2255 collateral attacks on a defendant's 1992 sex abuse conviction and another defendant's 1982 second degree murder conviction. The two defendants, relying on the Supreme Court's 1994 Hagen v. Utah decision that the Uintah and Ouray Reservation had been diminished by Congressional action in 1905, argued that their convictions should be vacated for lack of jurisdiction because their crimes occurred within the original reservation boundary but outside the diminished reservation. Until Hagen, prevailing law required these cases to be prosecuted in Federal court. The Tenth Circuit held that principles of fairness and finality should preserve these convictions on collateral attack. The decision should resolve other Section 2255 motions making the same argument and preserve multiple violent crime convictions arising from crimes that occurred within the original reservation but outside the diminished reservation boundaries.

Civil Appeals

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys' offices also handled a total of 5,581 civil appeals filed by or against the United States. This represents a nine percent increase in the number of appeals handled when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys terminated 4,996 civil appeals during the year, which represents a ten percent increase when compared to the prior year. Of the appeals terminated during the year, 82 percent were decided in favor of the United States. See Table 7 and Chart 28.

**CHART 28 -- Civil Appeals Filed by or Against the United States
Fiscal Years 1987 - 1996**



The majority of the appeals filed during the year were appeals of defensive civil cases. During Fiscal Year 1996, 4,276 appeals, or 77 percent, arose out of defensive litigation, while only 592, or 11 percent, arose from affirmative litigation. The remaining 713, or 12 percent, were filed in cases where the United States was a third party or otherwise designated. The United States Attorneys achieved significant results in civil appeals. For defensive civil appeals, 84 percent of the terminated appeals were terminated in favor of the United States. For affirmative civil appeals, 73 percent were terminated in favor of the United States, and for appeals in cases where the United States was otherwise designated, 79 percent were terminated in favor of the United States.

Examples of civil appeals handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1996 include:

* In the **Eastern District of Louisiana**, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit for the first time acknowledged that there is a threshold requirement under which a Federal sector discrimination claim must devolve from an adverse "personnel action." Title VII, the Court stated, was designed to address "ultimate employment decisions," not "every decision made by employers that arguably have some tangential effect upon those ultimate decisions." The Court affirmed the District Court's dismissal of the plaintiff's claims that she was denied a desk audit because of her race and gender and was retaliated against in non-adverse ways.

* In the **Western District of Wisconsin**, the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed a judgment in favor of the United States for \$10.6 million in United States v. Crown Equipment Corporation. The government brought a product liability action against a forklift manufacturer based upon its negligent and defective design of a forklift which caught fire and destroyed 11 million pounds of government-owned surplus butter and vegetables. The court held that the District Court properly used the fair market value of the destroyed commodities in calculating the damages to the government. The defendants unsuccessfully argued that the government's "out-of-pocket" expenses were the proper measure of damages, as the commodities were intended to be donated to various Federal programs.

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 of this report. 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 of this report.

Beginning this year, 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 has broken out further Table 3 of this report to show those narcotics cases included under the Violent Crime program category. This display of the case data will allow users of Table 3 to see all narcotics cases without losing information on an equally important criminal prosecution area, violent crime. The display also shows those narcotics cases classified under the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program category. It should be emphasized that the new display of data on Table 3 does not result in the double counting of cases. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys has not double counted cases in the past and has maintained its long-standing policy that cases should not be double counted in developing the modified Table 3. So that comparisons of the Fiscal Year 1996 data can be made with prior years, Table 3s for prior fiscal years have been reproduced in the more comprehensive format and are provided on the following pages.

The Attorney General recognizes the need for greater consistency in the way the Federal criminal agencies capture and report information and, to this end, called on components of the Department of Justice, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and United States Sentencing Commission to work together to address the issue of data reconciliation. During Fiscal Year 1996, 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. In August 1996, the working group provided to the Attorney General a report, entitled Comparing Case Processing Statistics, that summarized the initial findings of the working group in identifying data differences. A copy of this report is provided

on the following pages. Subsequent to the August 1996 report, the working group 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.

During Fiscal Year 1997, the members of the working group will continue their efforts to make the criminal case processing data more compatible and readily understandable.

TABLE 3
(USING FY98 PROGRAM CATEGORIES)
CRIMINAL CASES AND DEFENDANTS IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1992

PROGRAM CATEGORY	CASES FILED		DEFENDANTS		CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS				
	2/	3/	2/	3/	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY 4/	DISMISSED 5/	RULE 20	OTHER
ASSIMILATED CRIMES	588	444	807	471	329	11	115	13	3
CIVIL RIGHTS PROSECUTIONS	29	55	81	92	77	12	2	1	0
GOVERNMENT REGULATORY OFFENSES									
COPYRIGHT VIOLATIONS	54	48	88	84	54	0	8	4	0
COUNTERFEITING	388	400	814	577	515	10	37	15	0
CUSTOMS VIOLATIONS - DUTY	59	50	130	75	80	0	15	0	0
CURRENCY	188	182	237	202	188	4	28	2	0
ENERGY PRICING AND RELATED FRAUD	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENSES	51	48	122	81	88	2	12	1	0
HEALTH & SAFETY VIOLATIONS	108	108	282	185	92	0	21	71	1
MONEY LAUNDERING 1/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAFFICKING IN CONTRABAND CIGARETTES	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	0
OTHER REGULATORY OFFENSES	180	203	304	287	219	5	60	3	0
IMMIGRATION	2,145	2,118	2,781	2,809	2,328	14	253	13	1
INTERNAL SECURITY OFFENSES	18	18	21	20	15	0	3	2	0
INTERSTATE THEFT	315	338	818	548	487	9	51	18	1
LABOR MANAGEMENT OFFENSES									
CORRUPTION - BRIBERY	4	8	4	8	5	0	1	0	0
CORRUPTION - PENSION BENEFIT	48	40	81	45	41	1	3	0	0
LABOR RACKETEERING	12	10	22	18	18	0	0	0	0
OTHER LABOR OFFENSES	45	51	80	81	58	1	3	1	0
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS/NON-OCDETF									
DRUG DEALING	7,871	8,920	15,598	13,239	11,288	328	1,477	115	23
DRUG POSSESSION	500	558	808	804	751	11	130	12	0
OFFICIAL CORRUPTION									
FEDERAL PROCUREMENT	48	58	80	88	85	1	15	7	0
FEDERAL PROGRAM	99	87	147	107	98	2	7	0	0
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT	22	25	25	34	34	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL CORRUPTION OTHER	108	119	155	159	140	2	15	2	0
LOCAL CORRUPTION	81	80	127	152	127	8	18	1	0
STATE CORRUPTION	41	30	58	42	38	1	3	0	0
OTHER OFFICIAL CORRUPTION	87	42	78	85	54	4	5	2	0
ORGANIZED CRIME	181	117	639	380	298	11	38	11	4
ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE	1,728	1,879	5,855	4,835	3,993	79	500	54	9
OTHER INDIAN OFFENSES	78	89	101	92	71	1	19	1	0
THEFT									
CHECKS/POSTAL	1,320	1,339	1,802	1,844	1,454	19	137	33	1
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	133	144	243	297	238	4	28	31	0
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	877	880	707	884	545	12	114	12	1
VIOLENT CRIME									
PROJECT TRIGGERLOCK - NON-OCDETF DRUGS 8/	711	518	1,783	1,215	1,019	42	152	1	2
OCDETF DRUGS	280	185	848	544	482	17	81	0	4
OTHER	3,392	2,833	4,417	3,389	2,940	111	288	27	2
VIOLENT INDIAN OFFENSES	383	380	423	434	348	28	57	1	0
OTHER VIOLENT CRIME - NON-OCDETF DRUGS 7/	32	77	58	103	93	1	11	0	0
OCDETF DRUGS 8/	19	33	45	42	30	2	10	0	0
ORGANIZED CRIME 9/	33	27	64	40	34	1	5	0	0
FINANCIAL INSTITUTION									
FRAUD 9/	89	55	77	84	59	0	3	2	0
OTHER 10/	2,980	3,083	3,888	3,559	2,937	137	333	147	5
WHITE COLLAR CRIME									
ADVANCE FEE SCHEMES	59	55	138	103	87	2	13	1	0
FRAUD AGAINST BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS	410	440	720	835	588	4	51	13	0
ANTITRUST VIOLATIONS	39	38	81	42	38	0	3	3	1
BANK FRAUD AND EMBEZZLEMENT	2,348	2,268	3,131	2,737	2,413	80	183	75	0
BANKRUPTCY FRAUD	81	111	151	149	118	5	21	7	8
COMMODITIES FRAUD	11	23	17	29	28	0	1	0	0
COMPUTER FRAUD	18	12	28	14	12	0	2	0	0
CONSUMER FRAUD	123	120	229	184	144	2	32	8	0
FEDERAL PROCUREMENT FRAUD	128	143	272	208	158	18	34	0	0
FEDERAL PROGRAM FRAUD	851	819	1,230	1,039	881	28	108	42	1
HEALTH CARE FRAUD	75	54	108	81	82	1	8	0	0
INSURANCE FRAUD	225	195	503	382	338	23	13	8	0
OTHER INVESTMENT FRAUD	41	41	80	80	48	2	12	0	0
SECURITIES FRAUD	88	87	120	149	98	15	38	2	0
TAX FRAUD	842	828	1,301	1,145	1,035	32	82	15	1
OTHER FRAUD	814	805	1,322	1,128	919	11	158	33	5
ALL OTHER	4,402	4,240	5,942	5,312	4,327	83	788	110	14
TOTALS	38,283	33,181	59,198	50,819	42,893	1,183	5,540	918	85

1/ Narcotics and other subcategories for money laundering were added to this table in FY96 to further identify drug cases. See also section VI of this report.

2/ Includes 657 cases or 726 defendants initiated by transfer under rule 20.
3/ Includes 640 cases or 918 defendants terminated by transfer under rule 20, and 3 cases or 8 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

4/ Includes 36 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 54 defendants.

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

6/ This subcategory was added in FY96 to identify drug cases which are also classified as project triggerlock. Includes project triggerlock cases with a lead charge of 21 U.S.C. 800-971. See also section VI of this report.

7/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96 to identify drug cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall under narcotics and dangerous drugs/non-ocdetf. See also section VI of this report.

8/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96 to identify ocdeft cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall under organized crime drug enforcement task force. See also section VI of this report.

9/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96 to identify specific cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall under violent crime - other. See also section VI of this report.

10/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96. It includes cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall into another program category. See also section VI of this report.

TABLE 3
(USING FY98 PROGRAM CATEGORIES)
CRIMINAL CASES AND DEFENDANTS IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1993

PROGRAM CATEGORY	---CASES---		--DEFENDANTS--		-----CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS-----				
	FILED 2/	TERM 3/	FILED 2/	TERM 3/	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY 4/	DISMISSED 5/	RULE 20	OTHER
ASSIMILATED CRIMES	681	660	705	675	508	12	135	18	1
CIVIL RIGHTS PROSECUTIONS	46	44	78	79	62	14	3	0	0
GOVERNMENT REGULATORY OFFENSES									
COPYRIGHT VIOLATIONS	46	64	64	81	63	0	13	5	0
COUNTERFEITING	372	378	611	571	518	11	33	9	0
CUSTOMS VIOLATIONS - DUTY	47	59	75	122	79	2	38	5	0
CURRENCY	140	152	165	211	178	7	17	11	1
ENERGY PRICING AND RELATED FRAUD	8	9	10	11	9	0	1	0	1
ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENSES	75	63	128	123	107	4	9	3	0
HEALTH & SAFETY VIOLATIONS	110	114	155	187	184	2	20	0	1
MONEY LAUNDERING 1/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAFFICKING IN CONTRABAND CIGARETTES	10	2	10	3	2	0	0	1	0
OTHER REGULATORY OFFENSES	222	216	321	337	283	12	37	4	1
IMMIGRATION	2,574	2,487	2,984	2,965	2,555	15	381	9	5
INTERNAL SECURITY OFFENSES	24	23	33	30	21	1	6	2	0
INTERSTATE THEFT	374	368	639	633	516	4	79	34	0
LABOR MANAGEMENT OFFENSES									
CORRUPTION - BRIBERY	5	3	7	3	3	0	0	0	0
CORRUPTION - PENSION BENEFIT	40	41	55	58	50	0	4	2	0
LABOR RACKETEERING	18	5	48	14	14	0	0	0	0
OTHER LABOR OFFENSES	38	42	41	49	41	4	4	0	0
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS/NON-OCDETF									
DRUG DEALING	7,843	7,273	14,628	13,563	11,807	301	1,499	128	28
DRUG POSSESSION	481	418	693	669	565	8	91	7	0
OFFICIAL CORRUPTION									
FEDERAL PROCUREMENT	45	52	65	79	68	1	9	1	0
FEDERAL PROGRAM	107	103	138	138	127	0	11	0	0
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT	34	28	43	31	28	0	2	1	0
FEDERAL CORRUPTION OTHER	117	118	135	148	124	5	10	9	0
LOCAL CORRUPTION	86	75	130	110	87	8	15	0	1
STATE CORRUPTION	48	30	71	45	40	0	4	0	0
OTHER OFFICIAL CORRUPTION	38	50	54	57	50	2	4	1	0
ORGANIZED CRIME	182	131	502	365	325	8	27	4	3
ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE	1,809	1,822	5,631	5,359	4,492	103	666	80	18
OTHER INDIAN OFFENSES	83	96	133	120	106	3	10	1	0
THEFT									
CHECKS/POSTAL	1,308	1,372	1,630	1,735	1,537	18	144	35	1
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	168	168	298	273	228	4	22	19	0
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	525	513	652	627	506	9	95	15	2
VIOLENT CRIME									
PROJECT TRIGGERLOCK - NON-OCDETF DRUGS 6/	522	628	1,010	1,349	1,180	41	123	3	2
OCDETF DRUGS	248	247	549	781	647	17	91	2	4
OTHER	3,437	3,470	4,487	4,447	3,895	100	400	50	2
VIOLENT INDIAN OFFENSES	330	371	389	429	353	28	50	0	0
OTHER VIOLENT CRIME - NON-OCDETF DRUGS 7/	43	45	61	58	46	0	10	0	0
OCDETF DRUGS 8/	17	19	24	43	37	1	5	0	0
ORGANIZED CRIME 9/	39	30	73	55	40	5	10	0	0
FINANCIAL INSTITUTION									
FRAUD 9/	114	93	125	102	87	0	2	3	0
OTHER 10/	2,823	2,783	3,544	3,327	2,839	91	282	124	4
WHITE COLLAR CRIME									
ADVANCE FEE SCHEMES	130	85	252	181	132	2	15	12	0
FRAUD AGAINST BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS	473	475	676	669	588	8	41	31	1
ANTITRUST VIOLATIONS	57	54	78	90	85	5	13	7	0
BANK FRAUD AND EMBEZZLEMENT	2,805	2,574	3,188	3,139	2,807	60	187	78	9
BANKRUPTCY FRAUD	183	128	227	148	128	4	14	4	0
COMMODITIES FRAUD	17	8	29	21	20	0	1	0	0
COMPUTER FRAUD	18	17	22	27	24	0	3	0	0
CONSUMER FRAUD	182	135	376	210	178	1	21	12	0
FEDERAL PROCUREMENT FRAUD	155	161	233	252	189	13	47	3	0
FEDERAL PROGRAM FRAUD	813	883	1,106	1,207	1,048	15	118	28	0
HEALTH CARE FRAUD	105	78	157	125	98	2	28	1	0
INSURANCE FRAUD	320	278	540	511	456	6	37	11	1
OTHER INVESTMENT FRAUD	49	35	148	88	55	8	8	1	0
SECURITIES FRAUD	91	74	139	98	90	3	5	0	0
TAX FRAUD	1,040	988	1,354	1,261	1,135	24	84	18	0
OTHER FRAUD	968	963	1,318	1,352	1,143	19	137	50	3
ALL OTHER	4,433	4,182	5,782	5,374	4,401	122	744	97	10
TOTALS	36,885	35,809	56,814	54,753	46,749	1,125	5,839	942	98

- 1/ Narcotics and other subcategories for money laundering were added to this table in FY96 to further identify drug cases. See also section VI of this report.
- 2/ Includes 706 cases or 755 defendants initiated by transfer under rule 20.
- 3/ Includes 683 cases or 942 defendants terminated by transfer under rule 20 and 1 case or 3 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.
- 4/ Includes 27 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 44 defendants.
- 5/ Includes transfers, dismissals other than by court, pretrial diversions, and proceedings suspended indefinitely by court.
- 6/ This subcategory was added in FY96 to identify drug cases which are also classified as project triggerlock. Includes project triggerlock cases with a lead charge of 21 U.S.C. 800-971. See also section VI of this report.
- 7/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96 to identify drug cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall under narcotics and dangerous drugs/non-ocdetf. See also section VI of this report.
- 8/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96 to identify ocdeft cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall under organized crime drug enforcement task force. See also section VI of this report.
- 9/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96 to identify specific cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall under violent crime - other. See also section VI of this report.
- 10/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96. It includes cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall into another program category. See also section VI of this report.

TABLE 3
(USING FY98 PROGRAM CATEGORIES)
CRIMINAL CASES AND DEFENDANTS IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1994

PROGRAM CATEGORY	---CASES---		--DEFENDANTS--		-----CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS-----				
	FILED 2/	TERM 3/	FILED 2/	TERM 3/	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY 4/	DISMISSED 5/	RULE 20	OTHER
ASSIMILATED CRIMES	519	390	529	406	304	8	85	8	0
CIVIL RIGHTS PROSECUTIONS	58	42	98	68	57	8	4	1	0
GOVERNMENT REGULATORY OFFENSES									
COPYRIGHT VIOLATIONS	24	28	46	45	40	0	4	1	0
COUNTERFEITING	438	388	854	834	588	11	44	12	1
CUSTOMS VIOLATIONS - DUTY	84	47	86	88	80	3	4	1	0
CURRENCY	135	123	228	188	148	4	15	4	0
ENERGY PRICING AND RELATED FRAUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENSES	77	88	128	142	118	8	17	1	0
HEALTH & SAFETY VIOLATIONS	83	81	121	144	122	3	18	0	1
MONEY LAUNDERING 1/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAFFICKING IN CONTRABAND CIGARETTES	3	12	4	12	3	0	9	0	0
OTHER REGULATORY OFFENSES	210	202	288	289	238	4	38	10	1
IMMIGRATION	2,457	2,305	2,785	2,615	2,401	8	184	10	2
INTERNAL SECURITY OFFENSES	18	18	32	22	18	0	6	0	0
INTERSTATE THEFT	300	301	504	530	421	7	84	18	0
LABOR MANAGEMENT OFFENSES									
CORRUPTION - BRIBERY	00	4	18	6	3	3	0	0	0
CORRUPTION - PENSION BENEFIT	43	27	47	37	33	0	4	0	0
LABOR RACKETEERING	15	12	28	35	28	4	5	0	0
OTHER LABOR OFFENSES	43	37	53	40	38	0	3	1	0
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS/NON-OCDETF									
DRUG DEALING	6,935	6,617	13,212	12,439	10,852	228	1,435	82	31
DRUG POSSESSION	504	476	793	742	608	18	75	40	0
OFFICIAL CORRUPTION									
FEDERAL PROCUREMENT	57	42	83	71	59	3	8	1	0
FEDERAL PROGRAM	123	113	166	139	119	1	12	7	0
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT	24	29	34	38	30	1	5	0	0
FEDERAL CORRUPTION OTHER	84	102	95	111	102	2	8	1	0
LOCAL CORRUPTION	88	78	138	124	103	5	15	0	1
STATE CORRUPTION	25	43	38	89	82	1	5	1	0
OTHER OFFICIAL CORRUPTION	34	38	48	54	45	4	5	0	0
ORGANIZED CRIME	180	154	578	488	403	15	44	5	1
ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE	1,578	1,653	4,827	5,184	4,319	106	692	45	2
OTHER INDIAN OFFENSES	68	73	128	111	80	4	18	0	1
THEFT									
CHECKS/POSTAL	1,101	1,183	1,329	1,488	1,296	5	142	23	2
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	114	115	171	205	189	5	21	10	0
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	434	440	528	540	448	5	75	13	1
VIOLENT CRIME									
PROJECT TRIGGERLOCK - NON-OCDETF DRUGS 6/	420	484	681	917	828	14	78	1	0
OCDETF DRUGS	201	245	585	700	608	13	78	2	1
OTHER	2,899	3,137	3,848	4,095	3,492	105	451	38	8
VIOLENT INDIAN OFFENSES	380	348	420	388	318	13	58	1	0
OTHER VIOLENT CRIME - NON-OCDETF DRUGS 7/	38	27	52	50	34	0	5	1	0
OCDETF DRUGS 8/	30	25	68	68	47	4	5	0	0
ORGANIZED CRIME 9/	32	28	66	48	34	1	9	2	0
FINANCIAL INSTITUTION									
FRAUD 8/	18	23	20	23	21	0	1	1	0
OTHER 10/	2,888	2,816	3,281	3,117	2,660	67	281	111	8
WHITE COLLAR CRIME									
ADVANCE FEE SCHEMES	138	122	257	231	198	1	22	12	0
FRAUD AGAINST BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS	487	408	690	601	537	4	38	18	4
ANTITRUST VIOLATIONS	20	24	41	49	37	9	3	0	0
BANK FRAUD AND EMBEZZLEMENT	2,528	2,393	3,050	2,919	2,578	48	201	83	11
BANKRUPTCY FRAUD	149	188	193	217	188	7	18	4	0
COMMODITIES FRAUD	12	18	18	28	23	0	4	2	0
COMPUTER FRAUD	21	14	25	17	15	0	1	1	0
CONSUMER FRAUD	118	137	187	258	242	2	28	15	1
FEDERAL PROCUREMENT FRAUD	137	111	237	175	136	10	27	2	0
FEDERAL PROGRAM FRAUD	710	733	895	915	773	11	114	17	0
HEALTH CARE FRAUD	144	112	239	185	140	3	21	1	0
INSURANCE FRAUD	284	198	448	350	298	8	41	4	1
OTHER INVESTMENT FRAUD	44	41	110	120	88	38	18	2	0
SECURITIES FRAUD	81	89	153	108	88	4	10	4	0
TAX FRAUD	878	935	1,281	1,195	1,093	11	70	21	0
OTHER FRAUD	888	898	1,385	1,262	1,054	25	134	45	4
ALL OTHER	3,851	3,693	4,883	4,738	3,849	70	894	100	25
TOTALS	33,307	32,231	51,284	49,792	42,459	938	5,490	785	110

1/ Narcotics and other subcategories for money laundering were added to this table in FY96 to further identify drug cases. See also section VI of this report.

2/ Includes 643 cases or 691 defendants initiated by transfer under rule 20.

3/ Includes 588 cases or 795 defendants terminated by transfer under rule 20.

and 1 case or 3 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

4/ Includes 31 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 49 defendants.

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

6/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96 to identify drug cases which are also classified as project triggerlock. Includes project triggerlock cases with a lead charge of 21 U.S.C. 800-971. See also section VI of this report.

7/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96 to identify drug cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall under narcotics and dangerous drugs/non-ocdetf. See also section VI of this report.

8/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96 to identify ocdeft cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall under organized crime drug enforcement task force. See also section VI of this report.

9/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96 to identify specific cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall under violent crime - other. See also section VI of this report.

10/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96. It includes cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall into another program category. See also section VI of this report.

TABLE 3
(USING FY96 PROGRAM CATEGORIES)
CRIMINAL CASES AND DEFENDANTS IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1995

PROGRAM CATEGORY	---CASES---		--DEFENDANTS--		-----CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS-----				
	FILED 2/	TERM 3/	FILED 2/	TERM 3/	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY 4/	DISMISSED 5/	RULE 20	OTHER
ASSIMILATED CRIMES	705	380	711	388	283	5	87	4	9
CIVIL RIGHTS PROSECUTIONS	92	74	152	118	99	10	9	0	0
GOVERNMENT REGULATORY OFFENSES									
COPYRIGHT VIOLATIONS	31	30	50	45	41	0	3	0	1
COUNTERFEITING	483	440	674	662	575	12	56	18	1
CUSTOMS VIOLATIONS - DUTY	85	73	184	107	81	2	17	8	1
CURRENCY	120	124	141	156	142	1	13	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENSES	186	117	293	181	162	5	14	0	0
HEALTH & SAFETY VIOLATIONS	51	51	71	70	61	0	2	1	0
MONEY LAUNDERING - NARCOTICS 1/	36	12	92	42	40	0	2	1	0
OTHER	26	12	48	14	11	0	0	0	0
TRAFFICKING IN CONTRABAND CIGARETTES	4	1	10	2	2	2	61	6	1
OTHER REGULATORY OFFENSES	200	199	284	267	197				
IMMIGRATION	4,042	3,820	4,634	4,015	3,733	7	261	11	3
INTERNAL SECURITY OFFENSES	11	13	21	29	21	3	5	0	0
INTERSTATE THEFT	291	289	452	480	388	13	68	13	0
LABOR MANAGEMENT OFFENSES									
CORRUPTION - BRIBERY	6	5	6	8	7	0	1	0	0
CORRUPTION - PENSION BENEFIT	30	42	30	45	38	0	8	1	0
LABOR RACKETEERING	19	18	20	26	25	0	1	0	0
OTHER LABOR OFFENSES	77	67	92	86	81	1	2	2	0
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS/NON-OCDETF									
DRUG DEALING	8,129	6,694	15,348	12,348	10,502	190	1,500	120	34
DRUG POSSESSION	305	227	418	282	253	2	23	4	0
OFFICIAL CORRUPTION									
FEDERAL PROCUREMENT	59	47	90	76	62	8	8	0	0
FEDERAL PROGRAM	103	93	135	128	108	7	14	1	0
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT	44	38	57	45	43	1	1	0	0
FEDERAL CORRUPTION OTHER	118	78	138	89	79	1	8	3	0
LOCAL CORRUPTION	120	108	180	148	118	11	17	0	2
STATE CORRUPTION	34	27	45	38	28	5	7	0	0
OTHER OFFICIAL CORRUPTION	43	29	54	35	24	3	8	0	0
ORGANIZED CRIME	278	188	809	589	529	17	38	4	3
ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE	1,748	1,538	5,342	4,635	3,814	85	647	48	43
OTHER INDIAN OFFENSES	119	109	163	151	127	2	22	0	0
THEFT									
CHECKS/POSTAL	1,089	1,077	1,395	1,293	1,150	5	112	28	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	75	94	137	144	128	2	18	0	0
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	581	476	686	564	483	4	82	15	0
VIOLENT CRIME									
PROJECT TRIGGERLOCK - NON-OCDETF DRUGS 6/	456	405	664	792	682	13	94	1	2
OCDETF DRUGS	268	229	631	563	503	7	47	3	3
OTHER	2,913	2,871	3,832	3,789	3,202	89	450	37	9
VIOLENT INDIAN OFFENSES	480	385	513	421	381	21	35	2	2
OTHER VIOLENT CRIME - NON-OCDETF DRUGS 7/	41	29	60	35	29	0	5	0	0
OCDETF DRUGS 8/	22	38	72	101	76	2	9	2	12
ORGANIZED CRIME 9/	48	29	108	55	52	0	2	0	0
FINANCIAL INSTITUTION									
FRAUD 9/	16	15	20	18	15	0	1	0	0
OTHER 10/	2,466	2,434	3,092	2,947	2,503	84	248	108	10
WHITE COLLAR CRIME									
ADVANCE FEE SCHEMES	123	95	234	194	170	1	11	12	0
FRAUD AGAINST BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS	548	449	832	672	601	8	38	24	1
ANTITRUST VIOLATIONS	17	28	19	32	26	3	2	1	0
BANK FRAUD AND EMBEZZLEMENT	2,498	2,324	3,189	2,830	2,511	23	216	78	4
BANKRUPTCY FRAUD	158	126	182	153	128	2	23	2	0
COMMODITIES FRAUD	10	9	14	10	9	0	0	1	0
COMPUTER FRAUD	27	14	43	25	23	0	2	0	0
CONSUMER FRAUD	178	148	325	274	234	12	24	4	0
FEDERAL PROCUREMENT FRAUD	114	129	173	215	168	17	27	4	1
FEDERAL PROGRAM FRAUD	737	728	1,089	946	781	9	136	19	1
HEALTH CARE FRAUD	229	189	381	286	254	6	22	4	0
INSURANCE FRAUD	271	229	481	389	328	10	37	11	3
OTHER INVESTMENT FRAUD	72	53	108	88	88	0	7	3	0
SECURITIES FRAUD	103	62	154	113	102	3	7	1	0
TAX FRAUD	913	863	1,239	1,127	977	20	98	30	4
OTHER FRAUD	893	925	1,373	1,303	1,105	18	146	33	1
ALL OTHER	3,849	3,663	4,952	4,629	3,848	91	772	100	20
TOTALS	36,878	32,829	56,879	49,317	41,875	843	5,570	758	171

1/ Narcotics and other subcategories for money laundering were added to this table in FY96 to further identify drug cases. See also section VI of this report.

2/ Includes 615 cases or 654 defendants initiated by transfer under rule 20.

3/ Includes 572 cases or 758 defendants terminated by transfer under rule 20.

and 2 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

4/ Includes 32 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 38 defendants.

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

6/ This subcategory was added in FY96 to identify drug cases which are also classified as project triggerlock. Includes project triggerlock cases with a lead charge of 21 U.S.C. 800-971. See also section VI of this report.

7/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96 to identify drug cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall under narcotics and dangerous drugs/non-ocdetf. See also section VI of this report.

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- ◆ 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

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 definitions are used to tabulate and report these data. Therefore, statistics published or reported by the agencies are not directly comparable. The differences in reported statistics are primarily due to the way in which the agencies:

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

Federal criminal justice agencies

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

Comparison of the number of defendants processed by Federal agencies, 1994

Defendants —	All offenses				Drug trafficking offenses only			
	Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	U.S. Sentencing Commission	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	U.S. Sentencing Commission	Federal Bureau of Prisons
Cases filed	51,264	62,956	NA	NA	18,039	20,144	NA	NA
Cases terminated	49,792	62,155	NA	NA	17,603	19,124	NA	NA
Convicted and sentenced	42,459	49,717	39,971	NA	14,971	16,005	15,491	NA
Imprisoned	30,874	33,554	29,062	34,480	13,641	14,653	14,213	14,665

The table illustrates how these differences affect the total number of defendants and the number of drug trafficking defendants recorded by the agencies at various stages of the Federal criminal justice system. For example, the number of defendants in cases filed that is reported by the Federal judiciary is higher than that reported by the U.S. attorneys. Unlike the Federal judiciary, the U.S. attorneys report only cases filed before U.S. district court judges (primarily felonies); cases filed before U.S. magistrate judges (primarily misdemeanors) are reported separately.

As part of an interagency effort to reconcile the differences in statistics reported by Federal criminal justice agencies, this report identifies the primary differences in the case processing statistics. Additionally, the agencies are working to develop a methodology that will facilitate the comparison of criminal case processing statistics across agencies. Further, the Bureau of Justice Statistics will continue to publish its *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics*, which, by using data obtained from each Federal agency, reports statistics describing 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 describing these individuals vary across agencies. The differences in these case processing statistics are attributable, in part, to the differing needs and missions of the agencies. For example, in the U.S. attorneys reports, a case involving drugs that might otherwise be classified as a drug trafficking offense based on the statute(s) charged might be classified as a *Project Triggerlock* offense if specific elements of the case indicate that the defendant was a repeat weapons offender. The primary differences in data collection techniques are described below:

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, i.e., multiple charges against the defendant were not consolidated for sentencing. 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 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.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics publishes three 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; *Federal Criminal Case Processing*, also an annual publication that reports case processing statistics from several years permitting the examination of trends 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 1996. The report serves to illustrate the many prosecution and litigation accomplishments achieved by the men and women who work in the offices. The report also addresses the significant, and critically important, liaison work that is performed by the United States Attorneys with Federal, state, and local law enforcement officials, the victims of crime, the local communities, schools, and other organizations.

During Fiscal Year 1996, the United States Attorneys continued to implement the Attorney General's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative and the enhanced violent crime provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. The United States Attorneys continued to rely on tough Federal penalties to prosecute terrorists and firearms offenders, worked to dismantle violent criminal gangs, helped protect women and children from violence and abuse, and were more responsive to violent crime in Indian country. Substantial resources were directed toward the prosecution of drug organizations and offenders. In addition to pursuing traditional organized crime, the United States Attorneys prosecuted the illegal activities of other non-traditional organized crime groups. During the year, the United States Attorneys continued their immigration initiatives and work with other Department components to secure the country's borders. They also continued to prosecute vigorously white collar crime, official corruption, and civil rights violations. Important new initiatives from the Attorney General were implemented during the year.

