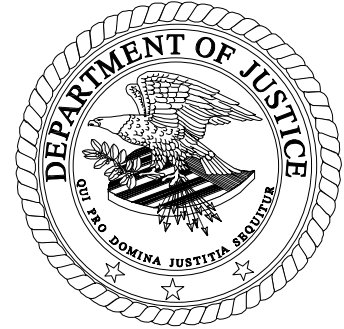


U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

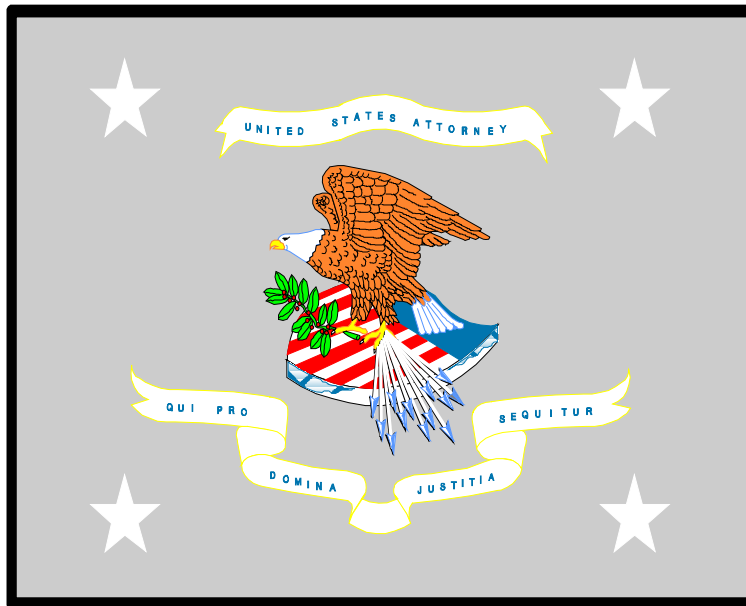


United States Attorneys'
Annual Statistical Report

Fiscal Year 2000

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS'
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT**

FISCAL YEAR 2000



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

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



U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Office of the Director

Washington, DC 20530

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is my honor and privilege to present to you the United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2000. This report represents the important work of the women and men of the United States Attorneys' offices in the 94 federal judicial districts located in the 50 United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. These women and men are responsible for enforcing our laws and representing the interests of the United States. They prosecute criminal offenders, seek civil remedies, defend the United States in civil lawsuits, and collect debts owed to the government.

The report is made up of narrative information explaining the United States Attorneys' programs and initiatives over the past year, summaries of some of the most interesting and important cases that culminated during Fiscal Year 2000, and statistical tables displaying both national and district caseload data. The report provides a concise, yet compelling, sample of the accomplishments of the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000.

The United States Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General, are responsible for investigating and prosecuting those who violate our nation's laws, and for asserting and defending the interests of the United States, its departments and agencies, through the conduct of civil litigation. The United States Attorneys, appointed to serve in the 94 federal judicial districts throughout the country, are charged with carrying out these prosecution and litigation responsibilities within their respective districts. Although there are 94 federal judicial districts, there are only 93 United States Attorneys because one United States Attorney is appointed to serve in both the Districts of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. The 93 United States Attorneys direct and supervise the work of Assistant United States Attorneys and support personnel located in each district's headquarters office and, as needed, in staffed branch offices. The United States Attorney system nationwide consisted of 94 headquarters offices and 123 staffed branch offices as of the end of Fiscal Year 2000.

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

also initiate civil cases against individuals or businesses to enforce the laws, such as in civil health care fraud cases, or to represent the government's interests, such as in bankruptcy actions.

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

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys also supports the operation of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys (AGAC). The AGAC consists of 19 United States Attorneys who are appointed by the Attorney General. The committee, which meets monthly with the Attorney General, represents various judicial districts, office sizes, and geographic locations. The committee advises the Attorney General and is the voice of the United States Attorneys in Department policy. The AGAC has more than 20 subcommittees and working groups addressing key law enforcement issues.

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

The charts and tables presented in the report reflect a statistical summary of the matters and cases handled by the United States Attorneys. These charts and tables, however, cannot and do not reflect the quality and complexity of the criminal prosecutions and civil litigation conducted by the offices. Additionally, the statistics are woefully inadequate in presenting a realistic picture of the time, effort and skill required to prosecute and litigate the cases. Some examples of cases handled during the year are included in the text to illustrate caseload composition and, more importantly, the successful efforts of the many men and women who work in the United States Attorneys' offices. Finally, 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.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of working groups who have contributed to the evolution of our statistical reporting. The Civil Chiefs' Working Group completed work in Fiscal Year 2000 to revamp the codes used to characterize civil cases and civil case outcomes. The new coding scheme results in data that more clearly and accurately represents the work of Civil Divisions throughout the country.

I hope you find that the information we have compiled in the United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2000 is both interesting and useful. The United States Attorneys and their staffs have done a commendable job in contributing to the decline in violent crime, in prosecuting the most serious firearms and drug offenders, in representing and defending the United States in civil litigation, and in representing the United States in our appellate courts. I am pleased on behalf of the United States Attorneys to congratulate all the men and women of this organization for a job well done.

Louis De Falaise
Acting Director
June 2001

This Annual Statistical Report prepared by:

Data Analysis Staff
Executive Office for United States Attorneys
Bicentennial Building
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Washington, D.C. 20530

FISCAL YEAR 2000 STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

OVERALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

- 52,887 cases filed against 72,766 defendants—case filings up four percent
- 46,308 cases against 63,460 defendants terminated—case terminations down less than one percent
- 57,746 defendants convicted
- 91 percent conviction rate
- 80 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 47 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 27 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

VIOLENT CRIME

- 8,112 cases filed against 9,727 defendants—case filings up ten percent
- 6,921 cases against 8,485 defendants terminated—case terminations up six percent
- 7,446 defendants convicted
- 88 percent conviction rate
- 89 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 68 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 45 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OVERALL NARCOTICS

- 16,448 cases filed against 28,978 defendants—case filings down one percent
 - *{16,853 cases filed against 29,681 defendants—case filings down one percent— when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime and Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Categories are included}*
- 14,242 cases against 24,900 defendants terminated—case terminations down four percent
- 22,674 defendants convicted
- 91 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 62 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 39 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OCDEF

- 3,052 cases filed against 8,282 defendants—case filings down seven percent
 - *{3,155 cases filed against 8,471 defendants—case filings down five percent--when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime Program Category are included}*
- 2,741 cases against 7,633 defendants terminated—case terminations up 12 percent
- 6,893 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 77 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 53 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

NON-OCDETF

- 13,396 cases filed against 20,696 defendants—case filings up less than one percent
 - *{13,698 cases filed against 21,210 defendants—case filings down less than one percent—when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime and Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Categories are included}*
- 11,501 cases against 17,267 defendants terminated—case terminations down seven percent
- 15,781 defendants convicted
- 91 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 56 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 33 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

IMMIGRATION

- 13,033 cases filed against 14,119 defendants—case filings up 13 percent
- 11,825 cases against 12,777 defendants terminated—case terminations up ten percent
- 12,195 defendants convicted
- 95 percent conviction rate
- 85 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 29 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- Nine percent of prison sentences greater than five years

ORGANIZED CRIME

- 252 cases filed against 601 defendants—case filings up 21 percent
 - *{317 cases filed against 735 defendants—case filings up 19 percent—when cases diverted to the Violent Crime Program Category are included}*
- 167 cases against 393 defendants terminated—case terminations down four percent
- 352 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 74 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 38 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 23 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION

- 475 cases filed against 621 defendants—case filings down 11 percent
- 446 cases against 589 defendants terminated—case terminations down seven percent
- 540 defendants convicted
- 92 percent conviction rate
- 52 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 23 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 11 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

WHITE COLLAR CRIME

- 6,645 cases filed against 8,766 defendants—case filings up one percent
- 5,740 cases against 7,563 defendants terminated—case terminations down nine percent
- 6,876 defendants convicted
- 91 percent conviction rate
- 59 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 14 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- Four percent of prison sentences greater than five years

ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

- Asset forfeiture counts filed in 1,689 criminal cases—up 11 percent
- A total of 2,246 civil asset forfeiture actions filed—up 15 percent
- Estimated recoveries of over \$312,676,413 in forfeited cash and property—down 42 percent

OVERALL CIVIL LITIGATION¹

- 79,296 cases filed or responded to—cases filed/responded to up five percent
- 74,013 cases terminated—case terminations up three percent
- 22,118 judgments, or 75 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 17,525 settlements—24 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 9,230 cases filed—case filings up 22 percent
- 7,846 cases terminated—case terminations up ten percent
- 4,789 judgments, or 96 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 1,129 settlements—14 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

- 2,475 cases filed—case filings up two percent
- 2,282 cases terminated—case terminations up 12 percent
- 694 judgments, or 92 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 607 settlements—27 percent of all cases terminated
- More than \$1.4 billion recovered

DEFENSIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 50,612 cases responded to—up less than one percent
- 48,529 cases terminated—up less than one percent
- 15,456 judgments, or 69 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 4,237 settlements—nine percent of all cases terminated

¹The codes used by the United States Attorneys to define civil case types and civil case outcomes were modified in Fiscal Year 2000. Therefore, comparisons cannot be made of detailed civil caseload data for Fiscal Year 2000 with that of prior years.

CIVIL LITIGATION WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED

- 19,454 cases filed or responded to—up 11 percent
- 17,638 cases terminated—up four percent
- 1,873 judgments, or 92 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 12,159 settlements—69 percent of all cases terminated

DEBT COLLECTION

- 190,498 debts opened—up ten percent
- \$6.2 billion in debts opened—up seven percent
- \$2.5 billion in debts collected and property recovered—up seven percent
- Amount collected equaled 2.19 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide
- 403,580 debts pending—up 26 percent
- \$18.6 billion due in pending debts—up from \$15.4 billion the prior year

CRIMINAL DEBT COLLECTION

- 88,343 debts opened—up six percent
- \$4 billion in debts opened
- \$963 million in debts collected and property recovered—down 18 percent
- \$777 million deposited to the Crime Victims Fund
- 192,283 debts pending—up 11 percent
- \$16 billion due in pending debts—up from \$13 billion due the prior year

CIVIL DEBT COLLECTION

- 102,155 debts opened—up 14 percent
- \$2.2 billion in debts opened—up 22 percent
- \$1.6 billion in debts collected and property recovered—up 31 percent
- 211,297 debts pending—up 44 percent
- \$2.6 billion due in pending debts—up from \$2.3 billion due the prior year

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

- 14,094 appeals filed—down seven percent
- 8,315 criminal appeals filed—down six percent
- 5,779 civil appeals filed—down eight percent
- 84 percent of all criminal appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 76 percent of all civil appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 6,489 post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants—down three percent

I. OVERVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

Mission and Organization

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

The United States Attorneys are responsible for:

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

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

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

- ▶ General executive assistance and direction;
- ▶ Policy development;
- ▶ Administrative management direction and oversight;
- ▶ Operational support; and,
- ▶ Coordination with other components of the Department and other federal agencies.

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

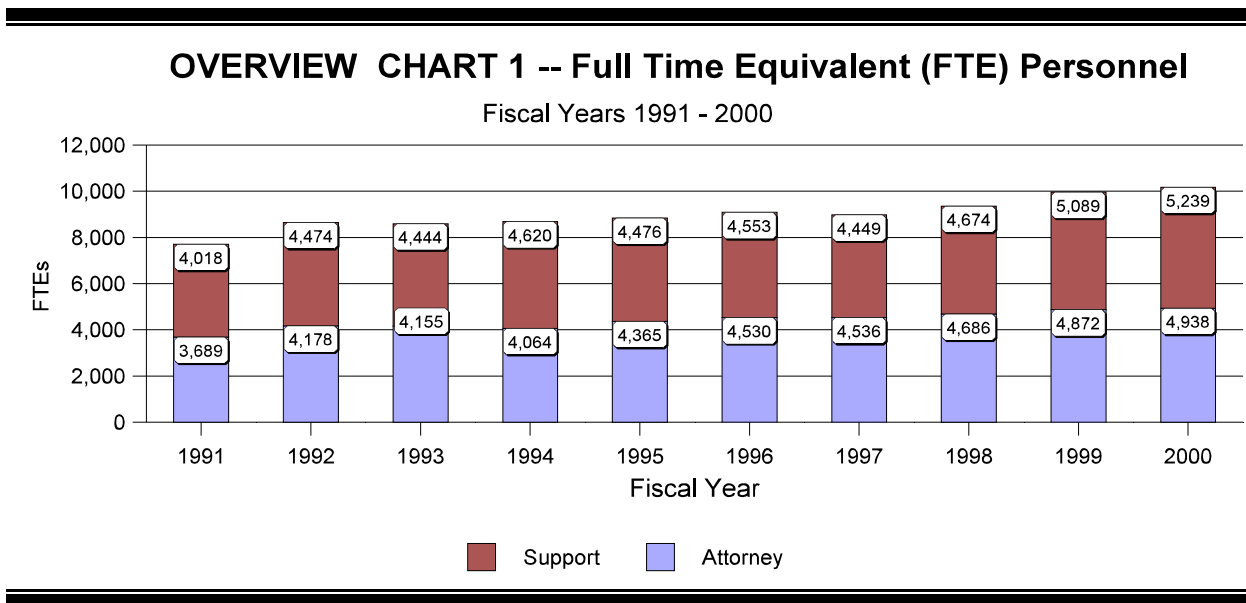
In Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys focused on a number of areas which continued to contribute to the declining crime rate in the United States. Along with their work in traditional, high priority crime areas, such as drug trafficking, firearms enforcement and violent crime, the United States Attorneys worked to target specific crime problems. Some of these areas included: violent crime in Indian Country; border enforcement on both the Southwest and northern borders; enforcement of child support recovery and child exploitation laws; and computer and health care fraud.

Staffing

The United States Attorneys' offices varied in size during Fiscal Year 2000 from 8.64 allocated Assistant United States Attorney positions in the District of Guam to 352.13 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 4,938 full time equivalent (FTE) attorneys and 5,239 FTE support employees. See Overview Chart 1 below. During Fiscal Year 2000, 28 attorney positions were allocated to United States Attorneys to augment existing firearms prosecutions. These resources were directed to those districts with significant firearms problems.

Assistant United States Attorneys constituted 53 percent of all Department of Justice attorneys and about 66 percent of those Department attorneys with prosecution or litigation responsibilities. Most new Assistant United States Attorneys have prior litigation experience with a prosecuting attorney's office, a law firm, or another government agency. In addition to their prior legal experience, Assistant United States Attorneys nationwide have an average of nine years' experience in United States Attorneys' offices.

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



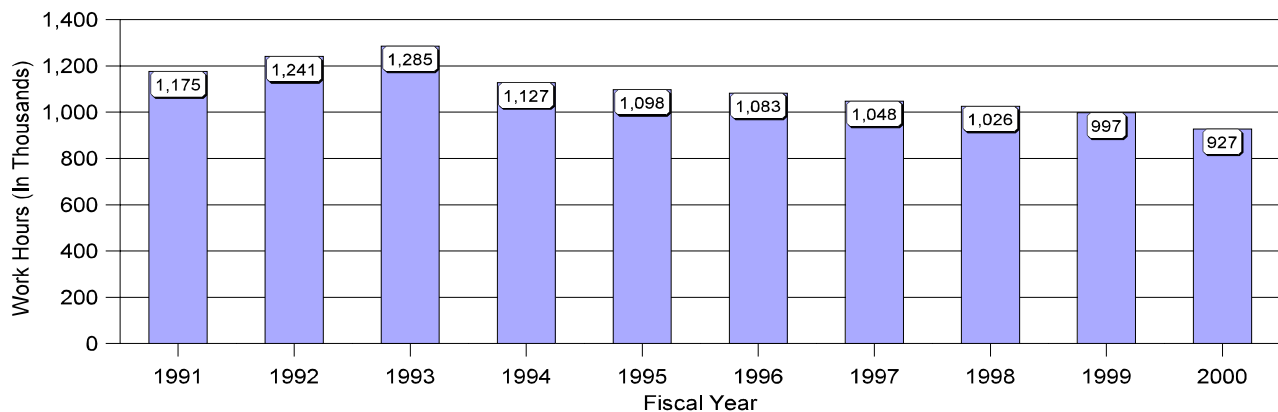
During Fiscal Year 2000, a total of 927,072 attorney work hours were devoted to court-related activity. This represents a decrease of 70,285 or seven percent, in the number of court-related work hours when compared to Fiscal Year 1999, and is the seventh consecutive year during which court-related time has decreased. See Overview Chart 2 below, and Table 13. Decreases were seen in United States District Court for both criminal and civil work hours, reflective of the decreasing number of cases which are going

to trial. The number of work hours devoted to United States Magistrate Court increased again during Fiscal Year 2000, reflecting the increased workload handled in the Magistrate Courts over the past several years.

Of the total court-related work hours, Assistant United States Attorneys spent 490,023 hours, or 53 percent, of their time in court. Sixty-three percent of their time in court was spent on criminal cases in United States District Courts, 21 percent in United States Magistrate Courts, five percent on civil cases in United States District Courts, and seven percent on special hearings. The remaining four percent of the time was spent in the United States Courts of Appeals, United States Bankruptcy Courts, and in state courts. Of the other 437,049 or 47 percent, of court-related work hours, 12 percent was spent on grand jury proceedings, 22 percent on court travel time, and 66 percent on witness preparation.

OVERVIEW CHART 2 -- Court Related Attorney Work Hours

Fiscal Years 1991 - 2000



Supporting Law Enforcement and the Community

Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees

The Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECC) were created in an effort to move past territorial and jurisdictional concerns of federal, state, and local law enforcement entities, open the lines of communication, and make the most efficient use of law enforcement resources. LECC members represent a broad range of government law enforcement agencies. In some of the larger districts, the full LECC may consist of several hundred individuals from federal agencies, state and local government and police departments, and in some cases, foreign law enforcement groups. During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys continued to encourage joint investigations and projects through federal, state, and local task forces and working groups established to enhance efforts in many areas including violent crime, organized crime drug enforcement, firearms crime, and health care fraud.

The LECCs are not only responsible for improving communications, but also for providing training. LECCs have the ability to identify specific training needs within their districts and to develop and sponsor training to fill those needs. During Fiscal Year 2000, Law Enforcement Coordinators throughout the country provided training and assistance in Department priority areas such as hate crimes, the Violence Against Women Act, and child abuse and neglect. For example:

In May 2000, the **Eastern and Western Districts of Michigan** sponsored a conference on “Hate Crimes Response: In the Hands of the Community” in Grand Rapids, Michigan. This one-day conference was attended by over 200 representatives of federal, state, local and private agencies, community members, and students. The purpose of the conference was to provide the attendees with an understanding of what hate crime is about, how hate crime affects victims, and to provide communities with response systems to deal with hate crime in their communities. The conference also provided an opportunity for the participants to develop an agenda for a youth conference on hate crime, specifically geared to the issues facing youth in Michigan.