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

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

The United States Attorneys also continued to aggressively pursue criminal and civil debts due to the government. In Fiscal Year 1996, the offices together collected more than \$1.6 billion due the United States, an amount far exceeding the total annual budget for all United States Attorneys' offices.

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

TABLE 1
CRIMINAL CASES HANDLED BY U. S. ATTORNEYS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1998

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	CRIMINAL CASES IN U. S. DISTRICT COURTS				CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS IN U. S. DISTRICT COURTS				CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS IN U. S. MAGISTRATE COURTS ^{1/}			
	BEGIN PENDING	FILED 2/	TERM 3/	END PENDING	BEGIN PENDING	FILED 2/	TERM 3/	END PENDING	BEGIN PENDING	FILED	TERM 4/	END PENDING
ALABAMA N	158	295	299	154	268	470	437	301	47	36	43	40
ALABAMA M	117	109	111	115	147	218	174	192	80	95	98	79
ALABAMA S	233	232	209	256	493	490	485	498	1	5	3	3
ALASKA	78	143	135	84	118	183	181	120	15	3	8	10
ARIZONA	1,041	1,314	1,142	1,213	1,554	1,853	1,597	1,810	198	574	508	288
ARKANSAS E	158	278	231	205	231	418	329	321	19	26	19	28
ARKANSAS W	79	104	119	84	88	136	143	81	12	21	17	16
CALIF N	980	621	530	1,071	1,800	978	655	2,123	369	202	112	459
CALIF C	1,527	1,237	1,000	1,784	2,383	1,800	1,481	2,702	1,080	838	895	1,023
CALIF E	581	727	655	853	927	1,022	859	1,090	174	222	200	186
CALIF S	1,358	2,182	2,011	1,529	2,239	2,719	2,507	2,451	647	1,407	974	1,080
COLORADO	492	401	324	589	849	561	413	997	188	70	60	198
CONNECTICUT	237	188	137	288	478	274	230	522	130	120	76	174
DELAWARE	47	84	72	59	92	112	104	70	25	14	22	17
DIST OF COLUMBIA	371	477	403	445	507	628	555	580	107	219	200	126
FLORIDA N	303	228	224	307	497	398	409	486	17	15	16	16
FLORIDA M	871	881	701	1,051	1,674	1,482	1,297	1,859	199	254	276	177
FLORIDA S	2,963	1,492	1,439	3,016	5,004	2,542	2,375	5,171	192	524	498	218
GEORGIA N	464	561	558	487	748	953	839	882	161	235	216	180
GEORGIA M	195	228	203	220	314	390	299	405	84	65	90	59
GEORGIA S	156	439	389	208	262	550	523	289	15	23	16	22
HAWAII	584	783	679	688	673	879	731	821	25	33	30	28
IDAHO	74	87	65	96	122	135	115	142	25	19	24	20
ILLINOIS N	790	482	449	823	1,316	789	708	1,399	454	377	294	537
ILLINOIS S	203	185	204	184	354	314	373	295	16	21	19	18
ILLINOIS C	184	234	222	198	270	299	301	268	9	5	6	8
INDIANA N	193	180	213	160	308	242	314	236	6	0	2	4
INDIANA S	118	180	198	102	209	222	269	162	9	26	21	14
IOWA NORTH	129	257	246	140	192	319	301	210	8	10	7	11
IOWA SOUTH	109	158	157	108	156	260	254	182	3	8	3	8
KANSAS	287	263	294	256	377	367	390	354	26	18	13	31
KENTUCKY E	205	318	284	239	278	423	378	323	12	51	34	29
KENTUCKY W	147	173	176	144	230	284	255	259	37	29	28	38
LOUISIANA E	258	279	288	249	466	505	485	486	5	0	2	3
LOUISIANA M	65	115	93	87	77	124	109	92	5	2	4	3
LOUISIANA W	161	206	185	172	244	346	273	317	26	51	32	45
MAINE	89	119	126	82	129	147	161	115	14	53	29	38
MARYLAND	433	437	382	488	726	644	555	815	10	1	3	8
MASSACHUSETTS	469	365	332	502	901	627	550	978	71	55	62	64
MICHIGAN E	699	560	544	715	1,303	942	803	1,342	781	853	551	883
MICHIGAN W	157	249	219	187	339	406	428	317	3	0	0	3
MINNESOTA	233	240	208	265	386	385	373	398	0	2	1	1
MISSISSIPPI N	82	141	135	88	108	208	182	134	1	0	1	0
MISSISSIPPI S	159	230	231	158	240	359	367	232	19	50	45	24
MISSOURI E	288	374	385	277	472	484	555	401	202	222	249	175
MISSOURI W	261	279	237	303	493	512	400	605	32	55	47	40
MONTANA	219	231	238	212	349	388	378	359	7	4	5	6
NEBRASKA	238	248	239	247	329	330	310	349	11	29	19	21
NEVADA	440	329	323	446	783	789	547	1,005	30	27	23	34
NEW HAMPSHIRE	130	144	150	124	153	223	195	181	5	1	5	1
NEW JERSEY	457	633	548	780	885	785	860	501	255	277	479	479
NEW MEXICO	727	819	467	878	1,037	901	658	1,280	1	0	1	0
NEW YORK N	330	391	336	385	673	697	549	821	14	0	2	12
NEW YORK E	2,020	1,046	936	2,130	3,585	1,714	1,518	3,781	1,346	1,435	1,252	1,529
NEW YORK S	2,667	1,194	814	3,047	4,354	1,848	1,164	5,036	1,017	744	826	1,135
NEW YORK W	333	330	313	350	634	528	460	702	138	121	126	133
N CAROLINA E	233	295	298	230	420	555	559	418	2	347	232	117
N CAROLINA M	230	227	265	192	357	342	436	263	3	12	12	3
N CAROLINA W	429	298	312	415	851	663	688	826	27	49	37	39
NORTH DAKOTA	76	202	194	84	117	255	263	109	2	6	6	2
OHIO NORTH	338	473	460	351	530	695	686	539	82	101	114	69
OHIO SOUTH	311	416	377	350	486	604	556	534	108	57	71	94
OKLAHOMA N	153	174	163	184	194	287	237	224	12	21	6	27
OKLAHOMA E	34	63	56	41	44	91	82	53	9	8	8	9
OKLAHOMA W	103	177	186	114	141	254	219	176	60	72	55	77
OREGON	500	816	545	571	702	743	657	788	109	95	97	107
PENNSYLVANIA E	750	627	507	870	1,437	958	836	1,559	78	25	41	62
PENNSYLVANIA M	258	299	293	264	403	418	445	376	11	13	14	10
PENNSYLVANIA W	207	247	238	216	339	316	358	297	64	58	69	53
PUERTO RICO	295	435	409	321	752	823	814	861	43	85	77	51
RHODE ISLAND	113	89	109	83	161	113	156	118	8	12	20	0
S CAROLINA	549	509	512	548	1,015	1,013	1,033	985	71	70	54	87
S DAKOTA	177	372	354	195	221	453	435	239	1	4	2	3
TENNESSEE E	283	247	323	207	435	438	470	403	8	10	12	8
TENNESSEE M	147	154	144	157	201	218	201	216	31	29	25	35
TENNESSEE W	348	281	298	331	590	450	477	563	0	6	6	0
TEXAS NORTH	758	888	826	820	1,259	1,224	1,109	1,374	88	187	118	157
TEXAS EAST	258	354	343	269	471	618	612	477	44	65	52	57
TEXAS SOUTH	1,973	1,471	1,410	2,034	3,114	2,482	2,426	3,150	191	190	125	256
TEXAS WEST	1,125	1,714	1,489	1,350	1,735	2,442	2,148	2,028	479	481	392	568
UTAH	248	281	257	272	360	387	336	411	135	212	190	157
VERMONT	141	88	75	154	204	133	118	221	3	15	13	5
VIRGINIA E	409	658	572	495	644	1,061	897	808	1,012	1,084	828	1,288
VIRGINIA W	247	230	229	248	442	454	381	505	29	80	71	48
WASHINGTON E	188	393	342	239	189	393	343	239	14	43	39	18
WASHINGTON W	332	700	629	403	514	872	756	630	135	132	128	139
WEST VIRGINIA N	108	110	119	99	163	215	205	173	3	1	0	4
WEST VIRGINIA S	122	197	187	132	192	254	274	172	1	1	2	0
WISCONSIN E	164	237	206	195	246	362	296	312	51	72	52	71
WISCONSIN W	53	73	80	46	89	113	115	67	21	23	33	11
WYOMING	75	128	107	84	95	197	150	142	10	15	14	11
GUAM	105	87	78	114	118	121	98	139	8	17	20	5
NORTH MARIANA	10	25	14	14	14	35	29	20	7	8	9	6
VIRGIN ISLANDS	168	341	273	236	202	369	295	276	10	34	18	26
TOTALS	38,363	38,250	34,882	41,731	63,092	58,141	52,366	68,867	11,599	13,075	11,248	13,426

1/ Magistrate court cases do not include petty offenses.

2/ Includes 579 cases or 614 defendants initiated by transfer under rule 20.

3/ Includes 537 cases or 727 defendants terminated by transfer under rule 20.

4/ Includes 35 cases or 41 defendants terminated by transfer under rule 20.

TABLE 2

DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL CASES AND DEFENDANTS IN U. S. DISTRICT COURTS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1988

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	CRIMINAL CASES					CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS					DISPOSITION	
	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY 1/	DISMISSED	RULE 20	OTHER 2/	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY 1/	DISMISSED	RULE 20	OTHER 2/	AFTER COURT TRIALS	AFTER JURY TRIALS
ALABAMA N	248	4	42	3	1	357	9	68	4	1	0	66
ALABAMA N	80	2	18	3	0	131	12	28	3	0	0	34
ALABAMA S	178	2	20	9	0	382	10	71	21	1	8	47
ALASKA	108	0	27	0	0	128	1	31	0	0	1	8
ARIZONA	1,013	9	108	8	4	1,390	13	172	15	7	9	63
ARKANSAS E	188	3	29	11	0	220	1	13	14	0	6	23
ARKANSAS W	100	1	9	4	5	120	1	13	4	5	8	21
CALIF N	458	4	58	7	5	534	9	98	8	8	2	11
CALIF C	800	11	81	27	1	1,320	15	111	32	3	1	108
CALIF E	578	2	87	10	0	733	5	110	11	0	8	53
CALIF S	1,800	3	105	2	1	2,304	11	178	9	9	5	78
COLORADO	284	1	32	7	0	355	6	50	11	0	0	24
CONNECTICUT	124	2	10	1	0	205	0	17	2	2	0	40
DELAWARE	87	0	3	2	0	98	0	6	2	2	0	11
DIST OF COLUMBIA	370	9	23	1	0	487	15	50	3	7	4	80
FLORIDA N	203	6	8	7	0	388	1	25	7	0	2	57
FLORIDA N	608	7	68	17	2	1,082	32	147	29	7	0	208
FLORIDA S	1,338	19	57	27	0	2,148	65	125	39	0	0	293
GEORGIA N	488	4	44	11	0	731	11	81	16	0	4	101
GEORGIA N	173	3	20	7	0	242	4	44	9	0	16	25
GEORGIA S	318	5	58	9	0	421	8	77	17	0	16	33
HAWAII	483	5	177	14	0	528	6	181	16	0	6	20
IDAHO	83	1	7	4	0	99	1	11	4	0	13	8
ILLINOIS N	398	5	38	7	0	635	11	49	11	0	2	70
ILLINOIS S	190	5	7	1	0	347	8	11	2	5	4	46
ILLINOIS C	204	0	18	2	1	268	2	28	2	1	1	32
INDIANA N	182	4	19	1	0	283	6	24	1	0	0	35
INDIANA S	180	2	7	7	0	244	2	15	8	0	0	19
IOWA NORTH	235	3	6	2	0	282	5	12	2	2	1	14
IOWA SOUTH	145	3	8	2	1	222	8	19	3	2	1	29
KANSAS	237	4	42	6	5	315	7	53	6	7	2	47
KENTUCKY E	248	1	30	5	0	311	2	56	7	0	0	38
KENTUCKY W	156	5	9	8	0	222	7	14	8	4	4	29
LOUISIANA E	293	0	14	11	0	447	3	23	12	0	0	29
LOUISIANA N	75	0	15	3	0	89	1	16	3	0	1	8
LOUISIANA W	160	1	28	8	0	224	1	40	8	0	0	23
MAINE	115	0	9	2	0	144	0	13	4	0	1	15
MARYLAND	294	8	74	8	0	415	11	121	8	0	22	73
MASSACHUSETTS	300	5	20	5	5	493	12	29	4	12	4	46
MICHIGAN E	470	10	59	5	0	783	25	107	8	0	0	106
MICHIGAN W	195	3	14	7	0	382	8	48	9	0	2	43
MINNESOTA	193	1	7	7	0	338	4	23	10	0	1	52
MISSISSIPPI N	124	3	4	3	1	188	5	7	3	1	0	24
MISSISSIPPI S	193	5	33	0	0	288	6	64	1	0	0	33
MISSOURI E	352	2	20	10	0	508	3	34	11	1	10	87
MISSOURI W	218	4	14	3	0	358	7	30	5	0	0	49
MONTANA	174	10	50	2	2	274	14	85	3	2	10	30
NEBRASKA	205	4	22	6	2	288	6	27	7	2	2	27
NEVADA	257	2	54	9	0	425	4	103	12	3	3	27
NEW HAMPSHIRE	126	1	17	8	1	180	2	24	9	0	0	15
NEW JERSEY	510	5	21	12	0	723	7	42	13	0	0	61
NEW MEXICO	413	8	44	2	0	545	12	88	5	0	0	44
NEW YORK N	297	3	29	7	0	488	10	82	9	0	0	32
NEW YORK E	848	15	89	3	3	1,291	30	189	4	4	1	109
NEW YORK S	745	7	91	10	0	1,055	17	80	11	1	0	81
NEW YORK W	283	6	18	5	1	407	10	29	8	8	0	30
N CAROLINA E	268	1	15	13	1	508	4	31	15	3	0	48
N CAROLINA N	241	1	13	10	0	384	5	23	14	0	0	57
N CAROLINA W	278	5	22	9	0	607	10	56	15	0	0	70
NORTH DAKOTA	178	4	10	4	0	238	5	18	4	0	0	7
OHIO NORTH	435	5	19	1	0	638	10	39	1	0	5	55
OHIO SOUTH	354	1	13	9	0	509	8	29	10	0	0	27
OKLAHOMA N	142	2	17	1	1	188	2	35	1	3	1	24
OKLAHOMA E	49	1	5	1	0	70	1	9	2	0	0	9
OKLAHOMA W	156	1	5	4	0	198	6	12	5	0	0	38
OREGON	480	0	52	3	0	588	4	62	3	0	0	30
PENNSYLVANIA E	483	10	28	6	0	772	19	38	7	0	4	87
PENNSYLVANIA N	269	3	14	8	1	408	6	22	9	2	1	26
PENNSYLVANIA W	191	1	42	4	0	301	3	48	6	0	0	28
PUERTO RICO	348	4	55	2	0	629	10	173	2	0	0	57
RHODE ISLAND	96	4	8	1	0	133	9	13	1	0	0	29
S CAROLINA	418	5	76	10	3	860	8	143	10	12	0	53
S DAKOTA	303	13	36	2	0	373	15	45	2	0	5	57
TENNESSEE E	273	3	41	5	1	378	7	78	7	2	4	48
TENNESSEE N	113	2	20	7	2	158	3	30	8	4	5	18
TENNESSEE W	259	7	27	4	1	381	13	75	8	2	0	57
TEXAS NORTH	564	2	47	13	0	996	9	85	19	0	1	116
TEXAS EAST	311	2	24	4	2	529	11	61	8	3	6	63
TEXAS SOUTH	1,288	5	105	11	3	2,117	37	255	12	5	8	229
TEXAS WEST	1,371	12	96	9	1	1,906	25	203	13	1	9	118
UTAH	220	1	33	1	2	277	1	53	2	3	1	14
VERMONT	65	1	6	3	0	98	1	12	4	1	0	11
VIRGINIA E	527	10	25	5	5	828	14	40	9	8	12	113
VIRGINIA W	205	7	14	1	2	347	15	24	2	3	3	53
WASHINGTON E	248	4	87	3	0	248	4	88	3	0	0	18
WASHINGTON W	606	0	12	11	0	717	1	27	11	0	1	38
WEST VIRGINIA N	107	0	9	3	0	168	2	30	5	0	1	23
WEST VIRGINIA S	171	1	15	0	0	250	1	22	0	1	2	19
WISCONSIN E	185	3	9	1	8	257	5	17	4	13	1	19
WISCONSIN W	64	1	11	4	0	93	3	15	4	0	3	21
WYOMING	99	1	3	4	0	128	3	5	5	11	1	13
GUAM	65	1	11	1	0	75	3	19	1	0	0	17
NORTH MARIANA	16	0	5	0	0	22	0	7	0	0	0	1
VIRGIN ISLANDS	244	5	21	2	1	258	13	23	2	1	3	24
TOTALS	30,844	387	2,958	537	78	45,380	807	5,288	727	184	269	4,555

1/ Includes 21 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 31 defendants.

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

TABLE 2A
DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL CASES AND DEFENDANTS IN U.S. MAGISTRATE COURTS^{1/}
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1998

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	--CRIMINAL CASES--					--CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS--					--DISPOSITION--	
	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY	DISMISSED	RULE 20	OTHER 2/	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY	DISMISSED	RULE 20	OTHER 2/	AFTER COURT TRIALS	AFTER JURY TRIALS
ALABAMA N	0	0	38	0	3	0	0	40	0	3	0	0
ALABAMA N	48	2	42	1	0	49	2	44	1	0	3	2
ALABAMA S	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	279	0	80	53	8	302	0	108	78	22	1	0
ARKANSAS E	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS W	3	0	13	0	0	4	0	13	0	0	2	0
CALIF N	8	0	72	8	8	8	0	72	8	0	0	0
CALIF C	17	0	351	403	18	17	0	434	404	40	3	2
CALIF E	33	2	49	88	5	38	2	83	80	9	0	0
CALIF S	540	0	216	7	83	574	0	289	7	104	0	0
COLORADO	8	0	38	0	4	8	0	45	0	8	0	0
CONNECTICUT	0	0	53	12	3	0	0	57	18	3	1	0
DELAWARE	10	0	5	0	4	11	0	5	0	6	0	0
DIST OF COLUMBIA	123	0	23	0	37	128	0	33	3	38	7	1
FLORIDA N	8	0	4	3	1	8	0	4	3	1	1	1
FLORIDA N	2	0	48	37	85	2	0	61	43	170	1	0
FLORIDA S	2	0	51	3	388	2	0	88	5	425	1	0
GEORGIA N	2	0	80	114	2	2	0	94	118	2	1	0
GEORGIA N	47	2	34	1	3	48	2	35	1	4	1	4
GEORGIA S	0	0	11	1	3	0	0	11	1	4	0	0
HAWAII	0	0	13	0	12	0	0	14	0	18	0	0
IDAHO	0	0	9	0	14	0	0	19	0	15	0	0
ILLINOIS N	2	0	100	100	50	3	0	119	112	60	1	0
ILLINOIS S	2	0	5	0	9	2	0	6	0	11	0	0
ILLINOIS C	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0
INDIANA N	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
INDIANA S	0	0	18	0	3	0	0	18	0	3	0	0
IOWA NORTH	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0
IOWA SOUTH	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
KANSAS	0	0	5	2	5	0	0	5	2	8	0	0
KENTUCKY E	0	0	14	10	3	0	0	18	10	8	0	0
KENTUCKY W	15	0	11	0	2	15	0	11	0	2	0	0
LOUISIANA E	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA N	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA W	1	0	27	0	1	1	0	30	0	1	0	0
MAINE	14	0	7	0	2	17	0	10	0	2	1	0
MARYLAND	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
MASSACHUSETTS	2	0	35	8	18	2	0	35	8	17	0	0
MICHIGAN E	2	0	319	88	94	2	0	359	88	121	0	0
MICHIGAN W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI N	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI S	0	0	18	0	25	0	0	18	0	28	0	0
MISSOURI E	1	0	73	25	111	1	0	80	25	133	1	0
MISSOURI W	0	0	10	15	15	0	0	11	15	21	0	0
MONTANA	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	13	3	1	0	0	13	5	1	0	0
NEVADA	2	0	19	1	0	3	0	19	1	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
NEW JERSEY	78	1	171	14	3	82	1	177	14	3	2	2
NEW MEXICO	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK N	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK E	0	0	234	140	275	0	0	300	152	800	0	0
NEW YORK S	1	0	203	0	123	1	0	310	0	315	0	0
NEW YORK W	58	0	17	0	18	75	0	20	1	30	0	0
N CAROLINA E	148	2	65	0	2	151	3	78	0	2	4	1
N CAROLINA N	2	0	8	0	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	0
N CAROLINA W	14	0	12	9	1	14	0	13	9	1	2	0
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
OHIO NORTH	4	0	81	3	2	4	0	84	3	13	0	0
OHIO SOUTH	7	0	31	1	5	7	0	41	1	22	0	0
OKLAHOMA N	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA E	1	0	4	0	2	1	0	5	0	2	0	0
OKLAHOMA W	14	0	24	0	4	15	0	25	0	15	2	0
OREGON	1	0	24	39	22	1	0	28	43	27	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA E	29	0	6	1	2	30	0	6	1	4	2	0
PENNSYLVANIA N	9	3	1	0	1	9	3	1	0	1	2	2
PENNSYLVANIA W	0	0	30	15	18	0	0	32	18	21	0	0
PUERTO RICO	4	0	32	18	7	4	0	44	18	11	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	4	0	18	0	0	4	0	18	0	0	1	0
S CAROLINA	20	0	21	1	2	22	0	25	1	8	0	0
S DAKOTA	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE E	1	0	8	0	1	3	0	8	0	1	0	0
TENNESSEE N	1	0	11	1	10	1	0	12	1	11	0	0
TENNESSEE W	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
TEXAS NORTH	1	0	38	68	0	2	0	42	71	3	0	0
TEXAS EAST	1	0	19	1	22	1	0	23	1	27	0	0
TEXAS SOUTH	10	0	50	12	3	20	0	81	14	10	0	0
TEXAS WEST	106	0	100	51	57	110	0	140	55	87	0	0
UTAH	0	0	181	1	8	0	0	183	1	6	0	0
VERMONT	3	0	1	1	0	8	0	1	8	0	0	0
VIRGINIA E	547	9	209	1	21	558	9	218	5	42	83	2
VIRGINIA W	37	8	23	2	3	37	8	23	2	3	11	0
WASHINGTON E	7	0	6	7	19	7	0	6	7	19	0	0
WASHINGTON W	3	0	53	41	13	3	0	57	43	25	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA S	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN E	0	0	18	9	18	0	0	17	10	25	0	0
WISCONSIN W	9	0	12	1	5	13	0	14	1	5	1	0
WYOMING	2	0	7	0	0	2	0	11	0	1	0	0
GUAM	1	0	13	0	0	1	0	19	0	0	0	0
NORTH MARIANA	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	0	8	1	6	1	0	10	1	8	0	0
TOTALS	2,302	27	3,701	1,387	1,886	2,442	28	4,408	1,489	2,870	138	18

1/ Magistrate court cases do not include petty offenses.

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

TABLE 3

CRIMINAL CASES AND DEFENDANTS IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1996

PROGRAM CATEGORY	---CASES---		--DEFENDANTS--		-----CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS-----				
	FILED	TERM	FILED	TERM	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY	DISMISSED	RULE 20	OTHER
	2/	3/	2/	3/		4/	5/		
ASSIMILATED CRIMES	1,384	1,200	1,388	1,209	934	7	258	10	2
CIVIL RIGHTS PROSECUTIONS	77	71	114	118	97	10	11	0	0
GOVERNMENT REGULATORY OFFENSES									
COPYRIGHT VIOLATIONS	47	37	100	51	44	0	1	5	1
COUNTERFEITING	481	423	712	813	524	8	65	15	1
CUSTOMS VIOLATIONS - DUTY	85	88	88	108	82	1	22	3	0
CURRENCY	159	135	208	197	173	1	21	2	0
ENERGY PRICING AND RELATED FRAUD	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENSES	257	214	407	330	258	11	58	3	0
HEALTH & SAFETY VIOLATIONS	55	51	76	82	67	5	10	0	0
MONEY LAUNDERING - NARCOTICS 1/	80	43	182	78	71	0	3	4	0
OTHER	55	27	123	41	32	2	5	2	0
TRAFFICKING IN CONTRABAND CIGARETTES	4	3	14	5	3	0	2	0	0
OTHER REGULATORY OFFENSES	184	151	294	210	183	2	18	7	0
IMMIGRATION	5,754	5,172	6,357	5,781	5,522	9	239	8	3
INTERNAL SECURITY OFFENSES	13	9	34	18	12	0	4	0	0
INTERSTATE THEFT	344	258	584	400	338	7	44	11	2
LABOR MANAGEMENT OFFENSE									
CORRUPTION - BRIBERY	4	7	17	14	14	0	0	0	0
PENSION BENEFIT	48	39	52	41	35	0	6	0	0
LABOR RACKETEERING	10	12	23	19	18	0	3	0	0
OTHER LABOR OFFENSES	61	48	88	51	44	3	3	1	0
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS/NON-OCDETF									
DRUG DEALING	8,529	7,448	18,120	13,988	12,138	205	1,487	133	43
DRUG POSSESSION	483	325	717	455	385	4	59	5	2
OFFICIAL CORRUPTION									
FEDERAL PROCUREMENT	51	45	73	88	57	0	9	0	0
FEDERAL PROGRAM	97	95	137	114	99	0	14	1	0
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT	27	24	38	38	29	2	1	0	4
FEDERAL CORRUPTION OTHER	115	122	128	138	123	3	10	2	0
LOCAL CORRUPTION	103	88	148	137	115	9	13	0	0
STATE CORRUPTION	42	34	74	55	50	2	3	0	0
OTHER OFFICIAL CORRUPTION	35	42	47	57	49	3	5	0	0
ORGANIZED CRIME	227	188	789	493	427	13	49	3	1
ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE	1,495	1,481	4,888	4,704	3,845	78	601	58	24
OTHER INDIAN OFFENSES	188	148	252	204	174	5	24	0	1
THEFT									
CHECKS/POSTAL	985	984	1,255	1,220	1,074	7	115	20	4
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	107	88	218	185	137	1	25	2	0
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	683	609	727	705	588	18	88	18	1
VIOLENT CRIME									
PROJECT TRIGGERLOCK - NON-OCDETF DRUGS 8/	287	392	559	713	631	8	78	0	0
OCDETF DRUGS	205	237	413	547	483	9	50	4	1
OTHER	2,411	2,848	3,123	3,448	2,980	78	378	23	11
VIOLENT INDIAN OFFENSES	553	482	810	530	432	31	68	0	1
OTHER VIOLENT CRIME - NON-OCDETF DRUGS 7/	35	39	58	51	43	1	8	1	0
OCDETF DRUGS 8/	35	29	85	86	55	5	3	3	0
ORGANIZED CRIME 9/	79	28	230	83	57	1	5	0	0
FINANCIAL INSTITUTION									
FRAUD 9/	21	11	24	15	15	0	0	0	0
OTHER 10/	2,552	2,252	3,178	2,764	2,382	72	237	102	11
WHITE COLLAR CRIME									
ADVANCE FEE SCHEMES	150	107	273	222	188	2	24	10	0
FRAUD AGAINST BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS	548	505	775	757	653	12	80	23	9
ANTITRUST VIOLATIONS	17	14	23	15	13	0	1	1	0
BANK FRAUD AND EMBEZZLEMENT	2,403	2,245	2,957	2,824	2,484	39	213	83	5
BANKRUPTCY FRAUD	217	177	270	212	181	3	22	6	0
COMMODITIES FRAUD	8	5	11	8	8	0	0	0	0
COMPUTER FRAUD	38	27	45	38	30	4	1	1	0
CONSUMER FRAUD	237	173	589	338	284	1	37	8	8
FEDERAL PROCUREMENT FRAUD	112	119	183	191	141	7	42	1	0
FEDERAL PROGRAM FRAUD	717	655	1,245	894	788	18	97	9	2
HEALTH CARE FRAUD	245	191	449	348	307	9	26	2	4
INSURANCE FRAUD	151	193	255	384	314	9	32	7	2
OTHER INVESTMENT FRAUD	58	47	77	88	72	0	11	2	1
SECURITIES FRAUD	108	94	153	133	110	5	14	2	2
TAX FRAUD	804	819	1,127	1,098	1,005	24	57	9	3
OTHER FRAUD	892	898	1,214	1,198	1,054	14	83	41	6
ALL OTHER	3,141	2,871	4,033	3,547	2,898	45	515	80	11
TOTALS	38,250	34,882	58,141	52,386	45,380	807	5,288	727	184

1/ Narcotics and other subcategories for money laundering were added to this table in FY96 to further identify drug cases. See also section VI of this report.

2/ Includes 579 cases or 614 defendants initiated by transfer under rule 20.

3/ Includes 537 cases or 727 defendants terminated by transfer under rule 20.

4/ Includes 21 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 31 defendants.

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

6/ This subcategory was added in FY96 to identify drug cases which are also classified as project triggerlock. Includes project triggerlock cases with a lead charge of 21 U.S.C. 800-971. See also section VI of this report.

7/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96 to identify drug cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall under narcotics and dangerous drugs/non-ocdetf. See also section VI of this report.

8/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96 to identify ocdeft cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall under organized crime drug enforcement task force. See also section VI of this report.

9/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96 to identify specific cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall under violent crime - other. See also section VI of this report.

10/ This subcategory of violent crime was added in FY96. It includes cases with a lead charge of violent crime which would otherwise fall into another program category. See also section VI of this report.

TABLE 4

CIVIL CASES HANDLED BY U. S. ATTORNEYS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	CIVIL CASES IN U. S. DISTRICT COURTS				CIVIL DISPOSITIONS					DISPOSITION	
	BEGIN PENDING	FILED	TERM	END PENDING	JUDGNT FOR US	SETTLMNT FOR US	JUDGNT VS US	DISMISSED	OTHER 1/	AFTER COURT TRIALS	AFTER JURY TRIALS
ALABAMA N	1,099	811	1,105	805	283	247	28	147	400	3	0
ALABAMA N	476	598	548	528	80	211	53	100	104	2	0
ALABAMA S	303	549	517	335	132	102	78	93	114	32	0
ALASKA	214	207	181	240	38	25	10	63	45	2	0
ARIZONA	1,049	911	981	999	240	209	53	296	183	13	1
ARKANSAS E	1,611	1,341	1,026	1,928	74	490	24	240	198	0	0
ARKANSAS W	245	540	496	289	97	232	8	108	52	1	0
CALIF N	1,305	1,177	1,042	1,440	205	147	28	347	315	3	2
CALIF C	4,929	2,580	2,589	4,900	544	184	42	596	1,223	58	2
CALIF E	1,383	1,077	1,186	1,254	341	257	40	353	195	2	2
CALIF S	602	619	409	812	94	105	7	117	86	2	0
COLORADO	818	1,145	1,067	898	89	353	18	415	182	3	2
CONNECTICUT	3,218	1,257	1,450	3,025	86	1,102	12	188	62	3	0
DELAWARE	336	583	442	457	51	280	3	74	34	1	0
DIST OF COLUMBIA	1,269	991	965	1,295	78	22	23	723	119	3	2
FLORIDA N	590	757	885	882	201	228	58	133	65	4	0
FLORIDA N	3,374	4,108	3,652	3,830	672	1,251	75	840	714	10	3
FLORIDA S	2,534	2,821	2,724	2,831	536	325	38	346	1,481	19	8
GEORGIA N	875	1,050	748	1,279	269	104	10	201	182	14	3
GEORGIA N	634	634	598	672	95	288	51	138	28	0	0
GEORGIA S	511	774	819	468	89	221	29	177	303	5	1
HAWAII	385	484	374	495	51	132	6	115	70	8	1
IDAHO	378	311	315	374	59	128	18	67	45	2	0
ILLINOIS N	2,140	928	869	2,199	308	121	33	173	236	60	2
ILLINOIS S	263	370	357	276	101	89	35	43	89	0	3
ILLINOIS C	426	449	517	358	127	169	16	145	60	2	0
INDIANA N	520	677	655	542	116	169	39	167	184	5	0
INDIANA S	702	880	709	873	263	111	24	198	113	5	0
IOWA NORTH	389	393	460	302	75	135	50	108	92	5	0
IOWA SOUTH	410	511	581	360	102	177	54	137	91	1	0
KANSAS	903	1,280	1,302	881	195	538	47	287	235	7	1
KENTUCKY E	1,003	1,215	1,143	1,075	331	248	227	177	180	4	1
KENTUCKY W	755	944	711	988	184	258	7	218	46	0	1
LOUISIANA E	484	661	589	536	276	61	48	105	101	3	1
LOUISIANA W	163	238	207	194	185	0	0	13	9	0	0
LOUISIANA W	552	837	828	581	253	228	44	194	109	13	1
MAINE	447	352	398	403	35	214	11	88	48	0	1
MARYLAND	750	922	822	850	192	86	31	120	383	15	1
MASSACHUSETTS	857	685	745	597	248	147	20	124	206	13	5
MICHIGAN E	924	1,096	979	1,041	415	128	75	238	125	10	1
MICHIGAN W	536	575	698	415	113	178	12	145	250	5	0
MINNESOTA	528	1,202	845	785	257	330	14	175	169	5	0
MISSISSIPPI N	273	253	269	257	58	82	3	88	38	1	4
MISSISSIPPI S	429	671	615	485	131	296	23	88	77	5	1
MISSOURI E	1,208	1,337	1,048	1,497	180	412	25	303	128	9	1
MISSOURI W	791	1,023	838	978	243	151	58	213	171	7	2
MONTANA	313	269	271	311	72	63	13	67	56	2	0
NEBRASKA	387	531	551	367	113	142	10	142	144	5	0
NEVADA	558	541	517	582	91	239	6	145	36	2	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	156	277	275	158	54	91	4	54	72	1	0
NEW JERSEY	7,874	3,620	4,051	7,543	484	2,557	19	588	402	8	3
NEW MEXICO	834	793	784	843	65	259	13	176	271	1	1
NEW YORK N	1,311	1,267	1,091	1,487	128	559	4	171	229	4	10
NEW YORK E	5,753	3,241	2,160	6,834	221	389	36	683	831	24	0
NEW YORK S	4,552	2,062	2,174	4,440	315	431	48	772	608	6	15
NEW YORK W	1,107	886	978	1,015	166	559	20	109	124	7	0
N CAROLINA E	372	702	505	569	137	87	44	119	118	21	0
N CAROLINA W	317	329	352	284	178	42	83	37	11	0	0
N CAROLINA W	322	491	434	379	115	85	41	127	56	2	0
NORTH DAKOTA	169	283	253	199	59	85	8	40	53	2	0
OHIO NORTH	4,057	2,320	2,593	3,784	659	1,011	93	610	220	13	3
OHIO SOUTH	3,260	1,809	1,928	3,141	210	811	25	552	330	2	0
OKLAHOMA N	714	807	886	635	251	308	24	143	160	3	1
OKLAHOMA E	267	363	325	305	65	103	27	66	84	1	0
OKLAHOMA W	547	984	898	633	328	208	13	168	185	2	0
OREGON	772	810	672	910	205	43	180	194	70	1	8
PENNSYLVANIA E	1,692	791	872	1,811	271	38	27	187	148	14	0
PENNSYLVANIA W	811	674	579	708	194	110	6	144	125	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA W	691	1,076	1,071	686	352	352	30	140	197	5	1
PUERTO RICO	989	993	1,030	952	241	256	47	313	173	13	0
RHODE ISLAND	161	192	220	133	71	50	28	39	34	6	1
S CAROLINA	2,078	1,713	1,948	1,843	317	737	111	262	521	17	3
S DAKOTA	157	269	215	211	29	88	13	49	36	3	0
TENNESSEE E	729	1,320	1,329	720	185	622	27	209	286	0	1
TENNESSEE W	503	498	588	411	78	312	24	129	45	2	0
TENNESSEE W	3,011	1,812	3,973	850	43	375	13	676	2,866	1	0
TEXAS NORTH	2,077	1,925	1,704	2,288	318	315	69	409	595	50	0
TEXAS EAST	867	1,159	942	1,104	108	428	20	228	158	1	0
TEXAS SOUTH	2,098	2,197	1,983	2,312	275	575	145	458	530	15	1
TEXAS WEST	1,394	1,785	1,492	1,867	325	528	32	341	266	9	2
UTAH	402	313	403	312	48	50	9	89	171	0	0
VERMONT	210	227	196	241	46	50	11	38	51	2	0
VIRGINIA E	949	1,473	1,452	970	282	426	35	341	368	33	2
VIRGINIA W	461	587	577	471	184	188	39	52	134	3	1
WASHINGTON E	243	347	331	259	51	37	22	130	91	1	0
WASHINGTON W	780	1,114	1,050	844	286	175	175	191	223	11	1
WEST VIRGINIA N	207	218	186	239	48	47	23	43	25	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA S	499	537	530	506	175	86	45	85	139	1	0
WISCONSIN E	847	830	1,113	764	120	537	42	252	162	0	4
WISCONSIN W	463	627	677	413	123	339	4	153	58	0	1
WYOMING	97	108	103	102	23	29	1	33	17	2	1
GUAM	30	48	52	26	15	7	3	8	15	1	0
NORTH MARIANA	8	11	11	8	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	59	48	35	70	12	4	2	13	4	1	0
TOTALS	99,806	87,917	86,314	101,208	16,908	25,864	3,294	19,493	20,757	853	113

1/ Includes transfers, dismissals other than by court, and proceedings suspended for administrative reasons.

TABLE 5
CIVIL CASES AND MATTERS BY CAUSE OF ACTION ^{1/}
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1998

CAUSE OF ACTION	MATTERS			CASES			JUDGMENT FOR US	CIVIL SETTLEMENT FOR US	DISPOSITIONS		OTHER DISP ^{2/}
	RECD	PENDING	TERM	FILED	PENDING	TERM			JUDGMENT VS US	DISMISSED	
U. S. AS PLAINTIFF											
ADMIRALTY	21	3	1	18	42	21	3	2	0	12	4
BANKRUPTCY	1,204	25	22	1,185	870	1,101	23	570	4	173	331
CIVIL RIGHTS	283	183	67	155	288	168	44	75	7	27	15
CONTRACT ACTIONS	52	42	12	37	49	32	11	4	1	8	8
ENFORCEMENT	1,955	615	687	1,277	1,069	1,491	87	573	5	209	837
ENVIRONMENTAL	284	281	91	220	489	185	88	79	1	20	9
FORECLOSURE	3,668	2,181	732	3,564	4,316	3,808	1,861	875	3	328	741
FOREFEITURES	3,814	3,108	2,117	1,889	2,241	1,988	955	527	28	323	143
FRAUDS	3,812	4,538	1,331	607	812	437	127	137	10	114	55
GENERAL CLAIMS	1,389	887	445	908	812	881	515	127	2	67	170
IMMIGRATION	85	70	15	38	65	43	17	8	1	10	7
LAND/REAL PROPERTY	398	424	89	304	577	287	47	171	29	18	22
PENALTIES	737	1,088	538	283	348	248	104	59	6	41	38
POST CONVICTION	1,047	48	21	1,007	649	953	580	18	104	184	67
SOCIAL SECURITY/MEDICAL APPEALS	69	9	9	58	115	61	20	9	8	9	15
STUDENT ASSISTANCE	4,053	1,575	413	2,889	1,673	1,445	1,040	88	3	38	298
TAX OTHER THAN LIEN	377	125	99	270	418	299	72	99	5	73	50
TORTS	204	89	68	130	143	90	19	39	0	18	14
MISCELLANEOUS	482	332	190	262	273	235	116	57	4	40	18
TOTALS	23,774	15,575	6,955	14,877	15,347	13,779	6,717	3,491	221	1,710	2,840
U. S. AS DEFENDANT											
ADMIRALTY	87	0	1	88	185	108	15	6	11	48	28
BANKRUPTCY	1,705	7	7	1,700	1,420	1,428	88	368	88	403	481
CIVIL RIGHTS	1,842	53	22	1,812	2,817	1,457	437	88	28	625	301
CONTRACT ACTIONS	231	11	11	225	285	214	30	14	6	105	59
ENFORCEMENT	2,228	224	200	2,001	2,338	2,051	368	228	63	1,074	318
ENVIRONMENTAL	258	19	14	252	431	211	42	7	11	127	24
FORECLOSURE	17,509	214	165	17,361	27,233	18,288	279	8,310	416	3,597	3,888
FOREFEITURES	137	53	31	103	250	148	37	11	7	54	39
FRAUDS	183	88	32	91	120	84	13	4	4	38	19
GENERAL CLAIMS	284	28	12	272	384	319	30	82	7	133	87
IMMIGRATION	674	39	14	649	775	750	135	10	19	341	245
LAND/REAL PROPERTY	613	44	18	598	771	570	55	147	38	157	175
PENALTIES	44	24	12	25	34	1	3	1	1	10	3
POST CONVICTION	7,874	170	51	7,778	6,515	6,927	3,652	23	541	1,430	281
SOCIAL SECURITY/MEDICAL APPEALS	8,840	21	11	8,838	13,842	9,080	4,248	150	1,221	1,139	2,322
STUDENT ASSISTANCE	19	0	1	19	23	12	2	2	0	5	3
TAX OTHER THAN LIEN	1,080	48	35	1,037	1,844	981	215	85	53	462	166
TORTS	4,248	178	110	4,129	5,552	4,049	672	217	139	1,809	1,212
MISCELLANEOUS	1,093	102	68	1,026	1,077	1,004	154	48	135	460	209
TOTALS	48,727	1,319	816	47,798	65,476	44,875	10,473	9,787	2,784	12,013	9,838
ALL OTHER DESIGNATIONS ^{3/}											
ADMIRALTY	18	2	2	15	20	11	1	2	0	2	6
BANKRUPTCY	22,490	36	572	21,860	16,797	24,318	383	11,355	219	4,868	7,413
CIVIL RIGHTS	95	38	26	55	76	44	10	7	2	18	9
CONTRACT ACTIONS	17	2	3	14	14	12	3	2	1	4	2
ENFORCEMENT	1,754	482	728	1,023	521	1,002	30	303	6	79	584
ENVIRONMENTAL	38	21	6	28	52	15	1	3	1	3	7
FORECLOSURE	311	14	6	308	1,018	580	8	242	15	182	133
FOREFEITURES	80	42	49	27	28	25	2	11	1	4	7
FRAUDS	188	138	114	89	145	42	2	14	1	13	12
GENERAL CLAIMS	88	36	31	67	107	88	9	47	0	15	15
IMMIGRATION	43	8	11	29	20	28	5	0	0	6	15
LAND/REAL PROPERTY	54	20	15	45	65	44	3	13	2	7	19
PENALTIES	71	55	29	9	7	7	2	3	0	2	0
POST CONVICTION	243	27	15	218	167	189	114	2	18	22	15
SOCIAL SECURITY/MEDICAL APPEALS	45	6	4	40	53	53	13	8	7	16	9
STUDENT ASSISTANCE	17	4	2	11	11	6	2	2	0	1	1
TAX OTHER THAN LIEN	809	30	30	578	311	552	15	331	0	139	67
TORTS	789	58	59	708	787	700	114	219	12	255	100
MISCELLANEOUS	541	437	241	212	189	188	19	42	6	38	65
TOTALS	27,487	1,454	1,941	25,442	20,388	27,880	718	12,808	289	5,770	8,479
GRAND TOTALS	99,888	18,348	9,712	87,917	101,208	88,314	16,908	25,864	3,294	19,483	20,757

1/ Includes land acquisition and other civil actions in U.S. district, bankruptcy, and state courts.

2/ Includes transfers, dismissals other than by court, and proceedings suspended for administrative reasons.

3/ Includes counsel for third parties, amicus, creditor, intervenor, and other appearances by the U.S. attorney.

4/ The criteria used in this table were changed in FY95. Direct comparisons to prior years can not be made.

CIVIL CASES AND MATTERS BY REFERRING AGENCY^{1/}
 FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1988

AGENCY INVOLVED	MATTERS			CASES			CIVIL DISPOSITIONS				
	RECVD	PENDING	TERM	FILED	PENDING	TERM	JUDGMENT FOR US	SETTLMNT FOR US	JUDGMENT VS US	DISMISSED	OTHER DISP ^{2/}
U. S. AS PLAINTIFF											
AGRICULTURE	3,308	1,639	774	2,495	2,481	2,447	852	612	9	278	598
COMMERCE	17	13	12	11	44	15	3	4	0	3	5
DEFENSE	562	578	280	220	400	175	60	54	3	28	30
EDUCATION	3,938	1,657	371	2,378	1,560	1,108	747	60	0	26	275
ENERGY	36	32	18	18	32	11	2	2	0	2	3
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	241	219	78	200	471	189	77	78	2	21	13
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT	30	8	4	32	48	48	5	27	5	9	2
GENERAL SERVICES ADMIN.	57	55	24	28	48	32	8	12	8	1	5
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	2,352	2,788	483	757	752	678	398	98	14	63	105
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	1,185	1,283	515	1,484	2,188	1,893	1,157	462	1	116	157
INTERIOR	252	353	88	142	277	80	20	34	7	10	9
JUSTICE	5,081	3,729	2,380	2,384	2,688	2,595	1,287	523	113	436	230
LABOR	179	121	82	109	145	111	47	23	2	21	18
POST OFFICE	230	187	118	107	154	108	39	29	2	28	17
SMALL BUSINESS ADMIN.	657	406	141	408	528	354	144	88	1	54	67
STATE	38	39	32	8	8	12	2	9	0	0	1
TRANSPORTATION	217	207	105	119	120	98	43	15	1	19	20
TREASURY EXCLUSIVE OF IRS	803	479	268	271	336	284	154	44	3	50	13
INTERNAL REVENUE	3,335	808	733	2,600	2,145	2,812	238	1,148	28	418	984
GENERAL ACCT. OFFICE	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	528	245	107	359	327	280	135	54	0	24	47
OTHER	928	728	365	565	582	488	182	117	24	107	48
TOTALS	23,774	15,575	8,855	14,877	15,347	13,778	5,717	3,481	221	1,710	2,640
U. S. AS DEFENDANT											
AGRICULTURE	1,422	89	53	1,359	1,637	1,372	192	367	52	561	200
COMMERCE	70	4	1	69	109	48	10	4	7	21	8
DEFENSE	1,603	88	44	1,570	2,225	1,501	310	50	54	607	480
EDUCATION	458	2	1	455	301	378	20	42	20	122	174
ENERGY	71	5	5	65	118	70	11	7	0	38	14
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	115	8	3	110	186	105	12	4	4	71	14
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT	37	2	1	35	46	23	5	0	1	15	2
GENERAL SERVICES ADMIN.	98	9	4	92	108	82	14	4	4	45	15
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	9,899	77	37	9,857	14,497	9,745	4,322	271	1,342	1,343	2,487
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	856	36	22	845	1,301	828	70	317	25	252	182
INTERIOR	428	31	10	410	635	392	72	40	18	180	82
JUSTICE	10,258	503	303	9,877	10,217	8,600	3,681	488	521	2,842	888
LABOR	138	10	5	130	193	117	28	5	4	59	23
POST OFFICE	1,585	45	27	1,533	2,001	1,414	279	70	52	596	417
SMALL BUSINESS ADMIN.	736	26	8	723	1,239	640	28	238	46	212	120
STATE	48	12	8	40	59	44	10	2	2	27	3
TRANSPORTATION	304	10	5	301	605	287	42	19	13	118	95
TREASURY EXCLUSIVE OF IRS	312	19	17	302	448	288	73	20	16	123	66
INTERNAL REVENUE	18,401	254	198	18,211	26,900	18,770	720	7,602	531	4,006	3,911
GENERAL ACCT. OFFICE	5	0	0	5	7	8	2	0	1	2	1
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	717	22	23	694	976	671	92	68	21	278	212
OTHER	1,380	107	41	1,315	1,658	1,288	304	151	50	495	288
TOTALS	48,727	1,319	816	47,798	65,478	44,875	10,473	9,767	2,784	12,013	9,638
ALL OTHER DESIGNATIONS^{3/}											
AGRICULTURE	3,212	34	187	3,038	2,164	3,643	48	1,978	8	439	1,172
COMMERCE	8	1	1	8	18	12	0	5	0	2	5
DEFENSE	246	65	53	187	268	168	19	37	0	51	61
EDUCATION	576	4	47	537	344	59	15	110	43	135	277
ENERGY	7	4	2	4	10	10	1	2	0	2	5
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	55	12	9	48	102	34	0	11	0	4	19
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT	4	1	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	1
GENERAL SERVICES ADMIN.	14	2	5	12	17	15	1	5	0	4	5
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	599	75	107	524	840	582	23	283	20	96	140
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	532	19	47	494	483	756	14	275	4	142	321
INTERIOR	63	26	21	35	67	46	3	21	3	11	8
JUSTICE	1,838	862	765	1,025	950	903	202	233	20	180	268
LABOR	78	22	32	57	66	46	8	15	0	8	17
POST OFFICE	114	27	32	84	98	81	14	11	1	37	28
SMALL BUSINESS ADMIN.	638	15	39	607	750	630	6	307	0	88	227
STATE	54	67	35	16	15	17	1	2	0	2	12
TRANSPORTATION	44	9	10	38	69	43	4	9	1	10	19
TREASURY EXCLUSIVE OF IRS	70	27	19	41	55	47	3	17	1	11	15
INTERNAL REVENUE	18,507	124	340	18,157	13,740	19,583	323	9,079	182	4,423	5,578
GENERAL ACCT. OFFICE	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	432	43	89	322	279	477	9	164	3	73	228
OTHER	379	214	100	206	249	194	24	41	3	51	75
TOTALS	27,487	1,454	1,941	25,442	20,386	27,880	716	12,606	289	5,770	8,478
GRAND TOTALS	99,968	18,348	9,712	87,617	101,209	86,314	16,906	25,884	3,294	19,493	20,757

1/ Includes land acquisition and other civil actions in U.S. district, bankruptcy, and state courts.

2/ Includes transfers, dismissals other than by court, and proceedings suspended for administrative reasons.

3/ Includes counsel for third parties, amicus, creditor, intervenor, and other appearances by the U.S. attorney.

TABLE 7

 APPEALS FILED AND CLOSED BY U. S. ATTORNEYS OFFICES
 FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1996

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL			TOTAL	CIVIL FILED	CIVIL			TOTAL
		IN FAVOR OF U. S.	AGAINST U. S.	CLOSED- OTHER			IN FAVOR OF U. S.	AGAINST U. S.	CLOSED- OTHER	
ALABAMA N	57	25	3	5	33	50	57	7	3	67
ALABAMA N	51	43	0	2	45	10	27	1	2	30
ALABAMA S	99	62	0	7	69	39	37	2	2	41
ALASKA	35	20	5	8	33	34	17	2	6	25
ARIZONA	124	92	13	9	114	107	75	9	7	91
ARKANSAS E	26	40	3	0	43	32	29	1	0	30
ARKANSAS W	26	13	0	4	17	33	27	1	1	29
CALIF N	73	62	8	0	70	104	81	10	5	96
CALIF C	390	161	25	54	240	189	93	4	31	128
CALIF E	89	65	7	10	82	78	43	5	8	51
CALIF S	167	92	14	22	128	40	41	5	5	51
COLORADO	38	22	9	3	34	172	123	5	7	135
CONNECTICUT	44	24	3	3	30	18	8	1	1	11
DELAWARE	38	28	0	4	32	7	5	0	0	5
DIST OF COLUMBIA	160	228	26	17	271	225	146	2	11	159
FLORIDA N	124	103	4	9	116	60	30	2	11	43
FLORIDA N	247	169	11	54	234	154	108	6	35	149
FLORIDA S	526	397	15	2	414	153	128	2	0	130
GEORGIA N	198	102	13	43	158	62	47	4	15	66
GEORGIA N	82	54	6	8	68	48	39	3	2	44
GEORGIA S	86	46	0	7	53	37	35	0	3	38
HAWAII	37	23	8	3	34	40	27	2	4	33
IDAHO	25	16	4	5	25	35	32	0	7	39
ILLINOIS N	150	117	4	41	162	125	67	15	45	127
ILLINOIS S	107	54	11	10	75	52	34	7	8	49
ILLINOIS C	83	68	5	8	81	66	42	1	7	50
INDIANA N	53	26	3	10	39	26	18	2	5	25
INDIANA S	30	40	4	0	44	34	44	3	5	52
IOWA NORTH	41	30	3	5	38	34	23	2	2	27
IOWA SOUTH	51	40	2	4	46	51	43	3	3	49
KANSAS	95	87	18	7	112	75	62	5	2	69
KENTUCKY E	45	53	4	10	67	62	49	7	1	57
KENTUCKY W	58	58	3	3	64	18	10	0	1	19
LOUISIANA E	49	64	3	5	72	74	55	9	11	75
LOUISIANA W	25	21	2	3	26	1	3	1	0	4
LOUISIANA N	56	47	1	5	53	50	32	4	2	38
MAINE	53	44	6	8	58	13	22	1	2	25
MARYLAND	59	51	1	1	53	47	40	1	0	41
MASSACHUSETTS	73	40	4	13	57	45	36	1	11	48
MICHIGAN E	152	95	8	7	110	160	118	5	0	123
MICHIGAN W	54	54	2	2	58	29	19	2	8	28
MINNESOTA	53	51	7	6	64	65	48	1	6	55
MISSISSIPPI N	29	36	0	2	38	32	9	1	1	36
MISSISSIPPI S	24	30	1	4	35	46	34	2	5	43
MISSOURI E	97	107	1	14	122	55	33	5	6	40
MISSOURI W	73	41	1	1	43	77	54	3	6	63
MONTANA	36	53	8	4	65	38	27	2	6	36
NEBRASKA	66	52	1	5	58	35	26	3	0	28
NEVADA	55	84	4	1	89	62	52	12	0	64
NEW HAMPSHIRE	35	24	2	5	31	7	7	0	4	11
NEW JERSEY	164	66	9	17	92	80	72	7	7	86
NEW MEXICO	62	45	8	4	57	57	23	2	0	25
NEW YORK N	47	37	6	0	43	25	23	0	0	23
NEW YORK E	200	184	11	1	196	107	78	0	6	84
NEW YORK S	53	51	3	7	61	98	84	10	13	107
NEW YORK W	39	33	1	4	38	26	36	4	3	43
N CAROLINA E	93	88	5	0	93	62	54	4	2	60
N CAROLINA W	88	72	5	13	90	16	18	3	0	21
N CAROLINA S	132	74	3	12	89	53	24	2	1	27
NORTH DAKOTA	10	4	1	2	7	18	16	4	1	21
OHIO NORTH	79	66	5	13	86	102	88	9	15	112
OHIO SOUTH	59	42	2	7	51	50	27	4	5	36
OKLAHOMA N	55	42	4	5	51	88	61	18	7	86
OKLAHOMA E	30	21	1	1	23	40	51	20	0	71
OKLAHOMA W	56	46	2	4	54	78	54	4	4	62
OREGON	90	78	10	6	94	151	81	28	10	119
PENNSYLVANIA E	157	136	0	4	140	66	58	0	3	61
PENNSYLVANIA N	88	62	3	8	73	81	70	3	4	77
PENNSYLVANIA W	88	65	3	0	68	96	62	10	2	74
PUERTO RICO	84	62	4	8	74	33	14	2	6	22
RHODE ISLAND	85	61	6	33	100	11	8	1	1	10
S CAROLINA	81	67	2	10	79	49	33	2	2	37
S DAKOTA	58	48	3	5	56	26	24	4	3	31
TENNESSEE E	96	73	6	6	85	30	21	1	2	24
TENNESSEE W	49	38	4	4	46	22	28	4	0	32
TENNESSEE S	120	109	7	5	121	54	43	2	5	50
TEXAS NORTH	158	81	3	44	128	115	81	3	13	97
TEXAS EAST	122	118	6	5	129	19	21	2	12	25
TEXAS SOUTH	296	215	15	13	243	114	104	3	10	117
TEXAS WEST	178	166	4	7	177	148	107	8	2	117
UTAH	32	38	4	2	44	34	35	1	5	41
VERMONT	23	21	3	7	31	18	17	1	3	21
VIRGINIA E	126	70	7	14	91	120	83	7	17	107
VIRGINIA W	62	35	2	5	42	35	24	1	2	27
WASHINGTON E	69	61	4	10	75	40	28	6	3	35
WASHINGTON W	66	38	11	9	58	106	57	12	17	86
WEST VIRGINIA N	56	53	1	12	66	24	18	1	3	22
WEST VIRGINIA S	94	46	0	7	53	39	40	1	4	45
WISCONSIN E	69	57	5	16	78	35	16	3	6	25
WISCONSIN W	60	37	4	9	50	61	46	3	6	55
WYOMING	28	27	2	5	34	19	8	1	3	12
GUAM	22	9	1	1	11	2	1	0	0	1
NORTH MARIANA	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
VIRGIN ISLANDS	28	16	3	2	21	1	6	0	2	8
TOTALS	8,054	6,130	478	810	7,418	5,581	4,105	380	511	4,996

TABLE 8
 CASES FILED IN U. S. DISTRICT AND STATE COURTS
 FISCAL YEAR 1995 COMPARED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1996

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	1/ CRIMINAL				2/ CIVIL				1/ 2/ TOTAL			
	1995	1996		PER CENT OF CHANGE	1995	1996		PER CENT OF CHANGE	1995	1996		PER CENT OF CHANGE
ALABAMA N	322	295	DOWN	8.39	811	811		0.00	1,133	1,106	DOWN	2.39
ALABAMA N	115	109	DOWN	5.22	600	598	DOWN	0.34	715	707	DOWN	1.12
ALABAMA S	208	232	UP	11.53	461	549	UP	19.08	669	781	UP	16.74
ALASKA	102	143	UP	40.19	187	207	UP	10.69	289	350	UP	21.10
ARIZONA	963	1,314	UP	38.44	967	811	DOWN	5.80	1,930	2,225	UP	15.28
ARKANSAS E	241	278	UP	15.35	863	1,341	UP	55.38	1,104	1,619	UP	46.64
ARKANSAS W	108	104	DOWN	3.71	384	540	UP	40.62	492	644	UP	30.89
CALIF N	612	621	UP	1.47	1,107	1,177	UP	6.32	1,719	1,798	UP	4.59
CALIF C	1,228	1,237	UP	0.73	2,581	2,560	DOWN	0.82	3,809	3,797	DOWN	0.32
CALIF E	716	727	UP	1.53	1,297	1,077	DOWN	16.97	2,013	1,804	DOWN	10.39
CALIF S	1,659	2,182	UP	31.52	509	619	UP	21.61	2,168	2,801	UP	29.19
COLORADO	425	401	DOWN	5.65	1,243	1,145	DOWN	7.89	1,668	1,548	DOWN	7.32
CONNECTICUT	194	186	DOWN	4.13	1,140	1,257	UP	10.28	1,334	1,443	UP	8.17
DELAWARE	78	84	UP	7.69	453	563	UP	24.28	531	647	UP	21.84
DIST OF COLUMBIA	309	477	UP	54.38	950	961	UP	4.31	1,259	1,468	UP	16.60
FLORIDA N	273	228	DOWN	16.49	701	757	UP	7.98	874	985	UP	1.12
FLORIDA N	807	881	UP	9.16	4,003	4,108	UP	2.62	4,810	4,989	UP	3.72
FLORIDA S	1,425	1,492	UP	4.70	2,736	2,821	UP	3.10	4,161	4,313	UP	3.65
GEORGIA N	538	561	UP	4.27	1,064	1,050	DOWN	1.32	1,602	1,611	UP	0.56
GEORGIA N	207	228	UP	10.14	652	634	DOWN	2.77	859	862	UP	0.34
GEORGIA S	260	439	UP	68.84	770	774	UP	0.51	1,030	1,213	UP	17.76
HAWAII	586	783	UP	33.61	425	484	UP	13.88	1,011	1,287	UP	25.32
IDAHO	106	87	DOWN	17.93	382	311	DOWN	14.09	468	398	DOWN	14.96
ILLINOIS N	521	482	DOWN	7.49	1,317	928	DOWN	29.54	1,838	1,410	DOWN	23.29
ILLINOIS S	245	185	DOWN	24.49	383	370	UP	1.92	608	555	DOWN	8.72
ILLINOIS C	233	234	UP	0.42	385	449	UP	23.01	598	683	UP	14.21
INDIANA N	225	180	DOWN	20.00	612	677	UP	10.62	837	857	UP	2.38
INDIANA S	203	180	DOWN	11.34	596	680	UP	14.09	799	860	UP	7.63
IOWA NORTH	125	257	UP	105.60	411	393	DOWN	4.38	536	650	UP	21.26
IOWA SOUTH	144	156	UP	8.33	542	511	DOWN	5.72	686	667	DOWN	2.77
KANSAS	331	263	DOWN	20.55	1,229	1,260	UP	2.52	1,580	1,523	DOWN	2.38
KENTUCKY E	308	318	UP	3.24	1,053	1,215	UP	15.38	1,361	1,533	UP	12.63
KENTUCKY W	168	173	UP	4.21	752	944	UP	25.53	918	1,117	UP	21.67
LOUISIANA E	303	279	DOWN	7.93	593	661	UP	11.46	896	940	UP	4.91
LOUISIANA N	125	115	DOWN	8.00	198	238	UP	20.20	323	353	UP	9.28
LOUISIANA W	210	206	DOWN	1.91	697	837	UP	20.08	907	1,043	UP	14.99
MAINE	127	119	DOWN	6.30	335	352	UP	5.07	462	471	UP	1.94
MARYLAND	446	437	DOWN	2.02	782	922	UP	17.90	1,228	1,359	UP	10.66
MASSACHUSETTS	428	365	DOWN	14.32	576	685	UP	18.92	1,002	1,050	UP	4.79
MICHIGAN E	603	560	DOWN	7.14	1,031	1,086	UP	6.30	1,634	1,656	UP	1.34
MICHIGAN W	217	249	UP	14.74	627	575	DOWN	8.30	844	824	DOWN	2.37
MINNESOTA	238	240	UP	0.84	739	1,202	UP	62.65	977	1,442	UP	47.59
MISSISSIPPI N	131	141	UP	7.63	234	253	UP	8.11	365	394	UP	7.94
MISSISSIPPI S	225	230	UP	2.22	584	671	UP	14.89	809	901	UP	11.37
MISSOURI E	422	374	DOWN	11.38	1,090	1,337	UP	22.66	1,512	1,711	UP	13.16
MISSOURI W	340	279	DOWN	17.85	805	1,023	UP	13.03	1,245	1,302	UP	4.57
MONTANA	266	231	DOWN	13.16	326	269	DOWN	17.49	592	500	DOWN	15.55
NEBRASKA	228	248	UP	8.29	508	531	UP	4.52	737	779	UP	5.69
NEVADA	352	329	DOWN	6.54	752	541	DOWN	28.06	1,104	870	DOWN	21.20
NEW HAMPSHIRE	112	144	UP	28.57	235	277	UP	17.87	347	421	UP	21.32
NEW JERSEY	608	633	UP	3.84	3,405	3,620	UP	6.31	4,014	4,253	UP	5.95
NEW MEXICO	804	619	DOWN	2.48	760	793	UP	4.34	1,364	1,412	UP	3.51
NEW YORK N	361	391	UP	8.31	890	1,267	UP	42.35	1,251	1,658	UP	32.53
NEW YORK E	1,231	1,046	DOWN	15.03	3,332	3,241	DOWN	2.74	4,563	4,287	DOWN	6.05
NEW YORK S	1,254	1,194	DOWN	4.78	1,985	2,062	UP	3.87	3,239	3,256	UP	0.52
NEW YORK W	325	330	UP	1.53	822	866	UP	7.78	1,147	1,216	UP	6.01
N CAROLINA E	345	295	DOWN	14.50	368	702	UP	90.78	713	997	UP	39.83
N CAROLINA M	330	227	DOWN	31.22	301	328	UP	9.30	631	556	DOWN	11.89
N CAROLINA W	458	298	DOWN	34.94	382	491	UP	28.53	840	789	DOWN	6.08
NORTH DAKOTA	174	202	UP	16.09	250	283	UP	13.20	424	485	UP	14.38
OHIO NORTH	503	473	DOWN	5.87	2,159	2,320	UP	7.45	2,662	2,793	UP	4.92
OHIO SOUTH	447	416	DOWN	6.84	1,715	1,809	UP	5.48	2,162	2,225	UP	2.91
OKLAHOMA N	193	174	DOWN	9.85	793	807	UP	1.76	986	981	DOWN	0.51
OKLAHOMA E	64	63	DOWN	1.57	285	363	UP	27.36	349	426	UP	22.06
OKLAHOMA W	169	177	UP	4.73	963	984	UP	2.18	1,132	1,161	UP	2.56
OREGON	608	616	UP	1.31	790	810	UP	2.53	1,398	1,426	UP	2.00
PENNSYLVANIA E	662	627	DOWN	5.29	1,022	791	DOWN	22.61	1,684	1,418	DOWN	15.80
PENNSYLVANIA M	340	299	DOWN	12.06	748	674	DOWN	9.90	1,088	973	DOWN	10.57
PENNSYLVANIA W	243	247	UP	1.64	1,015	1,076	UP	6.00	1,258	1,323	UP	5.16
PUERTO RICO	357	435	UP	21.84	1,047	993	DOWN	5.16	1,404	1,428	UP	1.70
RHODE ISLAND	123	89	DOWN	27.65	158	192	UP	21.51	281	281		0.00
S CAROLINA	602	509	DOWN	15.45	1,871	1,713	DOWN	13.09	2,573	2,222	DOWN	13.65
S DAKOTA	259	372	UP	43.82	209	269	UP	28.70	468	641	UP	36.86
TENNESSEE E	354	247	DOWN	30.23	1,174	1,320	UP	12.43	1,528	1,587	UP	2.55
TENNESSEE M	131	154	UP	17.55	414	496	UP	19.80	545	650	UP	19.26
TENNESSEE W	374	281	DOWN	24.87	1,586	1,812	UP	14.24	1,960	2,093	UP	6.78
TEXAS NORTH	713	688	DOWN	3.51	1,913	1,925	UP	0.62	2,826	2,813	DOWN	0.50
TEXAS EAST	334	354	UP	5.88	1,010	1,159	UP	14.75	1,344	1,513	UP	12.57
TEXAS SOUTH	1,289	1,471	UP	15.91	2,131	2,197	UP	3.09	3,400	3,668	UP	7.88
TEXAS WEST	1,178	1,714	UP	45.50	1,631	1,785	UP	8.21	2,809	3,479	UP	23.85
UTAH	266	281	UP	5.63	342	313	DOWN	8.48	608	594	DOWN	2.31
VERMONT	100	88	DOWN	12.00	215	227	UP	5.58	315	315		0.00
VIRGINIA E	713	658	DOWN	7.72	1,336	1,473	UP	10.25	2,049	2,131	UP	4.00
VIRGINIA W	248	230	DOWN	7.26	558	587	UP	5.19	806	817	UP	1.36
WASHINGTON E	384	393	UP	0.26	310	347	UP	11.93	704	740	UP	5.11
WASHINGTON W	383	700	UP	82.76	868	1,114	UP	28.34	1,251	1,814	UP	45.00
WEST VIRGINIA N	105	110	UP	4.76	187	218	UP	16.57	292	328	UP	12.32
WEST VIRGINIA S	205	197	DOWN	3.91	486	537	UP	10.49	691	734	UP	6.22
WISCONSIN E	202	237	UP	17.32	1,249	930	DOWN	25.55	1,451	1,187	DOWN	19.58
WISCONSIN W	89	73	DOWN	17.88	609	627	UP	2.95	698	700	UP	0.28
WYOMING	120	126	UP	5.00	113	108	DOWN	4.43	233	234	UP	0.42
GUAM	158	87	DOWN	44.84	32	48	UP	50.00	190	135	DOWN	28.85
NORTH MARIANA	14	25	UP	78.57	10	11	UP	10.00	24	38	UP	50.00
VIRGIN ISLANDS	512	341	DOWN	33.40	59	46	DOWN	22.04	571	387	DOWN	32.23
TOTALS	36,878	38,250	UP	3.72	83,321	87,917	UP	5.51	120,199	126,167	UP	4.96

1/ Includes cases instituted by transfer under rule 20, does not include magistrate cases.