The **District of Oregon** hosted a conference in April 2000 entitled, “Oregon Violence Against Women Act Symposium.” The conference hosted 50 attendees and covered such topics as “The Cycle of Violence and Batterer Behavior,” and included a law enforcement and a victims’ panel.

A joint conference was held by the **Eastern, Western and Northern Districts of Oklahoma** and the **District of Kansas** entitled, “Eighth Annual Oklahoma Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect.” The conference was held in Oklahoma City on September 18-20, 2000. The conference hosted 800 professionals from all over Oklahoma and Kansas who work in the area of child abuse detection, prosecution, and prevention. Eighty-two workshops were held over the three-day period covering topics such as “Choosing Quality Childcare,” and “Managing Uncivil Behavior.”

The United States Attorneys continued to strengthen and expand their roles with non-law enforcement entities within their districts during Fiscal Year 2000. The United States Attorneys, their Assistants, LECC and Victim-Witness Coordinators, and other members of their staffs worked with community, business, and social service representatives to provide assistance to the victims and witnesses of crime, to identify and address the particular violent crime problems within their local communities, to develop and implement prosecution and redevelopment strategies for selected neighborhood sites under the Weed and Seed program, and to encourage and initiate local activities to deter both drug use and violent crime among America’s children.

Helping to Put More Police on the Beat

The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program was created in 1994 as an initiative to advance community policing and add 100,000 officers to the street. The COPS Program exceeded its goal and funded over 105,000 community policing officers as of the summer of 2000. Also, the program had awarded over 30,000 grants to over 12,000 law enforcement agencies, covering 87 percent of the country. During Fiscal Year 2000, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys concluded its management of COPS funding for the United States Attorneys’ offices. The United States Attorneys’ offices conducted training and provided assistance to federal, state and local law enforcement officers through this grant program.

Encouraging the Use of Locality Based Strategies

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

As defined by the Department's Executive Office for Weed and Seed, Operation Weed and Seed is foremost a strategy--rather than a grant program--which aims to prevent, control, and reduce violent crime, drug abuse, and gang activity in targeted high-crime neighborhoods across the country. Weed and Seed sites range in size from several neighborhood blocks to 15 square miles. The strategy involves a two-pronged approach: law enforcement agencies and prosecutors cooperate in "weeding out" criminals who participate in violent crime and drug abuse, attempting to prevent their return to the targeted area; and then "seeding" brings human services to the area, encompassing prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood revitalization.

Working closely with the Executive Office for Weed and Seed and using the United States Attorneys' Weed and Seed Fund, the United States Attorneys have played a major role in reducing crime, improving safety, and developing economic stability. In Fiscal Year 2000, over 800 Weed and Seed and DEFY requests for funding were approved by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, totaling over \$1 million dollars.

Guaranteeing the Rights of Victims and Witnesses

Victim/Witness Assistance

The United States Attorneys are committed to guaranteeing the rights of victims of crime. In order to ensure that the appropriate services are provided to crime victims throughout the legal process, training is provided to United States Attorneys' staff, as well as law enforcement personnel. Examples of training provided during Fiscal Year 2000 include five regional training sessions throughout West Virginia on "Victim Advocate Roles and Responsibilities," sponsored by the **Northern and Southern Districts of West Virginia**, and a "Victim Assistance Conference 2000" which was held on April 12-13, 2000, in South Bend, Indiana, and was sponsored by the **Southern District of Indiana**.

The Department's Office for Victims of Crime has made Federal Emergency Crime Victim Assistance funding available to the United States Attorneys' offices through an agreement with the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. This limited funding is available to victims of federal crime for services including assisting the victim in participating in judicial proceedings. The Office for Victims of Crime also provides funding to assist in program development and training for under-served populations, law enforcement training on victims' issues, and to improve the overall assistance to victims through training. The District Specific Training fund is available for districts to use to pay for costs associated with training conferences for federal Victim-Witness Coordinators and prosecutors in the field. The Training and Technical Assistance funding provides assistance in securing speakers for conferences, funding 1-800 telephone lines for large cases and other emergencies, and to assist with training costs. These two sources of funding are an invaluable resource for assisting federal Victim-Witness Coordinators and prosecutors in the districts.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys continued to work on the Victim Notification System during Fiscal Year 2000. This system will provide a seamless approach to providing services and information to victims in the federal judicial system. During Fiscal Year 1999, the requirements, alternatives and system concept analysis was completed, and the contractor began work in the summer of Fiscal Year 2000. The system will be piloted in Fiscal Year 2001.

Emergency Witness Assistance Program

The Emergency Witness Assistance Program (EWAP) was designed to provide temporary assistance to witnesses in emergency situations. The purpose of EWAP is to provide the witness with the means to temporarily remove themselves from a dangerous area, and relieve their fears about participating in the criminal justice system. Since its inception, EWAP has assisted close to 900 witnesses. Training on the use of EWAP has been conducted by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys via video-conferencing. Eleven video teleconferences have been conducted, providing training to over 50 Victim-Witness Coordinators.

Promoting Organizational Effectiveness

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys along with the Offices of the United States Attorneys worked diligently during Fiscal Year 2000 to improve and enhance the management and administration of the organization. There have been numerous accomplishments and the introduction of new initiatives during Fiscal Year 2000. Only a small number of these accomplishments are addressed below. A continuing goal of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys is to better serve the United States Attorneys' offices and to achieve improved organizational effectiveness for the entire agency.

Training

Fiscal Year 2000 marked the second full year of operation for the National Advocacy Center (NAC). The NAC is a state-of-the-art training center located in Columbia, South Carolina. The NAC is a cooperative effort of federal, state, and local prosecutors and is situated on the campus of the University of South Carolina. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys' Office of Legal Education (OLE) in cooperation with the National District Attorneys' Association (NDAA) and the Executive Office for United States Trustees (EOUST) conduct courses and seminars at the NAC. During Fiscal Year 2000, OLE conducted training for approximately 13,000 students at the NAC. Another 2,500 students were trained through OLE's distance learning program. Approximately 80 percent of the training is conducted by OLE with the remaining 20 percent conducted by NDAA and EOUST. The majority of the students attending OLE's 175 on-site courses were Department of Justice employees, although other personnel in legal positions throughout the government may also attend, space permitting. OLE also conducted approximately 135 video courses in Fiscal Year 2000.

In Fiscal Year 2000, OLE continued to expand its management training by developing additional courses for new and experienced supervisors. The Management Issues course was developed for senior managers of the United States Attorneys' offices and was based on the "management team" concept. The course was structured to focus on management techniques, team building skills, and practical approaches

to supervision in a United States Attorney's office. In addition, new courses were developed for both new and experienced support staff supervisors.

Aside from OLE, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys is also involved in providing training for United States Attorneys' employees. During Fiscal Year 2000, Executive Office for United States Attorneys' staff provided ethics, standards of conduct, and employee relations presentations in OLE courses and in a number of United States Attorneys' offices across the country. Staff also provided training on such topics as the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Rehabilitation Act, and diversity awareness, as well as legal education lectures on the Freedom of Information Act, Privacy Act, and record retention issues. During Fiscal Year 2000, various administrative training courses were also developed, such as the Simplified Acquisition and Support Services training program for procurement and support services staff in the United States Attorneys' offices.

Information Technology

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys made great advances in the information technology area during Fiscal Year 2000. The upgrade of cable infrastructure in the United States Attorneys' offices was completed, providing improved capacity for the electronic exchange of information. An upgrade of the computer servers in the United States Attorneys' offices began in Fiscal Year 2000, and more than half of the offices have been upgraded, with the remainder expected to be completed by May 2001. Engineering of secure dial-in/dial-out and outbound fax capabilities from desktops, and an Intrusion Detection System were completed during Fiscal Year 2000. Both systems were prototyped in one district and four additional districts are participating in a pilot test.

In May 2000, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys provided hardware and software components to ten districts that are participating in the Automated Litigation Support pilot program. In addition, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys provided laptops and training at the NAC for 30 Automated Litigation Support Specialists. An Automated Litigation Support working group was established to determine whether it is possible to implement a standard set of tools to assist districts with trial preparation and presentation of evidence during trials.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys also continued to expand the use of both the Intranet and the Internet for sharing information both within the organization and with the public. The United States Attorneys' Community Page went online on the USANET during Fiscal Year 2000, and is projected to be available on the DOJNet in Fiscal Year 2001. This webpage allows the United States Attorneys to share information about their staffs, work, and initiatives with their colleagues around the country, as well as providing links to other Department of Justice information and publications. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys will also develop an Internet website during Fiscal Year 2001 to provide the public with information on the United States Attorneys and their work.

Paying Their Way

The United States Attorneys' offices had a direct and positive impact on the federal budget through their vigorous federal debt collection efforts, affirmative civil enforcement litigation endeavors, and careful defense of monetary claims filed against the United States. As noted later in the report, the United States

Attorneys' Fiscal Year 2000 civil and criminal collection efforts alone equaled 2.19 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide.

II. CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

United States District Court

The United States Attorneys' offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities. The United States Attorneys are called upon to respond to changing priorities, and to become involved in various crime reduction programs. During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys continued in their longstanding commitment to address drug and violent crimes. Within the violent crime category, the United States Attorneys addressed the continuing, illegal use of firearms by those who commit crimes and accompanying acts of violence in our communities. Drug prosecutions continued to be a priority of the United States Attorneys, with particular emphasis on the operations of large drug organizations. The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces targeted these groups, and made significant progress during Fiscal Year 2000. The United States Attorneys also continued to work with other Department components to secure our nation's borders. Some of the other special emphasis areas included child abuse and exploitation, securities fraud, health care fraud, and civil rights violations.

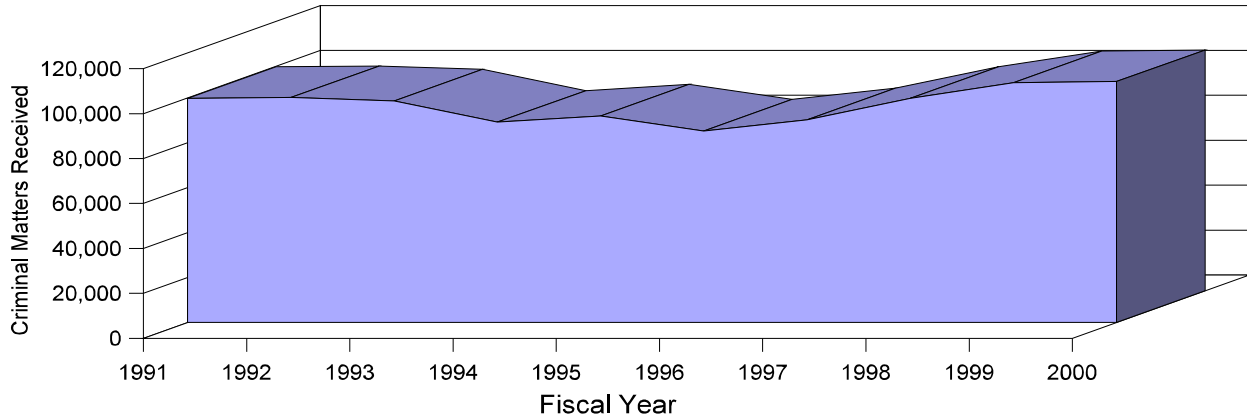
The United States Attorneys' offices handle most of the criminal cases prosecuted by the Department of Justice. The United States Attorneys receive most of their criminal referrals, or "matters," from federal investigative agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of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

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

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys' offices received 107,218 criminal matters, an increase of 466, or less than one percent, in the number of criminal referrals made by law enforcement agencies, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 1 below, and Table 11. Matters received includes immediate declinations in addition to later declinations and files initiated in any court.

CRIMINAL CHART 1 -- Criminal Matters Received

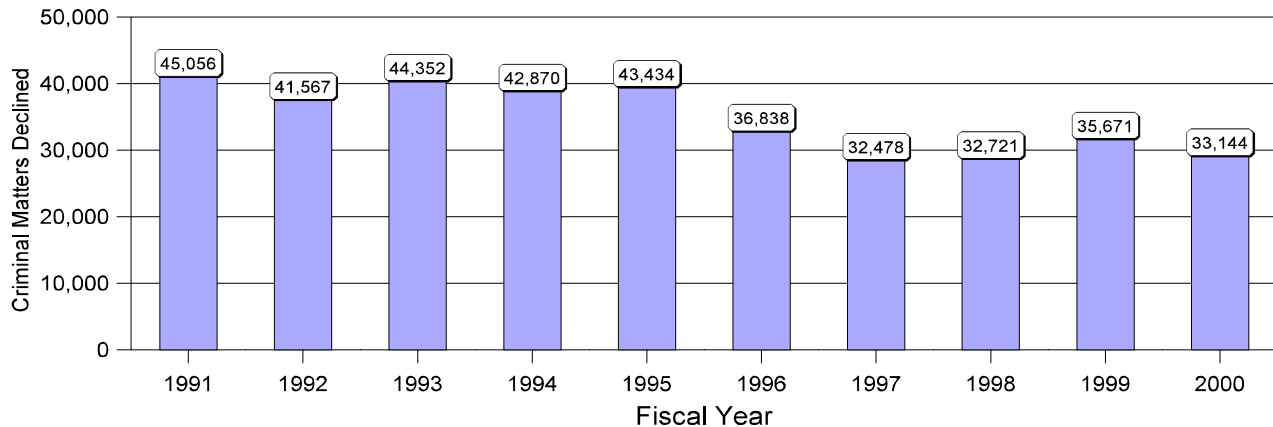
Fiscal Years 1991 - 2000



The offices reviewed and immediately or later declined a total of 33,144 criminal matters during the year. See Criminal Chart 2 below, and Tables 18 and 19. As reflected on Tables 18 and 19, the reasons most commonly reported for the declination of these matters included weak or insufficient evidence, the suspect to be prosecuted by another authority, lack of criminal intent, office policy, no federal offense committed, agency request, and minimal federal interest.

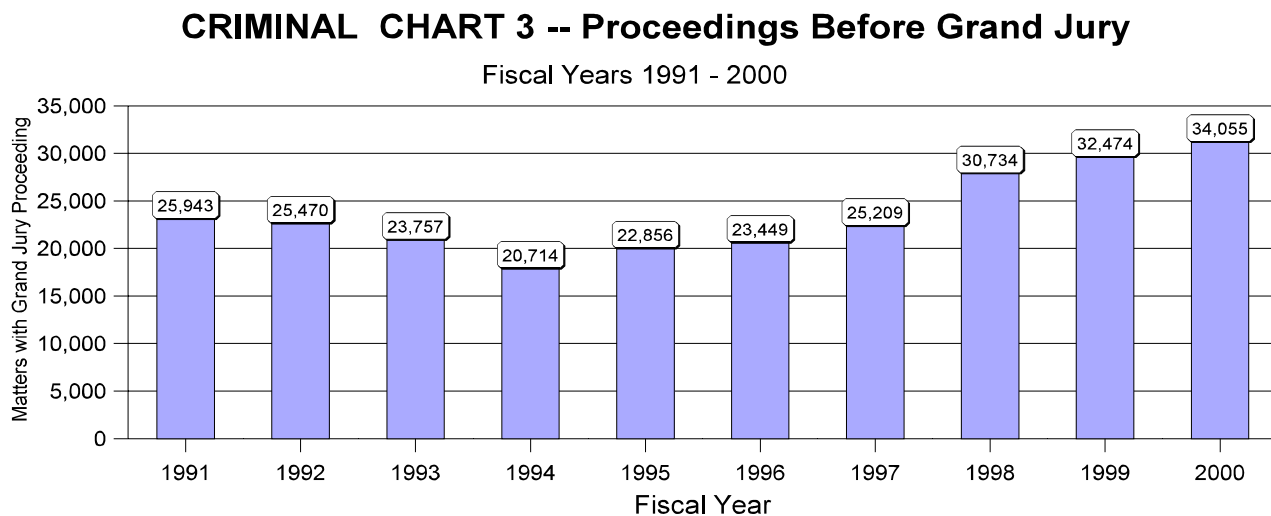
CRIMINAL CHART 2 -- Criminal Matters Declined

Fiscal Years 1991 - 2000



As of the end of Fiscal Year 2000, a total of 71,463 criminal matters were pending, an increase of 3,855, or six percent, when compared to the prior year. Of these, 8,292, or 12 percent, were matters where the defendant was a fugitive, was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program, was in a mental institution, or was unknown. See Table 14. Of all pending matters, 47,973, or 67 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 56,379, or 79 percent, for 36 months or less, as of the end of the fiscal year.

The grand jury, a body of 16 to 23 citizens, functions to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a person has committed a criminal offense. An Assistant United States Attorney's responsibility is to advise the grand jury on the law and to present evidence for the grand jury's consideration. The grand jurors decide whether to return an indictment. In instances where more information is required, the grand jury can issue subpoenas in order to obtain additional evidence. The United States Attorneys' offices handled a total of 34,055 criminal matters during Fiscal Year 2000 in which grand jury proceedings were conducted, an increase of 1,581, or five percent, over the previous year. See Table 11. This increase in grand jury proceedings continues the reversal of a decline seen in these proceedings between Fiscal Years 1992 and 1994. Criminal Chart 3 below reflects the number of matters in which grand jury proceedings were conducted over the past ten years.