2/ Includes land acquisition cases.

TABLE 9

CASES TERMINATED IN U. S. DISTRICT AND STATE COURTS
FISCAL YEAR 1995 COMPARED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1996

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	1/ CRIMINAL			2/ CIVIL			1/ 2/ TOTAL		
	1995	1996	PER CENT OF CHANGE	1995	1996	PER CENT OF CHANGE	1995	1996	PER CENT OF CHANGE
ALABAMA N	291	299	UP 2.74	780	1,105	UP 41.66	1,071	1,404	UP 31.09
ALABAMA M	127	111	DOWN 12.60	563	548	DOWN 2.67	690	659	DOWN 4.50
ALABAMA S	207	209	UP 0.96	517	517	0.00	724	726	UP 0.27
ALASKA	88	135	UP 37.75	229	181	DOWN 20.97	327	318	DOWN 3.37
ARIZONA	812	1,142	UP 25.21	1,020	861	DOWN 5.78	1,832	2,103	UP 8.85
ARKANSAS E	239	231	DOWN 3.35	605	1,028	UP 69.30	845	1,257	UP 48.75
ARKANSAS W	112	119	UP 6.25	511	498	DOWN 2.94	623	615	DOWN 1.29
CALIF N	458	530	UP 15.72	831	1,042	UP 11.92	1,389	1,572	UP 13.17
CALIF C	1,065	1,000	DOWN 6.11	1,725	2,589	UP 50.08	2,790	3,589	UP 28.63
CALIF E	600	655	UP 9.16	1,169	1,188	UP 1.45	1,789	1,841	UP 4.07
CALIF S	1,558	2,011	UP 29.07	818	409	DOWN 33.83	2,177	2,420	UP 11.16
COLORADO	238	324	UP 37.28	1,203	1,087	DOWN 11.31	1,439	1,391	DOWN 3.34
CONNECTICUT	188	137	DOWN 27.13	791	1,450	UP 83.31	979	1,587	UP 62.10
DELAWARE	74	72	DOWN 2.71	358	442	UP 24.15	430	514	UP 18.53
DIST OF COLUMBIA	332	403	UP 21.38	1,170	965	DOWN 17.53	1,502	1,368	DOWN 8.93
FLORIDA N	264	224	DOWN 15.16	736	685	DOWN 6.93	1,000	809	DOWN 9.10
FLORIDA M	836	701	UP 10.22	3,871	3,652	DOWN 5.66	4,507	4,353	DOWN 3.42
FLORIDA S	1,086	1,439	UP 34.89	2,322	2,724	UP 17.31	3,388	4,163	UP 22.87
GEORGIA N	506	558	UP 10.27	818	748	DOWN 18.74	1,424	1,304	DOWN 8.43
GEORGIA M	216	203	DOWN 6.02	559	598	UP 6.61	775	789	UP 3.09
GEORGIA S	303	389	UP 28.38	655	819	UP 25.03	958	1,208	UP 26.09
HAWAII	188	679	UP 242.92	355	374	UP 5.35	553	1,053	UP 90.41
IDAHO	114	65	DOWN 42.99	387	315	DOWN 18.61	501	360	DOWN 24.18
ILLINOIS N	531	449	DOWN 15.45	1,035	869	DOWN 16.04	1,566	1,318	DOWN 15.84
ILLINOIS S	173	204	UP 17.91	383	357	DOWN 1.66	536	561	UP 4.66
ILLINOIS C	192	222	UP 15.62	332	517	UP 55.72	524	739	UP 41.03
INDIANA N	212	213	UP 0.47	753	655	DOWN 13.02	965	868	DOWN 10.06
INDIANA S	217	198	DOWN 9.68	604	709	UP 17.38	821	905	UP 10.23
IOWA NORTH	85	248	UP 189.41	405	480	UP 13.58	480	706	UP 44.08
IOWA SOUTH	89	157	UP 58.58	448	581	UP 25.78	545	718	UP 31.74
KANSAS	317	294	DOWN 7.26	1,282	1,302	UP 1.56	1,599	1,586	DOWN 0.79
KENTUCKY E	302	284	DOWN 5.97	1,236	1,143	DOWN 7.53	1,538	1,427	DOWN 7.22
KENTUCKY W	184	178	DOWN 4.35	836	711	DOWN 14.86	1,020	887	DOWN 13.04
LOUISIANA E	284	288	UP 8.09	684	589	DOWN 13.89	948	877	DOWN 7.49
LOUISIANA M	88	93	UP 4.49	239	207	DOWN 13.39	328	300	DOWN 8.54
LOUISIANA W	203	195	DOWN 3.95	805	828	UP 2.85	1,008	1,023	UP 1.48
MAINE	123	126	UP 2.43	229	398	UP 72.92	352	522	UP 48.29
MARYLAND	413	382	DOWN 7.51	485	822	UP 69.48	898	1,204	UP 34.07
MASSACHUSETTS	303	332	UP 9.57	829	745	DOWN 18.44	932	1,077	UP 15.55
MICHIGAN E	602	544	DOWN 9.64	1,125	979	DOWN 12.98	1,727	1,523	DOWN 11.82
MICHIGAN W	236	218	DOWN 7.21	683	698	UP 4.97	899	915	UP 1.77
MINNESOTA	253	208	DOWN 17.79	830	845	UP 13.85	1,083	1,153	UP 6.46
MISSISSIPPI N	164	135	DOWN 17.69	357	269	DOWN 24.65	521	404	DOWN 22.46
MISSISSIPPI S	247	231	DOWN 6.48	572	615	UP 7.51	819	846	UP 3.29
MISSOURI E	400	385	DOWN 3.75	1,088	1,048	DOWN 1.88	1,468	1,433	DOWN 2.39
MISSOURI W	314	237	DOWN 24.53	920	836	DOWN 9.14	1,234	1,073	DOWN 13.05
MONTANA	226	238	UP 5.30	302	271	DOWN 10.27	528	509	DOWN 3.60
NEBRASKA	177	239	UP 35.02	603	551	DOWN 8.63	780	790	UP 1.28
NEVADA	345	323	DOWN 6.38	746	517	DOWN 30.70	1,091	840	DOWN 23.01
NEW HAMPSHIRE	88	150	UP 70.45	252	275	UP 9.12	340	425	UP 25.00
NEW JERSEY	525	548	UP 4.38	4,025	4,051	UP 0.64	4,550	4,589	UP 1.07
NEW MEXICO	578	487	DOWN 18.93	2,039	784	DOWN 61.55	2,615	1,251	DOWN 52.17
NEW YORK N	279	336	UP 20.43	890	1,081	UP 22.58	1,169	1,427	UP 22.07
NEW YORK E	962	936	DOWN 2.71	3,358	2,160	DOWN 35.68	4,320	3,086	DOWN 28.34
NEW YORK S	680	614	DOWN 10.74	1,661	2,174	UP 30.88	2,341	2,888	UP 27.63
NEW YORK W	313	313	0.00	844	978	UP 15.87	1,157	1,281	UP 11.58
N CAROLINA E	388	298	DOWN 23.20	417	505	UP 21.10	805	803	DOWN 0.25
N CAROLINA M	310	265	DOWN 14.52	313	352	UP 12.46	623	617	DOWN 0.97
N CAROLINA W	394	312	DOWN 20.82	394	434	UP 10.15	788	746	DOWN 5.33
NORTH DAKOTA	179	184	UP 8.37	267	253	DOWN 5.25	446	447	UP 0.22
OHIO NORTH	517	460	DOWN 11.03	2,015	2,593	UP 28.68	2,532	3,053	UP 20.57
OHIO SOUTH	422	377	DOWN 10.67	2,059	1,828	DOWN 6.37	2,481	2,305	DOWN 7.10
OKLAHOMA N	167	163	DOWN 2.40	983	886	DOWN 9.87	1,150	1,049	DOWN 8.79
OKLAHOMA E	52	56	UP 7.69	373	325	DOWN 12.87	425	381	DOWN 10.36
OKLAHOMA W	162	168	UP 2.46	1,010	898	DOWN 11.09	1,172	1,064	DOWN 9.22
OREGON	546	545	DOWN 0.18	832	672	DOWN 19.24	1,378	1,217	DOWN 11.69
PENNSYLVANIA E	510	507	DOWN 0.59	657	672	UP 2.28	1,167	1,179	UP 1.02
PENNSYLVANIA M	335	293	DOWN 12.54	711	579	DOWN 18.57	1,048	872	DOWN 16.84
PENNSYLVANIA W	242	238	DOWN 1.66	1,204	1,071	DOWN 11.05	1,448	1,309	DOWN 8.48
PUERTO RICO	308	409	UP 32.79	1,230	1,030	DOWN 16.27	1,538	1,439	DOWN 6.44
RHODE ISLAND	120	109	DOWN 9.17	134	220	UP 64.17	254	329	UP 29.52
S CAROLINA	484	512	UP 5.78	2,484	1,848	DOWN 21.58	2,968	2,460	DOWN 17.12
S DAKOTA	242	354	UP 46.28	277	215	DOWN 22.39	519	589	UP 8.83
TENNESSEE E	566	323	DOWN 12.23	1,211	1,329	UP 9.74	1,579	1,652	UP 4.62
TENNESSEE M	163	144	DOWN 11.68	362	588	UP 62.43	525	732	UP 38.42
TENNESSEE W	699	298	DOWN 18.25	1,260	3,973	UP 215.31	1,829	4,271	UP 162.18
TEXAS NORTH	323	343	UP 6.19	1,736	1,704	DOWN 1.85	2,435	2,330	DOWN 4.32
TEXAS EAST	1,107	1,410	UP 27.37	1,008	942	DOWN 6.55	1,331	1,285	DOWN 3.48
TEXAS SOUTH	1,019	1,489	UP 46.12	1,131	1,983	UP 73.99	3,238	3,393	UP 4.78
TEXAS WEST	254	257	UP 1.18	1,568	1,492	DOWN 4.73	2,585	2,981	UP 15.31
UTAH	80	75	DOWN 6.25	331	403	UP 21.75	585	660	UP 12.82
VERMONT	819	572	DOWN 30.25	227	196	DOWN 13.66	307	271	DOWN 11.73
VIRGINIA E	254	229	DOWN 9.85	1,332	1,452	UP 9.00	1,951	2,024	UP 3.74
VIRGINIA W	470	299	DOWN 35.73	708	577	DOWN 18.51	962	808	DOWN 16.22
WASHINGTON E	372	342	DOWN 8.09	282	331	UP 17.37	752	673	DOWN 10.51
WASHINGTON W	104	629	UP 503.85	816	1,050	UP 28.87	1,188	1,679	UP 41.32
WEST VIRGINIA N	184	119	DOWN 35.33	228	186	DOWN 18.43	332	305	DOWN 8.14
WEST VIRGINIA S	189	187	DOWN 1.06	677	530	DOWN 21.72	861	717	DOWN 16.73
WISCONSIN E	86	206	UP 139.53	1,228	1,113	DOWN 9.37	1,417	1,319	DOWN 7.02
WISCONSIN W	124	80	DOWN 35.48	613	677	UP 10.44	699	757	UP 8.29
WYOMING	144	107	DOWN 25.69	92	103	UP 11.95	216	210	DOWN 2.78
GUAM	13	78	UP 492.31	25	52	UP 108.00	189	130	DOWN 30.16
NORTH MARIANA	13	21	UP 61.53	6	11	UP 83.33	19	32	UP 68.42
VIRGIN ISLANDS	616	273	DOWN 55.69	58	35	DOWN 39.66	674	308	DOWN 54.31
TOTALS	32,829	34,882	UP 6.25	83,868	86,314	UP 2.91	116,697	121,186	UP 3.85

1/ Includes cases terminated by transfer under rule 20 and cases dismissed because of superseding indictments or informations, does not include magistrate cases.
2/ Includes land acquisition cases.

CASES PENDING IN U. S. DISTRICT AND STATE COURTS
FISCAL YEAR 1995 COMPARED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1996

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	1/ CRIMINAL				2/ CIVIL				1/2/ TOTAL			
	1995	1996		PER CENT OF CHANGE	1995	1996		PER CENT OF CHANGE	1995	1996		PER CENT OF CHANGE
ALABAMA N	158	154	DOWN	2.54	1,099	805	DOWN	26.78	1,257	959	DOWN	23.71
ALABAMA N	117	115	DOWN	1.71	478	528	UP	10.50	593	641	UP	8.09
ALABAMA S	233	258	UP	8.87	303	335	UP	10.56	536	591	UP	10.72
ALASKA	76	84	UP	10.52	214	240	UP	12.14	290	324	UP	11.72
ARIZONA	1,041	1,213	UP	16.52	1,049	899	DOWN	4.77	2,080	2,212	UP	5.83
ARKANSAS E	158	205	UP	29.74	1,611	1,926	UP	19.55	1,769	2,131	UP	20.46
ARKANSAS W	79	84	DOWN	18.99	245	289	UP	17.95	324	353	UP	8.95
CALIF N	880	1,071	UP	9.28	1,305	1,440	UP	10.34	2,285	2,511	UP	9.89
CALIF C	1,527	1,784	UP	15.52	4,929	4,800	DOWN	0.59	6,458	6,664	UP	3.22
CALIF E	581	653	UP	12.39	1,363	1,254	DOWN	8.00	1,844	1,907	DOWN	1.91
CALIF S	1,358	1,529	UP	12.59	602	812	UP	34.88	1,960	2,341	UP	19.43
COLORADO	492	569	UP	15.85	818	896	UP	9.53	1,310	1,465	UP	11.83
CONNECTICUT	237	288	UP	20.87	3,218	3,025	DOWN	6.00	3,455	3,311	DOWN	4.17
DELAWARE	47	59	UP	25.53	336	457	UP	36.01	383	516	UP	34.72
DIST OF COLUMBIA	371	445	UP	19.94	1,269	1,295	UP	2.04	1,840	1,740	UP	6.09
FLORIDA N	303	307	UP	1.32	590	662	UP	12.20	893	899	UP	8.51
FLORIDA N	1,051	1,051	UP	20.86	3,374	3,830	UP	13.51	4,245	4,881	UP	14.98
FLORIDA S	2,983	3,016	UP	1.78	2,534	2,631	UP	3.82	5,497	5,647	UP	2.72
GEORGIA N	464	467	UP	0.64	975	1,279	UP	31.17	1,439	1,746	UP	21.33
GEORGIA N	195	220	UP	12.82	634	872	UP	5.99	828	892	UP	7.59
GEORGIA S	156	206	UP	32.05	511	466	DOWN	8.81	687	672	UP	0.74
HAWAII	584	688	UP	17.80	385	495	UP	28.57	989	1,183	UP	22.08
IDAHO	74	96	UP	29.72	378	374	DOWN	1.08	452	470	UP	3.98
ILLINOIS N	780	823	UP	4.17	2,140	2,199	UP	2.75	2,830	3,022	UP	3.13
ILLINOIS N	203	184	DOWN	8.36	263	276	UP	4.94	466	460	DOWN	1.29
ILLINOIS C	184	196	UP	6.52	426	358	DOWN	15.87	610	554	DOWN	9.19
INDIANA N	193	160	DOWN	17.10	520	542	UP	4.23	713	702	DOWN	1.55
INDIANA S	118	102	DOWN	13.56	702	673	DOWN	4.14	820	775	DOWN	5.49
IOWA NORTH	129	140	UP	8.52	389	302	DOWN	18.16	498	442	DOWN	11.25
IOWA SOUTH	109	108	DOWN	0.92	410	380	DOWN	12.20	518	468	DOWN	9.83
KANSAS	287	258	DOWN	10.81	903	881	DOWN	4.68	1,190	1,117	DOWN	6.14
KENTUCKY E	205	239	UP	16.58	1,003	1,075	UP	7.17	1,208	1,314	UP	8.77
KENTUCKY W	147	144	DOWN	2.05	755	988	UP	30.88	902	1,132	UP	25.49
LOUISIANA E	258	249	DOWN	3.49	464	536	UP	15.51	722	785	UP	8.72
LOUISIANA N	65	87	UP	33.84	163	194	UP	19.01	228	281	UP	23.24
LOUISIANA W	161	172	UP	6.83	552	561	UP	1.63	713	733	UP	2.80
MAINE	89	82	DOWN	7.87	447	403	DOWN	9.85	536	485	DOWN	9.52
MARYLAND	433	488	UP	12.70	750	850	UP	13.33	1,183	1,338	UP	13.10
MASSACHUSETTS	469	502	UP	7.03	657	597	DOWN	9.14	1,126	1,099	DOWN	2.40
MICHIGAN E	699	715	UP	2.28	924	1,041	UP	12.66	1,623	1,756	UP	8.19
MICHIGAN W	157	187	UP	19.10	536	415	DOWN	22.58	693	602	DOWN	13.14
MINNESOTA	233	265	UP	13.73	528	785	UP	48.67	781	1,050	UP	37.97
MISSISSIPPI N	82	88	UP	7.31	273	257	DOWN	5.87	355	345	DOWN	2.82
MISSISSIPPI S	159	158	DOWN	0.63	429	485	UP	13.05	588	643	UP	9.35
MISSOURI E	288	277	DOWN	3.82	1,208	1,497	UP	23.92	1,496	1,774	UP	18.58
MISSOURI W	261	303	UP	16.09	791	978	UP	23.64	1,052	1,281	UP	21.76
MONTANA	219	212	DOWN	3.20	313	311	DOWN	0.64	532	523	DOWN	1.70
NEBRASKA	238	247	UP	3.78	387	367	DOWN	5.17	825	614	DOWN	1.76
NEVADA	440	446	UP	1.36	558	582	UP	4.30	998	1,028	UP	3.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	130	124	DOWN	4.62	156	158	UP	1.28	286	282	DOWN	1.40
NEW JERSEY	457	542	UP	18.59	7,974	7,543	DOWN	5.41	8,431	8,085	DOWN	4.11
NEW MEXICO	727	879	UP	20.90	834	843	UP	1.07	1,561	1,722	UP	10.31
NEW YORK N	330	385	UP	16.66	1,311	1,487	UP	13.42	1,641	1,872	UP	14.07
NEW YORK E	2,020	2,130	UP	5.44	5,753	6,834	UP	18.79	7,773	8,964	UP	15.32
NEW YORK S	2,667	3,047	UP	14.24	4,552	4,440	DOWN	2.47	7,219	7,487	UP	3.71
NEW YORK W	333	350	UP	5.10	1,107	1,015	DOWN	8.32	1,440	1,365	DOWN	5.21
N CAROLINA E	233	230	DOWN	1.29	372	569	UP	52.95	605	799	UP	32.06
N CAROLINA N	230	192	DOWN	16.53	317	294	DOWN	7.26	547	486	DOWN	11.16
N CAROLINA W	429	415	DOWN	3.27	322	379	UP	17.70	751	794	UP	5.72
NORTH DAKOTA	78	84	UP	10.52	169	199	UP	17.75	245	283	UP	15.51
OHIO NORTH	338	351	UP	3.84	4,057	3,784	DOWN	6.73	4,395	4,135	DOWN	5.92
OHIO SOUTH	311	350	UP	12.54	3,260	3,141	DOWN	3.66	3,571	3,491	DOWN	2.25
OKLAHOMA N	153	164	UP	7.18	714	635	DOWN	11.07	887	799	DOWN	7.85
OKLAHOMA E	34	41	UP	20.58	267	305	UP	14.23	301	346	UP	14.95
OKLAHOMA W	103	114	UP	10.67	547	633	UP	15.72	650	747	UP	14.92
OREGON	500	571	UP	14.20	772	910	UP	17.87	1,272	1,481	UP	16.43
PENNSYLVANIA E	750	870	UP	16.00	1,692	1,811	UP	7.03	2,442	2,681	UP	9.78
PENNSYLVANIA N	258	264	UP	2.32	611	706	UP	15.54	869	870	UP	11.62
PENNSYLVANIA W	207	216	UP	4.34	691	696	UP	0.72	898	912	UP	1.55
PUERTO RICO	295	321	UP	8.81	989	952	DOWN	3.75	1,284	1,273	DOWN	0.86
RHODE ISLAND	113	93	DOWN	17.70	161	133	DOWN	17.40	274	226	DOWN	17.52
S CAROLINA	549	546	DOWN	0.55	2,078	1,843	DOWN	11.31	2,627	2,389	DOWN	9.06
S DAKOTA	177	195	UP	10.18	157	211	UP	34.39	334	408	UP	21.55
TENNESSEE E	283	207	DOWN	26.86	729	720	DOWN	1.24	1,012	927	DOWN	8.40
TENNESSEE N	147	157	UP	6.80	503	411	DOWN	18.30	650	568	DOWN	12.62
TENNESSEE W	348	331	DOWN	4.89	3,011	850	DOWN	71.78	3,359	1,181	DOWN	64.85
TEXAS NORTH	758	820	UP	8.17	2,077	2,298	UP	10.64	2,835	3,118	UP	9.98
TEXAS EAST	258	269	UP	4.26	887	1,104	UP	24.46	1,145	1,373	UP	19.91
TEXAS SOUTH	1,973	2,034	UP	3.09	2,098	2,312	UP	10.20	4,071	4,346	UP	6.75
TEXAS WEST	1,125	1,350	UP	20.00	1,394	1,667	UP	19.58	2,519	3,017	UP	19.76
UTAH	248	272	UP	8.87	402	312	DOWN	22.39	650	584	DOWN	10.56
VERMONT	141	154	UP	9.21	210	241	UP	14.76	351	395	UP	12.53
VIRGINIA E	409	495	UP	21.02	849	970	UP	2.21	1,358	1,465	UP	7.87
VIRGINIA W	247	248	UP	0.40	461	471	UP	2.16	708	719	UP	1.55
WASHINGTON E	188	239	UP	27.12	243	259	UP	6.58	431	498	UP	15.54
WASHINGTON W	332	403	UP	21.38	780	844	UP	8.20	1,112	1,247	UP	12.14
WEST VIRGINIA N	108	89	DOWN	8.34	207	239	UP	15.45	315	338	UP	7.30
WEST VIRGINIA S	122	132	UP	8.19	499	508	UP	1.40	621	638	UP	2.73
WISCONSIN E	164	185	UP	18.90	947	764	DOWN	19.33	1,111	959	DOWN	13.69
WISCONSIN W	53	46	DOWN	13.21	463	413	DOWN	10.80	516	459	DOWN	11.05
WYOMING	75	94	UP	25.33	97	102	UP	5.15	172	196	UP	13.95
GUAM	105	114	UP	8.57	30	26	DOWN	13.34	135	140	UP	3.70
NORTH MARIANA	10	14	UP	40.00	8	8	UP	0.00	18	22	UP	22.22
VIRGIN ISLANDS	168	236	UP	40.47	59	70	UP	18.64	227	306	UP	34.80
TOTALS	38,363	41,731	UP	8.77	98,606	101,208	UP	1.60	137,969	142,940	UP	3.60

1/ Does not include magistrate cases.

2/ Includes land acquisition cases.

TABLE 11
MATTERS RECEIVED AND PROCEEDINGS BEFORE GRAND JURY
FISCAL YEAR 1985 COMPARED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1986

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	---GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS---			1/ ---CRIMINAL---			2/ ---CIVIL---		
	1985	1986	PER CENT OF CHANGE	1985	1986	PER CENT OF CHANGE	1985	1986	PER CENT OF CHANGE
ALABAMA N	228	211	DOWN 7.46	784	681	DOWN 10.87	882	875	DOWN 0.80
ALABAMA N	105	100	DOWN 4.77	388	318	DOWN 20.81	640	624	DOWN 2.50
ALABAMA S	188	217	UP 16.68	400	350	DOWN 12.50	505	592	UP 17.22
ALASKA	45	38	DOWN 20.00	251	250	DOWN 0.40	217	256	UP 17.87
ARIZONA	839	782	UP 23.84	1,852	2,370	UP 21.41	1,082	1,085	UP 0.27
ARKANSAS E	177	205	UP 15.81	712	675	DOWN 5.20	907	1,372	UP 51.28
ARKANSAS W	80	81	UP 1.25	324	277	DOWN 14.51	394	550	UP 38.58
CALIF N	274	267	DOWN 2.58	1,386	1,442	UP 3.28	1,358	1,485	UP 9.35
CALIF C	847	880	UP 3.89	2,808	3,088	UP 17.87	2,822	3,129	UP 7.08
CALIF E	483	474	DOWN 1.87	1,373	1,801	UP 18.60	1,388	1,221	DOWN 12.73
CALIF S	800	679	UP 13.18	4,848	3,878	DOWN 24.12	581	712	UP 28.91
COLORADO	314	251	DOWN 20.07	1,029	1,085	UP 3.48	1,348	1,288	DOWN 4.24
CONNECTICUT	108	102	DOWN 3.78	418	446	UP 6.69	1,318	1,453	UP 10.24
DELAWARE	81	58	DOWN 4.82	209	192	DOWN 8.14	504	581	UP 15.27
DIST OF COLUMBIA	177	251	UP 41.80	1,075	1,481	UP 35.80	1,018	1,083	UP 6.38
FLORIDA N	208	193	DOWN 7.22	898	538	DOWN 22.83	788	828	UP 4.82
FLORIDA N	517	630	UP 21.85	2,250	2,358	UP 4.84	4,191	4,819	UP 10.21
FLORIDA S	1,164	1,228	UP 5.49	2,509	2,401	DOWN 4.31	3,247	3,017	DOWN 7.09
GEORGIA N	328	328	UP 0.30	1,079	1,044	DOWN 3.25	1,281	1,239	DOWN 1.75
GEORGIA N	141	148	UP 3.54	560	554	DOWN 1.08	685	652	DOWN 1.86
GEORGIA S	78	80	UP 15.38	575	504	DOWN 12.35	823	803	DOWN 2.44
HAWAII	131	143	UP 9.18	1,135	1,288	UP 13.58	528	592	UP 11.90
IDAHO	69	58	DOWN 15.95	398	373	DOWN 6.28	384	344	DOWN 10.42
ILLINOIS N	270	245	DOWN 9.28	1,523	1,418	DOWN 6.90	1,394	1,306	DOWN 6.32
ILLINOIS S	181	128	DOWN 28.73	557	365	DOWN 34.48	428	463	UP 7.92
ILLINOIS C	157	170	UP 8.28	469	388	DOWN 21.54	388	508	UP 31.88
INDIANA N	109	114	UP 4.58	501	389	DOWN 20.36	637	704	UP 10.51
INDIANA S	103	84	DOWN 18.45	888	581	DOWN 18.46	648	782	UP 21.05
IOWA NORTH	78	78	0.00	348	282	UP 44.25	718	720	UP 0.55
IOWA SOUTH	113	115	UP 1.78	288	507	DOWN 10.71	623	577	DOWN 7.38
KANSAS	228	183	DOWN 19.74	850	787	DOWN 19.27	1,311	1,402	UP 6.94
KENTUCKY E	219	226	UP 3.19	676	694	UP 2.66	1,182	1,385	UP 15.48
KENTUCKY W	102	112	UP 9.80	810	709	DOWN 12.47	844	1,008	UP 18.43
LOUISIANA E	166	178	UP 7.83	880	728	DOWN 17.28	837	720	DOWN 13.02
LOUISIANA N	51	52	UP 1.98	428	333	DOWN 22.20	225	328	UP 45.77
LOUISIANA W	103	122	UP 18.44	857	525	DOWN 20.10	775	871	UP 12.38
MAINE	73	59	DOWN 19.18	442	483	UP 11.53	387	357	DOWN 7.76
MARYLAND	230	247	UP 7.39	1,255	1,149	DOWN 8.45	822	1,075	UP 16.59
MASSACHUSETTS	278	239	DOWN 14.34	1,887	1,248	DOWN 38.56	720	888	UP 23.05
MICHIGAN E	370	348	DOWN 5.88	2,485	1,888	DOWN 23.41	1,183	1,237	UP 6.38
MICHIGAN W	133	137	UP 3.00	451	420	DOWN 6.88	684	688	DOWN 1.16
MINNESOTA	183	185	DOWN 9.84	800	813	DOWN 8.87	1,030	1,618	UP 56.89
MISSISSIPPI N	77	97	UP 25.87	440	366	DOWN 16.82	305	284	DOWN 6.89
MISSISSIPPI S	169	153	DOWN 9.47	791	647	DOWN 18.21	656	758	UP 15.34
MISSOURI E	322	245	DOWN 23.82	974	891	DOWN 8.53	1,221	1,501	UP 22.93
MISSOURI W	217	172	DOWN 20.74	798	705	DOWN 11.86	1,028	1,183	UP 15.07
MONTANA	218	175	DOWN 18.99	586	447	DOWN 25.00	382	285	DOWN 21.28
NEBRASKA	175	203	UP 16.00	492	448	DOWN 9.35	549	598	UP 8.56
NEVADA	250	258	UP 3.20	1,148	785	DOWN 34.24	789	828	UP 20.41
NEW HAMPSHIRE	78	114	UP 50.00	238	278	UP 16.80	251	339	UP 35.05
NEW JERSEY	287	330	UP 3.89	1,863	1,847	DOWN 35.49	3,391	3,715	UP 9.55
NEW MEXICO	451	489	UP 3.89	1,380	1,655	UP 19.08	831	932	UP 12.15
NEW YORK N	155	130	DOWN 16.13	808	772	DOWN 14.80	1,115	1,173	UP 5.20
NEW YORK E	755	687	DOWN 8.01	2,617	2,311	DOWN 11.70	3,482	3,368	DOWN 2.78
NEW YORK S	477	575	UP 20.54	2,281	2,122	DOWN 8.15	2,176	2,301	UP 5.74
NEW YORK W	127	132	UP 3.83	855	858	UP 0.41	1,008	1,018	UP 0.89
N CAROLINA E	203	184	DOWN 4.44	889	878	UP 31.39	458	882	UP 92.57
N CAROLINA N	271	203	DOWN 25.10	571	423	DOWN 25.82	351	386	UP 8.97
N CAROLINA W	369	226	DOWN 38.76	853	617	DOWN 27.67	407	517	UP 27.02
NORTH DAKOTA	89	98	DOWN 3.04	407	414	UP 1.71	238	328	UP 37.81
OHIO NORTH	321	307	DOWN 4.37	1,480	1,221	DOWN 18.37	2,273	2,447	UP 7.65
OHIO SOUTH	115	134	UP 16.52	944	926	DOWN 1.91	1,829	1,937	UP 5.90
OKLAHOMA N	134	114	DOWN 14.93	481	448	DOWN 2.82	828	829	UP 0.12
OKLAHOMA E	45	48	UP 8.88	230	286	UP 24.34	358	381	UP 6.42
OKLAHOMA W	83	98	UP 15.88	680	709	UP 2.75	1,031	1,191	UP 15.51
OREGON	430	484	UP 12.55	1,052	1,008	DOWN 4.38	883	884	UP 2.43
PENNSYLVANIA E	387	335	DOWN 8.72	1,186	893	DOWN 25.34	1,228	923	DOWN 24.84
PENNSYLVANIA N	185	155	DOWN 6.07	733	678	DOWN 7.37	1,514	1,471	DOWN 2.85
PENNSYLVANIA W	188	184	DOWN 1.21	582	585	UP 0.51	1,076	1,140	UP 5.94
PUERTO RICO	288	329	UP 23.88	1,006	1,120	UP 11.33	1,181	1,187	UP 2.23
RHODE ISLAND	98	73	DOWN 23.86	413	258	DOWN 37.28	184	281	UP 71.34
S CAROLINA	488	360	DOWN 23.08	1,232	1,070	DOWN 13.15	2,042	1,887	DOWN 2.70
S DAKOTA	182	254	UP 32.29	1,322	1,089	DOWN 17.83	2,550	384	DOWN 45.60
TENNESSEE E	214	129	DOWN 39.72	724	533	DOWN 26.39	1,193	1,353	UP 13.41
TENNESSEE N	74	102	UP 37.83	543	585	UP 4.05	553	620	UP 12.11
TENNESSEE W	309	220	DOWN 28.81	918	736	DOWN 19.88	1,786	2,005	UP 11.83
TEXAS NORTH	455	455	0.00	1,484	1,484	DOWN 1.35	2,094	2,132	UP 1.81
TEXAS EAST	238	251	UP 8.35	789	771	DOWN 3.51	1,078	1,278	UP 18.44
TEXAS SOUTH	1,086	1,318	UP 20.25	2,133	2,218	UP 3.88	2,282	2,331	UP 3.05
TEXAS WEST	834	1,291	UP 54.79	2,207	3,018	UP 38.74	1,868	2,111	UP 7.28
UTAH	189	217	UP 14.81	828	771	DOWN 8.86	405	381	DOWN 5.93
VERMONT	64	59	DOWN 7.82	243	200	DOWN 17.70	280	250	DOWN 3.85
VIRGINIA E	471	393	DOWN 16.57	2,334	2,229	DOWN 4.50	1,748	2,073	UP 18.72
VIRGINIA W	193	170	DOWN 11.82	550	508	DOWN 7.84	581	814	UP 5.87
WASHINGTON E	270	313	UP 15.82	820	812	DOWN 0.98	333	388	UP 16.51
WASHINGTON W	144	165	UP 14.58	1,800	1,338	DOWN 25.78	987	1,288	UP 34.33
WEST VIRGINIA N	79	81	DOWN 22.79	277	245	DOWN 11.56	213	259	UP 21.59
WEST VIRGINIA S	114	108	DOWN 5.27	761	615	DOWN 19.19	549	602	UP 9.65
WISCONSIN E	148	174	UP 17.56	515	527	UP 2.33	1,448	1,019	DOWN 29.68
WISCONSIN W	58	48	DOWN 14.29	284	264	DOWN 10.21	687	681	UP 3.58
WYOMING	61	88	UP 40.88	288	288	0.00	117	130	UP 11.11
GUAM	80	49	DOWN 38.75	278	250	DOWN 10.08	87	86	UP 10.34
NORTH MARIANA	10	13	UP 30.00	23	42	UP 82.80	11	39	UP 254.54
VIRGIN ISLANDS	101	90	DOWN 10.80	560	444	DOWN 20.72	44	85	UP 47.72
TOTALS	22,858	23,449	UP 2.59	91,892	85,244	DOWN 7.24	93,261	99,868	UP 7.19

1/ Does not include magistrate cases.
2/ Includes land acquisition matters.

TABLE 12A
U. S. ATTORNEY DEBT COLLECTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986
CRIMINAL DEBTS OWED THE U. S.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	AMOUNT OPENED ^{2/}	DEBTS OPENED	COLLECTED ^{3/}	PROPERTY RECOVERED	OTHER DECREASES ^{4/}	DEBTS CLOSED	CURRENT BALANCE	DEBTS PENDING
ALABAMA, NORTHERN	1,665,848	611	713,760	0	147,998	416	15,888,555	986
ALABAMA, MIDDLE	747,349	287	455,795	0	167,674	294	7,397,180	400
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN	1,004,523	433	417,079	0	116,533	365	17,641,230	524
ALASKA	4,017,621	227	2,269,327	0	183,867	300	5,813,717	411
ARIZONA	13,520,355	1,400	1,401,539	0	1,737,624	1,392	40,613,888	2,396
ARKANSAS, EASTERN	449,664	282	405,999	0	42,545	253	5,627,054	482
ARKANSAS, WESTERN	307,986	208	217,243	0	88,200	172	1,537,427	427
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN	15,519,161	944	2,845,356	3,293	-204,389	814	109,048,920	2,351
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL	31,658,258	1,229	21,874,542	0	6,138,317	1,242	488,458,510	4,606
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN	9,524,096	937	1,257,246	225	495,436	784	16,442,907	1,403
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN	9,442,496	1,285	2,566,585	1,236,217	2,440,921	1,339	54,124,196	1,327
COLORADO	3,204,680	871	734,267	21,843	2,844,734	803	25,852,706	647
CONNECTICUT	2,584,586	343	1,558,577	0	396,155	310	23,186,179	520
DELAWARE	1,467,641	145	475,379	0	195,705	111	2,590,456	200
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5,833,509	585	454,196	0	1,578,838	733	275,059,481	1,493
FLORIDA, NORTHERN	5,568,337	434	586,685	-1,854	1,500,088	399	82,995,650	975
FLORIDA, MIDDLE	10,441,981	1,341	2,204,607	110,432	1,384,335	1,159	78,931,085	2,298
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN	103,503,443	1,999	4,176,410	239,504	1,859,516	1,145	253,262,349	5,016
GEORGIA, NORTHERN	11,326,695	778	1,444,095	13,000	49,358	810	55,128,755	2,444
GEORGIA, MIDDLE	2,107,648	743	1,705,875	0	41,351	527	4,638,580	720
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN	33,608,015	689	651,765	0	87,899	634	46,488,879	784
HAWAII	482,264	535	581,066	8,813	45,920	478	16,502,838	527
IDAHO	157,608	157	151,203	10,323	28,398	154	883,822	305
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN	6,229,996	1,042	3,514,067	5,647	1,574,206	1,092	104,331,596	2,172
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN	15,356,528	680	9,361,064	0	38,663	359	10,128,307	929
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL	3,779,507	395	336,276	0	105,634	308	6,557,661	460
INDIANA, NORTHERN	2,203,517	405	1,009,654	0	524,467	300	7,967,665	548
INDIANA, SOUTHERN	1,170,822	364	320,055	0	3,298	197	5,390,366	694
IOWA, NORTHERN	2,196,028	259	302,168	0	10,233	140	8,747,507	407
IOWA, SOUTHERN	171,266	112	91,723	0	150	92	2,187,177	180
KANSAS	2,947,577	453	659,397	0	1,171,318	419	39,169,269	799
KENTUCKY, EASTERN	2,423,460	401	698,731	2,502	28,376	387	4,635,660	443
KENTUCKY, WESTERN	1,779,583	289	1,677,727	0	136,220	385	10,338,377	398
LOUISIANA, EASTERN	5,517,728	800	968,781	0	4,572,340	873	25,003,277	1,111
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE	571,998	198	363,886	0	1,225,475	127	33,524,066	243
LOUISIANA, WESTERN	16,772,118	1,405	596,868	0	1,108,800	864	29,701,582	1,229
MAINE	447,316	178	167,853	0	303,905	238	3,034,587	368
MARYLAND	15,157,775	541	11,776,205	0	173,888	489	19,987,978	1,464
MASSACHUSETTS	16,667,132	592	28,518,782	0	576,410	343	72,428,277	1,208
MICHIGAN, EASTERN	7,725,820	1,097	2,196,979	7,601	3,810,241	1,120	61,083,591	2,052
MICHIGAN, WESTERN	1,223,813	507	675,313	0	37,456	409	7,840,575	624
MINNESOTA	1,089,043	373	734,670	0	1,619,441	365	11,351,656	488
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN	1,213,748	209	109,202	0	108,027	182	3,888,375	527
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN	4,213,216	492	3,387,446	0	261,702	240	8,209,625	926
MISSOURI, EASTERN	1,144,033	640	703,440	1,791	143,457	556	6,984,460	786
MISSOURI, WESTERN	4,851,004	529	1,429,752	0	7,211,895	551	19,491,935	1,174
MONTANA	1,143,736	354	929,268	0	333,576	243	5,809,824	474
NEBRASKA	247,711	292	244,175	0	11,806	202	3,471,300	702
NEVADA	1,245,873	562	858,917	0	471,901	572	10,227,599	1,461
NEW HAMPSHIRE	860,012	184	1,042,207	0	49,415	136	11,495,921	223
NEW JERSEY	4,785,528	1,221	3,330,817	0	10,399,739	1,490	46,668,332	2,221
NEW MEXICO	391,989	658	291,604	0	1,261,214	1,248	6,098,526	688
NEW YORK, NORTHERN	16,026,570	858	14,365,382	781	214,686	991	7,072,832	581
NEW YORK, EASTERN	18,650,619	1,780	5,450,807	0	798,312	1,686	161,666,088	3,691
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN	362,025,101	1,816	354,027,786	-300	40,130,283	1,904	263,819,055	2,988
NEW YORK, WESTERN	2,670,262	559	1,750,053	0	119,056	485	5,030,534	632
NORTH CAROLINA, EASTERN	2,532,261	1,385	715,131	0	5,104,300	1,306	18,914,553	1,878
NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE	1,710,228	436	1,092,155	0	248,901	269	6,167,171	822
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN	2,265,118	785	414,639	0	1,081,952	616	9,297,883	1,768
NORTH DAKOTA	245,600	251	208,842	0	199,873	213	3,494,946	259
OHIO, NORTHERN	9,043,527	821	2,110,432	0	4,852,473	850	27,762,045	1,130
OHIO, SOUTHERN	2,755,693	765	875,933	0	616,942	730	21,819,032	1,157
OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN	669,386	290	265,463	0	956,072	261	22,937,058	525
OKLAHOMA, EASTERN	170,591	88	82,332	0	18,655	68	879,367	109
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN	748,623	262	1,004,459	0	390,369	287	13,256,965	343
OREGON	1,536,968	623	830,517	0	1,157,831	556	2,922,391	1,140
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN	11,512,941	1,440	6,674,861	0	8,713,216	1,296	87,846,733	3,466
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE	1,721,265	508	873,082	0	4,729	340	3,796,252	746
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN	2,434,158	432	848,896	0	169,404	395	15,885,831	669
PUERTO RICO	871,920	655	762,761	0	213,309	502	6,144,768	754
RHODE ISLAND	18,676,825	241	479,332	0	334,666	209	66,095,049	665
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,340,289	941	945,240	-1,010	1,665,359	907	15,237,272	1,018
SOUTH DAKOTA	7,865,502	508	3,258,152	0	120,312	315	5,768,636	357
TENNESSEE, EASTERN	3,130,738	401	3,852,968	0	1,058,189	419	4,983,584	820
TENNESSEE, MIDDLE	265,231	172	242,168	0	109,410	168	21,058,411	389
TENNESSEE, WESTERN	1,141,122	406	303,227	0	386,368	365	4,483,815	829
TEXAS, NORTHERN	75,117,371	1,385	12,423,862	-50	2,176,482	1,158	268,629,505	2,314
TEXAS, EASTERN	5,603,651	728	1,299,458	0	3,353,948	536	28,857,728	1,057
TEXAS, SOUTHERN	17,954,887	2,828	2,512,067	0	2,739,230	1,838	151,756,257	5,353
TEXAS, WESTERN	19,198,606	3,506	4,817,474	13,550	2,113,073	3,102	160,209,240	7,109
UTAH	827,687	482	283,816	0	844,325	288	3,258,759	705
VERMONT	1,826,873	130	1,615,081	0	618,306	110	4,020,663	118
VIRGINIA, EASTERN	7,327,842	1,385	4,269,113	282,708	5,947,825	1,666	29,105,613	2,976
VIRGINIA, WESTERN	1,222,045	1,398	764,250	3,564	438,358	1,406	15,970,445	1,144
WASHINGTON, EASTERN	1,315,454	270	1,451,005	0	87,452	368	3,431,075	437
WASHINGTON, WESTERN	43,086,161	1,182	3,395,616	1,188	79,643	859	41,974,833	1,091
WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN	176,803	179	204,317	0	155,375	205	4,080,467	417
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN	709,574	403	608,203	0	237,869	328	10,222,659	764
WISCONSIN, EASTERN	3,693,701	440	3,409,196	0	326,696	390	9,578,950	850
WISCONSIN, WESTERN	360,881	150	242,956	0	2,344	88	1,633,089	192
WYOMING	5,372,176	218	114,913	0	199,805	160	6,993,388	343
GUAM	330,145	120	320,828	0	32,508	150	765,409	127
NORTHERN MARIANAS	241,350	27	1,966	0	50	15	579,206	38
VIRGIN ISLANDS	28,056	102	23,655	0	6,930	150	385,599	203
ALL DISTRICTS	1,045,953,338	62,990	564,751,068	1,859,768	146,785,360	56,516	3,731,348,291	108,205

1/ Excludes asset forfeitures.

2/ Opened does not include adjustments.

3/ Collected includes payments received by the U.S. attorneys offices, the courts, and other agencies.

4/ Other decreases are transfers, remands, presidential pardon, death of debtor, etc.

TABLE 12B

U. S. ATTORNEY DEBT COLLECTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

CRIMINAL DEBTS OWED TO THIRD PARTIES

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	2/ AMOUNT OPENED	DEBTS OPENED	3/ COLLECTED	PROPERTY RECOVERED	4/ OTHER DECREASES	DEBTS CLOSED	CURRENT BALANCE	DEBTS PENDING
ALABAMA, NORTHERN	1,494,088	21	4,725	0	0	11	2,267,908	41
ALABAMA, MIDDLE	440,218	40	191,853	0	0	53	3,878,007	360
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN	337,282	17	184,299	567,878	82,800	15	18,970,951	83
ALASKA	234,500	19	405,771	0	54,939	30	5,218,923	89
ARIZONA	8,145,505	150	718,811	0	8,081,070	121	39,785,463	717
ARKANSAS, EASTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS, WESTERN	43,170	9	20,532	0	0	11	10,513,240	39
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN	12,482,015	99	480,382	0	332,848	65	107,113,820	753
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL	75,809,731	281	9,409,431	190,250	14,114,871	77	443,450,508	1,544
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN	6,522,323	108	245,022	0	287,925	27	18,985,879	188
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN	2,251,181	30	274,872	11,552	87,308	12	12,347,863	77
COLORADO	7,184,499	39	18,021	0	76,088	10	7,038,812	35
CONNECTICUT	2,847,812	7	4,990	0	1,541,857	7	3,357,818	14
DELAWARE	13,830	5	3,853	0	11,875	5	88,398	10
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4,868,026	110	700,050	0	1,173,198	83	21,005,005	318
FLORIDA, NORTHERN	1,385,599	11	39,178	0	1,285,883	18	2,658,485	24
FLORIDA, MIDDLE	15,335,838	88	123,854	18,385	2,559,818	32	81,085,141	358
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN	57,037,185	212	1,841,714	0	3,787	20	271,778,339	709
GEORGIA, NORTHERN	382,856	12	2,855	0	0	1	1,227,768	28
GEORGIA, MIDDLE	500,161	40	102,825	0	0	20	2,368,340	140
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN	1,288,842	17	11,638	0	8,297	13	3,970,450	39
HAWAII	2,840,732	78	350,485	31,287	707,087	38	9,876,890	203
IDAHO	3,708	6	8,893	0	-1	3	880,788	15
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN	8,888,373	108	978,758	0	5,787,559	68	50,778,429	355
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN	1,433,004	28	71,503	0	37,579	3	2,927,426	56
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL	2,714,439	46	401,894	0	2,222,841	74	20,475,104	258
INDIANA, NORTHERN	3,987,787	47	249,936	0	3,740	8	5,511,763	108
INDIANA, SOUTHERN	478,786	23	38,853	0	0	5	1,931,258	79
IOWA, NORTHERN	24,410	3	50,221	0	13,035	10	7,742,052	115
IOWA, SOUTHERN	0	0	2,354	0	0	0	3,850,803	7
KANSAS	1,783,484	30	188,201	0	711,258	37	8,777,529	105
KENTUCKY, EASTERN	4,089,893	80	287,089	0	5,574,200	40	12,827,429	220
KENTUCKY, WESTERN	3,728,087	38	147,422	0	857,714	22	7,758,354	128
LOUISIANA, EASTERN	2,438,882	28	7,087	0	558,104	5	2,548,000	34
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE	18,078,691	13	275	0	13,480	1	18,084,188	14
LOUISIANA, WESTERN	1,197,105	12	4,789	0	67,885	5	438,280	14
MAINE	373,785	17	17,339	0	0	35	1,560,223	47
MARYLAND	121,808	11	22,415	0	529,415	5	220,809	28
MASSACHUSETTS	10,235,522	31	489,441	0	4,294,388	5	10,745,847	107
MICHIGAN, EASTERN	20,849,953	181	1,274,353	6,480	8,390,194	208	78,843,802	782
MICHIGAN, WESTERN	3,443,108	47	168,085	0	5,228,648	20	12,384,532	178
MINNESOTA	475,178	33	9,481	0	11,540	4	4,043,189	45
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN	388,848	44	198,112	0	911,239	34	5,538,608	178
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN	1,504,720	3	1,787	0	0	1	1,538,458	5
MISSOURI, EASTERN	481,255	39	406,487	0	518,478	55	5,458,434	159
MISSOURI, WESTERN	4,848,510	11	138,883	0	1,593,514	28	12,218,578	102
MONTANA	1,323,583	53	73,736	0	80	18	5,051,249	178
NEBRASKA	52,050	2	6,400	0	0	0	5,299,135	10
NEVADA	5,580,029	143	303,324	0	11,208,099	239	30,548,784	684
NEW HAMPSHIRE	57,317	4	16,858	0	188,838	4	895,417	18
NEW JERSEY	398,828	17	492,757	0	0	5	9,801,881	51
NEW MEXICO	239,135	33	36,838	0	189,125	17	817,137	71
NEW YORK, NORTHERN	2,789,383	30	211,427	12,025	1,670,277	20	11,122,347	69
NEW YORK, EASTERN	9,480,511	43	1,771,978	0	15,482	11	28,388,001	151
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN	10,090,755	84	65,008	2,955,870	14,359,427	52	108,103,483	171
NEW YORK, WESTERN	639,987	23	60,807	0	0	13	1,058,891	38
NORTH CAROLINA, EASTERN	742,463	97	428,711	0	8,881	10	9,893,440	548
NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE	1,789,522	61	44,342	0	75,724	12	6,012,380	142
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN	1,090,333	40	87,331	0	881,188	18	4,405,794	63
NORTH DAKOTA	1,750,882	48	55,895	0	139,807	21	4,074,197	119
OHIO, NORTHERN	11,824,046	185	688,795	0	1,459,435	78	43,299,157	584
OHIO, SOUTHERN	3,015,369	83	134,718	0	334,711	30	14,563,280	288
OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN	807,740	76	277,332	0	4,928,888	51	17,971,719	273
OKLAHOMA, EASTERN	44,468	8	8,804	0	4,950	3	137,024	23
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN	1,002,251	31	301,582	0	5,120	23	1,668,129	51
OREGON	782,654	48	29,437	0	32,565	31	812,772	68
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN	309,301	18	7,871	0	0	2	800,395	27
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE	2,651,891	12	2,653,661	0	-1	13	677,888	19
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN	787,009	12	39,041	0	0	1	482,203	13
PUERTO RICO	524,002	14	37,889	0	0	2	1,065,496	15
RHODE ISLAND	785,811	12	1,478	0	0	0	2,307,586	52
SOUTH CAROLINA	358,243	35	101,088	0	216,132	18	2,283,764	23
SOUTH DAKOTA	204,365	21	5,480	0	33,431	8	3,929,651	49
TENNESSEE, EASTERN	2,010,803	21	47,104	0	125,489	2	19,728,783	130
TENNESSEE, MIDDLE	1,028,728	28	217,958	0	711,833	31	303,105	17
TENNESSEE, WESTERN	295,063	18	220	0	2,718	2	67,994,502	848
TEXAS, NORTHERN	8,315,981	181	577,102	0	1,772,838	87	48,420,094	218
TEXAS, EASTERN	8,773,568	45	238,800	0	2,800,782	51	47,702,885	413
TEXAS, SOUTHERN	5,521,398	91	388,818	5,211	848,489	28	67,548,573	488
TEXAS, WESTERN	28,503,030	130	878,040	105,829	5,882,086	171	30,877,749	235
UTAH	8,903,977	82	727,035	0	558,733	42	841,820	8
VERMONT	207,391	5	1,100	0	1,110,037	11	27,568,803	487
VIRGINIA, EASTERN	7,983,068	157	1,140,159	2,107	1,781,889	106	1,998,256	21
VIRGINIA, WESTERN	809,308	24	34,874	0	85,632	11	3,810,833	98
WASHINGTON, EASTERN	198,473	29	390,287	0	90,499	17	80,837,240	245
WASHINGTON, WESTERN	20,447,223	88	1,538,787	0	1,084,340	25	3,192,863	105
WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN	481,453	18	128,218	0	57,114	32	10,437,784	131
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN	3,348,778	50	403,209	0	1,114,110	38	46,340,997	382
WISCONSIN, EASTERN	7,339,239	92	2,885,121	0	718,487	53	13,365,172	188
WISCONSIN, WESTERN	2,389,748	43	187,027	0	505	8	1,450,328	39
WYOMING	20	1	21,294	0	32,001	5	310,056	13
GUAM	121,949	9	34,481	0	0	4	322,387	4
NORTHERN MARIANAS	321,725	3	12,183	0	0	1	503,308	17
VIRGIN ISLANDS	42,532	5	1,631	0	0	3		
ALL DISTRICTS	455,879,282	4,581	38,157,567	3,908,845	201,654,380	2,727	2,131,323,360	18,808

1/ Excludes asset forfeitures.

2/ Opened does not include adjustments.

3/ Collected includes payments received by the U.S. attorneys offices, the courts, and other agencies.

4/ Other decreases are transfers, remands, presidential pardon, death of debtor, etc.

TABLE 12C

U. S. ATTORNEY DEBT COLLECTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

CRIMINAL TOTAL

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	2/ AMOUNT OPENED	DEBTS OPENED	3/ COLLECTED	PROPERTY RECOVERED	4/ OTHER DECREASES	DEBTS CLOSED	CURRENT BALANCE	DEBTS PENDING
ALABAMA, NORTHERN	3,159,936	632	718,485	0	147,998	427	18,166,463	1,027
ALABAMA, MIDDLE	1,187,567	327	647,458	0	250,274	347	11,275,187	760
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN	1,341,805	450	581,378	567,878	479,511	380	34,612,181	617
ALASKA	4,252,121	248	2,875,098	0	238,808	330	11,033,840	510
ARIZONA	22,665,860	1,550	2,120,150	0	8,788,684	1,513	80,389,351	3,113
ARKANSAS, EASTERN	449,684	282	405,989	0	42,545	253	5,827,054	482
ARKANSAS, WESTERN	351,156	217	237,775	0	420,848	183	12,050,887	466
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN	27,881,176	1,043	3,325,738	3,293	13,910,282	879	216,182,540	3,104
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL	107,485,889	1,510	31,283,873	190,250	67,470,542	1,319	831,809,016	6,150
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN	18,048,419	1,045	1,502,268	225	783,361	791	33,428,588	1,591
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN	11,893,877	1,295	2,843,457	1,247,788	2,528,227	1,351	68,472,059	1,404
COLORADO	10,369,179	910	752,288	21,643	2,920,822	813	32,889,518	682
CONNECTICUT	5,232,398	350	1,583,567	0	1,937,812	317	28,543,997	534
DELAWARE	1,481,471	150	479,332	0	207,660	118	2,878,854	210
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10,889,836	875	1,154,246	0	2,752,034	618	298,064,488	1,811
FLORIDA, NORTHERN	6,953,936	445	825,863	-1,654	2,785,771	417	85,654,135	999
FLORIDA, MIDDLE	28,777,817	1,427	2,328,481	128,817	3,944,151	1,191	160,016,226	2,658
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN	160,540,628	2,211	6,118,124	239,504	1,983,303	1,165	525,038,688	5,725
GEORGIA, NORTHERN	11,709,551	790	1,448,750	13,000	49,388	811	56,354,523	2,473
GEORGIA, MIDDLE	2,807,809	783	1,808,700	0	41,351	547	7,203,920	860
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN	34,674,857	706	683,303	0	84,196	647	50,457,328	823
HAWAII	3,422,898	613	931,351	0	782,987	514	28,462,828	730
IDAHO	161,314	163	161,088	40,100	28,395	157	1,544,410	320
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN	14,895,369	1,148	4,480,625	5,647	7,341,765	1,150	155,110,025	2,527
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN	16,789,532	708	9,432,567	0	78,242	362	13,055,733	985
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL	6,493,946	441	738,170	0	2,328,575	382	27,032,765	718
INDIANA, NORTHERN	6,191,304	452	1,259,680	0	528,207	308	13,478,428	856
INDIANA, SOUTHERN	1,649,608	387	358,608	0	3,298	202	7,321,622	773
IOWA, NORTHERN	2,220,438	262	352,389	0	23,268	150	18,488,559	522
IOWA, SOUTHERN	171,268	112	64,077	0	150	82	5,837,780	167
KANSAS	4,711,081	483	828,588	0	1,882,574	458	48,848,788	804
KENTUCKY, EASTERN	6,493,353	481	965,620	2,502	5,802,578	427	17,463,089	663
KENTUCKY, WESTERN	5,505,650	307	1,825,148	0	783,834	407	18,098,731	527
LOUISIANA, EASTERN	7,954,810	828	975,848	0	5,130,444	678	27,552,277	1,145
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE	18,648,889	2,111	364,161	0	1,238,955	128	51,808,254	257
LOUISIANA, WESTERN	17,889,221	1,417	801,637	0	1,178,685	869	30,138,872	1,243
MAINE	821,101	195	185,182	0	303,905	273	4,584,810	415
MARYLAND	15,278,883	552	11,796,820	0	703,303	494	20,208,887	1,492
MASSACHUSETTS	26,802,654	623	28,968,223	0	4,670,798	348	83,173,824	1,315
MICHIGAN, EASTERN	28,575,773	1,288	3,471,332	14,051	10,200,435	1,328	139,707,393	2,814
MICHIGAN, WESTERN	4,868,919	554	841,398	0	5,284,102	429	20,325,107	800
MINNESOTA	1,584,221	406	744,151	0	5,290,981	365	15,394,825	543
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN	1,580,586	253	305,314	0	1,630,200	218	8,224,883	705
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN	5,717,936	485	3,389,233	0	1,019,288	241	9,748,083	931
MISSOURI, EASTERN	1,625,288	878	1,109,907	1,791	281,702	611	12,440,894	945
MISSOURI, WESTERN	8,899,514	540	1,568,735	0	8,805,409	579	31,710,513	1,278
MONTANA	2,487,289	407	1,003,004	0	353,858	259	10,881,073	652
NEBRASKA	299,761	284	250,575	0	11,808	202	8,770,435	721
NEVADA	6,805,902	705	1,162,241	0	11,860,000	811	40,474,393	2,145
NEW HAMPSHIRE	817,329	188	1,058,895	0	238,253	140	12,991,338	241
NEW JERSEY	5,182,356	1,238	3,823,574	0	10,399,738	1,495	58,570,023	2,272
NEW MEXICO	831,124	891	328,242	0	1,450,339	1,265	6,815,863	758
NEW YORK, NORTHERN	18,795,953	888	14,578,809	12,808	2,084,883	1,011	18,195,178	650
NEW YORK, EASTERN	28,111,130	1,623	7,222,783	0	813,784	1,897	187,054,069	3,842
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN	372,115,856	1,800	354,092,792	2,955,570	54,488,710	1,956	371,922,518	3,159
NEW YORK, WESTERN	3,310,249	582	1,810,860	0	118,056	488	28,597,993	2,426
NORTH CAROLINA, EASTERN	2,274,724	1,482	1,143,842	0	5,113,181	1,316	12,179,531	964
NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE	3,499,750	497	1,138,497	0	324,625	281	13,703,877	1,831
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN	3,355,451	825	481,970	0	1,973,150	234	7,525,838	3,484
NORTH DAKOTA	1,986,482	299	285,837	0	339,680	234	7,589,143	378
OHIO, NORTHERN	20,867,573	988	2,799,227	0	8,311,808	828	71,081,202	1,724
OHIO, SOUTHERN	5,771,062	848	1,010,849	0	951,653	760	36,182,312	1,425
OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN	1,477,128	368	542,785	0	5,885,058	312	40,908,777	1,788
OKLAHOMA, EASTERN	215,057	98	98,936	0	23,805	71	1,016,391	132
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN	1,750,874	293	1,308,021	0	395,488	310	14,925,084	354
OREGON	2,299,622	689	859,954	0	1,190,396	587	3,735,163	1,208
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN	11,822,242	1,458	6,882,652	0	8,713,216	1,298	74,525,838	3,484
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE	4,373,256	520	3,628,733	0	4,728	353	4,898,847	773
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN	3,201,167	444	888,937	0	169,404	386	18,783,519	888
PUERTO RICO	1,395,922	669	800,750	0	213,309	504	8,636,971	767
RHODE ISLAND	19,462,636	253	480,811	0	334,868	209	67,180,545	660
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,896,532	876	1,048,328	-1,010	1,881,491	923	17,544,838	1,070
SOUTH DAKOTA	8,169,867	527	3,264,632	0	153,743	321	6,052,400	380
TENNESSEE, EASTERN	5,141,539	422	3,800,072	0	1,183,878	421	8,913,235	869
TENNESSEE, MIDDLE	1,293,959	198	460,124	0	821,243	219	40,785,174	519
TENNESSEE, WESTERN	1,436,185	422	303,447	0	389,083	367	4,788,920	846
TEXAS, NORTHERN	83,433,352	1,548	13,000,984	-50	3,949,120	1,225	338,624,007	3,182
TEXAS, EASTERN	12,377,217	773	1,538,258	0	6,154,730	587	77,077,822	1,275
TEXAS, SOUTHERN	23,476,285	2,920	2,898,806	5,211	3,587,729	1,888	199,459,142	5,768
TEXAS, WESTERN	45,701,636	3,636	5,793,514	119,479	7,795,169	3,273	227,757,813	7,597
UTAH	9,731,664	584	1,010,651	0	1,403,058	330	34,138,508	940
VERMONT	1,834,264	135	1,616,181	0	1,728,343	121	4,682,483	128
VIRGINIA, EASTERN	15,291,010	1,542	5,409,272	284,815	7,738,714	1,772	68,874,416	3,483
VIRGINIA, WESTERN	2,131,353	1,422	799,124	3,584	503,990	1,417	17,968,701	1,165
WASHINGTON, EASTERN	1,511,827	299	1,841,302	0	177,951	385	7,241,908	535
WASHINGTON, WESTERN	83,513,384	1,268	4,932,403	1,188	1,143,983	884	122,812,073	1,338
WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN	838,056	197	332,533	0	212,489	237	7,253,130	522
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN	4,058,352	453	1,009,412	0	1,352,079	386	20,660,443	895
WISCONSIN, EASTERN	11,032,940	532	6,274,317	0	1,045,183	443	55,819,847	1,232
WISCONSIN, WESTERN	2,750,629	193	429,983	0	2,849	96	14,998,261	380
WYOMING	5,372,196	219	136,207	0	231,808	185	8,443,718	382
GUAM	452,094	129	355,310	0	32,508	154	1,075,465	140
NORTHERN MARIANAS	583,075	30	14,129	0	50	18	901,593	42
VIRGIN ISLANDS	70,588	107	25,288	0	6,930	153	888,907	220
ALL DISTRICTS	1,500,632,800	87,551	602,908,635	5,868,713	348,439,740	59,243	5,862,671,851	125,013

- 1/ Excludes asset forfeitures.
- 2/ Opened does not include adjustments.
- 3/ Collected includes payments received by the U.S. attorneys offices, the courts, and other agencies.
- 4/ Other decreases are transfers, remands, presidential pardon, death of debtor, etc.