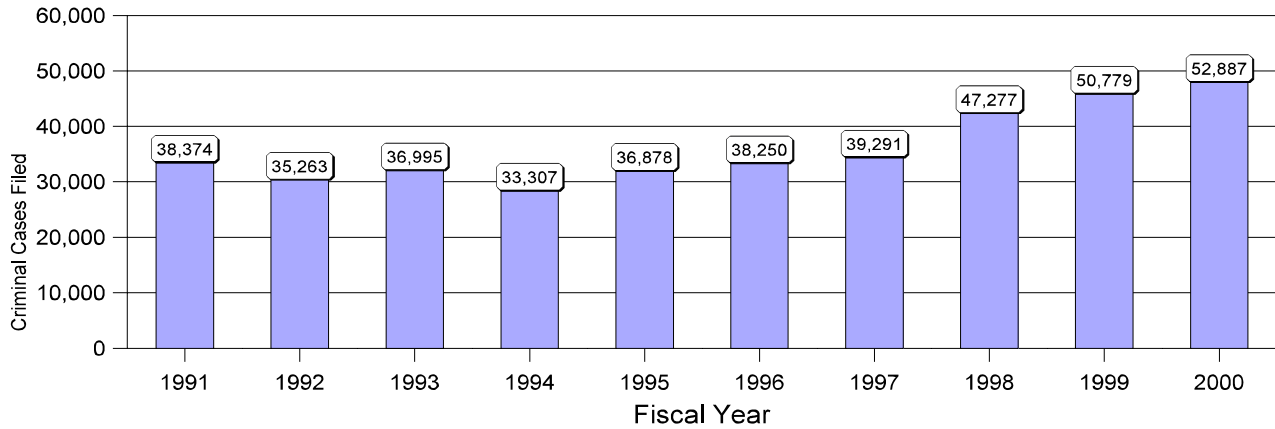


During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys' offices filed 52,887 criminal cases against 72,766 defendants in United States District Court. See Criminal Chart 4 below, and Table 1. This represents a four percent increase in cases filed and a two percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year, and represents the highest number of cases filed in recent years. The largest increase in the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 2000 was in the immigration program category which showed an increase of 13 percent in the number of cases filed, when compared to the prior year and an increase of 88 percent over Fiscal Year 1997. Large increases were also observed in the number of organized crime cases filed, which increased by 21 percent over the prior year, and the number of violent crime cases filed, which increased by ten percent, when compared to the prior year. Cases filings also grew in the areas of health care, insurance, and securities fraud, which showed 23, 19, and 17 percent increases, respectively.

See Criminal Chart 12 for a display of criminal cases filed by program category, or case type, for Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000. Criminal Charts 4 through 12 do not include United States Magistrate Court or appellate cases.

CRIMINAL CHART 4 -- Criminal Cases Filed

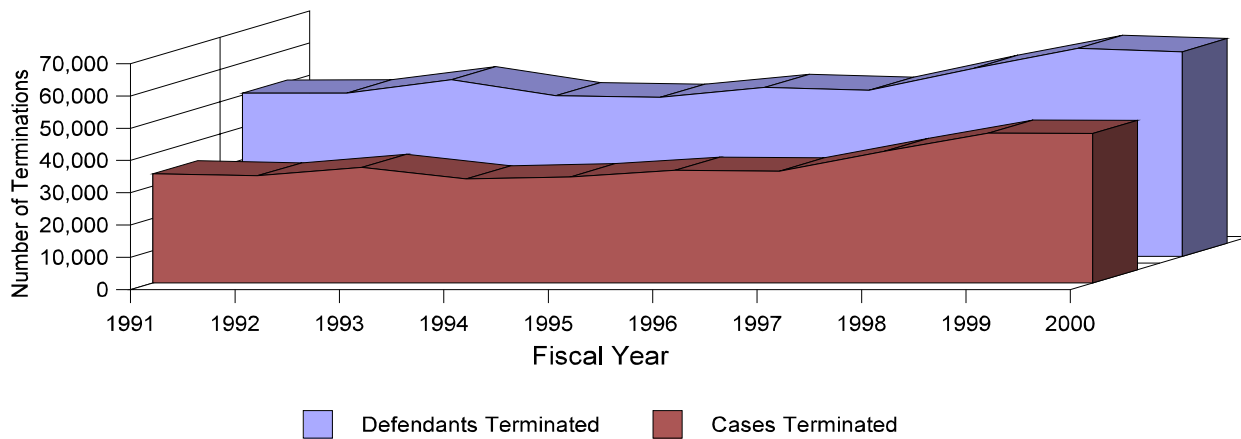
Fiscal Years 1991 - 2000



A total of 46,308 cases against 63,460 defendants were also terminated during Fiscal Year 2000, representing a decrease of less than one percent in the number of cases terminated and two percent in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 5 below.

CRIMINAL CHART 5 -- Criminal Cases and Defendants Terminated

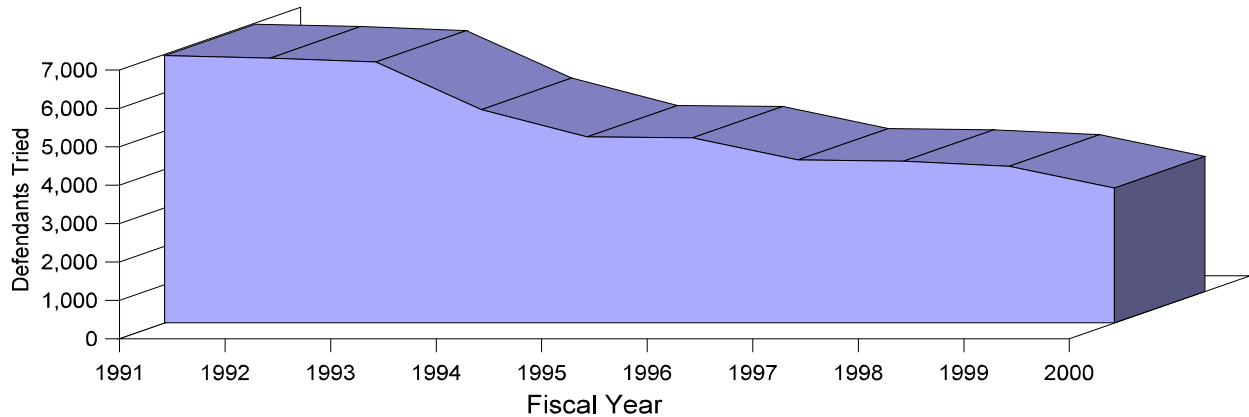
Fiscal Years 1991 - 2000



A total of 3,524, or six percent, of the terminated defendants were disposed of by trial. See Criminal Chart 6 below, and Table 2.

CRIMINAL CHART 6 -- Criminal Defendants Disposed of by Trial

Fiscal Years 1991 - 2000



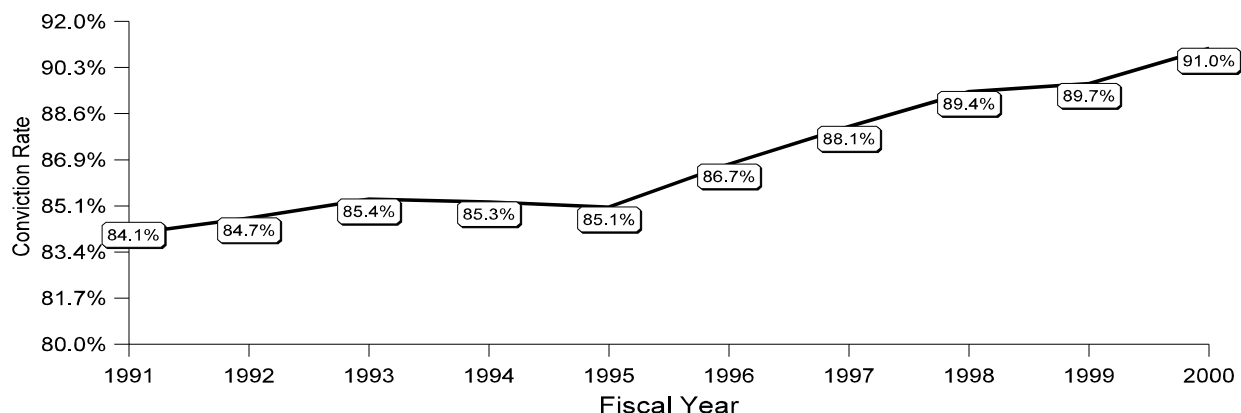
The trend seen over the past several years of an increasing number of defendants pleading guilty, thereby avoiding trial, continued during Fiscal Year 2000. During the year, 3,524, or six percent of all terminated defendants, were disposed of by trial, a decrease of 14 percent when compared to the prior year. The number and percentage of defendants disposed of by trial during Fiscal Year 2000 represents the lowest number in recent years. Defendants in civil rights prosecutions were the most likely to go to trial, with 32 percent of all terminated defendants disposed of by trial. This is followed by violent crime and official corruption defendants, with ten percent of all terminated defendants disposed of by trial in each of these program categories.

Of the 63,460 defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 2000, 57,746, or 91 percent, either pled guilty or were found guilty. See Criminal Chart 7 below, and Table 3. This rate of conviction represents more than a one percent increase over that of Fiscal Year 1999, and represents the highest conviction rate over the past several years. The highest conviction rate of any program category is seen in immigration and labor management cases, where 95 percent of all defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 2000 were convicted.

During Fiscal Year 2000, a total of 54,778, or 95 percent, of all convicted defendants pled guilty prior to or during trial. This represents a less than one percent increase in the percentage of convicted defendants who pled guilty when compared to the prior year, and continues the trend of additional defendants pleading guilty and fewer defendants being disposed of by trial.

CRIMINAL CHART 7 -- Conviction Rate

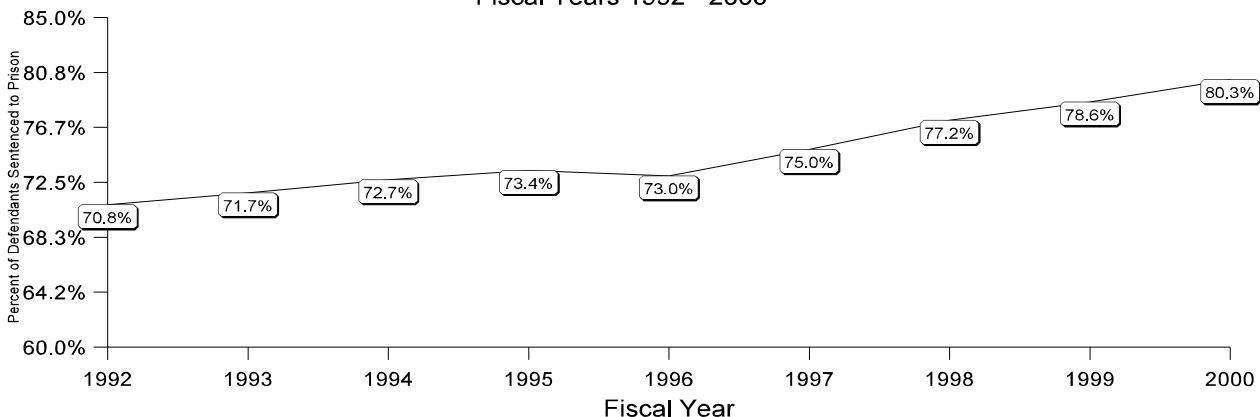
Fiscal Years 1991 - 2000



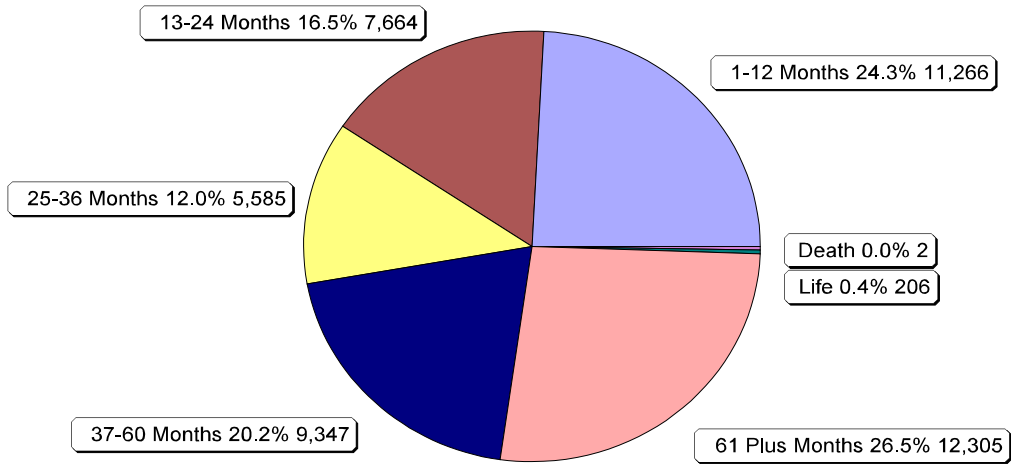
Of the 57,746 criminal defendants who either pled or were found guilty during the fiscal year, 46,375, or 80 percent, received prison sentences. This represents the highest number and percentage of guilty defendants to receive prison sentences over the past several years, and a notable increase over Fiscal Year 1992, when 71 percent of guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. Significant increases in the percentage of guilty defendants being sentenced to prison have occurred in the following program areas: official corruption which increased from 43 percent in Fiscal Year 1992 to 52 percent in Fiscal Year 2000; white collar crime which increased from 50 percent in Fiscal Year 1992 to 59 percent in Fiscal Year 2000; organized crime which increased from 63 percent in Fiscal Year 1992 to 74 percent in Fiscal Year 2000; and immigration which increased from 65 percent in Fiscal Year 1992 to 85 percent in Fiscal Year 2000. A total of 206 guilty defendants received sentences of life in prison during Fiscal Year 2000. See Criminal Charts 8 and 9 below.

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

Fiscal Years 1992 - 2000

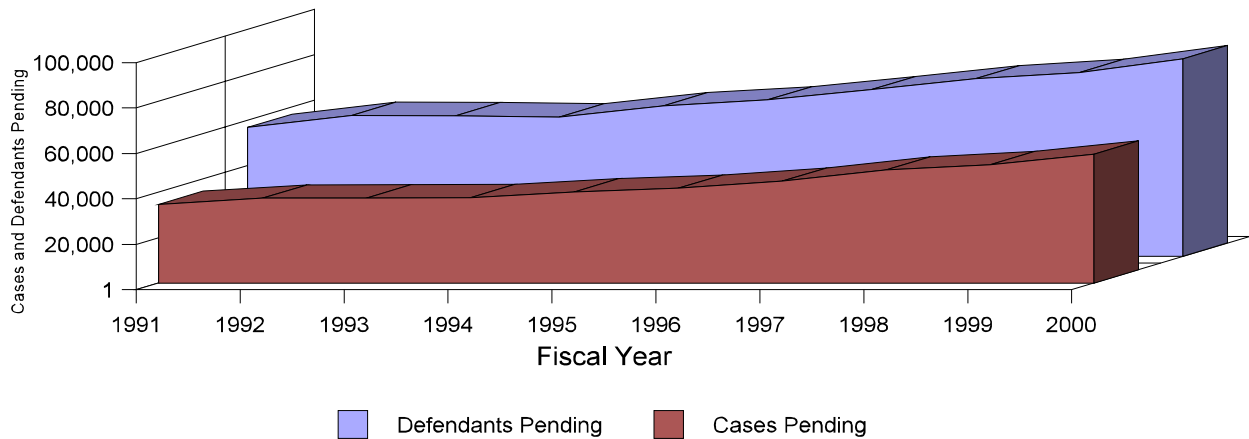


**CRIMINAL CHART 9 -- Length of Sentences for Defendants Sentenced to Prison
Fiscal Year 2000**

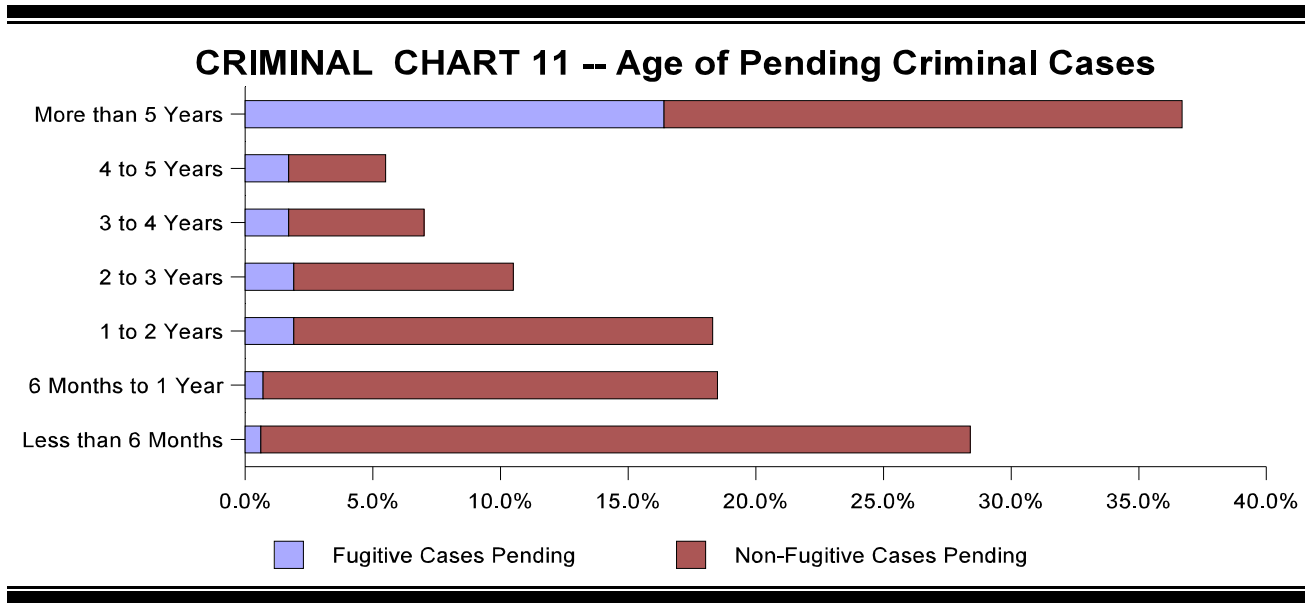


As of the end of Fiscal Year 2000, 56,792 criminal cases against 87,001 defendants were pending. This represents an increase of nine percent in the number of cases pending and eight percent in the number of defendants pending, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 10 below, and Table 1.

**CRIMINAL CHART 10 -- Criminal Cases and Defendants Pending
Fiscal Years 1991 - 2000**

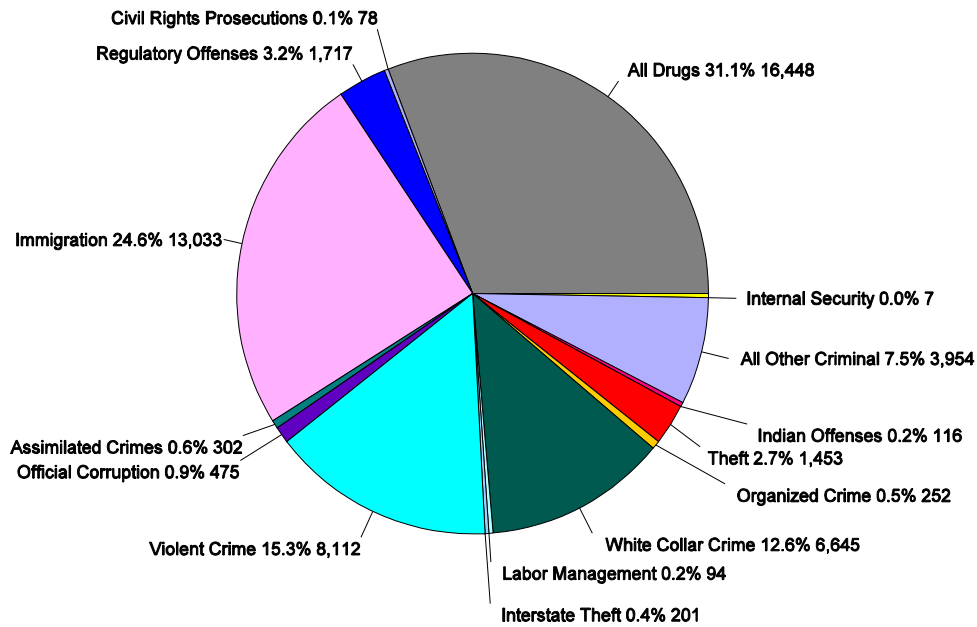


Of the 56,792 pending criminal cases, 35,208, or 62 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 40,090, or 71 percent, had been pending for 36 months or less. See Table 15. In 25 percent of pending cases the defendant was a fugitive, was in a mental institution, or was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program. See Chart 11.