U. S. ATTORNEY DEBT COLLECTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

BANKRUPTCIES AND FORECLOSURES

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	AMOUNT OPENED ^{2/}	DEBTS OPENED	COLLECTED ^{3/}	PROPERTY RECOVERED	OTHER DECREASES ^{4/}	DEBTS CLOSED	CURRENT BALANCE	DEBTS PENDING
ALABAMA, NORTHERN	3,574,093	53	2,792,325	0	819,898	122	1,573,126	54
ALABAMA, MIDDLE	756,932	69	565,889	0	546,248	43	359,983	67
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN	170,297	10	112,184	0	241,288	17	23,780	6
ALASKA	439,247	7	160,594	0	62,798	1	332,233	3
ARIZONA	482,384	7	680,437	0	11,186	11	942,587	30
ARKANSAS, EASTERN	11,379,761	55	2,665,308	411,176	7,773,283	52	3,867,372	22
ARKANSAS, WESTERN	8,416,841	34	1,870,915	489,304	4,245,094	40	845,758	11
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN	1,721,818	7	1,531,593	0	0	10	627,239	6
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL	21,162	1	2,750	0	24,191	1	113,225	4
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN	1,716,505	9	703,138	0	79,755	7	2,716,602	23
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN	0	0	31,325	0	88,232	2	27,154	2
COLORADO	818,004	7	502,076	0	111,411	7	108,804	3
CONNECTICUT	3,578,924	30	1,334,343	798,138	1,718,289	35	438,391	5
DELAWARE	1,534,227	23	1,239,784	270,115	650,890	26	178,411	3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA, NORTHERN	12,976,912	88	2,486,086	742,585	10,079,143	72	529,519	4
FLORIDA, MIDDLE	32,881,437	284	4,804,103	11,552,748	28,597,030	291	3,717,055	33
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN	47,893,292	374	4,309,003	34,821,630	9,427,848	722	327,654	5
GEORGIA, NORTHERN	2,508,848	85	2,313,432	327,441	19,810	81	1,798,062	68
GEORGIA, MIDDLE	3,557,706	33	3,471,734	22,000	108,215	33	68,788	7
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN	107,457	10	125,011	0	59,804	12	104,082	6
HAWAII	3,341,741	43	2,382,559	91,849	1,609,237	51	983	1
IDAHO	5,774,181	29	3,873,829	504,032	7,806,870	32	2,363,631	10
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN	17,046,385	133	12,791,130	1,766,629	2,977,039	79	20,889,255	115
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN	2,229,848	62	1,160,584	585,485	3,833,210	92	530,685	5
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL	2,000,245	41	1,337,883	133,118	1,415,220	42	324,179	5
INDIANA, NORTHERN	5,455,403	58	3,228,324	560,928	4,367,381	75	3,139,847	7
INDIANA, SOUTHERN	11,704,835	93	4,892,519	264,294	4,957,444	101	15,040,563	143
IOWA, NORTHERN	2,203,609	39	1,108,153	527,598	493,843	37	3,401,203	28
IOWA, SOUTHERN	3,023,189	29	1,277,131	1,142,722	2,807,709	36	2,375,132	19
KANSAS	13,354,337	207	4,370,008	3,063,318	10,349,230	282	5,420,395	86
KENTUCKY, EASTERN	5,708,027	125	3,943,956	770,521	4,748,148	161	8,358,525	136
KENTUCKY, WESTERN	7,296,247	118	3,893,179	357,225	4,175,419	118	1,543,283	19
LOUISIANA, EASTERN	2,568,148	48	348,691	812,267	3,010,132	49	4,897,207	7
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE	2,747,579	23	363,459	314,884	916,839	21	3,091,428	30
LOUISIANA, WESTERN	5,199,577	70	1,829,852	50,388	6,014,879	43	11,607,415	34
MAINE	5,588,453	51	817,855	1,271,281	3,606,431	57	0	0
MARYLAND	1,801,092	5	1,368,089	0	1,131,678	6	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS	784,654	8	399,813	245,585	307,736	11	167,400	4
MICHIGAN, EASTERN	2,318,770	3	2,357,001	0	9,914	4	0	0
MICHIGAN, WESTERN	1,484,877	55	883,049	0	-2	45	2,971,762	133
MINNESOTA	3,829,527	55	1,509,219	0	4,782,721	51	1,912,812	26
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN	317,721	8	498,835	0	456,022	10	1,339,955	22
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN	590,236	20	640,779	0	-1	16	128,894	10
MISSOURI, EASTERN	30,278	2	34,148	0	0	2	70,055	5
MISSOURI, WESTERN	196,058	5	193,540	0	0	3	312,126	17
MONTANA	5,297,751	33	2,996,537	669,858	9,328,932	41	2,968,955	16
NEBRASKA	5,422,435	61	5,472,163	964,849	6,059,438	75	3,425,614	31
NEVADA	0	0	15,055	0	0	0	145,974	5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	23,957	1	25,900	0	21,833	2	0	0
NEW JERSEY	8,154,990	114	1,507,160	110,300	6,485,465	121	1,501,577	23
NEW MEXICO	8,088,190	62	2,244,628	1,823,209	5,120,138	81	1,392,882	25
NEW YORK, NORTHERN	13,059,167	143	1,261,803	7,420,029	4,246,572	135	2,891,629	27
NEW YORK, EASTERN	4,348,397	76	2,815,748	0	63,863	53	18,254,934	167
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN	35,523,015	46	30,230,352	0	6,109,659	51	362,281,895	24
NEW YORK, WESTERN	10,043,838	124	2,268,747	5,479,305	3,040,810	125	297,153	4
NORTH CAROLINA, EASTERN	5,176,342	77	4,464,340	0	284,861	74	7,493,311	91
NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE	63,071	3	18,384	0	312	3	161,330	11
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN	482,603	3	640,500	0	-1	4	693,748	10
NORTH DAKOTA	10,108,185	83	4,615,681	861,827	12,436,099	191	23,292,950	127
OHIO, NORTHERN	15,544,336	227	3,726,008	7,072,508	8,953,375	304	16,593,001	184
OHIO, SOUTHERN	11,463,640	162	4,618,594	1,737,520	10,105,481	232	11,727,608	258
OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN	10,318,187	262	4,728,800	3,000,326	7,484,830	282	137,542	11
OKLAHOMA, EASTERN	6,382,498	56	1,180,048	205,823	15,092,103	54	4,986,028	34
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN	12,241,808	263	5,529,448	3,430,090	13,026,372	305	3,256,032	31
OREGON	2,666,884	17	1,283,768	21,354	2,753,340	16	87,176	3
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN	5,834,003	80	1,555,167	2,923,870	1,825,524	74	4,834,798	61
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE	3,947,762	85	1,781,002	1,848,088	2,481,285	65	3,021,817	36
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN	3,072,097	81	1,307,566	1,226,597	2,526,115	71	1,943,516	30
PUERTO RICO	4,448,840	100	2,872,643	1,845,278	5,525,074	181	3,827,187	84
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	195,824	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	25,392,899	395	5,723,389	7,003,617	11,238,143	388	1,086,760	15
SOUTH DAKOTA	7,178,482	59	7,952,003	327,543	13,042,807	153	22,089,688	112
TENNESSEE, EASTERN	1,290,907	23	1,158,650	0	35,222	17	61,177	24
TENNESSEE, MIDDLE	808,891	53	1,007,810	0	6	59	407,249	14
TENNESSEE, WESTERN	1,230,577	4	69,880	0	1,404,765	13	571,658	5
TEXAS, NORTHERN	1,327,798	26	1,015,808	0	342,567	25	17,776,050	15
TEXAS, EASTERN	51,437	2	190,048	0	0	4	58,326	5
TEXAS, SOUTHERN	21,878	4	21,878	0	0	2	443,866	9
TEXAS, WESTERN	848,368	12	826,717	0	3,979,107	12	264,874	11
UTAH	4,819	1	50,802	0	5,055,584	80	89,699	3
VERMONT	1,421,848	31	593,376	828,270	0	31	0	0
VIRGINIA, EASTERN	4,462,670	67	3,258,827	0	368,080	76	2,431,143	58
VIRGINIA, WESTERN	6,007,744	14	6,032,482	0	3,418,011	93	357,762	13
WASHINGTON, EASTERN	1,805,863	10	1,038,107	0	4,663,131	56	803,563	3
WASHINGTON, WESTERN	2,061,278	37	733,861	1,357,371	2,005,783	44	2,241,279	27
WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN	1,893,018	66	474,744	0	233,245	34	2,245,655	84
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN	80,182	5	91,392	0	1,517	6	167,348	1
WISCONSIN, EASTERN	7,500,887	86	2,840,852	1,368,274	13,008,062	171	832,894	14
WISCONSIN, WESTERN	5,284,637	49	2,719,836	71,873	3,131,379	49	1,883,219	22
WYOMING	152,116	3	264,041	0	0	2	231,476	8
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,815	1
NORTHERN MARIANAS	14,024	1	0	0	0	0	14,314	1
VIRGIN ISLANDS	734,848	14	19,184	200,238	121,693	8	1,903,151	11
ALL DISTRICTS	480,266,789	5,579	210,238,874	113,305,308	319,895,503	6,834	634,988,012	3,066

1/ Excludes asset forfeitures.

2/ Opened does not include adjustments.

3/ Collected includes payments received by the U.S. attorneys offices, the courts, and other agencies.

4/ Other decreases are transfers, closed as uncollectable, compromised, returned to agency, etc.

U. S. ATTORNEY DEBT COLLECTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

OTHER CIVIL DEBTS

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	2/ AMOUNT OPENED	DEBTS OPENED	3/ COLLECTED	PROPERTY RECOVERED	4/ OTHER DECREASES	DEBTS CLOSED	CURRENT BALANCE	DEBTS PENDING
ALABAMA, NORTHERN	8,644,584	111	6,457,439	0	3,653,631	161	8,718,601	508
ALABAMA, MIDDLE	4,062,028	93	1,648,801	0	390,382	84	4,828,140	120
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN	602,602	69	321,584	8,514	1,282,653	39	1,558,561	98
ALASKA	12,421,658	62	8,071,083	0	7,720,981	95	13,517,069	168
ARIZONA	8,197,735	251	5,495,354	0	899,079	127	21,226,041	591
ARKANSAS, EASTERN	2,492,240	84	944,782	0	343,958	43	7,447,715	166
ARKANSAS, WESTERN	417,874	23	165,177	0	640,941	34	376,148	49
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN	14,219,338	595	11,659,392	178,478	807,058	223	33,620,224	2,688
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL	56,250,787	1,731	60,074,594	0	34,118,980	719	222,764,887	6,079
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN	48,401,441	238	8,838,359	0	50,824,231	155	10,592,115	321
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN	4,255,225	98	6,657,937	440,294	3,481,674	97	6,085,782	203
COLORADO	30,011,321	213	27,124,888	3,672	1,242,947	130	6,372,840	244
CONNECTICUT	1,919,252	68	4,417,458	0	784,338	74	12,112,528	138
DELAWARE	1,636,020	43	1,376,495	0	902,259	35	750,386	43
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	24,598,898	80	19,751,135	11,239	1,383,304	171	42,553,456	882
FLORIDA, NORTHERN	3,957,889	156	2,414,917	0	784,989	128	10,615,685	443
FLORIDA, MIDDLE	19,911,197	713	12,820,286	535,182	11,508,231	744	34,272,282	1,586
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN	28,407,039	1,274	8,357,149	240,931	8,243,848	554	53,589,069	2,879
GEORGIA, NORTHERN	6,107,371	274	1,478,742	0	859,831	124	26,010,468	1,448
GEORGIA, MIDDLE	883,533	72	779,397	0	663,630	82	3,275,572	104
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN	541,217	60	239,389	0	556,395	44	2,485,030	115
HAWAII	1,813,297	64	1,382,759	0	1,478,506	71	7,354,676	142
IDAHO	3,061,824	58	8,185,760	0	4,386,041	155	21,826,465	651
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN	22,330,521	247	17,425,602	0	587,236	65	2,827,078	140
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN	2,921,374	84	2,161,275	34,000	969,489	65	7,361,105	195
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL	2,006,771	149	1,229,007	0	1,568,383	73	4,505,066	153
INDIANA, NORTHERN	1,816,582	77	1,002,277	0	4,023,086	217	5,437,519	302
INDIANA, SOUTHERN	3,474,714	313	2,583,215	0	1,202,597	39	2,539,644	109
IOWA, NORTHERN	780,388	66	361,127	0	1,404,140	55	2,835,629	140
IOWA, SOUTHERN	1,499,194	101	577,008	70,250	864,958	211	7,300,594	178
KANSAS	3,868,885	205	2,661,760	0	5,241,348	197	4,032,872	238
KENTUCKY, EASTERN	6,681,009	204	5,664,387	6,573	1,572,857	49	3,037,088	124
KENTUCKY, WESTERN	5,454,822	104	7,198,596	0	187,780	104	17,618,963	147
LOUISIANA, EASTERN	11,133,687	139	1,217,151	0	659,231	25	1,563,315	61
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE	1,289,877	49	622,704	0	385,365	76	10,485,312	261
LOUISIANA, WESTERN	8,983,981	192	447,676	0	805,518	44	5,514,473	109
MAINE	207,403	49	678,210	0	261,376	150	3,827,934	521
MARYLAND	14,907,630	237	12,410,997	0	2,192,297	348	13,327,668	819
MASSACHUSETTS	49,161,122	447	31,538,347	0	5,154,323	472	46,630,872	4,524
MICHIGAN, EASTERN	7,257,430	481	7,429,666	5,727	1,924,855	65	10,271,159	317
MICHIGAN, WESTERN	3,451,877	123	2,267,009	0	41,253	176	6,478,594	215
MINNESOTA	8,387,141	270	5,661,930	10,478	2,888,468	52	2,397,292	91
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN	1,754,935	53	1,120,470	0	528,638	140	3,530,110	274
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN	1,219,125	204	1,157,277	0	970,268	136	6,831,124	409
MISSOURI, EASTERN	14,451,689	231	9,309,342	26,781	7,199,527	103	20,624,356	489
MISSOURI, WESTERN	2,643,940	162	959,468	0	3,031,947	42	10,542,144	102
MONTANA	9,438,089	64	3,424,964	0	599,860	90	5,337,780	203
NEBRASKA	13,491,210	132	4,413,060	3,116	673,157	46	5,235,744	138
NEVADA	1,208,776	93	749,845	0	340,379	28	2,513,737	86
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,744,368	34	2,535,188	0	67,527	529	55,192,837	1,183
NEW JERSEY	13,387,215	337	21,387,332	3,900,000	7,575,015	88	3,895,257	150
NEW MEXICO	5,778,031	123	3,390,784	0	840,865	81	13,973,088	238
NEW YORK, NORTHERN	4,333,272	124	1,057,414	33,511	1,374,890	264	91,348,265	3,081
NEW YORK, EASTERN	31,143,542	730	6,112,076	0	2,020,374	302	55,921,418	568
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN	28,231,744	335	8,968,271	0	17,380,569	90	6,090,983	162
NEW YORK, WESTERN	37,989,151	120	37,326,608	0	501,346	134	24,654,505	470
NORTH CAROLINA, EASTERN	6,259,024	238	7,965,358	0	3,822,453	54	4,307,220	146
NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE	1,256,481	80	529,597	0	1,705,000	44	2,087,078	189
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN	878,931	61	536,506	0	383,450	57	14,798,335	152
NORTH DAKOTA	7,058,039	68	1,847,983	-46,334	4,112,518	400	20,833,531	821
OHIO, NORTHERN	28,076,331	335	11,712,680	54,527	4,461,698	108	8,232,548	339
OHIO, SOUTHERN	5,396,784	143	4,194,497	0	388,633	35	797,897	49
OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN	903,177	50	660,066	0	195,422	12	467,444	159
OKLAHOMA, EASTERN	191,470	24	47,517	0	8,783	76	2,983,449	178
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN	5,951,558	164	4,268,232	611,806	2,103,002	866	58,910,347	701
OREGON	2,645,983	111	1,284,803	0	716,035	270	15,301,637	208
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN	77,282,716	306	51,211,428	61,081	22,136,793	270	20,108,459	658
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE	62,739,846	844	47,288,471	0	96,180	96	6,895,803	362
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN	15,916,032	332	13,728,622	2,438	2,092,169	33	2,076,794	86
PUERTO RICO	6,608,423	84	4,204,176	0	1,571,172	128	11,293,597	585
RHODE ISLAND	2,004,028	32	2,147,684	0	38,324	83	2,531,475	78
SOUTH CAROLINA	7,434,892	248	4,445,206	0	4,871,332	103	3,165,250	179
SOUTH DAKOTA	7,380,904	105	1,154,034	0	73,333	65	4,785,906	167
TENNESSEE, EASTERN	1,242,765	95	432,208	0	3,621,516	108	6,731,192	231
TENNESSEE, MIDDLE	2,257,442	98	544,667	0	1,880,165	109	110,418,144	982
TENNESSEE, WESTERN	3,635,789	165	3,212,817	0	529,086	92	4,296,843	172
TEXAS, NORTHERN	116,238,609	330	3,204,178	55,892,000	1,137,141	239	120,784,860	3,503
TEXAS, EASTERN	1,166,880	79	1,376,336	0	976,735	163	10,231,311	548
TEXAS, SOUTHERN	6,079,106	651	2,263,917	18,520	2,052,891	43	3,544,668	91
TEXAS, WESTERN	9,000,438	290	1,776,059	569,943	8,384,078	9	225,475	31
UTAH	1,546,579	46	2,135,584	0	240,310	285	23,455,833	412
VERMONT	121,526	22	75,355	0	26,308	82	7,024,262	202
VIRGINIA, EASTERN	11,709,112	321	9,290,480	7,130	3,355,698	41	1,295,514	84
VIRGINIA, WESTERN	2,590,201	89	1,884,471	0	867,013	52	1,142,749	73
WASHINGTON, EASTERN	2,802,411	37	657,126	0	1,331,877	76	2,377,869	86
WASHINGTON, WESTERN	13,740,890	114	5,049,126	0	735,179	321	11,118,595	161
WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN	1,496,701	40	1,213,740	0	397,476	145	10,307,810	123
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN	8,920,116	65	3,655,481	0	1,533,497	8	3,885,207	43
WISCONSIN, EASTERN	20,157,949	346	15,198,137	0	1,282,707	53	1,375,630	76
WISCONSIN, WESTERN	11,859,493	193	16,519,806	0	601,931	8	569,725	35
WYOMING	568,858	13	499,314	0	7,938	5	142,196	17
GUAM	761,809	60	112,108	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHERN MARIANAS	1,125,622	42	58,342	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	185,088	12	180,818	0	643	5	0	0
ALL DISTRICTS	1,050,436,074	19,020	630,479,906	62,479,858	289,704,027	13,500	1,587,632,231	48,240

1/ Excludes asset forfeitures.

2/ Opened does not include adjustments.

3/ Collected includes payments received by the U.S. attorneys offices, the courts, and other agencies.

4/ Other decreases are transfers, closed as uncollectable, compromised, returned to agency, etc.

TABLE 12F

U. S. ATTORNEY DEBT COLLECTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

CIVIL TOTAL

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	AMOUNT OPENED ^{2/}	DEBTS OPENED	COLLECTED ^{3/}	PROPERTY RECOVERED	OTHER DECREASES ^{4/}	DEBTS CLOSED	CURRENT BALANCE	DEBTS PENDING
ALABAMA, NORTHERN	12,218,877	184	9,249,784	0	4,473,529	283	10,281,727	
ALABAMA, MIDDLE	4,818,980	182	2,214,500	0	938,830	127	5,188,103	582
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN	8,772,898	78	433,778	0	1,533,941	58	1,580,341	187
ALASKA	12,860,905	85	8,231,877	8,514	7,783,779	98	13,849,302	104
ARIZONA	8,860,119	258	6,175,791	0	910,265	138	22,188,828	171
ARKANSAS, EASTERN	13,872,001	139	3,810,090	411,178	8,117,241	85	11,315,087	621
ARKANSAS, WESTERN	8,834,715	57	2,036,092	489,304	4,888,035	74	1,221,806	188
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN	15,841,154	802	13,190,985	178,478	807,058	233	33,547,484	80
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL	58,271,949	1,712	60,077,344	0	34,143,170	720	222,878,112	2,694
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN	50,117,848	247	8,541,497	0	50,903,988	182	13,308,717	6,083
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN	4,255,225	88	6,889,262	440,294	3,549,808	99	6,112,916	344
COLORADO	30,829,325	220	27,828,984	3,872	1,354,358	137	8,481,444	205
CONNECTICUT	5,488,176	88	5,781,801	798,138	2,482,625	109	12,548,819	247
DELAWARE	3,170,247	88	2,816,279	270,115	1,553,149	81	9,828,797	46
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	24,598,895	80	18,751,135	11,239	1,383,304	171	42,853,458	882
FLORIDA, NORTHERN	16,834,801	224	4,911,013	742,565	10,864,132	200	11,145,204	447
FLORIDA, MIDDLE	52,792,834	997	17,824,389	12,087,930	41,105,281	1,035	37,989,337	1,819
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN	78,300,331	1,648	12,868,152	35,072,561	17,871,284	1,278	53,927,723	2,884
GEORGIA, NORTHERN	8,616,019	359	3,792,174	327,441	879,441	205	27,808,530	1,536
GEORGIA, MIDDLE	4,441,239	105	4,251,131	22,000	771,845	115	3,342,360	111
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN	648,874	70	384,400	0	818,199	58	2,589,082	121
HAWAII	5,155,038	107	3,785,318	91,849	3,085,743	180	2,237,511	183
IDAHO	8,838,005	87	11,859,589	504,032	12,192,911	103	8,718,307	152
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN	39,376,908	380	30,216,732	1,766,829	3,584,275	234	42,315,720	766
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN	5,151,220	148	3,321,859	619,485	4,802,699	134	3,357,783	145
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL	4,007,018	190	2,568,880	133,118	2,983,603	107	7,685,284	208
INDIANA, NORTHERN	7,271,985	135	4,228,601	560,828	8,390,487	148	7,644,913	228
INDIANA, SOUTHERN	15,179,349	408	7,478,734	264,294	6,180,041	318	20,476,082	445
IOWA, NORTHERN	2,983,897	105	1,467,280	527,598	1,887,983	78	5,840,847	137
IOWA, SOUTHERN	4,522,393	130	1,854,139	1,212,972	3,272,687	81	5,210,781	159
KANSAS	17,223,222	412	7,031,788	3,063,318	15,590,578	493	12,720,989	284
KENTUCKY, EASTERN	12,389,036	328	9,808,343	777,094	6,318,805	358	13,181,497	374
KENTUCKY, WESTERN	12,751,069	220	11,091,775	357,225	4,383,209	187	4,580,371	143
LOUISIANA, EASTERN	13,721,835	185	1,585,842	812,287	3,689,383	153	18,116,170	154
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE	4,037,456	72	888,183	314,864	1,302,204	48	4,854,743	81
LOUISIANA, WESTERN	14,183,558	262	2,277,328	50,388	6,820,485	119	22,092,727	285
MAINE	5,795,856	100	1,495,865	1,271,281	3,887,807	101	5,514,473	109
MARYLAND	18,708,722	242	13,777,086	0	3,323,975	156	13,827,834	521
MASSACHUSETTS	49,825,778	455	31,938,180	245,585	5,482,059	357	51,485,068	823
MICHIGAN, EASTERN	9,576,200	484	9,786,867	5,727	1,934,789	478	48,630,872	4,524
MICHIGAN, WESTERN	4,816,754	178	3,130,058	0	41,251	110	13,242,921	348
MINNESOTA	12,216,688	325	7,171,149	10,478	7,871,188	227	8,391,408	343
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN	2,072,856	61	1,819,305	0	884,860	82	3,737,247	113
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN	1,809,361	224	1,798,058	0	870,265	158	3,658,804	284
MISSOURI, EASTERN	14,481,865	233	9,343,490	26,781	7,189,527	138	7,001,179	414
MISSOURI, WESTERN	2,838,998	167	1,153,008	0	3,031,847	108	20,936,482	506
MONTANA	14,735,840	97	8,421,501	689,858	8,828,892	83	13,511,099	118
NEBRASKA	18,913,845	193	9,885,223	987,985	8,732,595	165	8,763,394	234
NEVADA	1,208,778	83	785,000	0	340,379	46	5,381,718	143
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,788,323	35	2,581,068	0	89,180	30	2,513,737	86
NEW JERSEY	21,542,205	451	22,894,492	4,010,300	14,080,480	650	56,694,414	1,208
NEW MEXICO	13,848,221	185	5,635,410	1,823,209	5,981,103	148	5,288,139	175
NEW YORK, NORTHERN	17,392,439	287	2,318,217	7,453,540	5,621,462	216	18,864,717	265
NEW YORK, EASTERN	32,491,939	808	8,927,822	0	2,084,337	317	109,503,199	3,248
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN	63,784,759	381	39,198,823	0	23,490,228	353	418,203,313	580
NEW YORK, WESTERN	48,032,988	244	39,593,355	5,479,305	3,541,858	215	6,388,138	166
NORTH CAROLINA, EASTERN	11,435,388	313	12,429,898	0	4,087,314	208	32,147,816	581
NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE	1,319,582	83	547,881	0	1,705,312	57	4,488,550	157
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN	1,381,734	84	1,177,008	0	383,448	48	2,780,824	209
NORTH DAKOTA	17,208,224	151	6,463,864	815,493	16,548,817	248	38,091,285	278
OHIO, NORTHERN	43,820,687	582	15,438,888	7,127,033	13,415,073	704	37,426,532	1,005
OHIO, SOUTHERN	16,860,424	305	8,813,091	1,737,520	10,494,114	341	18,860,156	587
OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN	11,221,384	312	5,388,866	3,000,328	7,680,252	297	835,439	80
OKLAHOMA, EASTERN	6,573,988	80	1,227,583	205,823	15,100,888	68	5,453,472	63
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN	18,193,364	427	9,797,878	4,041,888	18,129,374	385	7,868,801	190
OREGON	5,312,847	128	2,588,571	21,354	3,489,375	92	3,070,925	181
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN	83,098,719	388	52,788,595	2,884,951	23,982,317	286	63,545,143	782
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE	66,687,708	909	49,079,473	1,848,086	2,557,485	931	18,323,454	248
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN	18,888,128	393	15,036,188	1,228,035	4,818,284	341	22,051,975	688
PUERTO RICO	11,057,263	184	7,078,819	1,845,278	7,098,288	277	10,722,990	446
RHODE ISLAND	2,004,028	32	2,147,884	0	38,324	33	2,272,418	87
SOUTH CAROLINA	32,827,791	843	10,168,595	7,003,817	18,107,475	517	12,380,357	600
SOUTH DAKOTA	7,559,388	164	9,106,037	327,543	13,116,140	218	24,821,173	190
TENNESSEE, EASTERN	2,533,872	118	1,588,858	0	3,656,738	120	3,228,427	203
TENNESSEE, MIDDLE	3,184,333	151	1,552,477	0	1,880,171	124	5,193,155	201
TENNESSEE, WESTERN	4,888,388	189	3,282,787	0	1,933,851	122	7,303,150	238
TEXAS, NORTHERN	117,568,407	358	4,220,088	55,892,000	1,479,708	215	128,194,194	987
TEXAS, EASTERN	1,218,317	83	1,568,384	0	1,878,735	98	4,356,289	177
TEXAS, SOUTHERN	8,100,982	853	2,285,793	18,520	2,052,891	241	10,496,285	559
TEXAS, WESTERN	9,849,808	302	2,802,778	589,943	12,383,185	175	12,123,846	3,512
UTAH	1,551,398	47	2,188,188	0	5,285,804	123	3,834,367	94
VERMONT	1,843,172	53	868,731	828,270	28,308	341	225,475	31
VIRGINIA, EASTERN	18,171,782	388	12,549,307	7,130	3,723,778	175	25,888,878	470
VIRGINIA, WESTERN	8,597,845	103	7,818,863	0	4,283,024	99	7,382,024	217
WASHINGTON, EASTERN	2,608,374	47	1,895,233	0	5,995,008	88	2,089,087	97
WASHINGTON, WESTERN	15,802,286	151	5,782,987	1,357,371	2,740,862	180	19,804,415	230
WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN	3,388,719	108	1,888,484	0	630,721	88	3,368,404	157
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN	7,010,308	70	3,748,853	0	1,535,014	82	2,545,215	87
WISCONSIN, EASTERN	27,858,938	442	18,038,889	1,388,274	14,290,789	492	11,951,588	175
WISCONSIN, WESTERN	17,144,130	242	18,239,842	71,873	3,733,310	194	11,991,029	145
WYOMING	721,074	18	783,355	0	200,828	10	4,116,683	51
GUAM	761,909	60	112,108	0	7,938	53	1,418,245	77
NORTHERN MARIANAS	1,139,848	43	58,342	0	0	8	584,039	38
VIRGIN ISLANDS	819,938	28	200,002	200,236	122,338	13	2,045,347	28
ALL DISTRICTS	1,540,702,873	24,599	840,718,780	175,785,188	609,699,529	20,334	2,222,630,243	51,308

1/ Excludes asset forfeitures.
 2/ Opened does not include adjustments.
 3/ Collected includes payments received by the U.S. attorneys offices, the courts, and other agencies.
 4/ Other decreases are transfers, closed as uncollectable, compromised, returned to agency, etc.

TABLE 12G

U. S. ATTORNEY DEBT COLLECTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988

GRAND TOTAL

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	2/ AMOUNT OPENED	DEBTS OPENED	3/ COLLECTED	PROPERTY RECOVERED	4/ OTHER DECREASES	DEBTS CLOSED	CURRENT BALANCE	DEBTS PENDING
ALABAMA, NORTHERN	15,378,813	786	9,988,249	0	4,821,527	710	28,458,180	1,589
ALABAMA, MIDDLE	8,008,527	489	2,881,958	0	1,188,904	474	18,483,290	947
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN	2,114,704	529	1,015,156	578,393	2,013,452	436	36,192,522	721
ALASKA	17,113,028	311	10,908,775	0	8,022,585	426	24,882,942	681
ARIZONA	31,325,979	1,808	8,285,941	0	10,708,959	1,851	102,867,979	3,734
ARKANSAS, EASTERN	14,321,885	421	4,016,089	411,178	8,159,788	348	16,942,141	526
ARKANSAS, WESTERN	7,185,871	274	2,273,867	489,304	5,308,883	257	13,272,573	5,788
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN	43,922,330	1,845	16,516,723	181,771	14,717,340	1,112	250,510,004	12,233
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL	183,737,938	3,222	91,361,317	190,250	121,613,712	2,039	1,154,787,128	1,835
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN	66,184,365	1,292	11,043,785	225	51,687,347	953	46,737,303	1,609
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN	15,948,802	1,393	9,532,719	1,688,063	6,078,133	1,450	72,584,875	929
COLORADO	40,998,504	1,130	28,379,252	25,315	4,275,180	950	39,370,982	675
CONNECTICUT	10,730,574	448	7,315,368	788,138	4,420,437	428	39,092,816	256
DELAWARE	4,851,718	218	3,095,611	270,115	1,780,729	177	3,805,851	2,693
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	35,288,233	755	20,905,381	11,239	4,115,338	987	338,717,942	1,448
FLORIDA, NORTHERN	23,888,737	889	5,538,878	740,811	13,629,803	617	88,799,339	4,275
FLORIDA, MIDDLE	78,570,451	2,424	18,952,850	12,216,747	45,049,412	2,228	198,005,563	8,609
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN	236,840,859	3,859	18,784,278	35,312,085	19,834,597	2,441	578,955,411	4,009
GEORGIA, NORTHERN	20,325,570	1,149	5,238,924	340,441	928,789	1,018	84,163,053	871
GEORGIA, MIDDLE	7,049,048	888	8,059,831	22,000	813,186	662	10,548,280	844
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN	35,523,831	778	1,027,703	0	710,395	703	53,046,421	913
HAWAII	8,578,034	720	4,888,889	131,949	3,838,730	704	28,720,339	472
IDAHO	8,887,319	250	12,020,685	514,355	12,221,308	260	11,262,717	3,293
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN	54,272,275	1,528	34,707,557	1,772,278	10,906,040	1,384	197,425,745	1,130
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN	21,840,752	852	12,754,426	619,485	4,878,941	496	16,413,498	818
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL	10,500,862	831	3,305,080	133,118	5,312,178	489	34,718,049	884
INDIANA, NORTHERN	13,463,289	587	5,488,181	560,828	8,918,674	456	21,124,341	1,218
INDIANA, SOUTHERN	16,828,857	793	7,834,842	264,294	6,163,339	520	27,789,704	659
IOWA, NORTHERN	5,204,435	367	1,819,869	527,598	1,821,251	226	22,430,408	326
IOWA, SOUTHERN	4,693,659	242	1,848,218	1,212,972	3,272,817	183	11,048,541	1,188
KANSAS	21,934,283	885	7,880,368	3,083,318	17,473,152	949	61,667,787	1,037
KENTUCKY, EASTERN	18,882,388	780	10,774,163	779,598	11,921,381	785	30,824,588	870
KENTUCKY, WESTERN	16,258,719	527	12,916,924	357,225	5,157,143	574	22,877,102	1,289
LOUISIANA, EASTERN	21,678,445	1,013	2,541,690	812,267	8,799,807	1,031	45,668,447	348
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE	22,888,145	283	1,350,324	314,964	2,541,159	174	56,262,987	1,538
LOUISIANA, WESTERN	32,152,779	1,679	2,878,985	50,366	7,897,180	988	52,232,599	524
MAINE	8,818,957	295	1,681,057	1,271,281	4,171,712	374	10,109,283	2,013
MARYLAND	31,988,405	784	25,575,706	0	4,027,278	650	34,038,821	2,138
MASSACHUSETTS	78,828,430	1,078	60,928,383	245,565	10,332,857	705	134,888,892	7,338
MICHIGAN, EASTERN	38,151,973	1,772	13,257,998	19,778	12,135,204	1,602	186,338,265	1,148
MICHIGAN, WESTERN	9,583,873	732	3,971,458	0	5,305,353	539	33,588,028	886
MINNESOTA	13,780,889	731	7,815,300	10,478	9,302,170	592	23,788,231	818
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN	3,853,252	314	1,824,619	0	2,003,928	278	12,862,280	1,215
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN	7,527,287	719	5,187,289	0	1,231,667	397	13,407,887	1,359
MISSOURI, EASTERN	16,107,253	912	10,453,397	28,572	7,861,482	749	19,442,073	1,782
MISSOURI, WESTERN	12,539,512	707	2,719,743	0	11,837,356	685	52,648,995	770
MONTANA	17,203,139	504	7,424,605	689,858	10,262,548	342	24,372,172	955
NEBRASKA	19,213,408	487	10,135,788	867,965	6,744,401	367	17,533,829	2,288
NEVADA	8,014,878	788	1,827,241	0	12,020,379	857	46,156,111	3,478
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,885,852	223	3,619,831	0	327,413	170	15,005,075	934
NEW JERSEY	26,724,561	1,889	28,718,066	4,010,300	24,460,219	2,145	113,284,437	915
NEW MEXICO	14,477,345	676	5,963,852	1,823,209	7,411,442	1,414	12,203,802	7,090
NEW YORK, NORTHERN	36,188,392	1,155	18,888,026	7,468,346	7,708,425	1,227	35,059,896	3,749
NEW YORK, EASTERN	63,603,069	2,829	18,150,805	0	2,898,131	2,014	296,656,288	834
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN	435,870,615	2,281	393,291,415	2,955,570	77,979,938	2,309	790,125,831	2,987
NEW YORK, WESTERN	51,343,238	828	41,404,215	5,479,305	3,661,012	713	12,475,361	1,121
NORTH CAROLINA, EASTERN	13,710,080	1,785	13,573,540	0	8,200,495	1,524	60,745,809	2,040
NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE	4,819,312	580	1,684,478	0	2,029,937	338	16,848,081	657
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN	4,717,185	889	1,658,978	0	2,356,599	682	16,484,501	2,729
NORTH DAKOTA	19,202,708	450	6,729,501	815,493	18,888,297	462	45,680,428	2,022
OHIO, NORTHERN	84,488,240	1,548	18,237,915	7,127,033	19,728,981	1,830	108,487,734	858
OHIO, SOUTHERN	22,831,488	1,153	9,629,740	1,737,520	11,445,767	1,101	58,142,468	1,876
OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN	12,898,490	878	5,831,781	3,000,328	13,585,310	809	41,844,216	195
OKLAHOMA, EASTERN	6,789,025	178	1,328,499	205,823	15,124,491	137	6,469,863	584
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN	19,844,238	720	11,103,899	4,041,888	15,524,863	705	22,893,695	1,389
OREGON	7,812,469	797	3,428,525	21,354	4,659,771	879	8,805,768	4,246
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN	84,918,881	1,844	58,448,247	2,884,951	32,875,533	1,594	138,070,981	1,019
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE	71,060,864	1,429	52,708,226	1,848,088	2,562,193	1,284	23,020,101	1,378
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN	22,189,296	837	15,925,125	1,229,035	4,787,688	737	38,815,494	1,213
PUERTO RICO	12,453,185	853	7,877,589	1,845,278	7,309,555	781	17,359,961	787
RHODE ISLAND	21,466,864	285	2,628,485	0	3,372,990	242	69,432,963	1,870
SOUTH CAROLINA	34,524,323	1,819	11,214,923	7,002,807	17,988,966	1,440	29,925,195	570
SOUTH DAKOTA	15,729,233	891	12,370,869	327,543	13,269,883	537	30,873,573	1,072
TENNESSEE, EASTERN	7,675,211	540	5,488,930	0	2,701,414	343	45,978,329	1,082
TENNESSEE, MIDDLE	4,458,292	349	2,012,801	0	2,322,934	489	12,090,070	4,159
TENNESSEE, WESTERN	8,302,551	591	3,586,244	55,691,850	5,428,828	1,440	484,818,201	1,452
TEXAS, NORTHERN	200,989,759	1,802	17,221,050	23,731	7,131,465	683	81,434,091	9,278
TEXAS, EASTERN	13,585,534	856	3,102,842	689,422	5,840,620	2,107	320,698,088	8,158
TEXAS, SOUTHERN	28,577,267	3,573	5,183,899	0	20,158,354	3,448	238,254,098	1,034
TEXAS, WESTERN	55,551,442	3,938	8,399,290	828,270	6,898,982	4,533	37,770,875	1,57
UTAH	11,283,082	611	3,199,837	0	1,754,851	161	4,887,958	3,933
VERMONT	3,377,438	188	2,284,912	291,945	11,463,482	2,113	82,561,392	1,382
VIRGINIA, EASTERN	31,462,792	1,930	17,858,379	3,584	4,787,014	1,592	25,348,725	632
VIRGINIA, WESTERN	10,729,298	1,525	8,718,087	0	6,172,859	484	9,341,005	1,566
WASHINGTON, EASTERN	4,120,301	346	3,538,535	1,358,559	3,884,845	1,044	142,719,488	679
WASHINGTON, WESTERN	78,315,650	1,419	10,715,380	0	843,210	323	10,641,534	982
WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN	4,027,775	303	2,021,017	1,368,274	2,887,093	448	23,205,858	1,407
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN	11,088,660	523	4,758,285	71,873	15,335,932	935	67,871,536	525
WISCONSIN, EASTERN	38,891,878	974	24,313,306	0	3,736,159	290	26,889,290	433
WISCONSIN, WESTERN	19,894,759	435	19,869,625	0	432,834	175	12,560,399	217
WYOMING	6,093,270	235	899,592	0	40,448	207	2,493,710	78
GUAM	1,214,003	189	487,418	0	0	50	1,485,632	248
NORTHERN MARIANAS	1,702,721	73	72,471	0	0	24	2,934,254	178,319
VIRGIN ISLANDS	990,524	133	225,288	200,236	129,266	166		
ALL DISTRICTS	3,041,335,473	92,150	1,443,827,415	181,851,889	958,139,269	79,577	8,085,301,894	

1/ Excludes asset forfeitures.

2/ Opened does not include adjustments.

3/ Collected includes payments received by the U.S. attorneys offices, the courts, and other agencies.

4/ Other decreases are transfers, remands, presidential pardon, closed as uncollectable, compromised, returned to agency, death of debtor, etc.

TABLE 12H
U S ATTORNEY DEBT COLLECTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998
CRIMINAL DEBTS IN SUSPENSE

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	CRIMINAL NUMBER	DEBTS OWED U.S. BALANCE	FEDERAL NUMBER	RESTITUTION BALANCE	NONFEDERAL NUMBER	RESTITUTION BALANCE
ALABAMA MIDDLE	129	3,448,270.62	43	3,233,185.64	285	4,298,523.50
ALABAMA NORTHERN	113	10,274,492.34	23	194,838.82	5	106,544.05
ALABAMA SOUTHERN	128	9,714,070.81	11	470,242.37	12	13,786,879.59
ALASKA	246	2,464,146.90	31	505,119.20	56	2,683,697.21
ARIZONA	595	2,560,688.51	8	53,722.26	23	1,116,536.62
ARKANSAS EASTERN	232	4,521,185.70	12	110,340.06		
ARKANSAS WESTERN	224	1,038,279.87	5	13,460.00	22	10,468,325.00
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL	210	80,154,838.13	79	348,891,413.06	185	373,091,836.75
CALIFORNIA EASTERN	1,194	1,258,644.09	80	40,855,141.81	92	13,717,017.89
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN	117	11,923,253.39	34	36,077,596.60	142	82,580,733.84
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN	529	5,521,821.85	38	16,389,018.90	24	5,106,927.40
COLORADO	153	2,920,788.75	22	14,934,410.14	54	8,024,200.56
CONNECTICUT	330	5,838,268.17	55	6,417,087.85	8	876,383.55
DELAWARE	15	223,182.65	1	1,363.00	22	624,852.55
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	401	9,583,219.89	85	259,345,376.01	112	11,975,139.00
FLORIDA MIDDLE	196	14,805,817.11	125	40,007,791.85	182	77,975,160.93
FLORIDA NORTHERN	293	41,477,481.86	30	39,329,780.23	45	3,845,541.31
FLORIDA SOUTHERN	237	76,885,089.85	41	64,813,895.77	28	193,358,049.50
GEORGIA MIDDLE	78	2,858,679.43	11	380,955.87	23	1,283,087.64
GEORGIA NORTHERN	160	20,475,282.47	38	7,671,018.08	5	374,752.52
GEORGIA SOUTHERN	341	25,557,984.71	18	18,503,234.89	19	1,366,952.31
HAWAII	150	6,087,302.14	17	1,396,342.40	142	8,230,934.89
IDAHO	158	481,680.41	8	144,809.47	8	649,056.49
ILLINOIS CENTRAL	116	2,858,366.02	32	689,858.02	180	19,426,301.83
ILLINOIS NORTHERN	489	62,378,181.84	103	25,063,845.91	180	37,064,571.80
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN	67	6,453,140.65	12	1,679,576.62	22	2,328,044.95
INDIANA NORTHERN	129	4,899,049.59	20	349,250.88	36	3,554,971.34
INDIANA SOUTHERN	393	1,800,341.65	24	578,258.85	72	1,731,097.42
IOWA NORTHERN	64	1,523,793.48	10	3,097,878.53	46	6,399,217.71
IOWA SOUTHERN	35	1,199,413.02	27	1,843,402.26	4	3,645,939.18
KANSAS	164	2,454,877.48	30	19,837,987.25	137	22,215,396.36
KENTUCKY EASTERN	67	1,987,040.44	9	326,442.22	96	8,752,108.06
KENTUCKY WESTERN	101	3,793,425.58	35	5,956,318.78	61	4,336,941.62
LOUISIANA EASTERN	314	12,583,895.83	95	10,257,163.01	27	1,402,950.74
LOUISIANA MIDDLE	29	5,854,532.42	15	14,931,193.10	15	18,362,250.39
LOUISIANA WESTERN	140	4,638,503.51	57	14,125,016.89	9	10,532,506.78
MAINE	259	1,584,890.33	13	740,489.14	30	630,483.13
MARYLAND	157	13,629,252.52	18	1,201,681.81	5	54,889.32
MASSACHUSETTS	342	3,077,602.42	12	32,771,325.92	4	1,102,158.41
MICHIGAN EASTERN	826	20,499,263.42	95	10,910,887.49	405	50,139,897.63
MICHIGAN WESTERN	317	5,259,691.68	45	1,167,085.24	201	12,145,746.12
MINNESOTA	187	8,625,093.10	21	359,107.13	37	4,055,452.51
MISSISSIPPI NORTHERN	256	1,044,484.18	18	759,969.82	88	4,886,566.21
MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN	515	3,988,290.55	15	2,213,419.80	7	111,449.13
MISSOURI EASTERN	214	1,957,306.85	18	3,350,011.88	67	4,745,280.27
MISSOURI WESTERN	442	5,219,294.87	16	2,014,913.70	85	10,170,164.58
MONTANA	133	272,531.77	12	184,239.17	47	713,266.54
NEBRASKA	409	1,973,510.36	43	550,427.09	18	5,251,039.94
NEVADA	644	7,005,203.36	44	879,604.85	450	22,831,883.54
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	8,687,136.04	6	1,739,473.09	6	803,674.97
NEW JERSEY	220	8,397,108.47	22	12,856,323.65	5	7,832,029.42
NEW MEXICO	150	4,920,726.79	3	813,449.76	26	458,240.24
NEW YORK EASTERN	924	46,518,752.74	59	23,438,572.54	32	4,452,351.91
NEW YORK NORTHERN	175	4,486,019.13	7	1,622,946.22	4	5,516,625.50
NEW YORK SOUTHERN	2,138	212,601,370.40	170	47,400,800.16	134	107,613,359.35
NEW YORK WESTERN	73	2,623,291.36	19	515,342.71	8	464,060.92
NORTH CAROLINA EASTERN	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NORTH CAROLINA MIDDLE	76	3,900,886.18	16	111,120.64	30	4,733,649.82
NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN	60	790,269.86	1	83,785.00		
NORTH DAKOTA	82	39,733.56	17	2,753,962.59	41	3,413,896.93
OHIO NORTHERN	369	6,984,300.82	50	10,768,278.03	150	26,408,698.78
OHIO SOUTHERN	435	5,877,556.87	56	7,781,633.99	95	17,447,692.46
OKLAHOMA EASTERN	66	86,266.31	5	48,977.14	5	13,273.73
OKLAHOMA NORTHERN	123	11,350,765.19	12	10,422,002.35	89	15,869,321.00
OKLAHOMA WESTERN	214	5,070,404.07	83	8,128,348.82	43	1,441,692.73
OREGON	44	1,458,360.37	10	602,262.57	34	750,251.74
PENNSYLVANIA EASTERN	1,043	46,990,870.35	145	17,758,262.93	17	6,881,364.02
PENNSYLVANIA MIDDLE	21	604,559.72	18	998,539.02	1	113,333.51
PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN	104	5,822,358.74	18	661,797.89	4	56,880.41
PUERTO RICO	101	3,416,646.30	6	185,623.51	6	578,144.25
RHODE ISLAND	253	38,889,812.56	9	7,413,569.36	6	953,483.32
SOUTH CAROLINA	250	10,759,933.01	26	2,381,897.64	2	19,189.50
SOUTH DAKOTA	17	6,801.01	8	3,644,925.00	1	1,810.00
TENNESSEE EASTERN	97	3,008,772.29	50	1,370,165.84	23	3,813,766.30
TENNESSEE MIDDLE	108	6,317,734.01	18	935,144.91	37	13,232,749.66
TENNESSEE WESTERN	34	808,336.45	5	483,147.71		
TEXAS EASTERN	570	9,952,638.44	94	15,035,987.28	213	49,960,030.19
TEXAS NORTHERN	888	33,836,643.92	67	181,093,660.33	107	16,734,583.07
TEXAS SOUTHERN	512	12,690,574.80	81	85,965,779.24	119	28,719,132.86
TEXAS WESTERN	1,357	25,439,932.07	53	53,020,114.62	106	36,028,690.94
UTAH	23	610,912.63	9	941,477.91	63	26,504,987.29
VERMONT	70	733,801.36	13	3,136,481.91	14	641,819.86
VIRGINIA EASTERN	859	2,209,787.32	20	7,259,275.07	54	17,013,949.55
VIRGINIA WESTERN	273	12,940,921.63	19	719,030.16	7	1,270,777.94
WASHINGTON EASTERN	101	2,228,345.28	4	209,828.78	13	1,181,704.46
WASHINGTON WESTERN	136	18,322,876.42	34	17,912,375.21	99	75,459,886.32
WEST VIRGINIA NORTHERN	55	2,832,376.09	3	173,365.00	13	2,630,187.27
WEST VIRGINIA SOUTHERN	567	7,570,612.48	26	2,090,700.54	102	10,217,451.23
WISCONSIN EASTERN	514	5,951,431.99	39	1,558,658.63	237	33,241,496.98
WISCONSIN WESTERN	25	614,868.09	10	622,452.94	80	11,241,632.09
WYOMING	83	652,778.44	7	541,114.12	33	6,645,209.33
GUAM	102	174,283.26	14	473,109.45	8	108,223.12
NORTHERN MARIANAS	24	374,489.92	3	100,216.93	3	282,887.53
VIRGIN ISLANDS	140	132,701.78	3	159,613.09	11	429,509.17
FINAL TOT	26,339	1,097,643,129.29	2,926	1,559,075,310.80	5,914	1,613,333,466.36

1/ Information is not available for North Carolina eastern.

TABLE 13

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' COURT-RELATED WORK HOURS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1996

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	DIST CT CRIM	DIST CT CIVIL	APPELLATE COURT	GRAND JURY TOTAL	STATE COURT	COURT TRAVEL	BANKRPTCY COURT	MAGISTRT COURT	SPEC DEP HEARING	WITNESS PREP	TOTAL
ALABAMA N	1,189	95	13	154	28	572	284	297	281	786	3,699
ALABAMA S	3,037	344	43	768	52	1,736	646	891	253	3,590	11,370
ALASKA	1,845	67	7	253	51	155	244	688	105	568	3,881
ARIZONA	486	25	3	105	0	307	35	281	138	100	1,718
ARKANSAS E	5,259	318	95	748	120	1,793	171	2,480	819	2,100	13,881
ARKANSAS W	1,826	38	66	458	24	382	180	620	89	1,362	5,045
CALIFORNIA C	686	44	10	130	4	1,502	78	288	7	585	3,343
CALIFORNIA E	17,114	2,761	1,247	3,644	404	8,320	917	2,906	4,784	19,702	61,798
CALIFORNIA N	3,469	610	149	571	31	1,442	170	1,333	878	2,607	11,260
CALIFORNIA S	7,353	1,243	81	800	26	1,972	168	1,805	800	2,422	16,470
COLORADO	10,486	318	435	4,801	423	1,197	84	4,087	543	4,714	27,068
CONNECTICUT	3,562	448	53	552	58	639	45	1,403	856	1,275	8,891
DELAWARE	4,856	293	82	625	21	1,789	263	376	401	964	9,680
DIST OF COLUMBIA	941	57	17	103	17	129	84	235	66	489	2,138
FLORIDA N	6,643	1,876	658	3,369	0	644	15	807	860	115,957	130,827
FLORIDA S	7,723	471	277	1,405	62	3,033	421	3,711	1,058	8,871	25,132
GEORGIA N	4,053	204	133	543	30	1,262	117	372	242	2,044	8,000
GEORGIA S	23,686	2,287	284	3,140	146	6,243	71	6,091	1,831	15,853	59,732
HAWAII	1,216	54	13	284	2	1,426	232	269	156	1,058	4,710
IDaho	4,301	548	69	672	49	1,318	67	2,593	355	2,012	11,984
ILLINOIS C	1,456	83	22	261	5	1,175	393	455	127	578	4,555
ILLINOIS N	1,804	137	35	338	37	241	5	846	217	668	4,128
ILLINOIS S	817	132	40	183	35	853	58	398	381	802	3,789
INDIANA N	1,956	22	53	365	15	806	38	481	119	1,270	5,125
INDIANA S	11,298	4,456	206	1,323	332	1,982	141	1,422	1,645	8,442	31,247
IOWA N	2,859	210	89	247	2	1,052	37	427	86	653	5,662
IOWA S	1,870	25	41	406	9	705	222	375	121	606	4,380
KANSAS	1,571	174	72	234	12	792	67	394	138	650	3,785
KENTUCKY E	1,371	47	33	432	40	369	152	371	69	268	3,152
KENTUCKY W	1,605	96	66	243	11	486	155	173	21	178	3,034
LOUISIANA E	2,585	119	47	261	33	201	361	593	270	653	5,123
LOUISIANA N	2,249	59	90	471	15	1,780	64	406	215	677	6,026
LOUISIANA W	2,296	183	60	387	34	1,613	141	519	353	1,127	6,713
MAINE	2,447	58	12	286	6	426	8	834	129	928	4,873
MARYLAND	1,258	87	18	370	13	1,854	450	468	162	838	5,518
MASSACHUSETTS	1,235	20	63	356	18	595	59	393	120	1,046	3,805
MICHIGAN E	6,197	763	79	886	30	960	7	1,311	786	2,202	13,231
MICHIGAN W	5,382	486	73	2,601	80	777	20	1,533	556	3,068	14,576
MINNESOTA	7,523	1,318	185	2,041	47	1,053	136	2,485	1,260	3,840	19,888
MISSISSIPPI N	1,801	146	68	451	3	1,304	120	922	229	1,466	6,510
MISSISSIPPI S	1,975	237	78	183	63	632	39	648	325	879	5,057
MISSOURI E	1,136	145	189	236	3	1,503	194	582	84	1,875	5,947
MISSOURI W	1,978	256	17	495	15	1,038	545	650	145	2,991	8,130
MONTANA	2,125	299	57	321	15	360	50	814	202	1,719	5,962
NEBRASKA	2,189	182	331	573	18	1,090	111	1,041	106	1,886	7,537
NEVADA	1,485	38	30	216	6	1,002	24	394	77	431	3,703
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,554	149	52	242	4	917	96	857	142	1,014	5,027
NEW JERSEY	2,697	67	61	547	20	358	77	1,640	80	474	6,021
NEW MEXICO	930	52	342	164	16	115	71	155	98	403	2,346
NEW YORK E	9,144	1,060	313	1,352	87	2,907	21	1,641	504	7,274	24,303
NEW YORK N	3,240	300	56	340	26	1,480	407	1,351	579	1,464	9,243
NEW YORK S	18,959	4,958	1,227	1,740	34	3,147	473	4,172	5,307	33,119	73,136
NEW YORK W	3,697	180	35	817	7	1,617	177	855	341	1,679	9,405
N CAROLINA E	14,522	1,264	660	3,357	21	2,188	186	2,651	1,202	12,568	38,620
N CAROLINA N	3,773	358	106	553	22	398	67	1,946	64	2,633	9,920
N CAROLINA W	2,104	157	88	192	11	1,951	47	303	270	503	5,626
NORTH DAKOTA	2,248	54	83	235	26	346	41	252	58	1,010	4,353
OHIO N	1,863	26	66	185	6	1,262	189	1,170	44	935	5,746
OHIO S	715	41	10	149	3	760	49	333	60	253	2,373
OKLAHOMA E	4,505	454	75	578	63	2,345	181	844	283	1,384	10,712
OKLAHOMA N	2,469	40	50	524	68	239	172	665	197	1,742	6,606
OKLAHOMA W	695	27	32	154	4	242	55	298	17	573	2,097
OREGON	1,588	166	14	262	11	1,666	282	341	55	658	3,563
PENNSYLVANIA E	2,447	394	51	268	20	1,78	48	641	169	1,252	5,468
PENNSYLVANIA N	3,477	1,724	308	612	18	1,218	6	1,022	295	2,861	11,042
PENNSYLVANIA W	8,184	681	71	594	8	434	76	624	513	1,861	13,593
PUERTO RICO	1,813	681	20	470	42	523	98	358	270	1,142	5,895
RHODE ISLAND	2,094	306	54	441	106	179	138	764	113	782	5,319
S CAROLINA	2,548	194	57	209	15	76	32	273	78	141	2,066
S DAKOTA	1,064	121	157	606	60	2,386	81	1,726	726	2,593	14,094
TENNESSEE E	5,258	501	83	356	16	1,549	70	657	88	1,108	5,871
TENNESSEE N	1,953	111	123	576	10	1,965	367	1,252	323	1,931	8,739
TENNESSEE W	2,103	89	46	328	17	512	212	530	189	1,277	4,559
TEXAS E	1,351	97	106	390	9	298	578	565	120	206	5,484
TEXAS N	3,163	49	52	222	16	2,165	631	1,223	186	2,374	10,948
TEXAS S	3,565	244	22	606	22	738	143	1,832	688	5,445	16,143
TEXAS W	6,385	207	76	849	20	1,939	237	3,249	403	3,846	24,500
UTAH	13,438	465	123	1,849	15	3,828	357	3,549	1,508	9,333	29,786
VERMONT	8,840	284	20	207	5	503	27	807	438	893	4,740
VIRGINIA E	1,351	389	40	299	17	840	76	110	83	689	3,177
VIRGINIA N	932	91	206	1,211	39	2,110	343	1,710	772	6,164	18,575
VIRGINIA S	5,309	711	51	525	22	2,003	248	750	36	1,850	8,024
WASHINGTON E	2,459	80	29	287	11	850	215	677	272	1,194	5,307
WASHINGTON N	1,661	101	108	1,146	34	2,612	85	1,746	1,114	7,776	17,327
WASHINGTON S	2,360	346	108	220	8	1,153	87	238	15	264	3,378
WEST VIRGINIA N	1,315	46	32	391	11	1,238	160	201	121	710	4,396
WEST VIRGINIA S	1,515	21	28	299	135	474	125	674	137	1,472	5,203
WISCONSIN E	1,776	57	54	97	8	366	72	218	72	208	1,944
WISCONSIN W	802	67	17	508	4	1,045	32	250	146	794	3,888
WYOMING	971	121	1	102	4	0	0	0	0	0	825
GUAM	695	21	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	212
NORTH MARIANA	163	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,031	54	12	145	266	182	12	560	7	177	2,446
TOTAL	344,652	39,607	11,118	63,908	3,842	113,680	15,427	96,629	40,934	353,015	1,082,613

1/ District of Columbia figures do not include superior court time.

TABLE 14
CRIMINAL CASES PENDING AGED BY DATE RECEIVED
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1966

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	LESS THAN SIX MONTHS	SIX MONTHS TO ONE YEAR	ONE TO TWO YEARS	TWO TO THREE YEARS	THREE TO FOUR YEARS	FOUR TO FIVE YEARS	FIVE OR MORE YEARS	TOTAL
ALABAMA N	53	30	34	15	7	4	11	154
ALABAMA N	34	21	20	18	11	1	12	115
ALABAMA S	78	49	38	13	17	24	37	256
ALASKA	28	14	14	11	4	7	6	84
ARIZONA	378	174	183	84	52	88	283	1213
ARKANSAS E	77	54	48	11	7	8	2	205
ARKANSAS W	21	13	18	3	4	3	4	64
CALIF N	188	107	175	150	88	88	274	1071
CALIF C	348	282	232	181	138	128	481	1784
CALIF E	272	117	104	50	32	23	55	693
CALIF S	338	197	121	100	109	117	548	1528
COLORADO	109	85	144	48	42	41	100	568
CONNECTICUT	37	57	52	25	28	18	73	288
DELAWARE	24	14	17	2		1	1	59
DIST OF COLUMBIA	142	84	73	41	28	24	53	445
FLORIDA N	72	40	39	32	18	18	89	307
FLORIDA N	277	189	204	88	70	82	153	1051
FLORIDA S	501	272	343	208	145	128	1421	3018
GEORGIA N	81	86	83	62	25	28	84	487
GEORGIA N	57	58	52	17	14	8	15	220
GEORGIA S	97	37	34	16	12	2	8	208
HAWAII	221	192	213	25	5	4	28	688
IDAHO	14	23	30	13	6	2	8	98
ILLINOIS N	78	83	84	67	73	60	337	623
ILLINOIS S	65	43	33	20	10	7	16	184
ILLINOIS C	67	58	45	8	5	4	8	188
INDIANA N	38	28	42	12	11	10	19	180
INDIANA S	28	24	18	10	5	5	12	102
IOWA NORTH	44	26	34	12	8	7	7	140
IOWA SOUTH	33	27	25	8	2	2	11	108
KANSAS	82	64	55	18	10	6	41	286
KENTUCKY E	94	58	43	13	11	8	12	238
KENTUCKY W	33	35	28	13	13	9	13	144
LOUISIANA E	83	47	41	17	16	8	57	249
LOUISIANA N	40	16	18	8	1	1	5	87
LOUISIANA W	37	42	34	19	13	8	21	172
MAINE	23	19	14	5	4	3	14	82
MARYLAND	120	83	101	58	33	19	74	486
MASSACHUSETTS	97	78	111	66	34	35	83	502
MICHIGAN E	105	132	148	92	58	32	147	715
MICHIGAN W	62	32	39	24	13	8	11	187
MINNESOTA	77	36	46	26	21	15	44	265
MISSISSIPPI N	38	23	13	4	5	2	3	88
MISSISSIPPI S	60	19	31	16	9	10	13	158
MISSOURI E	85	49	61	34	11	9	18	277
MISSOURI W	73	74	62	38	15	8	15	303
MONTANA	89	47	37	14	8	3	14	212
NEBRASKA	68	56	44	24	24	10	21	247
NEVADA	104	84	78	38	30	39	63	446
NEW HAMPSHIRE	70	15	20	8	5	1	5	124
NEW JERSEY	148	80	89	51	33	27	108	542
NEW MEXICO	220	184	167	81	66	41	110	879
NEW YORK N	53	61	82	66	28	24	63	388
NEW YORK E	281	320	454	248	203	109	517	2130
NEW YORK S	378	358	539	318	247	177	1028	3047
NEW YORK W	59	82	88	35	35	27	46	350
N CAROLINA E	69	45	53	18	17	7	21	230
N CAROLINA N	78	47	35	8	6	5	15	192
N CAROLINA W	97	88	128	32	19	15	26	415
NORTH DAKOTA	28	24	19	2	1	2	8	84
OHIO NORTH	78	80	84	36	28	14	32	351
OHIO SOUTH	110	68	74	32	20	15	33	350
OKLAHOMA N	36	35	34	20	11	3	25	164
OKLAHOMA E	12	9	10	5	1	1	4	41
OKLAHOMA W	44	23	22	7	7	4	7	114
OREGON	168	118	97	51	38	32	66	571
PENNSYLVANIA E	158	104	187	87	68	73	165	870
PENNSYLVANIA N	81	83	65	21	17	7	30	264
PENNSYLVANIA W	43	52	42	32	14	10	23	216
PUERTO RICO	130	66	60	25	12	7	21	321
RHODE ISLAND	22	17	9	6	4	4	33	93
S CAROLINA	141	105	155	51	34	17	43	546
S DAKOTA	100	48	29	10	4	2	2	185
TENNESSEE E	52	50	48	18	16	12	10	207
TENNESSEE N	24	35	35	15	16	12	20	157
TENNESSEE W	71	60	84	35	24	10	37	331
TEXAS NORTH	131	112	127	95	84	88	183	820
TEXAS EAST	100	56	45	19	20	9	20	269
TEXAS SOUTH	408	145	222	168	130	111	848	2034
TEXAS WEST	574	171	139	88	76	88	223	1350
UTAH	102	47	47	27	17	11	21	272
VERMONT	31	19	34	12	4	8	46	154
VIRGINIA E	123	75	80	33	27	43	114	495
VIRGINIA W	67	58	55	31	14	8	18	248
WASHINGTON E	130	50	43	11	2	3	3	239
WASHINGTON W	85	60	70	43	27	24	84	403
WEST VIRGINIA N	17	28	22	11	3	11	8	89
WEST VIRGINIA S	45	25	26	11	6	3	13	132
WISCONSIN E	39	43	35	13	15	11	39	195
WISCONSIN W	13	7	14	4	2	2	5	46
WYOMING	44	24	13	3	8	4	14	84
GUAM	22	25	35	8	2			114
NORTH MARIANA	10	2		2				14
VIRGIN ISLANDS	85	50	57	15	9	5	15	236
TOTAL	9868	6742	7374	3772	2750	2245	8980	41731

1/ Includes 12279 fugitive cases, 57 cases where defendant is in a mental institution, and 310 cases where defendant is in pretrial diversion program.