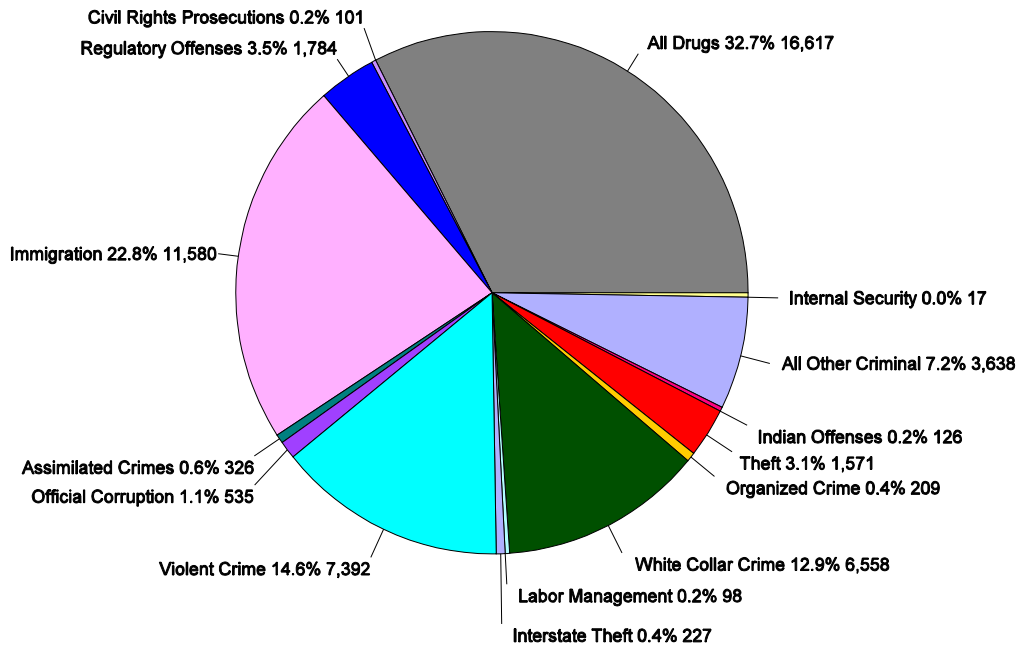


See Criminal Chart 13 below for a display of pending criminal cases by program category, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000. Criminal Chart 13 does not include cases pending in United States Magistrate Court or pending appellate cases.

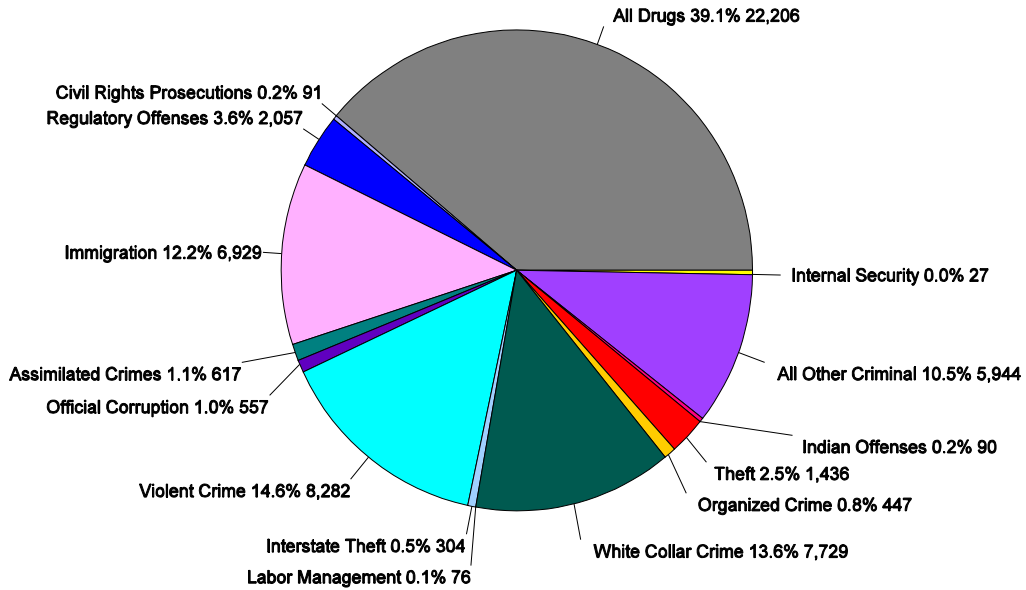
CRIMINAL CHART 12 -- Criminal Cases Filed by Program Category
Fiscal Year 2000 -- Total Cases Filed 52,887



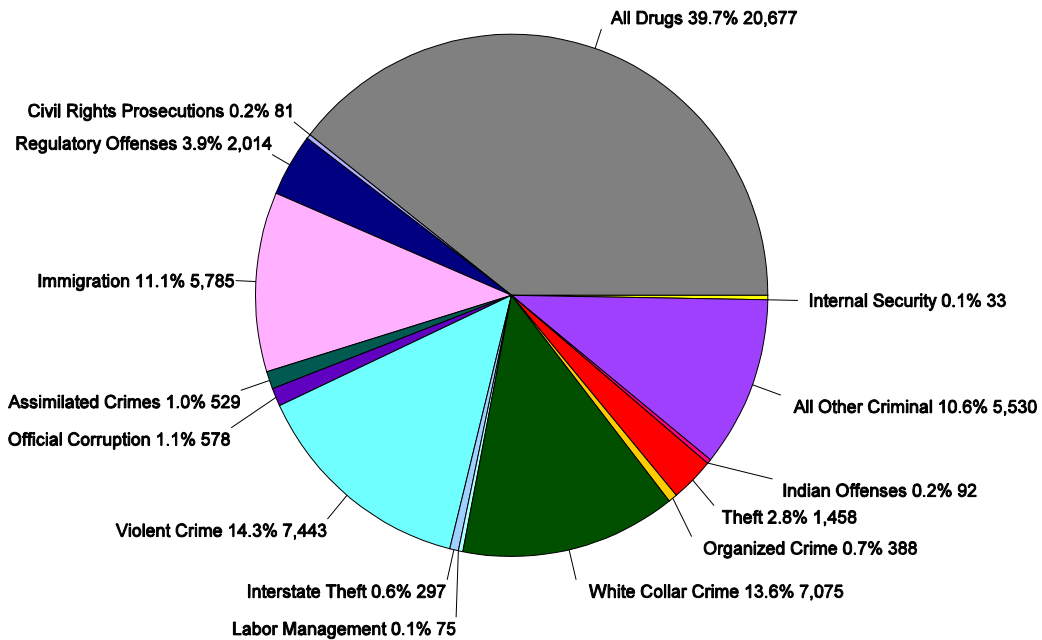
Fiscal Year 1999 -- Total Cases Filed 50,779



CRIMINAL CHART 13 -- Criminal Cases Pending by Program Category
Fiscal Year 2000 -- Total Cases Pending 56,792



Fiscal Year 1999 -- Total Cases Pending 52,055



United States Magistrate Court

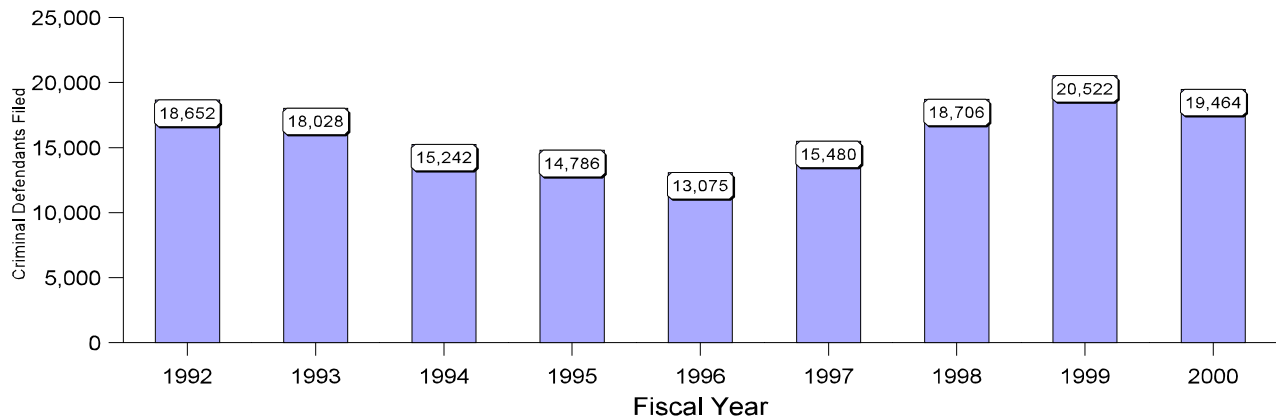
In addition to those criminal cases filed in the United States District Court, the United States Attorneys also handle a considerable criminal caseload which is filed in the United States Magistrate Courts. Congress created the judicial office of Federal Magistrate in 1968. The District Court judges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

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

In addition to those cases filed and handled in United States District Court, the United States Attorneys filed criminal cases against an additional 19,464 defendants in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2000, a decrease of five percent when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 14 below, and Table 1. A total of 15,316 defendants were also terminated during the year, for a decrease of ten percent from Fiscal Year 1999. See Criminal Chart 15 below. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2000, criminal cases against 20,502 defendants were pending in United States Magistrate Courts, an increase of 13 percent over the number of defendants pending at the end of Fiscal Year 1999. See Table 1. Petty offenses handled in United States Magistrate Court are not included in this data.

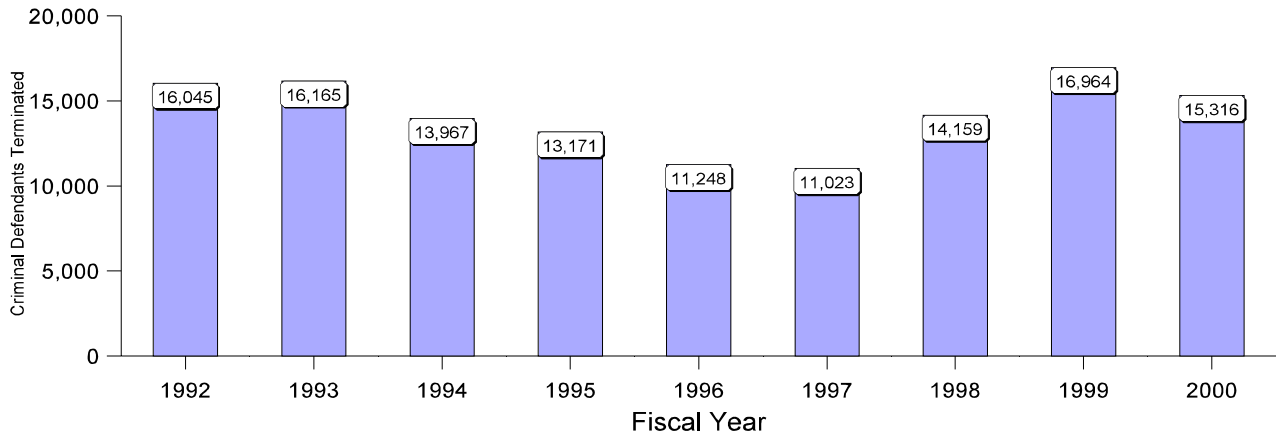
CRIMINAL CHART 14 -- Defendants Filed in U.S. Magistrate Court

Fiscal Years 1992 - 2000



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

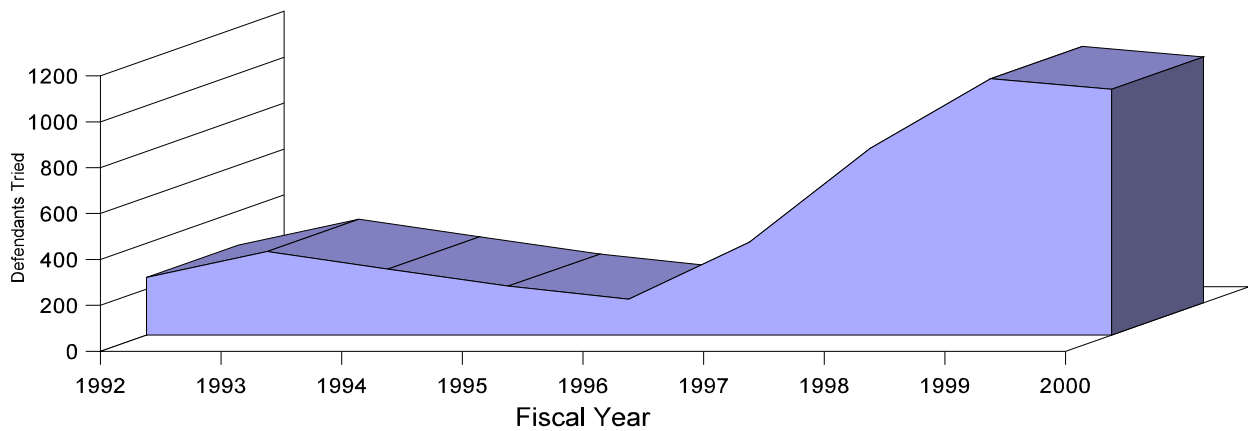
Fiscal Years 1992 - 2000



Of the defendants terminated in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2000, 1,071, or seven percent, were terminated after a court or jury trial. See Criminal Chart 16 below, and Table 2A. This represents a decrease of 46 defendants, or four percent, disposed of by trial, when compared to the prior year.

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

Fiscal Years 1992 - 2000



District of Columbia Superior Court

As noted earlier, the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia also bears responsibility for the prosecution of criminal cases in the District of Columbia Superior Court. The Superior Court Division of the United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of criminal violations of the District of Columbia Code committed by adults and juveniles charged as adults. The Superior Court Division is comprised of six litigation sections which are: Misdemeanor; Grand Jury/Intake; General Felony; Homicide; Sex Offense and Domestic Violence; and the Community Prosecution Major Crimes Section. In November 1999, the Division underwent a major reorganization to implement the office's expansion of its community prosecution initiative. Under this concept, the community, United States Attorney's office and Metropolitan Police Department work closely together to reduce crime. Six District Sections were created, one section for each of the Metropolitan Police Department's seven districts (the Second and Fourth Districts are combined as one section), to prosecute violent crimes, including homicides, occurring within the respective communities. Collectively, the six District Sections form the Community Prosecution Major Crimes Section. While violent crime and weapon offenses continued to be the primary focus of the Superior Court Division, the workload reflects cases brought as a result of a variety of initiatives including Community Prosecution, Operation Ceasefire, and Domestic Violence.

The following data detail the Superior Court Division's caseload during Fiscal Year 2000. The data are not included in the other charts and tables contained in this report.

	Cases Filed		Cases Terminated	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Felony	7,817	34.2%	5,030	32.4%
Misdemeanor	15,065	65.8%	10,491	67.6%
Total	22,882		15,521	

Cases Disposed of by Jury Trials							
	Number of Trials	Number Guilty	Percent Guilty	Number Not Guilty	Percent Not Guilty	Number of Mistrials	Percent of Mistrials
Felony	269	170	63.2%	98	36.4%	1	0.4%
Misdemeanor	21	16	76.2%	5	23.8%	0	0.0%
Total	290	186	64.1%	103	35.5%	1	0.4%

Cases Disposed of by Court Trials							
	Number of Trials	Number Guilty	Percent Guilty	Number Not Guilty	Percent Not Guilty	Number of Mistrials	Percent of Mistrials
Felony	82	58	70.7%	24	29.3%	0	0.0%
Misdemeanor	821	567	69.1%	254	30.9%	0	0.0%
Total	903	625	69.2%	278	30.8%	0	0.0%

Case Dispositions		
	Number of Guilty Pleas	Number of Dismissals
Felony	2,723	1,931
Misdemeanor	3,782	5,864
Total	6,505	7,795

Convictions		
	Number of Convictions	Conviction Rate
Felony	2,951	58.7%
Misdemeanor	4,365	41.6%
Total	7,316	47.1%

Priority Criminal Prosecution Areas

In carrying out their criminal prosecution responsibilities, the United States Attorneys are guided by the law enforcement and special prosecution priorities of the Attorney General. The Attorney General designates such priorities to focus national attention on the prosecution of certain categories of cases. Some of the Fiscal Year 2000 priority program prosecution areas are addressed separately below.

International Crime

While the United States Attorneys are dedicated to the prosecution of perpetrators of federal crimes within their districts, an international aspect to many of these crimes is becoming increasingly common, especially those involving drug and arms trafficking, money laundering, migrant smuggling, trafficking in persons, intellectual property theft, and foreign official corruption. During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys, through the Department of Justice, continued to work closely with the Department of State and the Department of the Treasury on international crime issues. Continued cooperation among agencies of the United States government, as well as foreign governments, is crucial to success in these very complex investigations and prosecutions of criminals who reach into or beyond our boundaries.

International crime cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **Southern District of New York**, a defendant was sentenced to four years and three months in prison for running a racketeering gambling enterprise that was active in Westchester County, the Bronx, Jamaica, and Bermuda. The defendant pled guilty to a racketeering charge alleging that he, his father, and others engaged in a series of gambling-related racketeering acts between 1993 and 1997, including carrying on an international gambling business through “wire rooms.” A co-defendant was previously sentenced to ten months in prison. The defendant’s father, age 72, was sentenced to five months of home confinement and three years of supervised release.

In the **Middle District of Pennsylvania**, an Argentine businessman was convicted at the conclusion of a week-and-a-half-long trial of multiple crimes including conspiracy, interstate travel in aid of racketeering, and conspiracy to launder money, all of which related to the importation of approximately 1,000 pounds of cocaine into the United States. The defendant was subsequently sentenced to 30 years in prison. The defendant operated a bolt and fastener factory in Buenos Aires. Using his business as cover, the defendant, financed by Colombian drug traffickers, purchased several industrial size bolt making machines in the United States and had them shipped to Argentina. One machine in particular was then exported from Argentina to Venezuela, where the 1,000 pounds of cocaine was hidden inside various cavities of the machine. The machine was then shipped to a factory warehouse in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, via the Port of Baltimore. One of the truck drivers who transported the machine to the Lebanon warehouse accidentally discovered the cocaine in the machine. The money laundering conspiracy conviction was based on evidence that the defendant purchased several bolt making machines, including

the one that contained the cocaine, with approximately \$800,000 in drug proceeds supplied by the Colombian traffickers to various individuals in Miami who, in turn, deposited the money into their personal bank accounts.