TABLE 15
CRIMINAL MATTERS PENDING AGED BY DATE RECEIVED
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1998

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	LESS THAN SIX MONTHS	SIX MONTHS TO ONE YEAR	ONE TO TWO YEARS	TWO TO THREE YEARS	THREE TO FOUR YEARS	FOUR TO FIVE YEARS	FIVE OR MORE YEARS	TOTAL
ALABAMA N	189	88	127	43	24	9	9	489
ALABAMA N	111	37	35	9	8		4	202
ALABAMA S	52	40	57	22	8	4	2	185
ALASKA	41	13	30	20	12	1	1	118
ARIZONA	347	235	238	102	67	35	111	1133
ARKANSAS E	150	65	80	13	2		1	321
ARKANSAS W	50	29	26	5	3	1	2	117
CALIF N	434	234	254	201	141	75	313	1852
CALIF C	484	328	448	407	324	289	319	2597
CALIF E	187	124	152	73	31	33	48	859
CALIF S	457	184	158	82	77	57	247	1240
COLORADO	287	142	163	80	58	30	110	868
CONNECTICUT	124	111	140	73	58	30	48	582
DELAWARE	52	25	24	8	7	1	1	117
DIST OF COLUMBIA	287	146	135	47	15	7	14	631
FLORIDA N	128	47	71	25	15	8	17	309
FLORIDA M	483	253	302	154	88	45	41	1344
FLORIDA S	327	243	367	202	149	143	187	1588
GEORGIA N	214	125	168	110	50	25	74	764
GEORGIA M	103	57	61	33	19	6	8	284
GEORGIA S	67	56	73	48	12	5	21	280
HAWAII	110	57	76	40	15	17	24	338
IDAHO	93	67	64	14	17	12	12	278
ILLINOIS N	362	292	458	383	213	162	253	2123
ILLINOIS S	48	30	63	34	21	3	3	202
ILLINOIS C	81	49	71	28	6	8	10	254
INDIANA N	89	82	88	59	28	6	14	364
INDIANA S	124	76	86	52	15	10	15	378
IOWA NORTH	69	57	69	31	11	7	1	245
IOWA SOUTH	80	38	53	18	9	4	2	200
KANSAS	91	52	60	27	12	3	11	256
KENTUCKY E	115	70	61	42	19	3	2	312
KENTUCKY W	158	114	80	38	15	3	6	424
LOUISIANA E	157	95	87	70	5	22	28	540
LOUISIANA M	46	34	38	30	5	2	2	157
LOUISIANA W	126	65	93	21	15	10	16	363
MAINE	95	60	55	21	13	3	3	247
MARYLAND	311	156	193	89	48	33	98	828
MASSACHUSETTS	156	118	160	85	40	34	74	687
MICHIGAN E	475	289	458	150	93	52	107	1605
MICHIGAN W	89	70	77	35	11	5	12	278
MINNESOTA	140	100	130	82	24	24	28	528
MISSISSIPPI N	89	52	42	22	11	7	4	227
MISSISSIPPI S	100	81	72	18	13	4	1	289
MISSOURI E	208	174	232	89	38	24	16	789
MISSOURI W	156	129	144	68	37	14	14	562
MONTANA	54	29	53	18	4	3	3	164
NEBRASKA	109	65	70	37	21	10	14	328
NEVADA	129	60	105	36	29	7	23	384
NEW HAMPSHIRE	63	50	44	25	8	4	11	205
NEW JERSEY	488	394	468	250	129	112	246	2108
NEW MEXICO	302	126	148	43	24	11	28	680
NEW YORK N	147	109	120	45	19	8	19	467
NEW YORK E	606	389	496	222	133	114	326	2266
NEW YORK S	534	441	515	323	192	97	272	2374
NEW YORK W	204	179	170	90	43	26	31	743
N CAROLINA E	191	135	86	50	15	5	6	488
N CAROLINA M	72	31	32	18	4		2	152
N CAROLINA W	149	61	70	18	11	1	7	318
NORTH DAKOTA	64	38	20	6	4	1	1	135
OHIO NORTH	232	146	162	60	34	8	22	664
OHIO SOUTH	208	132	146	61	31	34	27	639
OKLAHOMA N	102	63	57	16	2	4	1	245
OKLAHOMA E	66	43	31	9	4	2	6	161
OKLAHOMA W	157	64	68	26	18	16	11	380
OREGON	180	92	100	55	26	15	34	502
PENNSYLVANIA E	263	207	345	182	121	82	163	1363
PENNSYLVANIA M	189	105	139	51	29	9	15	537
PENNSYLVANIA W	148	84	84	27	17	8	8	386
PUERTO RICO	85	52	82	35	9	14	15	302
RHODE ISLAND	60	23	25	7	2	3	3	124
S CAROLINA	239	140	183	92	27	14	18	724
S DAKOTA	153	66	31	16	3	2	271	271
TENNESSEE E	124	71	74	28	15	6	4	320
TENNESSEE M	105	63	73	18	18	7	6	280
TENNESSEE W	94	53	115	53	28	11	22	374
TEXAS NORTH	351	261	320	293	122	72	107	1496
TEXAS EAST	127	89	88	51	24	15	34	438
TEXAS SOUTH	321	213	217	92	66	28	112	1067
TEXAS WEST	289	133	207	154	82	73	305	1253
UTAH	154	65	109	43	33	14	12	430
VERMONT	39	33	23	5	4	5	5	114
VIRGINIA E	606	288	356	278	163	174	372	2217
VIRGINIA W	121	72	84	18	12	4	14	323
WASHINGTON E	81	54	50	13	6	8	8	212
WASHINGTON W	271	139	153	77	40	28	16	724
WEST VIRGINIA N	46	45	45	24	5	6	3	174
WEST VIRGINIA S	131	76	79	27	12	9	7	341
WISCONSIN E	136	83	89	59	37	9	30	453
WISCONSIN W	60	43	43	29	10	4	7	186
WYOMING	39	24	20	5	1	1	5	89
GUAM	40	24	24	1	12	1	25	143
NORTH MARIANA	4	3	2	3	3	4	19	19
VIRGIN ISLANDS	54	18	40	8	5	3	3	131
TOTAL	16507	10117	12251	6408	3829	2364	4710	55986

1/ Includes 6664 fugitive matters, 2 matters where defendant is in a mental institution, 877 matters where defendant is in pretrial diversion program, and 280 matters where defendant is unknown.

TABLE 16
 CIVIL CASES PENDING AGED BY DATE RECEIVED^{1/}
 AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	LESS THAN SIX MONTHS	SIX MONTHS TO ONE YEAR	ONE TO TWO YEARS	TWO TO THREE YEARS	THREE TO FOUR YEARS	FOUR TO FIVE YEARS	FIVE OR MORE YEARS	TOTAL
ALABAMA N	283	178	168	107	39	13	19	805
ALABAMA N	266	158	84	27	8	1	4	526
ALABAMA S	167	80	58	10	5	2	13	335
ALASKA	85	42	57	23	12	5	16	240
ARIZONA	329	230	218	88	52	32	40	999
ARKANSAS E	481	250	282	303	295	142	173	1826
ARKANSAS W	204	54	22	5	1	1	3	289
CALIF N	484	302	335	138	69	45	67	1440
CALIF C	1010	588	1041	1025	442	305	489	4800
CALIF E	358	280	297	145	95	47	52	1254
CALIF S	224	175	151	98	44	43	31	812
COLORADO	333	208	202	89	27	28	31	896
CONNECTICUT	448	487	757	511	448	172	194	3025
DELAWARE	181	187	99	17	7	2	4	457
DIST OF COLUMBIA	402	278	289	141	62	28	85	1295
FLORIDA N	272	149	184	41	15	8	13	662
FLORIDA N	1651	785	804	261	100	58	71	3830
FLORIDA S	472	428	678	423	202	104	324	2631
GEORGIA N	504	272	294	89	24	40	56	1278
GEORGIA N	237	154	154	85	32	15	15	672
GEORGIA S	220	125	79	15	10	7	13	466
HAWAII	212	114	102	34	10	7	16	495
IDAHO	119	57	95	45	22	11	25	374
ILLINOIS N	350	283	558	348	298	259	127	2189
ILLINOIS S	128	63	58	11	9	2	7	278
ILLINOIS C	169	98	62	15	8	3	7	358
INDIANA N	249	125	81	36	16	12	13	542
INDIANA S	238	175	137	57	22	15	28	673
IOWA NORTH	141	81	55	20	13	8	4	302
IOWA SOUTH	184	84	58	14	8	1	3	360
KANSAS	421	188	149	59	27	14	3	861
KENTUCKY E	564	232	132	87	28	22	12	1075
KENTUCKY W	429	181	212	91	39	12	24	988
LOUISIANA E	225	136	84	40	15	16	20	536
LOUISIANA N	78	38	38	28	3	9	4	184
LOUISIANA W	317	91	82	48	9	9	5	561
MAINE	119	110	87	41	23	12	11	403
MARYLAND	304	241	220	50	14	8	13	850
MASSACHUSETTS	186	118	123	59	35	22	56	597
MICHIGAN E	454	210	169	82	38	22	66	1041
MICHIGAN W	185	88	60	35	18	12	11	415
MINNESOTA	385	195	108	65	15	7	11	785
MISSISSIPPI N	105	47	39	28	22	7	27	485
MISSISSIPPI S	212	103	86	32	17	6	11	257
MISSOURI E	589	191	263	160	114	81	99	1497
MISSOURI W	425	227	178	86	21	23	18	978
MONTANA	113	84	70	23	14	11	16	311
NEBRASKA	154	78	74	22	18	16	7	367
NEVADA	197	128	181	56	9	5	8	582
NEW HAMPSHIRE	85	31	31	6	3	1	1	158
NEW JERSEY	1532	999	1538	1578	1551	142	205	7543
NEW MEXICO	306	211	191	69	33	17	17	843
NEW YORK N	407	346	382	182	68	45	57	1487
NEW YORK E	1598	1224	1991	842	384	235	580	6834
NEW YORK S	864	609	826	722	468	325	444	4440
NEW YORK W	380	223	212	85	43	34	35	1015
N CAROLINA E	273	118	119	22	15	9	13	569
N CAROLINA N	145	71	58	9	6	1	4	294
N CAROLINA W	167	71	66	36	7	19	13	379
NORTH DAKOTA	108	45	34	9	9	3	3	189
OHIO NORTH	875	601	653	458	379	311	507	3784
OHIO SOUTH	725	438	583	397	304	227	465	3141
OKLAHOMA N	282	123	182	19	28	4	7	635
OKLAHOMA E	128	78	60	12	8	2	19	305
OKLAHOMA W	344	130	110	35	9	2	3	633
OREGON	314	170	185	114	64	28	35	910
PENNSYLVANIA E	303	208	368	308	180	162	288	1811
PENNSYLVANIA N	221	164	199	87	15	10	10	706
PENNSYLVANIA W	310	139	87	57	29	30	34	686
PUERTO RICO	361	204	198	80	48	12	38	952
RHODE ISLAND	59	28	20	10	5	3	8	133
S CAROLINA	592	408	412	199	92	74	66	1843
S DAKOTA	75	50	44	15	7	5	5	211
TENNESSEE E	389	161	87	33	9	25	6	720
TENNESSEE N	154	82	95	41	14	10	15	411
TENNESSEE W	559	122	86	31	21	21	10	850
TEXAS NORTH	723	483	511	237	160	70	114	2298
TEXAS EAST	422	205	232	114	48	30	53	1104
TEXAS SOUTH	843	431	478	232	141	73	114	2312
TEXAS WEST	652	344	332	159	70	50	60	1667
UTAH	56	89	83	41	14	11	38	312
VERMONT	94	54	65	15	6	2	5	241
VIRGINIA E	448	221	168	53	30	20	32	970
VIRGINIA W	238	134	57	18	13	5	6	471
WASHINGTON E	124	67	37	14	5	2	10	259
WASHINGTON W	399	188	137	40	27	18	34	844
WEST VIRGINIA N	75	47	75	20	12	1	9	239
WEST VIRGINIA S	218	126	100	34	12	7	9	506
WISCONSIN E	281	181	184	55	28	11	16	764
WISCONSIN W	172	87	83	25	16	14	6	413
WYOMING	47	20	21	7	2	3	2	102
GUAM	7	4	9	3	1	1	1	26
NORTH MARIANA	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	8
VIRGIN ISLANDS	26	7	15	14	2	3	3	70
TOTAL	32254	18824	21380	11827	7220	3802	5902	101209

1/ Includes land acquisition cases and civil cases in state courts.

TABLE 17
 CIVIL MATTERS PENDING AGED BY DATE RECEIVED^{1/}
 AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	LESS THAN SIX MONTHS	SIX MONTHS TO ONE YEAR	ONE TO TWO YEARS	TWO TO THREE YEARS	THREE TO FOUR YEARS	FOUR TO FIVE YEARS	FIVE OR MORE YEARS	TOTAL
ALABAMA N	45	10	20	4	1		2	86
ALABAMA M	7	3		1				12
ALABAMA S	15	15	30	3				63
ALASKA	35	13	7	3				59
ARIZONA	112	46	42	19	16		7	249
ARKANSAS E	21	2	18	3				46
ARKANSAS W	4	3	1					8
CALIF N	132	72	79	47	12		2	358
CALIF C	216	228	188	122	50	44	71	919
CALIF E	104	40	51	37	13		5	250
CALIF S	59	23	22	12	11		4	145
COLORADO	74	36	26	5	2			146
CONNECTICUT	67	83	69	41	1		2	293
DELAWARE	14	14	18	1				47
DIST OF COLUMBIA	42	21	42	52	9		2	184
FLORIDA N	37	19	20	3				87
FLORIDA M	338	181	150	55	25	18	17	762
FLORIDA S	174	106	249	115	45	29	211	929
GEORGIA N	148	57	69	31	26		88	439
GEORGIA M	7	6	3	2				18
GEORGIA S	17	19	12	6				54
HAWAII	19	18	31	6		1		76
IDAHO	28	16	16	7				73
ILLINOIS N	274	91	103	64	15		9	568
ILLINOIS S	42	10	10	1				64
ILLINOIS C	33	7	5	6				53
INDIANA N	26	3	3	6				43
INDIANA S	93	18	14	20	4		2	151
IOWA NORTH	11	8	13	2				37
IOWA SOUTH	22	8	14					44
KANSAS	78	13	7	3				102
KENTUCKY E	67	52	29	13		1		165
KENTUCKY W	29	14	10	7	2		3	65
LOUISIANA E	31	12	15	8	2		1	69
LOUISIANA M	46	19	8	2				75
LOUISIANA W	23	19	12	9	6		1	72
MAINE	22	4	2	2	3			37
MARYLAND	117	49	57	22	18	2		268
MASSACHUSETTS	124	98	52	17	21	18	11	339
MICHIGAN E	98	41	58	18	8	7		234
MICHIGAN W	70	25	9	8	4			142
MINNESOTA	85	215	22	13	9	11		356
MISSISSIPPI N	17	10	21	10	5		2	63
MISSISSIPPI S	56	17	21	3	4		1	96
MISSOURI E	91	67	61	27	10		8	284
MISSOURI W	84	36	31	11	3		7	187
MONTANA	17	15	19	3				54
NEBRASKA	43	17	10	5		1		76
NEVADA	34	9	10	5	2		5	73
NEW HAMPSHIRE	39	5	3	3				58
NEW JERSEY	130	99	81	67	29	63	116	585
NEW MEXICO	86	33	31	9	1			160
NEW YORK N	84	36	48	21	6	2	4	201
NEW YORK E	83	48	121	84	65	33	71	505
NEW YORK S	148	74	47	56	26	25	52	440
NEW YORK W	89	46	47	22	40	12		268
N CAROLINA E	101	29	29	17			2	178
N CAROLINA M	31	9	8	2				50
N CAROLINA W	20	7	12	2	2	1		44
NORTH DAKOTA	27	7	2	2				39
OHIO NORTH	88	33	61	14	2	4	15	217
OHIO SOUTH	73	22	53	10	7	4		176
OKLAHOMA N	34	4	18	3	3			62
OKLAHOMA E	22	6	1					35
OKLAHOMA W	110	98	28	5	2	1		244
OREGON	61	18	25	19	6		6	141
PENNSYLVANIA E	103	84	177	310	81	64	54	873
PENNSYLVANIA M	385	327	688	22	32	18		1474
PENNSYLVANIA W	54	20	25	15	1		2	117
PUERTO RICO	200	30	18	18	5	3		278
RHODE ISLAND	12	8	9	6	2		7	51
S CAROLINA	290	87	77	27	11		7	502
S DAKOTA	50	15	6					71
TENNESSEE E	19	11	11	6	5			52
TENNESSEE M	39	22	19	7	2		1	90
TENNESSEE W	18	3	12	8	1		2	44
TEXAS NORTH	153	27	44	39	13	8	3	287
TEXAS EAST	38	29	17	2	5	4		95
TEXAS SOUTH	96	44	46	24	11	7	12	240
TEXAS WEST	144	39	70	22	12	12	16	315
UTAH	25	14	15	5	6			65
VERMONT	14	11	11	5	1			43
VIRGINIA E	276	150	97	53	32	11	28	647
VIRGINIA W	13	5	8	5	2		1	34
WASHINGTON E	11	20	8	2	1			42
WASHINGTON W	104	58	21	12	6		1	205
WEST VIRGINIA N	20	6	7	1	6		1	48
WEST VIRGINIA S	25	13	24	1	4		2	70
WISCONSIN E	30	17	28	12	4		2	96
WISCONSIN W	43	9	13	5	1			73
WYOMING	9	11	5	7				32
GUAM	17	12	17	8	2	1		57
NORTH MARIANA	8	10	4	1				23
VIRGIN ISLANDS	13	6	2					21
TOTAL	6802	3541	3926	1821	782	590	886	18348

1/ Includes land acquisition matters.

TABLE 18

CRIMINAL MATTERS DECLINED
IMMEDIATE AND LATER DECLINATIONS BY REASON DURING FISCAL YEAR 1996

DECLINATION REASON	OFFIC	ORG	DRUG	DRUG	CIVIL		GOVT	INDIAN	CHECKS	BANK	ASSIM	GOVT				
	CORRUP	CRIME	FRAUD	DEAL	POSS	RIGHTS	IMM	REG	OFFNSE	ITSP	POSTAL	ROBB	CRIM	PROP	OTHER	TOTALS
				1/												
NO FEDERAL OFFENSE COMMITTED	154	73	827	378	6	229	32	180	203	27	63	18	35	32	881	3,138
LACK OF CRIMINAL INTENT	130	48	1,384	351	12	201	58	348	104	43	65	29	26	56	1,359	4,214
SUSPECT PROSECUTED OTHER CHARGE	7	15	229	216	0	8	16	39	19	13	19	23	3	11	237	855
SUSPECT PROSECUTED OTHER AUTH.	41	20	1,471	898	61	61	41	282	141	80	97	259	40	58	1,651	5,201
SUSPECT SERVING SENTENCE	0	0	28	24	1	1	1	7	7	1	5	4	1	1	114	195
NO KNOWN SUSPECT	3	2	310	25	3	62	6	13	30	9	13	32	5	10	199	722
SUSPECT A FUGITIVE	0	0	28	15	1	0	12	4	2	2	1	1	1	0	20	87
SUSPECT DECEASED	2	3	68	24	1	1	2	8	7	2	5	4	0	1	50	178
SUSPECT DEPORTED	0	0	3	3	0	0	35	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	56
RESTITUTION BEING MADE	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	9	0	4	14	43	184
OTHER DISCIPLINARY ALTERNATIVES	82	9	808	222	12	25	81	169	42	7	95	17	30	115	505	2,219
MINIMAL FEDERAL INTEREST	32	8	1,476	153	24	42	50	133	35	26	60	20	14	57	631	2,761
OFFENDER'S AGE, HEALTH, ETC.	1	1	50	9	1	1	7	1	23	0	5	6	3	1	126	235
SUSPECT'S COOPERATION	0	1	28	67	2	1	1	6	2	2	4	2	0	2	61	179
JUVENILE SUSPECT	0	1	10	6	0	1	3	18	49	0	0	7	3	4	59	161
STALENESS	4	3	123	67	0	6	1	16	24	6	10	3	13	6	93	375
JURISDICTION OR VENUE PROBLEMS	2	1	129	40	4	4	302	16	47	10	9	2	3	8	97	674
WEAK OR INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE	237	84	1,919	857	31	716	90	325	420	71	119	103	40	123	1,552	6,687
WITNESS PROBLEM	6	4	85	45	0	39	5	4	128	0	2	2	12	5	98	435
PETITE POLICY	1	0	30	11	1	0	1	10	0	2	4	1	0	2	53	116
LACK OF RESOURCES	46	19	1,010	171	6	26	29	91	43	15	39	17	8	17	391	1,928
DEPARTMENT POLICY	6	2	56	7	0	287	3	3	4	3	3	1	0	3	47	425
OFFICE POLICY	10	1	1,871	237	48	9	325	106	9	10	27	30	5	34	332	3,054
STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	8	0	71	3	0	52	5	7	9	2	1	0	0	2	34	194
AGENCY REQUEST	44	14	658	271	24	62	568	161	6	20	44	32	13	28	614	2,559
ALL OTHER REASONS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	6
TOTALS	816	309	12,773	4,101	238	1,834	1,674	1,959	1,355	351	700	615	259	590	9,264	36,838

1/ Includes organized crime drug enforcement task force.

TABLE 19

CRIMINAL MATTERS DECLINED
IMMEDIATE AND LATER DECLINATIONS BY REASON AND AGENCY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1996

DECLINATION REASON	DRUG ENFORCE ADMIN	FED BUREAU INVEST	IMM NATURAL SERVICE	ALL OTHER JUSTICE	POSTAL SERVICE	SECRET SERVICE BUREAU	OTHER	TOTALS
NO FEDERAL OFFENSE COMMITTED	166	1,641	31	90	198	107	905	3,138
LACK OF CRIMINAL INTENT	188	1,890	63	88	185	541	1,259	4,214
SUSPECT PROSECUTED OTHER CHARGE	117	332	19	34	35	58	260	855
SUSPECT PROSECUTED OTHER AUTH.	399	2,331	58	207	364	546	1,296	5,201
SUSPECT SERVING SENTENCE	12	66	1	40	5	22	49	195
NO KNOWN SUSPECT	7	495	4	6	32	78	100	722
SUSPECT A FUGITIVE	9	35	9	4	5	9	16	87
SUSPECT DECEASED	11	83	1	5	12	6	60	178
SUSPECT DEPORTED	2	3	32	4	0	10	5	56
RESTITUTION BEING MADE	1	92	0	2	12	18	59	184
OTHER DISCIPLINARY ALTERNATIVES	26	705	84	55	163	159	1,027	2,219
MINIMAL FEDERAL INTEREST	72	1,628	49	27	135	264	586	2,761
OFFENDER'S AGE, HEALTH, ETC.	6	71	6	2	5	81	64	235
SUSPECT'S COOPERATION	31	60	2	10	7	7	62	179
JUVENILE SUSPECT	2	49	3	0	4	49	54	161
STALENESS	35	141	3	1	31	12	152	375
JURISDICTION OR VENUE PROBLEMS	14	173	302	14	18	21	132	674
WEAK OR INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE	386	3,142	99	351	403	382	1,924	6,687
WITNESS PROBLEM	26	211	5	9	4	21	159	435
PETITE POLICY	3	33	1	1	6	16	56	116
LACK OF RESOURCES	72	1,141	29	21	111	134	420	1,928
DEPARTMENT POLICY	3	350	1	11	6	9	45	425
OFFICE POLICY	126	1,714	306	35	90	230	553	3,054
STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	1	127	5	4	7	4	46	194
AGENCY REQUEST	127	854	560	38	123	196	661	2,559
ALL OTHER REASONS	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
TOTALS	1,842	17,373	1,673	1,059	1,961	2,980	9,950	36,838

TABLE 20

ASSET FORFEITURE ACTIONS HANDLED BY U. S. ATTORNEYS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1998

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	--CRIMINAL CASES--		--CRIMINAL		PROPERTY PENDING	RECORDS-- JUDGAT FOR US	-----CIVIL CASES-----		CASE/MATTER APPRAISED VALUE	---ESTIMATED	RECOVERIES---
	FILED	PENDING	FILED	PENDING			FILED	PENDING		CASH 1/	RETAINED FOR OFFICIAL USE 2/
ALABAMA, NORTHERN	5	10	40	154	53	18	21	888,321	793,942	64,700	
ALABAMA, MIDDLE	9	9	42	29	4	19	17	2,809,793	653,597	0	
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN	23	35	53	74	3	4	2	4,731,019	4,207,513	0	
ALASKA	6	11	17	36	7	2	8	885,075	589,307	59,500	
ARIZONA	59	75	154	211	56	38	49	23,475,253	20,304,834	162,000	
ARKANSAS, EASTERN	6	7	13	15	5	0	8	138,032	286,110	11,725	
ARKANSAS, WESTERN	6	3	6	0	2	0	3	0	458,003	0	
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	9	24	27,913,525	2,825,000	568,347	
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL	92	98	182	209	22	123	233	75,590,074	13,848,124	338,740	
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN	27	43	113	159	6	25	51	6,161,472	1,284,431	38,420	
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN	67	156	218	501	53	68	93	50,300,290	2,071,000	0	
COLORADO	30	35	52	189	24	21	28	49,325,952	1,666,072	3,200	
CONNECTICUT	3	2	4	8	1	8	23	10,084,850	48,080	0	
DELAWARE	3	5	4	8	1	6	5	74,000	0	0	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	41	23	52	36	14	12	15	19,044,015	1,910,097	190,090	
FLORIDA, NORTHERN	8	8	31	35	4	14	14	45,518,500	21,342,381	0	
FLORIDA, MIDDLE	245	288	313	543	11	52	65	158,699,679	9,834,738	10,820,914	
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN	137	165	536	928	131	46	79	260,779,658	60,381,618	0	
GEORGIA, NORTHERN	53	70	62	72	18	52	34	21,622,498	1,980,211	60,000	
GEORGIA, MIDDLE	5	6	16	17	1	13	19	1,297,442	323,299	7,500	
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN	9	12	23	26	5	13	7	2,899,932	728,217	13,670	
HAWAII	20	27	81	80	21	5	10	8,268,500	2,226,960	79,180	
IDAHO	6	11	55	134	2	13	25	1,905,098	654,660	973,135	
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN	17	30	106	194	2	24	47	5,928,878	2,191,208	0	
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN	13	17	82	86	43	9	8	689,934	1,044,660	61,795	
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	354,351	328,460	1,000	
INDIANA, NORTHERN	4	7	28	32	1	4	3	117,345	0	0	
INDIANA, SOUTHERN	6	5	8	8	12	14	10	3,151,862	630,638	28,925	
IOWA, NORTHERN	6	14	14	34	15	3	8	5,253,302	246,718	0	
IOWA, SOUTHERN	13	7	31	31	10	4	3	356,500	413,269	0	
KANSAS	0	2	0	2	0	12	15	1,962,251	881,193	37,200	
KENTUCKY, EASTERN	38	36	107	112	82	2	16	6,527,156	2,187,301	122,817	
KENTUCKY, WESTERN	13	20	19	48	13	4	8	1,366,190	3,778,028	0	
LOUISIANA, EASTERN	20	24	45	81	33	11	13	23,289,685	686,828	0	
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE	1	1	9	7	0	1	6	54,591	0	0	
LOUISIANA, WESTERN	8	6	9	3	3	6	5	37,753	876,455	60,209	
MAINE	7	2	35	52	4	3	5	305,016	795,404	0	
MARYLAND	0	0	0	9	2	44	20	4,412,511	133,536	0	
MASSACHUSETTS	38	62	321	591	45	26	27	7,317,030	2,539,574	201,425	
MICHIGAN, EASTERN	17	32	39	106	9	53	52	13,703,050	1,666,194	19,750	
MICHIGAN, WESTERN	20	13	76	36	84	12	11	2,782,779	1,952,899	10,000	
MINNESOTA	25	39	45	103	12	7	7	357,842	3,804,577	148,825	
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1,696,879	0	7,000	
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN	6	9	31	60	21	37	33	1,326,684	925,348	16,575	
MISSOURI, EASTERN	11	15	67	90	7	19	38	3,735,678	748,755	0	
MISSOURI, WESTERN	25	35	52	90	7	17	22	13,986,021	1,303,613	0	
MONTANA	9	8	23	15	14	1	3	1,425,000	1,648,981	1,530	
NEBRASKA	11	17	16	34	1	7	6	1,028,419	1,193,061	0	
NEVADA	7	15	47	125	90	2	3	642,127	6,225,795	0	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2	3	7	12	38	0	2	406,960	367,096	0	
NEW JERSEY	1	18	2	122	1	61	42	5,310,292	11,212,948	0	
NEW MEXICO	19	12	40	38	2	5	10	13,881,543	1,007,201	8,925	
NEW YORK, NORTHERN	29	31	93	70	31	21	23	2,126,122	3,431,515	81,213	
NEW YORK, EASTERN	0	1	0	1	0	93	325	208,612,749	53,308,387	155,000	
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN	13	38	21	104	18	30	65	363,307,871	17,191,936	0	
NEW YORK, WESTERN	14	22	63	91	14	56	51	9,307,146	5,685,884	119,614	
NORTH CAROLINA, EASTE	8	18	81	133	18	51	52	8,282,845	1,449,228	0	
NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE	4	10	8	15	8	28	43	2,108,812	572,041	9,000	
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTE	16	21	66	98	5	30	25	8,695,405	2,521,495	0	
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	25,000	2,350	
OHIO, NORTHERN	41	44	222	246	58	11	11	3,096,187	2,675,561	454,378	
OHIO, SOUTHERN	18	24	76	109	30	30	42	6,721,240	2,078,000	101,245	
OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN	2	3	8	9	3	28	31	1,149,587	1,234,389	22,427	
OKLAHOMA, EASTERN	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	9,503	380,491	0	
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN	5	8	72	87	10	7	7	4,243,297	90,684	0	
OREGON	0	13	0	78	0	20	22	19,135,184	1,570,173	8,200	
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN	35	140	63	331	17	18	55	17,281,445	7,418,028	155,455	
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE	5	14	22	53	7	3	33	2,118,155	270,647	318,140	
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN	11	20	17	94	39	22	54	13,371,351	3,732,297	37,150	
PUERTO RICO	32	15	56	38	16	57	56	30,637,697	8,409,844	99,880	
RHODE ISLAND	1	3	4	3	1	11	9	976,481	7,306,838	22,525	
SOUTH CAROLINA	33	66	70	189	5	10	22	23,415,751	4,011,668	17,350	
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	2	16	26	0	3	3	275,734	0	0	
TENNESSEE, EASTERN	28	30	157	149	6	17	26	3,647,723	2,420,369	93,530	
TENNESSEE, MIDDLE	2	2	2	2	0	19	21	7,461,596	541,114	24,900	
TENNESSEE, WESTERN	0	0	0	0	7	7	23	2,481,205	380,030	0	
TEXAS, NORTHERN	3	9	22	56	0	27	14	2,644,650	3,208,402	188,965	
TEXAS, EASTERN	14	13	27	24	32	15	7	8,514,309	796,303	126,048	
TEXAS, SOUTHERN	20	45	59	251	13	61	64	17,887,710	3,403,145	192,650	
TEXAS, WESTERN	16	19	93	118	13	66	66	12,385,357	3,923,391	157,575	
UTAH	0	1	6	6	0	3	13	4,645,506	713,323	28,595	
VERMONT	4	6	11	15	2	3	8	474,600	328,051	0	
VIRGINIA, EASTERN	37	28	189	139	106	37	8	233,853,847	11,069,187	1,534,101	
VIRGINIA, WESTERN	6	6	25	15	18	5	6	683,187	1,639,421	500	
WASHINGTON, EASTERN	16	5	23	11	11	3	4	430,350	1,416,211	0	
WASHINGTON, WESTERN	32	39	173	172	120	22	23	15,042,632	6,736,222	233,160	
WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHE	8	5	16	95	5	4	8	489,681	39,585	79,976	
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHE	6	9	19	23	17	3	2	1,525,218	773,913	77,350	
WISCONSIN, EASTERN	18	26	69	99	35	17	11	6,028,892	1,318,181	52,900	
WISCONSIN, WESTERN	7	5	34	32	1	22	15	1,431,830	229,470	5,500	
WYOMING	4	5	26	24	4	3	3	1,690,600	284,227	0	
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	34,000	19,500	0	
ALL DISTRICTS	1,669	2,313	5,194	8,593	1,681	1,816	2,517	1,938,141,852	359,013,076	18,514,860	

1/ Includes appraised values.
2/ Appraised values.