In the **Western District of Virginia**, an internationally known horseman and former coach of both the German and United States Olympic equestrian teams was sentenced to four months of incarceration and fined \$50,000 for using fraudulent international health certificates and Følenscheins to illegally import warmblood horses from Germany into the United States. The defendant previously forfeited his horse farm to the government. His estranged wife received probation.

International and Domestic Terrorism

The United States has only recently experienced the types of terrorist threats and attacks that have occurred in other world nations for decades. The bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City and the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City focused even greater attention on the increased threat of international and domestic terrorist attacks. During Fiscal Year 2000, the Domestic and International Terrorism Subcommittee of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys continued to work closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other federal investigative agencies to ensure that the United States Attorneys were prepared in the event of a domestic or international emergency. In the days leading up to January 1, 2000, a potential terrorist was stopped at the Northern border with bomb-making materials, and has since been convicted. The Subcommittee also worked closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other components of the Department of Justice in anticipation of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah.

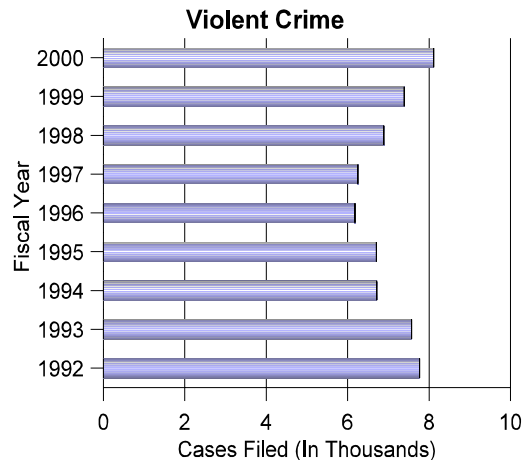
The United States Attorneys have made a strong statement in their vigorous prosecution of those who, through their terrorist acts, threaten the peace and well-being of American citizens and the security of our nation. Under the Department's guidance, the United States Attorneys have brought these individuals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

Violent Crime

The number of violent crimes committed in 1999, as reported by local law enforcement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for its Uniform Crime Report, decreased for the seventh year in a row and was the lowest recorded since 1987. The number of offenses reported during 1999, when compared to 1998, equals a seven percent reduction. Comparing 1999 to 1992 yields a 26 percent reduction in violent crimes. While just one measure, this reduction is an indication that federal law enforcement officials working in cooperation with state and local officials is having a positive result in our nation's communities. The United States Attorneys are committed to building upon this success, and to help reduce violent crime with aggressive prosecution of these criminals.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys continued to prosecute the most violent criminal offenders through the use of the enhanced criminal provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. The United States Attorneys filed a total of 8,112 criminal cases against 9,727 violent offenders during the year, representing a ten percent increase in the number of cases filed and a six percent increase

in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The 8,112 violent crime cases filed represented 15 percent of all criminal cases filed by the United States Attorneys in Fiscal Year 2000. During the year, 13 percent of all criminal attorneys across the nation were devoted to violent crime cases. A total of 6,921 violent crime cases against 8,485 defendants were also terminated in Fiscal Year 2000, representing a six percent increase in the number of cases terminated and a one percent increase in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 88 percent were convicted. This represents the highest conviction rate for violent crime defendants over the last several years. Eighty-nine percent of all convicted defendants were sentenced to prison. Ninety of these defendants were sentenced to life in prison.



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

Beginning in Fiscal Year 1996, in an effort to eliminate confusion and display both violent crime and narcotics case data, Table 3 of this report was broken out further to display those narcotics cases included under the Violent Crime program category. This display of the case data allows users of Table 3 to see all narcotics cases, without double counting cases and without losing information on an equally important criminal prosecution area, violent crime. As shown on Table 3, a total of 319 cases filed against 544 defendants during Fiscal Year 2000 were classified under the Violent Crime program category, but included narcotics charges.

The Violent Crime program category consists of the sum of the various violent crime case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 2000 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1999, are as follows:

Case Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 2000	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1999
Violent Crime in Indian Country	639	3.1%
Violent Crime -- Non-OCDETF Drugs	216	-22.3%
Violent Crime -- OCDETF Drugs	103	66.1%
Violent Crime -- Organized Crime	65	14.0%

Violent Crime -- Financial Institution Fraud	23	-8.0%
Violent Crime – Other	7,066	11.3%
Violent Crime Total	8,112	9.7%

Some examples of successful violent crime prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **District of Colorado**, a defendant was sentenced to 37 years in prison – the maximum term under the Sentencing Guidelines – after a jury found him guilty on seven counts of kidnaping and one count of using a semi-automatic assault weapon during the crime. The defendant took seven postal workers hostage at the Denver General Mail Facility on Christmas Eve 1997. In return for their release, he demanded a \$15 million ransom and a plane to Libya, but he ultimately surrendered peacefully. The defendant, who had been fired from the United States Postal Service a year before for threatening a supervisor, unsuccessfully asserted an insanity defense at trial.

In the **Western District of North Carolina**, four defendants were sentenced to 24 years, 10 years, 25 years, and 25 years in prison, respectively, all without the possibility of parole, for a drug conspiracy that involved a home invasion and murder. The conspiracy to distribute cocaine, and cocaine base occurred from about January 1996 until September 1998 in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg County area. According to evidence presented in open court, two of the defendants entered a dwelling on October 22, 1997, on false pretenses to get drugs. During the home invasion, a victim was fatally wounded when gunfire was exchanged. It was determined that one defendant set the home invasion up, and another defendant provided one of the guns that was ultimately used. Other evidence established that these individuals were known to carry firearms during their drug trafficking activities. One additional defendant is awaiting sentencing.

In the **District of Nevada**, following an eight-day jury trial, a defendant was found guilty of kidnaping and carjacking resulting in serious bodily injury and was sentenced to 27 years and four months in prison. A co-defendant pled guilty to both counts the day before the trial began and testified for the government. On December 20, 1998, the defendants kidnaped a 20-year-old man at knife point from a truck stop in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Forcing him to ride in the trunk in sub-zero temperatures, the defendants drove him in his car to Nevada where they beat him, stabbed him in the shoulder, cut his throat, and buried him in the snow. The court found that the defendant had committed perjury during his testimony during the trial and gave him a two-level increase for obstruction of justice. The co-defendant was sentenced to 15 years and nine months in prison.

In the **Northern District of Ohio**, a defendant, a prisoner at the Elkton Federal Correctional Facility who was serving a ten-year sentence for conspiracy to distribute cocaine, pled guilty on the eve of trial to charges of solicitation to commit a crime of violence, retaliation against a witness, and being an accessory after the fact. Three co-defendants also pled guilty to retaliating against a witness and to misprision of a felony. Two days before he was to report to the correctional facility, the defendant arranged a sulfuric acid attack on a cooperating source who had been a courier in his cocaine

trafficking enterprise, and whom he learned had cooperated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and grand jury investigation. As a result of the attack, which was carried out at the victim's workplace by the defendant's cousin, the victim suffered acid burns to her face and body and lost her right eye. The defendant and his cousin were assisted by two other co-defendants, one who drove the getaway vehicle, and one who helped to conceal the vehicle. The defendant was sentenced to an additional ten years in prison.

In the **Eastern District of Texas**, a defendant, age 21, was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole for his role in the shooting deaths of the president of Overton First State Bank, and a retired minister. During a three-week trial, prosecutors presented evidence that the defendant and a co-conspirator, age 22, tried to force the victim to open the bank's vault as he was leaving the bank on November 4, 1998. Unable to get into the vault, they kidnaped the bank president and killed him. Nearly six weeks later, the defendant and the co-conspirator were trying to rob a Longview auto dealership when they killed the minister, who was working at the dealership. Evidence recovered at the scene led investigators to the defendant and co-conspirator, and a third suspect, linked to yet another killing. Prior to trial, the co-conspirator died of a brain tumor. The third suspect was convicted of capital murder, and was sentenced to life in prison without parole.

In the **District of Vermont**, a defendant, formerly of Pierceton, Indiana, was sentenced to life in prison for the pipe bombing murder of the victim, age 17, of Fair Haven, Vermont, who was killed while opening a UPS package that had been delivered to his home. The explosion also severely injured the victim's mother. The defendant was arrested at his home in Indiana within 24 hours of the explosion after a coordinated investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and state and local law enforcement agencies in Vermont and Indiana. He previously pled guilty to two counts of transporting an explosive in interstate commerce with death and injury resulting, and to one count of using an explosive to commit a federal felony. Issues in the three-day sentencing hearing included whether the defendant's conduct constituted first or second degree murder for Sentencing Guidelines purposes, whether the defendant had obstructed justice between the time of his arrest and sentence by seeking to retaliate against witnesses, tampering with witnesses' testimony, and planning an escape, and whether the defendant had accepted responsibility within the meaning of the Sentencing Guidelines. The sentencing judge found against the defendant on all counts and imposed the life sentence.

Firearms Prosecutions

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys worked in close cooperation with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) Field Division Directors, as well as other federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities, elected officials, and other leaders, to develop district plans to address violations of gun laws across the nation. Each district sought to tailor an approach to successfully handle the problems of their local communities.

For example, in Richmond, Virginia, in response to an exceptionally high homicide rate, the United States Attorney's office for the **Eastern District of Virginia** collaborated with the Commonwealth Attorney's Office, the Richmond Police Department, and ATF to use the federal firearms laws to deter

violent felons from possessing guns on the streets of Richmond. Called “Project Exile,” the federal initiative began in February 1997, and was advertised extensively to the community at large. These efforts contributed to a remarkable decline in gun homicides in Richmond, from 122 in 1997 to 60 in 1999. That success prompted the Commonwealth of Virginia to implement its own program, “Virginia Exile,” based on new state legislation imposing mandatory sentences on felons in possession of firearms. Thus, the original collaboration not only helped reduce gun violence, but paved the way for the state to become more active in firearms enforcement efforts.

Across the nation, districts focused not only on gun violence, but on a wide variety of related, local crime problems. For example, to address its gang problems involving juvenile and chronic violent offenders—many of whom appear to be getting firearms through straw purchases¹—the United States Attorney’s office in the **District of Minnesota** joined forces with ATF and state and local law enforcement officials to develop the Minnesota State Gang Strike Force. This strike force has investigated and prosecuted a number of violent gangs throughout the district. In addition, ATF and the United States Attorney’s office worked closely with the Weapons Unit of the Minneapolis Police Department to investigate and refer for state or federal prosecution, all cases involving the use of firearms in Minneapolis, the state’s largest city. From 1996 to 1999, the number of firearms homicides in Minneapolis declined from 53, nearly half of which were gang-related, to 28, eight of which were gang-related.

The United States Attorneys, working with the Terrorism and Violent Crime Section of the Criminal Division, have stressed the use of innovative enforcement methods, such as Boston’s “Operation Ceasefire,” a program with a new law enforcement strategy known as “targeted deterrence,” which intervenes with chronic, violent offenders to deter further violence. This method has been implemented in several communities across the country. It arose out of an intensive, collaborative, problem-solving process in which the United States Attorney’s office for the **District of Massachusetts**, ATF, local authorities, criminal justice experts, and community leaders analyzed Boston’s violence problems, identified youth gun homicide as the city’s principal crime issue, and developed a program to reduce youth violence.

Other examples of strategies used to reduce firearms violence include:

Drug trafficking and use, including that by gangs, is the major source of firearms-related violence in the **Eastern District of Arkansas**. The district’s multi-faceted plan to reduce gun violence continues several proven successful efforts, such as comprehensive crime gun tracing and investigating and prosecuting gang violence through the district’s violent crime task force, “METROCK.” To address firearms trafficking, ATF and state and local law enforcement officers have established a Firearms Trafficking Task Force, whose work will be assisted by the new program to test fire every crime gun which will result from cooperation among the Arkansas Crime Lab, FBI and ATF. The district will also continue to deter illegal firearms trafficking at gun shows through ATF undercover operations. ATF and the United States Attorney’s office will help educate law enforcement officers about resources and strategies for reducing firearms-related violence, and will provide local prosecutors with information about federal firearms offenses and sentences

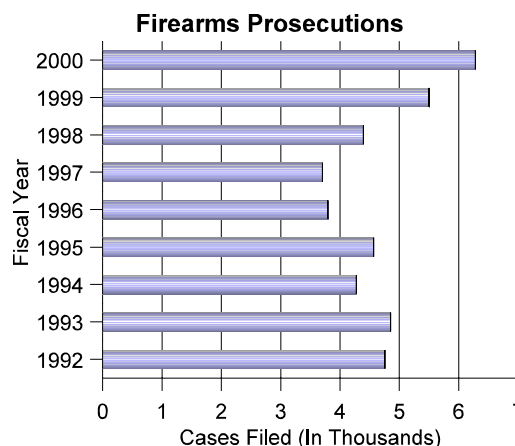
¹A straw purchase occurs when the actual buyer of a firearm uses another person, the “straw purchaser,” to execute the paperwork necessary to purchase a firearm from a Federally Licensed Firearms dealer. Often, a straw purchaser is used because the actual purchaser is prohibited from acquiring the firearm due to felony conviction, age restriction, or another prohibition.

to encourage appropriate referrals. The district also plans to develop a partnership with Little Rock schools to educate school children about the dangers of firearms.

The **Northern District of Illinois’** “Project Surefire” is an integrated firearms violence reduction strategy that maximizes the resources of federal, state, and local law enforcement. The district includes the City of Chicago, which has a significant street gang and drug problem. Project Surefire focuses on dismantling specific criminal organizations identified through the effective use of shared intelligence, advanced crime mapping, comprehensive crime gun tracing techniques, and a statewide implementation of the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network. It includes enhanced prosecutions, a publicity campaign to deter would-be offenders, and work with community-based organizations to reduce violence. Resources are also dedicated to the increased monitoring of the regulated firearms industry to identify irresponsible firearm dealers and to eliminate straw purchasers of firearms. Chicago participated in ATF’s “Cops and Docs” initiative, in which medical examiners and forensic officials provide ATF with bullets recovered from gunshot victims for analysis using the ballistics network. In conjunction with the Chicago Police Department’s “Community Alternative Policing Strategy” and the education community, juveniles and young adults are being offered mentoring opportunities and options to deal with life issues in ways that do not involve violence.

In the **District of Maryland**, despite an overall decrease in violent crime in Baltimore, the number of murders continues to exceed 300 annually. A recent analysis of homicides in Baltimore revealed that drug trafficking was a key ingredient in the homicides and identified members of 325 “drug groups” as key actors in the homicides. Project “DISARM” is a federal, state and local comprehensive plan to reduce gun-related violence by seeking federal prosecution for gun-carrying felons, based on a collaborative case referral and screening process. DISARM also includes United States Attorney’s office participation in Baltimore Police in-service training and a multi-media public outreach program warning of the consequences of federal prosecution, including business cards, billboards and radio spots. DISARM also accepts referrals in support of “Operation Safe Neighborhoods,” which draws heavily on the Boston “Operation Ceasefire” model as a complement to other federal prosecution initiatives.

The United States Attorneys rely on stiff federal penalties and the joint efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to prosecute firearms offenders successfully. During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys charged a total of 8,054 defendants with offenses under 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924 in 6,281 criminal cases, which, in comparison to Fiscal Year 1999, represents a 14 percent increase in both defendants and cases filed. The 8,054 defendants included those charged in cases that were handled by the United States Attorneys’ offices as purely firearms cases, and defendants charged with firearms offenses in any other criminal cases, such as narcotics cases, organized crime cases, violent crime in Indian Country cases, or other violent crime cases such as bank robberies.



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

Also, since Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys’ case management system has been used as the one source for firearms prosecution data. The separate, manual database that was used by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys to track firearms prosecution data prior to Fiscal Year 1999 was eliminated. Thus, comparisons of firearms data included in this report should not be made with data from the separate, manual database that was included in this narrative in Fiscal Year 1998 and prior fiscal years.

Some examples of successful firearms prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **District of Connecticut**, a defendant was given two consecutive life sentences, becoming the first person in the district to be sentenced under the “Three Strikes” statute. A federal jury convicted the defendant of the Hobbs Act robbery of a gas station mini mart and using and carrying a firearm during the crime. A week later, he pled guilty to possession of a firearm by a convicted felon and to being an armed career criminal. The defendant had a lengthy criminal record dating back to 1979, including 23 felony convictions. Six of his convictions involved the use, or intended use, of a firearm, including striking two victims and shooting at others without provocation. He also attacked elderly victims, ages 77 and 83, knocking them to the ground in the course of robbing them. Since being released from jail in October 1980, the defendant had been convicted of ten violent felonies.

In the **District of Columbia**, a defendant pled guilty to ten felony charges including armed robbery, two counts of assault on a police officer while armed, three counts of assault with intent to kill, escape, possession of a firearm during a crime of violence, and two counts of assault with a dangerous weapon. The charges related to a June 22, 1999, armed robbery in which the defendant held up a movie theater and, while running from the scene, fired upon pursuing theater employees, striking one person in the foot. Following a high speed chase, during which the defendant fired several times upon the pursuing police

officers, he crashed his car and was apprehended. While being held at the D.C. jail, the defendant feigned illness and was taken to a hospital for treatment. After doctors examined him and found nothing wrong, he rushed from a bathroom and tackled the armed corrections officer assigned to guard him, subduing him and taking control of the officer's fully loaded .38 caliber revolver. He shot off his leg shackles and ran from the emergency room area onto the hospital grounds. As he was being chased by police, the defendant fired several times at the pursuing officers. When the defendant had been cornered, he engaged in a last ditch effort to shoot his way to freedom, but found himself surrounded by police, who shot him twice before capturing him. The defendant was sentenced to 46 years to life in prison.

In the **District of Idaho**, four defendants in a major Southeast Idaho methamphetamine case were sentenced to prison terms ranging from eight to 20 years. The first defendant pled guilty to conspiracy to distribute, distribution, and carrying a firearm during the commission of a drug crime. The court gave him the longest term, noting that he was a ringleader. The second defendant, his wife, pled guilty to conspiracy and was sentenced to 12 years in prison. The third defendant, of Pocatello and Mexico, pled guilty to conspiracy, distribution, carrying a firearm, and being an alien in possession of a firearm. The fourth defendant pled guilty to conspiracy, possession with intent to distribute, and carrying a firearm. She was sentenced to eight years in prison. Two other defendants have also pled guilty and a seventh defendant, of Mexico, is still at large.

Violence Against Women

The Violence Against Women Act, designed to improve the federal response to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, established federal crimes in cases where an abuser crosses state or tribal lines and commits domestic violence or crosses state or tribal lines to violate a protection order or to injure, harass, or intimidate another. These federal remedies are important tools in cases where movement across state lines makes state prosecution difficult and where state remedies are inadequate. These statutes were amended on October 28, 2000, by the Violent Crime Against Women Act of 2000 to include cyber stalking and to remove several obstacles to federal prosecution. In addition, 1994 and 1996 amendments to the Gun Control Act that prohibit firearm possession by a person subject to a qualifying protection order, or by a person convicted of a qualifying misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, are important tools to ensure that dangerous persons do not possess firearms. Some programs that are assisting with the domestic violence problem include:

In the **District of Maine**, the United States Attorney's office identified domestic violence as the number one crime problem in the state and the cause of over 50 percent of all homicides in the state of Maine. They responded by reaching out to local law enforcement to form partnerships and to take full advantage of the federal and domestic violence laws. Over 30 federal domestic violence cases have been prosecuted in Maine, cases referred to the United States Attorney's office by state and local authorities.

In Washington state, the United States Attorney in the **Eastern District of Washington** worked with the Spokane County Domestic Violence Consortium and the Washington State courts to ensure that protection orders in the state provided notice of important issues that assist federal prosecutors in bringing perpetrators to justice. In

addition, protection orders issued there provide notice that the orders must be enforced in other states and territories under the full faith and credit provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys' offices also continued their aggressive training and education efforts focusing on the federal domestic violence laws. Districts hosted district-specific and multi-district conferences to ensure that the federal domestic violence laws are known as an available tool for local law enforcement officials. These efforts have resulted in 366 indictments and 258 convictions to date. The partnership between federal, state, local and tribal components remains a critical element in the effort to stem this nationwide crime problem.

Successful prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **District of Minnesota**, a jury convicted a defendant of kidnaping and three counts of interstate domestic violence, including bodily injury, serious bodily injury, and life threatening injury, for abducting his estranged wife, forcing her to travel to Mexico against her will, and assaulting her. The defendant forcibly took his wife from her apartment during the early morning hours. They spent the next two weeks traveling throughout northern Mexico. The defendant and his wife were then stopped for questioning as they tried to enter the United States through the pedestrian lane. He was arrested after a United States Customs Service inspector identified an arrest warrant for him. The defendant was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

In the **Southern District of West Virginia**, a defendant was sentenced to eight years and nine months in prison, the longest possible sentence under the Sentencing Guidelines, for being a felon in possession of a firearm and interstate domestic violence. Earlier in the year, the defendant drove to the trailer home of his ex-wife, shot the lock off the front door, entered the home and shot at his ex-wife's boyfriend. He took his ex-wife at gunpoint from the trailer into his car and ordered her to drive to a motel across the Kentucky state line where he forced her into sexual acts.

Violence Against Juveniles

The United States Attorneys continued to pursue the prosecution of those who harm America's children through the commission of criminal acts. The Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 created a new federal offense allowing incarceration of persons convicted of traveling in interstate or foreign commerce to sexually molest minors. During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys investigated and prosecuted those who violated this law as well as other child abuse and pornography statutes.

In June 2000, 50 laptops were distributed to Child Exploitation Points of Contact in United States Attorneys' offices at a training conference held at the National Advocacy Center. This completed the distribution of laptops to all United States Attorneys' offices. Like the training in June 1999, the intensive computer training on use of the laptops in prosecuting Internet crimes against children used a team approach which paired an Assistant United States Attorney with a federal law enforcement agent from each district. The purpose of providing laptops to these Assistant United States Attorneys is to allow them to review and sort child pornography images to assist in charging decisions, to develop effective presentations for trial, and to respond to defense arguments. The crimes addressed during the training included

distribution and possession of child pornography on the Internet and using the Internet to lure children across state lines or traveling interstate to sexually molest children.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys' Working Group on Child Exploitation matters, consisting of United States Attorneys, Assistant United States Attorneys, and Department attorneys, met quarterly to discuss and coordinate efforts in addressing child abuse, child pornography, and other forms of child exploitation. The Working Group also addressed sentencing issues in Internet traveler cases, technology concerns, new legislation on trafficking in people, difficulty in prosecuting juvenile hackers, and international concerns. The Working Group will continue to monitor case law, legislation, technology, and international issues.

Because the Internet has provided a platform for worldwide communication, the distribution of child pornography has become an international concern. The Global Conference on Child Exploitation was held in Vienna, Austria, during Fiscal Year 2000 to address the international aspects of these crimes. The Deputy Attorney General provided welcoming remarks to the attendees, during which he asked for the cooperation of private industry, law enforcement, and hotlines to ensure that children are protected.

Some of the cases involving violence against juveniles and child exploitation that were successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **Western District of Arkansas**, a defendant, a former employee of the Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital in Fayetteville, Arkansas, was sentenced to 25 years in prison and fined \$25,000 on two counts of using a minor to produce visual images of a minor engaged in sexual activity, and one count of theft of government property. While employed at the VA Hospital, the defendant stole pharmaceuticals/controlled substances that were to be destroyed and used the drugs to sedate young girls, whom he then sexually assaulted and raped while they were unconscious. The defendant videotaped the sexual assaults. With information from an informant, VA Office of the Inspector General Agents executed a search warrant and seized videotapes. Several of the victims testified at the sentencing hearing under the victim's right of elocution. The counts of conviction carried a maximum penalty of 20 years. The court granted the government's motion for an upward departure based upon extreme conduct and sentenced the defendant to 25 years in prison by running the sentences on the two counts consecutively. The defendant had pled guilty to an information, and waived his right to appeal.

In the **Southern District of California**, a defendant, a United States Border Patrol Detentions Enforcement Officer, was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison after his conviction for transmitting child pornography over the Internet and possessing child pornography. A jury found that the defendant transmitted visual depictions of minors, most of whom appeared to be under the age of 10, engaged in sexually explicit conduct. The defendant was first identified and investigated by the Bedford County, Virginia, Sheriff's Office task force on child pornography known as "Blue Ridge Thunder." Because the majority of the pornographic images were of pre-pubescent minors, and some depicted violence and/or sadistic conduct, and also because the defendant used a computer to distribute the images, the judge increased his sentence. The judge further increased the sentence after finding that the defendant had abused and sexually exploited a child living in his neighborhood.

In the **Southern District of Indiana**, a defendant, a former video store owner from Bloomington, Indiana, was sentenced to 30 years and ten months' imprisonment for producing child pornography. The defendant, who was convicted at a bench trial, caused photographs and videos to be made of him and his adopted, seven-year old daughter engaging in various sexual acts. The defendant also produced exploitive pictures of other children.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to five years and 11 months in prison after pleading guilty to four counts of transmitting child pornography over the Internet. He will also serve three years of supervised release and pay a \$5,000 fine. The defendant was arrested after he traveled from Dallas to Houston to meet an undercover police officer whom he thought was a 14-year-old boy. The charges stem from the defendant's Internet transmission to the undercover police officer of child pornography while making arrangements for the meeting.

In the **Western District of Virginia**, a defendant was sentenced to five years and three months in prison to be followed by three years of supervised release after pleading guilty to traveling in interstate commerce to engage in sexual activity with a minor. The defendant placed an advertisement in an Internet chat room offering himself as a "father figure" and offering to mentor young men questioning their sexual identity. A Bedford County, Virginia, detective, posing as a 13-year-old boy, responded to the ad. Over a period of two weeks, the defendant proposed numerous sexual acts that he would perform with the boy and made arrangements to travel from his home in West Virginia to meet the boy in Virginia. The defendant was arrested when he arrived at an elementary school for the liaison. Accepting the government's argument for applying a higher range of the Sentencing Guidelines than recommended by the probation office, the court found that: (1) the defendant used a computer to enter chat rooms through the Internet, which interjected a "new and dangerous" element into the offense; and (2) the acts proposed were criminal acts in Virginia, regardless of the age of the participants.

Violent Crime in Indian Country

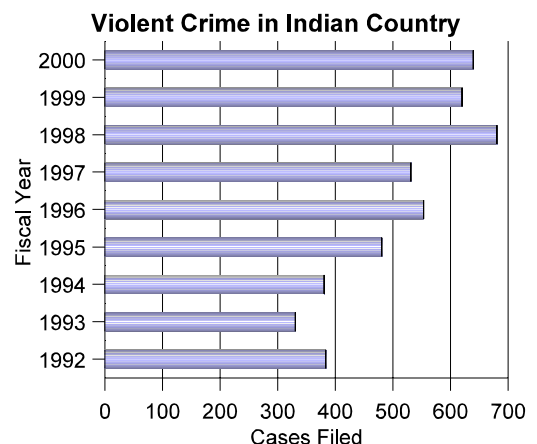
According to the latest statistics, violent crime, as well as the total crime index, has been decreasing on a national level. Crime statistics in Indian Country, however, do not follow this trend. In an attempt to improve this situation, the United States Attorneys have increased efforts to address violent crime in Indian country. Some of these efforts have been directed towards bringing services closer to the native people that they serve. Many United States Attorneys' offices, for example, in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, South Dakota, the Eastern District of Washington, and Wyoming, now have branch offices in or near reservation communities. In the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the federal court will soon begin holding session in Green Bay which is more than two hours closer to the Menominee reservation than the main federal courthouse in Milwaukee.

Nationwide, there are over 550 federally recognized Indian tribes. Federal law creates jurisdiction for most violent felony offenses that occur within Indian Country in over 20 federal judicial districts. There is more limited federal jurisdiction over Indian Country in approximately 15 other federal judicial districts. Due to the nature of federal jurisdiction in Indian Country, the United States Attorneys' offices have a unique responsibility to prosecute reservation crime.

The United States Attorneys have worked with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribal, state, and other national and local law enforcement agencies to form inter-jurisdictional task forces in order to enhance police work and, ultimately, to strengthen prosecutions. Such task forces operate in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. New task forces have now been started in the Eastern District of Wisconsin and in South Dakota. The first 16 months of the South Dakota task force produced 54 arrests on six reservations. A plan is now underway to expand the task force to include two more tribes. In Arizona, the Drug Enforcement Administration began assessing drug trafficking on 21 reservations and advances have been made against the drug trade, especially on the Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache reservation.

In addition to responding to violent crimes in Indian Country, the United States Attorneys were involved in programs to prevent crime. For example, a new “Safe and Sound” program was funded through a federal grant in the **Eastern District of Wisconsin**. This program is designed to enhance drug, gang, and gun enforcement strategies while supporting community-building for the Menominee reservation. The **District of New Mexico**, home of a federally-funded Weed and Seed site at the Pueblo of Laguna, has worked to establish neighborhood watch programs, safe havens at secure community centers, and a modern computerized criminal information system for use by the tribal police and the tribal court. Finally, some districts have co-sponsored regional conferences to address Indian country law enforcement issues common to many tribal communities. Examples include: the “Family Violence Is Not a Tradition” conference held in Rapid City, South Dakota, which was co-sponsored by the United States Attorneys for the **Districts of Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming**; the “Tribal and State Law Enforcement Summit” held in Rancho Mirage, California, which was sponsored by the United States Attorney for the **Central District of California**; the “Four Corners Indian Country Conference” held in Durango, Colorado, which was co-sponsored by the United States Attorneys for the **Districts of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah**; and the Pacific Northwest Regional Indian Country Conference, “Coming Together - Tools For Weaving Healthy Communities,” which was co-sponsored by the United States Attorneys for the **Districts of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, and Oregon, and the Eastern and Western Districts of Washington**.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 639 cases charging 703 defendants with violent crimes in Indian Country, representing an increase of three percent in the number of cases filed and an increase of two percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. In addition, 550 cases against 635 defendants were terminated. Eighty-six percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. Seventy-five percent of all convicted defendants were sentenced to prison, with 130, or 32 percent, of these defendants sentenced to terms of more than five years in prison, including three life sentences.



Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **District of New Mexico**, prior to the commencement of his trial, a defendant pled guilty to attempted aggravated sexual abuse and solicitation to murder a federal

witness. The defendant admitted attempting to force his victim to engage in a sexual act on July 13, 1998, on the Navajo Indian Reservation. According to the charges, the defendant repeatedly beat his ex-girlfriend with a metal pipe and then attempted to rape her. The defendant also admitted soliciting an undercover law enforcement agent, posing as a contract killer, to murder a government witness. The witness, the defendant's ex-wife, was scheduled to testify that she, too, had been beaten and raped by the defendant while they were married. The defendant was sentenced to 21 years and ten months in prison.

In the **Eastern District of Oklahoma**, a defendant was sentenced to 18 years in prison for an apparently unprovoked firearm murder of a man at a home on Cherokee Nation land. By adding a charge for using a firearm during a crime of violence, the sentence was increased from eight years in prison for second degree murder, to a total of 18 years in prison.

In the **District of South Dakota**, a defendant was sentenced to ten years in prison following his guilty plea to involuntary manslaughter and assault resulting in serious bodily injury. According to the factual basis that accompanied his plea, the defendant was driving more than 85 miles per hour in a 55 mile an hour zone on the Rosebud Indian Reservation when he struck another vehicle, killing the driver, age 15. An hour after the crash, the defendant, an enrolled member of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, was found to have a blood alcohol level of .235. The victim's passenger, her four-year-old niece, survived but is paralyzed from the neck down and requires assistance to eat and breathe. At sentencing, the court departed to the statutory maximum of ten years based on the victim's death, the severity of the injuries to the child, the extreme psychological injury to the child and her family, and the defendant's prior assault and escape convictions and numerous tribal arrests for public intoxication and a DUI.

In the **District of South Dakota**, a 25-year-old member of the Oglala Lakota Nation Indian tribe in Western South Dakota was sentenced to 70 years in prison following his guilty plea to two counts of murder in the second degree and one count of use of a firearm in the commission of a crime of violence. In December 1998, the defendant shot his mother and father, both prominent members of the Indian tribe, with a semi-automatic rifle. The defendant shot his mother through the back while she was bathing her six-year-old grandson. Later, when his father came home, the defendant shot him as well. The grandson watched both shootings. The defendant then dragged both bodies outside the family home on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, doused them with gasoline, and set them on fire. Both bodies were burned beyond recognition. After initially considering a defense of insanity, the defendant pled guilty to both murders. The defendant's four adult sisters and one brother testified at the sentencing against leniency for their brother.

Violent Street Gangs

Street gangs have been part of America's urban landscape for most of the country's history. However, historically, most street gangs were small groups involved in delinquent acts or relatively minor crimes. Increasingly today, there are different types of street gangs. Individual members, gang cliques, or entire gang organizations traffic in drugs, commit shootings, assaults, robbery, extortion, and other felonies, and terrorize neighborhoods. Some of the most ambitious gangs have spread out from their home

jurisdictions to other cities and states. An increasing number of gangs are supported by the sale of cocaine, heroin, and other illegal drugs, and have access to more firepower than the average police officer.

According to the National Institute of Justice, research on the relationship between gangs and delinquency has shown that gang members have significantly higher levels of delinquency than other youths and that law enforcement focus on gang-related crime and delinquency has consistently increased over the past two decades. Gangs, by their very nature, foster criminal behavior, especially violence. One national survey found that the most commonly reported criminal activity for gangs was violence. Other research suggests that increases in gang violence are the result of a “contagion” effect, subsequent acts of violence -- usually in retaliation -- following an initial act of violence. The United States Attorneys, along with other prosecutors throughout the country, are striving to give communities relief from these violent gangs by building strong cases that remove violent gang members from the streets. The United States Attorneys have successfully prosecuted violent gang members, and have seen harsh sentences handed down. Prosecutions handled during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **Southern District of Florida**, core members of the Moscow Posse, an extremely violent, Jamaica-based gang operating in the United States and Jamaica, were sentenced on racketeering and drug charges. The defendant, the self-proclaimed Moscow Posse leader, also known as “Moscow,” was sentenced to 35 years in prison for racketeering conspiracy. Two Posse lieutenants were sentenced to terms of 20 years and eight months and 15 years in prison, respectively. Another Posse member was sentenced to five years in prison. The defendant led and directed the members and associates of his gang in multiple acts of murder, robbery, kidnaping, witness tampering, extortion, obstruction of justice, gun running, and narcotics distribution. The Moscow Posse’s operations and activities had far ranging impact, with members involved in acts of violence and drug trafficking in Florida, New York, Missouri, California, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The organization was responsible for more than 20 murders across the United States.

In the **Central District of Illinois**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison for operating a drug conspiracy in the Quad Cities area. He was also sentenced to two concurrent terms of ten years in prison on two felon in possession charges. The defendant was the Governor of the Gangster Disciples in the Quad Cities area from March 1993 to July 1999, having gained that position from another gang member, a self-proclaimed national chairman of the Gangster Disciples. The court noted that the defendant's prior murder conviction in 1983 of a gang vice lord was gang related. The sentence included several enhancements for, among other things, use of a minor and obstruction of justice. From the time this investigation began in 1997, more than 30 members of the Gangster Disciples have been convicted.

In the **Western District of Louisiana**, a defendant was sentenced to 20 years in prison for operating a Continuing Criminal Enterprise and for committing a violent crime in aid of racketeering. The defendant was a charter member of a violent drug gang that operated in rural areas of northwest Louisiana. The gang members, eight of whom have now been convicted in federal court, distributed 75 kilos of crack cocaine and powder cocaine over a three-year period. After a verbal confrontation between the defendant and

another individual, the individual's home was set on fire during the night. The victim and his wife, who were asleep in the residence, escaped the fire unharmed.

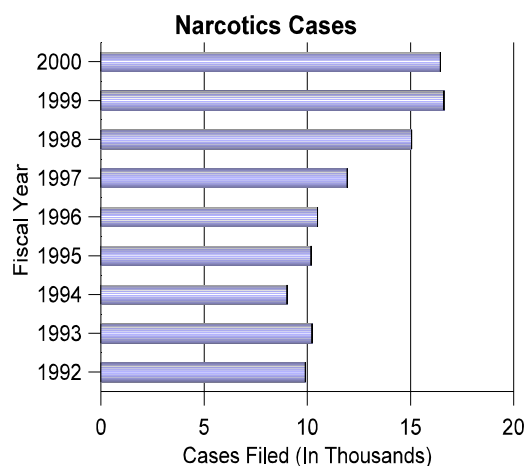
In the **Southern District of New York**, the leader of a violent cocaine and crack cocaine distribution organization known as Sex, Money, and Murder, pled guilty to racketeering, witness tampering, and firearms charges. The defendant admitted participating in six murders, two conspiracies to murder, witness tampering by murder, drug distribution, and using and carrying firearms in connection with crimes of violence. The defendant was sentenced to life plus 105 years in prison without the possibility of parole. Ten other gang members have already pled guilty, and four others await trial.

Narcotics Prosecutions

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

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

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys again directed substantial resources to the prosecution of narcotics and OCDETF cases. These cases represented 31 percent of all criminal cases filed during the year. During Fiscal Year 2000, a total of 16,448 cases were filed against 28,978 drug defendants and classified under the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (Non-OCDETF) and the OCDETF program categories. See Table 3. This represents a decrease of one percent in the number of cases filed and three percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. A total of 14,242 cases against 24,900 defendants were also terminated, representing decreases of four percent in the number of cases terminated and three percent in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Ninety-one percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, the highest narcotics conviction rate over the last several years. Of the convicted defendants, 20,722, or 91 percent, were sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 8,025, or 39 percent, were sentenced to terms of five or more years in prison, including 105 life sentences.

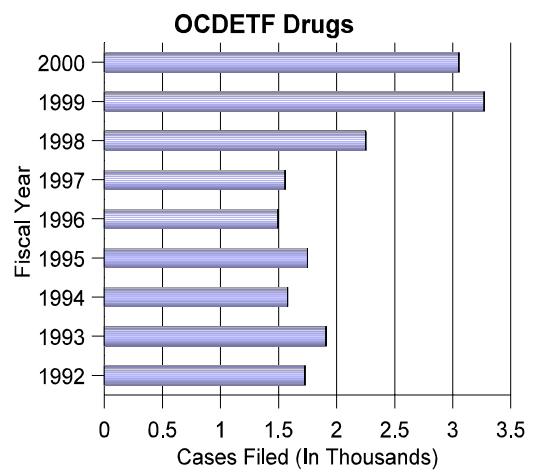


As noted in the Violent Crime section, beginning in Fiscal Year 1996 Table 3 was broken out further to display those narcotics cases that are classified under the Violent Crime and the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. Of the cases falling under these two program categories during Fiscal Year 2000, 405 cases filed against 703 defendants were narcotics cases.

OCDETF

The United States Attorneys’ support for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) continued in Fiscal Year 2000. OCDETF attorneys across the country worked closely with agents from federal investigative agencies and state and local law enforcement officials under the aegis of the OCDETF program to target the most serious drug trafficking offenders in their districts and to dismantle those organizations through sophisticated investigations and prosecutions.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys filed 3,052 OCDETF cases against 8,282 defendants. This represents a decrease of seven percent in the number of cases filed and a decrease of ten percent in the number of defendants filed, when compared to the prior year. In addition, 2,741 cases against 7,633 OCDETF defendants were terminated, representing an increase of 12 percent in the number of cases terminated and a nine percent increase in the number of defendants terminated, when compared to the prior year. Ninety percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 2000 were convicted. Ninety-one percent of the convicted defendants were sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 3,338, or 53 percent, were sentenced to terms of five years or more, including 67 life sentences.



Although in Fiscal Year 2000 there was a decrease in OCDETF cases and defendants filed when compared with Fiscal Year 1999 these decreases follow two years of significant increases in cases filed of 45 percent in both Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999. Also, the number of cases and defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 2000 increased and this followed large increases over the two prior fiscal years. Fluctuation in the number of case filings from year to year tends to occur in those criminal areas where case handling takes longer such as organized crime, white collar crime, official corruption, and OCDETF.

As noted in the section on Violent Crime, during Fiscal Year 1996 Table 3 was broken out further to display those narcotics cases that are classified under the Violent Crime and the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. This display of the data allows users of Table 3 to see all narcotics cases, without double counting cases. As shown on Table 3, an additional 103 OCDETF cases were filed against 189 defendants during Fiscal Year 2000, but were classified under the Violent Crime program category.

OCDETF drug cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **Eastern District of California**, after an eight-week trial, a federal jury convicted six defendants in California's largest-ever pseudoephedrine distribution conspiracy. The six defendants were members of a larger ring accused of brokering thousands of pounds of a common decongestant used to make methamphetamine that were purchased with millions of dollars of structured cashier's checks. The ring also conspired to launder millions of dollars in illegal profits. The jury convicted the defendant and his wife, who operated DanCo Distributing, Inc., of conspiracy to distribute the listed chemicals, money laundering conspiracy, conspiracy to structure monetary instruments, and 20 additional counts of money laundering. The defendant was sentenced to 15 years and eight months in prison, and his wife was sentenced to six months home confinement with electronic monitoring. The couple also forfeited \$5.6 million, the proceeds of the sales of the listed chemicals, including \$1.5 million worth of assets seized by the Internal Revenue Service and the Drug Enforcement Administration. A third defendant was sentenced to three years and ten months in prison, and to repay over \$26,000 to the Criminal Justice Act fund to cover the costs of the court-appointed counsel. Three additional defendants were also convicted of the three conspiracy charges. One of these defendants and his son, a co-defendant, operated a Las Vegas shoe store that received numerous shipments of pseudoephedrine. The defendant and his son drove the shipments to a broker, who supplied hundreds of methamphetamine laboratories throughout California. Convicted of conspiracy to structure monetary instruments were two other co-defendants. Evidence showed that between January 1, 1997, and March 17, 1998, DanCo Distributing, Inc., sold more than 10,000 cases of pseudoephedrine and ephedrine tablets to a network of businesses based in Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Arizona, and Utah that were owned or operated by other defendants.

In the **Middle District of Florida**, a federal jury convicted a drug kingpin of conspiracy to distribute and possession of 1,000 kilograms of marijuana, as well as conspiring to commit money laundering. In addition, the jury rendered a forfeiture verdict for two homes the defendant owned in the Tucson, Arizona, foothills, a 1999 Chevy Tahoe, a Harley Davidson motorcycle, and a money judgment of \$17.25 million. The defendant was sentenced to ten years in prison on the first count and 20 years in prison on the second count, to run consecutively, and a fine of \$25,000. The prison sentence is to be followed by six years of supervised release. Trial evidence established that the defendant managed a nationwide marijuana distribution organization out of Tucson, transported the marijuana to various stash houses owned and operated by his family, and used underground tunnels and backpackers to import the drugs into the United States from Mexico. Motor homes and tractor-trailers were used to distribute the marijuana throughout the country. The defendant's organization included lawyers and pretrial service officers, who conspired to commit money laundering and to use government computers to run criminal history and warrant checks for the defendant. In the investigation involving the defendant's organization, authorities have, to date, seized \$7.2 million in cash proceeds, 73 pieces of real property, and 44 motor vehicles, and a Cessna 310 airplane. The Middle District of Florida has prosecuted 34 defendants from the defendant's enterprise.

In the **District of Kansas**, a defendant was sentenced to 30 years in prison on various methamphetamine and weapons charges after pleading guilty to four methamphetamine-related counts and a gun charge. On August 22, 1998, a Baxter Springs,

Kansas, Police Department patrolman stopped the defendant's vehicle to investigate a possible DUI. The stop led to the discovery of a large mobile methamphetamine laboratory, several weapons, and more than \$25,000 in cash. Enough chemicals were found in the vehicle to manufacture more than 12 kilograms of methamphetamine. Over the next several weeks, state and federal agents executed search warrants at various locations linked to the defendant and found additional weapons, methamphetamine laboratories, and chemicals, including 40 pounds of lithium metal, which is a precursor chemical for methamphetamine manufacture, and 50 pounds of high explosive, nitroglycerin-based rocket fuel. The defendant had been previously sentenced to eight years in prison on a methamphetamine conviction in the Western District of Missouri. The investigation of his associates developed into a multi-jurisdiction OCDEF investigation that has resulted in approximately 30 indictments in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri.

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

In the **Northern District of Oklahoma**, three defendants were sentenced to 30, 27, and almost 16 years in prison, respectively, for their participation in a methamphetamine manufacturing and distribution conspiracy. In addition to these ringleaders, five other co-defendants were sentenced to terms ranging from ten to 60 months in prison. Between mid-1997 and March 1999, the conspirators used numerous locations for clandestine lab sites, including houses, travel trailers, and hotel and motel rooms, to manufacture thousands of dosage units of methamphetamine that they then distributed on the streets of Tulsa and surrounding communities. The indictment and sentencing in this case culminate a two-year investigation into the local distribution and manufacture of methamphetamine in northern Oklahoma. During the investigation, the agents discovered that the conspirators used sophisticated counter-surveillance equipment, such as surveillance cameras at the lab sites, scanners, and infrared night vision equipment. Numerous firearms were also involved.

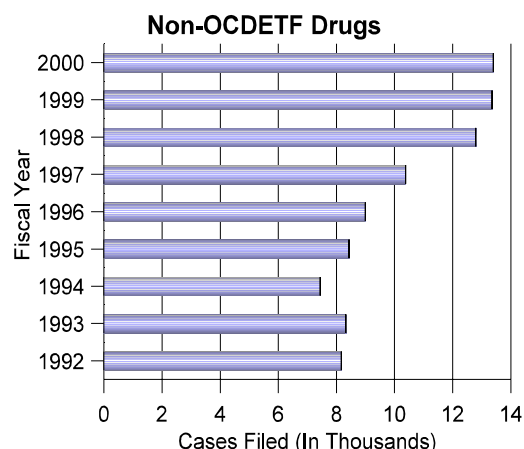
In the **Eastern District of Texas**, ten defendants convicted of conspiracy to distribute and possession with intent to distribute black tar heroin and cocaine in Plano, Texas, were sentenced to lengthy prison terms. Before the sentences were imposed, the judge concluded that the drugs the defendants sold resulted in the deaths of four Plano youths. The finding triggered a provision in federal law that makes drug dealers subject to a maximum penalty of life in prison if the drugs they sell can be positively linked to a death. Four defendants were sentenced to life in prison. The remaining defendants received sentences ranging from six to 33 years in prison. In 1997, several deaths and overdoses of young people in Plano, a Dallas suburb, sparked the investigation, which led

to the arrests of 29 co-defendants in July 1998, and a four-week trial in February 1999. Eventually, 18 defendants pled guilty and were sentenced to various prison terms. The Plano Police Department and the Texas Department of Public Safety Narcotics Division worked with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration in the investigation.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to 25 years in prison for drug trafficking, money laundering, and transporting undocumented aliens. Federal, state, and local law enforcement officers arrested the defendant and others. During this OCDETF investigation, agents uncovered evidence of large-scale cocaine and marijuana smuggling by the organization over a 25-year period. The estimated value of the smuggled narcotics was more than \$120 million.

Non-OCDETF Drugs

In addition to OCDETF cases, a total of 13,396 cases were filed by the United States Attorneys against 20,696 non-OCDETF drug defendants during Fiscal Year 2000 and classified under the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (Non-OCDETF) program category. This represents an increase of less than one percent in the number of cases and defendants filed, when compared to the prior year. A total of 11,501 cases against 17,267 non-OCDETF drug defendants were also terminated, representing a decrease of seven percent in the number of cases terminated and a decrease of eight percent in the number of defendants terminated, when compared to the prior year. Ninety-one percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, with 91 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison. Of the 14,423 defendants who were sentenced to prison, 4,687 or 32 percent, were sentenced to prison terms of more than five years, including 38 defendants who were sentenced to life in prison.



As noted in both the Violent Crime and OCDETF sections, beginning in Fiscal Year 1996 Table 3 was broken out further to display those narcotics cases that are classified under the Violent Crime and the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. Of the cases falling under these two program categories during Fiscal Year 2000, 302 cases filed against 514 defendants were non-OCDETF drug cases.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys continued work on the Midwest Methamphetamine Strategy. The Midwest Methamphetamine Strategy was initiated in Fiscal Year 1996 to augment the National Methamphetamine Strategy. The goal of both the National and Midwest strategies is to develop a partnership among all levels of law enforcement, educators, treatment professionals, and the community to deter the growth of methamphetamine production and use. Methamphetamine is dangerous to users, but the production in methamphetamine labs also creates bio-hazardous conditions which can impact the community as well. In response to the Methamphetamine Strategy, each United States Attorney in the Midwest designated an Assistant United States Attorney to coordinate investigations among federal, state and local law enforcement, to share intelligence, and to control illegal distribution of

the chemicals used to make methamphetamine. Under the strategy, law enforcement officers are being trained to detect precursor chemicals, investigate labs, safely seize methamphetamine-making materials, and understand the pharmacological and psychoactive effects of the drug. Also, communities are being educated about the dangers of methamphetamine and prevention and treatment programs are being established.

Some of the non-OCDETF drug cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **Southern District of Iowa**, a defendant was sentenced to 12 years in prison following his conviction for conspiracy to manufacture methamphetamine and related charges. The defendant was indicted with three other defendants. Three of the defendants were charged with conspiracy, maintaining a place for the purpose of manufacturing methamphetamine, and distributing methamphetamine. The fourth defendant was charged with distributing methamphetamine. The case relates to the death of the 14-year-old daughter of one of the defendants, whose use of methamphetamine resulted in her death. Two of the defendants were sentenced to 20 years in prison. The fourth defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to five years in prison.

In the **District of New Mexico**, a defendant was sentenced to 15 years and ten months in prison and eight years of supervised release following his guilty plea to manufacturing methamphetamine within 1,000 feet of a school, manufacturing more than 50 grams of methamphetamine, and carrying a firearm during and in relation to a drug trafficking crime. The defendant was arrested after a police officer detected an odor consistent with methamphetamine manufacturing during a routine traffic stop. After receiving consent to search his vehicle, the officer found numerous items used in the production of methamphetamine and what was later determined to be methamphetamine itself. A subsequent search of a nearby mobile home revealed the defendant and others were operating a methamphetamine lab there. Items capable of producing more than 100 grams of methamphetamine were found.

In the **Western District of North Carolina**, two Charlotte, North Carolina, brothers, who worked as bail bondsmen, and their associate were each sentenced to life in prison for participating in a 16-year drug distribution and money laundering conspiracy. A jury convicted the defendants of conspiring with drug dealers to distribute cocaine, heroin, and marijuana in Charlotte. Evidence showed they used their bonding business to facilitate drug trafficking and bonded out people in the drug trade as part of the conspiracy. One defendant was found guilty of using his credit card to rent vans used to transport cocaine from California to Charlotte, and of loaning money for narcotics purchases. The three defendants were also found guilty of laundering money derived from the drug trafficking through several schemes, including setting up an investment company and wiring the money through Western Union.

In the **Western District of North Carolina**, a defendant, a former Wake Forest University football player, was sentenced to 14 years in prison for conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute cocaine, cocaine base, and marijuana, and for conspiracy to commit money laundering. The defendant, the leader of a narcotics organization, was one of 13

defendants named in an indictment. Along with his brother, also a former Wake Forest University football player, and another co-defendant, the organization obtained and distributed 150-200 kilograms of cocaine and large quantities of marijuana in North Carolina, Florida, and California. The rather lucrative conspiracy resulted in significant proceeds that the defendant and his associates used to purchase expensive cars and other large items as a way to launder the money. Transactions were handled in a manner that concealed or disguised the true ownership and control of the drug proceeds. The brother was sentenced to six years and three months in prison, and the co-defendant received a sentence of ten years and one month in prison. Eight other defendants received a total of over 85 years in prison.

In the **Western District of Oklahoma**, a defendant was sentenced to 30 years in prison after being convicted of conspiracy to distribute crack cocaine, being a felon in possession of a firearm, and numerous specific crack cocaine transactions. At sentencing, the court found the defendant responsible for more than ten kilograms of crack cocaine, and enhanced his base offense level for using minors in the enterprise. The defendant used two minor boys to hold his drugs or guns when he was driving to make crack deliveries. In payment, the boys received meals, clothes, and Jordan basketball shoes. The defendant is also subject to the forfeiture of up to \$4.25 million in assets.

Immigration

Border Enforcement

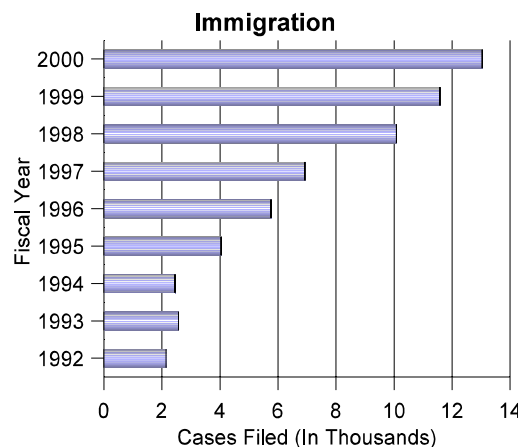
Preliminary statistics from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) show that more than 181,000 undocumented immigrants, 38 percent of whom had criminal records, were removed from the United States during 2000. Although efforts have been stepped up in recent years by INS and the United States Attorneys, more work needs to be done to enforce our immigration laws not only preventing illegal immigration, but also dealing with the ramifications of illegal immigrants through the justice system. During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys continued to work with the INS and other Department components in taking an aggressive stance to secure the borders of the United States.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the United States Attorneys met with INS Regional and/or District Directors and developed unified strategies for the interior enforcement of federal immigration laws. These strategies are consistent with the INS Interior Enforcement Strategy and seek to accomplish the following objectives: identify and remove criminal aliens and minimize recidivism; deter, dismantle, and diminish smuggling or trafficking of aliens; respond to community reports and complaints about illegal immigration and build partnerships to solve local problems; minimize immigration benefit fraud and other document abuse; and block and remove employers' access to undocumented workers.

Although focus has been on the Southwest border for the past several years, the United States Attorneys on the Northern border are coordinating their efforts to address the increasing number of cross-border crimes including alien smuggling, telemarketing fraud, traditional organized crime, and the smuggling of drugs, currency, firearms, alcohol, and tobacco. The efforts of the United States Attorneys' offices along the Northern border have been focused on increasing law enforcement resources on the Northern border, enhancing cross-border intelligence sharing, and conducting joint training with Canadian

and United States prosecutors to enhance mutual understanding of each other's criminal laws and procedures. Efforts at improving working relationships between United States and Canadian law enforcement agencies and prosecutors have also been advanced through the establishment of the United States/Canadian Cross-Border Crime Forum led by the Attorney General of the United States and the Solicitor General of Canada. Ongoing activities have been conducted through various subcommittees headed jointly by senior United States and Canadian law enforcement officers and prosecutors.

In all, the United States Attorneys filed 13,033 immigration cases against 14,119 defendants during Fiscal Year 2000. This increasing caseload represented 25 percent of all criminal cases filed during the year, and a 13 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 12 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year. There was a 507 percent increase in the number of immigration cases filed when compared to Fiscal Year 1992. Ninety-five percent of the 11,825 defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 2000 were convicted, with 85 percent of these defendants sentenced to prison, the highest percentage over the past several years. Sixty-one percent of all immigration cases during Fiscal Year 2000 were filed by the five United States Attorneys' offices along the Southwest border.



Examples of immigration cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **Central District of California**, a defendant, the owner of the Orange County-based Ameri-Best International, was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison for his role in a massive scheme that defrauded hundreds of individuals seeking immigration papers to live and work in the United States. The defendant pled guilty to conspiracy, making false statements in documents filed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), mail fraud, and two counts of money laundering. The defendant and another man primarily targeted Filipinos and Chinese living in Los Angeles County via ethnic newspapers and on the Internet. Ameri-Best advertised that, for a fee, it would obtain immigration petition approvals from the INS within 90 days, work authorizations within 120 days, visa availability within eight months, and green cards within 12 months. The defendant provided his clients with false documents he claimed were obtained from INS. The counterfeit documents indicated INS had approved various immigration petitions or applications for employment in the United States. However, all of the documents were bogus, and none of the clients received legitimate immigration documents from INS. Approximately 600 victims were defrauded in this scheme, in which about 1,100 counterfeit documents were created. The scheme caused losses of nearly \$1.4 million.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a defendant, the ringleader of an alien harboring and smuggling organization, was sentenced to four years and three months in prison and

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

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a Senior United States Border Patrol Agent and an Immigration Specialist were sentenced in separate hearings in connection with an immigration fraud scheme. The Agent pled guilty to six counts of a 27-count indictment that included charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States, bribery of a public official, making a false entry in a document, and making a false document. The Specialist pled guilty to two counts of transferring fraudulent identification documents and bribery of a public official. The two defendants engaged in a scheme with an "Immigration Consultant" and a teacher for the Los Fresnos School District, in which the Specialist would provide illegal aliens to the Agent, who would give them fraudulent Voluntary Departure and Notice to Appear documents. The Specialist was sentenced to one year and four months in prison and was ordered to pay \$4,220 in restitution. The Agent was sentenced to two years in prison and ordered to pay \$4,970 in restitution.

Anti-Smuggling Initiative

During Fiscal Year 2000, the Alien Smuggling Task Force was created to serve as a Department of Justice resource for the various agencies that are involved in enforcing laws against alien smuggling including the United States Attorneys' offices, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other components of the Department of Justice. Other federal government agencies, such as the Department of State, are also involved as well as international organizations. The Task Force is also tasked with assisting Assistant United States Attorneys with legal issues which may be encountered in alien smuggling cases. Along with providing legal assistance, the Task Force also helps facilitate coordination among the government agencies, proposes and coordinates training programs, and identifies new issues that may affect these cases.

Prosecutions for bringing in and harboring aliens increased by three percent during Fiscal Year 2000, with 1,982 cases filed against 2,892 defendants. Ninety-two percent of the 2,577 defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, with 79 percent of these defendants sentenced to prison. Eighty-one percent of the cases filed during the year were filed in the five Southwest border districts. Examples of successful anti-smuggling prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **District of Arizona**, a defendant was sentenced to two years and nine months in prison for transporting illegal aliens into the United States from Mexico. The defendant, driving a motor home, made a U-turn when approaching a United States Border Patrol

check point. With Border Patrol agents in pursuit, the defendant jumped out of the motor home and fled on foot. The motor home kept going until it ran into a gasoline tanker truck. When the Border Patrol agents arrived at the scene, they apprehended 47 illegal aliens.

In the **Southern District of California**, a federal judge sentenced four defendants to serve prison sentences ranging from three to five years for their roles in a scheme to smuggle illegal aliens to the United States from the People's Republic of China. A jury convicted the four defendants in June 1999 following a ten-week trial. The case arose after the United States Coast Guard Cutter Munro intercepted the Chih Yung, a Belizean-registered fishing vessel, in international waters approximately 150 miles southeast of San Diego. On boarding the vessel, Coast Guard personnel found approximately 150 suspected illegal aliens locked in fish holds beneath the Chih Yung's deck. According to Coast Guard witnesses, the conditions in the holds were inhumane and unsanitary. The aliens admitted agreeing to pay, on average, \$30,000 in United States currency to be smuggled from China to the United States. Most of the aliens claimed their ultimate destination was New York City. One of the four defendants, is a resident of Taiwan. The remaining three defendants, are citizens of the People's Republic of China.

In the **Districts of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands**, a leader in a group of alien smugglers attempting to transport illegal migrants from Fujian Province, People's Republic of China, to the Territory of Guam, was sentenced to 15 years and nine months in prison following his conviction on charges of conspiracy, attempted alien smuggling for financial gain, and attempted alien smuggling to a place other than a designated port. The defendant was found guilty after an 18-day trial. For several months beginning in late 1998, Guam faced an onslaught of so-called fishing vessels from China. During a seven-week period, the Coast Guard interdicted five vessels on the high seas and diverted them to Tinian, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), U.S.A., pursuant to a Presidential Memorandum. The U.S. Navy Seabees, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Public Health Service, and the CNMI government set up a tent camp in the military-leased area of Tinian on the old War War II runways. On five boats stopped by the Coast Guard were a total of 537 persons, 89 of whom received extended asylum reviews; most of the remainder were repatriated. Crews of all five boats were prosecuted. Aboard the fifth boat were ten "enforcers," of whom the defendant was the leader. During the voyage, passengers were confined below decks, with minimal food and water. They were brought topside and forced to make radio calls to obtain payment from families in China, and several were brutally beaten. Sentencing adjustments were made for brandishing a shotgun, using a minor to commit a crime, and obstruction of justice through witness intimidation.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to 27 years and three months in prison for holding an undocumented alien in Houston and demanding payment from others for her release. The defendant pled guilty to holding the victim against her will at a local hotel. The victim fell from the second story window of the hotel attempting to escape from her captors and broke her back. It was later determined that the defendant had sexually assaulted her. Investigators learned that the victim was smuggled into the United

States from Mexico after being transported by ship from China to Guatemala. The defendant demanded money from her and other aliens, as well as their relatives, in exchange for their release. Expecting to pay only \$15,000 for their freedom in the United States, the victim and others later learned that their smuggling fee was raised to \$40,000.

Detention and Removal of Criminal Aliens

Criminal aliens--non-citizens who commit crimes--are a growing threat to public safety and national security, as well as a continuing drain on our criminal justice resources. For years, criminal aliens formally deported by the INS, after the commission of serious felonies, repeatedly found their way back into the country only to commit further serious felonies. Although some, when arrested again, were charged with felony re-entry, most were prosecuted as misdemeanor illegal entries because of the large volume of these cases along the Southwest border. When convicted of the misdemeanor, the criminal alien received no more than 180 days in jail, and often less. Again in Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys handled an increased number of prosecutions brought for attempted re-entry of aliens previously convicted of felonies and deported. A total of 8,311 cases were filed against 8,412 defendants during the year, representing a 14 percent increase in the number of cases and defendants filed when compared with the prior year. Sixty percent of the cases were filed by the five Southwest border districts. Ninety percent of the 7,603 defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 2000 were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 95 percent were sentenced to prison. Successful criminal re-entry prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **Middle District of Louisiana**, a defendant was convicted after a jury trial of one count of illegal reentry after deportation and one count of possessing a counterfeit Alien Registration Receipt Card. Served pretrial with a notice of sentencing enhancement as an aggravated felon, the defendant defended with three witnesses, his mother, a Mexican midwife, and a Mexican farmer, who each swore he was an American citizen by birth, born in a small Texas community near a natural hot spring. In fact, he was a twice convicted, mid-level heroin dealer, born in Mexico, who had been deported three times in the past ten years. The defendant was sentenced to six years and six months in prison to be followed by three years of supervised release and was ordered to pay a \$1,000 fine.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a 23-year-old Mexican citizen, who had been deported twice, was back in the United States when he was arrested again as he attempted to sell counterfeit alien registration cards and social security cards to an undercover INS Agent. The defendant had previously been deported for a felony conviction on possession of cocaine, and a second time after being convicted for selling counterfeit alien registration cards and social security cards. The defendant pled guilty to trafficking in counterfeit United States documents and illegally entering the United States. He was sentenced to six and one-half years in prison.

Organized Crime

With the availability of modern technology, and the emergence of organizations from all over the world, organized crime operations are becoming ever more sophisticated and far reaching. During Fiscal

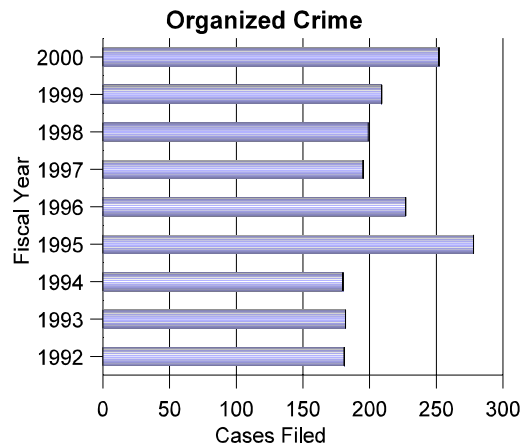
Year 2000, the United States Attorneys continued to work to eliminate the acts of violence and the many criminal enterprises of the La Cosa Nostra families and their associates. Organized crime can encompass violations relating to gambling, extortion, and the infiltration of legitimate business. In addition to pursuing traditional organized crime, the United States Attorneys investigated and prosecuted the illegal activities of other non-traditional organized crime groups. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, organized crime organizations from Russia, Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, and many other parts of the world have begun to operate effectively and very dangerously in the United States.

The definition of organized crime has slowly evolved from one describing a traditional Mafia-style organization to a more encompassing description of emerging groups from a wide variety of geographic areas. These groups, depending upon where they began and their own cultural traditions, operate differently and, therefore, law enforcement and the legal system have to treat these organizations in a different manner than the traditional groups. Two types of groups that have been studied by the National Institute of Justice’s (NIJ) International Center are traditional organized crime groups from China and Russian organized crime groups.

According to the study, the Chinese organized crime groups have quite a complex structure. Although there is great variety among the Chinese organizations, one of the structural characteristics that makes Chinese organized crime unique is the relationship between some of the street gangs and certain adult organizations. The adult organizations allow the gangs to operate on their territory, thus, legitimizing them within the community.

Russian organized crime is an umbrella phrase that captures a number of groups, with the characterization “Russian” used generically to refer to a variety of Eurasian crime groups, according to the NIJ study. There are an estimated 15 of these groups currently operating in the United States. These groups are loosely organized and leaders are selected based mostly on their personal characteristics. However, one thing that they have as a defining characteristic is the threat and use of violence. Violence is used by these groups to gain and maintain control of criminal markets, and to even the score within and between groups.

During the year, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 252 cases against 601 defendants that were classified under the Organized Crime program category. This represents a 21 percent increase in cases filed and a 40 percent increase in defendants filed over Fiscal Year 1999. Additionally, a total of 167 cases against 393 defendants were terminated. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 2000, 90 percent were convicted. Seventy-four percent of these defendants received prison sentences, with one life sentence obtained. Also during Fiscal Year 2000, an additional 65 organized crime cases were filed against 134 defendants, but were classified under the Violent Crime program category.



Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **Eastern District of Louisiana**, in a case investigated by the Asian Organized Crime Task Force, three defendants pled guilty to conspiracy to distribute 25 kilos of cocaine with a street value of approximately \$500,000. Residential property, motor vehicles, cash, jewelry, and a yacht were seized and forfeited to the United States. The defendants received sentences ranging from five years and five months in prison to nine years and five months in prison.

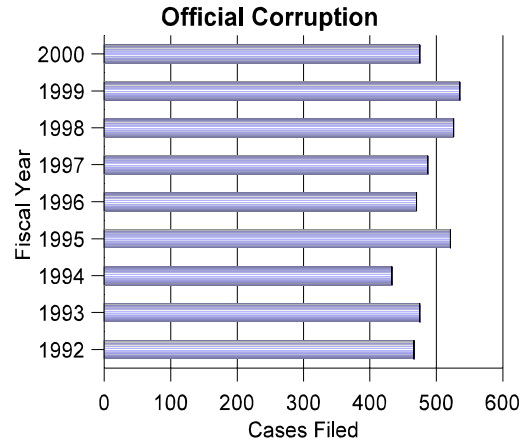
In the **District of Massachusetts**, the boss of the Boston La Cosa Nostra crime family, age 66, was sentenced to 11 years and four months in prison and three years of supervised release as a result of his conviction on racketeering and related charges. The defendant pled guilty, admitting that he committed RICO offenses, Travel Act violations, and numerous extortions of various bookmakers and loansharks. The defendant also admitted conspiring to extort bookmakers and loansharks, conspiring to violate the Travel Act, and conspiring to bribe union officials.

In the **Western District of New York**, a Consent Decree was entered settling a racketeering suit filed pursuant to the racketeering provisions of 18 U.S.C. 1964, against Laborers Local 210 of Buffalo, New York, seeking injunctive relief to ensure that Local 210 is “rid of domination and influence by members and associates of the La Cosa Nostra organized crime family.” The decree provides for a federal, court-appointed liaison officer to oversee Local 210 and supervise the ongoing efforts to end the influence of organized crime in the affairs of the local union. The Consent Decree is part of the government’s effort to preserve the progress made by the Laborers International Union of North America to eliminate organized crime influence from Local 210 in Buffalo. The government and the Trustee for Local 210 agreed that the influence of organized crime over Local 210 has been so pervasive, long-standing, and substantial, that the remedies of seeking the United States District Court’s intervention and requesting a court-appointed officer to oversee the Local’s activities are both necessary and in the interests of justice. The racketeering complaint, totaling approximately 114 pages, detailed the Buffalo Organized Crime Family’s control over the local’s affairs for decades.

Official Corruption

The United States Attorneys handle public corruption cases to ensure that the trust of the American people in their public officials is not betrayed. Over the years, federal and state legislators, governors, judges, and other federal, state and local public officials have been prosecuted for violating their oaths of office. During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys continued their prosecution of public officials and employees for misconduct in, or misuse of, office, including attempts by private citizens to bribe or otherwise corrupt public employees. These prosecutions included bribery, graft, conflicts of interest, and other violations by federal, state, and local officials and law enforcement personnel. The unique nature of the federal criminal justice system provides maximum support in prosecuting these sensitive and often complex cases.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys filed 475 criminal cases charging 621 defendants with official corruption, representing an 11 percent decrease in the number of cases filed and a 16 percent decrease in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated 446 cases against 589 official corruption defendants during the year, which represents a decrease of seven percent in cases terminated and a decrease of 11 percent in defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. A total of 540, or 92 percent, of the terminated defendants were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 278, or 52 percent were sentenced to prison.



The Official Corruption program category consists of several case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 2000 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1999, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 2000	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1999
Federal Procurement	46	-39.5%
Federal Program	67	1.5%
Federal Law Enforcement	22	-40.5%
Other Federal Corruption	131	-5.1%
Local Corruption	104	-18.8%
State Corruption	59	5.4%
All Other Official Corruption	46	-35.3%
Official Corruption Total	475	-11.2%

Examples of official corruption cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **Southern District of Alabama**, a defendant, the former Chief of Police for the City of Selma, Alabama, was sentenced to four years in prison and ordered to pay \$723,646.84 in restitution as a result of his guilty plea to 48 counts of an indictment charging him with conspiracy, theft from the City of Selma, money laundering, and tax fraud. The former City Clerk for the City of Selma and two private contractors, were also indicted. The City Clerk was sentenced to two years and six months in prison and ordered to pay \$723,646.84 in restitution. One contractor was sentenced to one year and nine months in prison and ordered to pay \$508,308 in restitution. The other contractor was sentenced to one year and four months in prison and ordered to pay \$215,884.84 in restitution. According to the indictment, the defendants conspired to steal City of Selma funds through the use of a phony invoicing scheme, laundered the money received from the

city illegally, and filed false federal income tax returns. The indictment also charged the defendants with joining in a separate conspiracy to steal City of Selma funds by submitting false invoices from one of the contractor's construction company to the city, laundering the money received from the city illegally, and filing false federal income tax returns.

In the **Central District of California**, a former California Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement (BNE) special agent, who orchestrated the theft of 650 pounds of cocaine from a BNE evidence locker, was sentenced to life in prison. The defendant, who was also ordered to pay a \$16 million fine, was found guilty of conspiracy to distribute narcotics and three counts of possession with the intent to distribute cocaine. The three distribution charges specifically relate to the seven kilograms, one kilogram, and 295 kilograms stolen from the BNE evidence locker on July 4, 1997. The defendant, who had the locker's keys and access codes, used a former girlfriend to sell the cocaine he stole in the course of his duties as a BNE agent. The defendant also stored large sums of cash at his residence. The defendant was arrested one year after the theft of the 295 kilograms when he accepted delivery of \$47,000 from the former girlfriend who was selling the stolen cocaine. She ultimately pled guilty and cooperated with the government.

In the **District of Columbia**, a former Metropolitan Police Department Officer was sentenced to 14 years and eight months to 44 years in prison for his convictions on six felony counts of sexual assault involving two victims. The convictions included first-degree child sexual abuse, first-degree sexual abuse of a ward, and second-degree sexual abuse. Trial evidence showed that the defendant stopped a car after observing its driver purchase marijuana. He ordered the driver and his teenage passenger to follow him, and led them to an empty parking lot. After ordering the driver to kneel at the other end of his car and to not look back, the defendant sexually assaulted the teenager, 14, while claiming to be searching for contraband. A subsequent investigation into the incident failed to develop a suspect until the defendant committed a second assault. The second victim, an adult woman, also purchased marijuana and also had a companion. The defendant stopped the two, and after the women turned over the drugs, he ordered them to follow him. He then repeated the pattern of the prior incident. The victim in this case and her companion reported the assault to other officers later that night and picked the defendant out of photo spreads. All four civilians identified the defendant at a subsequent line-up, and a DNA analysis conclusively linked the defendant to the sexual assault of the 14-year old victim.

In the **District of Minnesota**, a United States Immigration Inspector was sentenced to 12 years in prison on bribery and drug charges. The defendant pled guilty in November 1999 to receipt of a bribe by a public official and conspiracy to import more than five kilograms of cocaine. In March 1998, a co-defendant approached a government witness about smuggling drugs through the Columbus, New Mexico, Port of Entry (POE), claiming to know an immigration inspector who would help get drugs through the POE. During a series of meetings, the inspector was identified as the defendant. In December 1998, the defendant allowed the witness to drive through the POE in a vehicle he believed contained ten kilograms of cocaine. The defendant was paid \$10,000 for allowing the vehicle to pass without inspection. The witness met with the defendant and his wife again in March 1999

to discuss plans to smuggle 75 kilograms of cocaine through the POE in exchange for a \$20,000 bribe. The witness met again with the defendant and his wife and gave them a \$10,000 down payment. Investigators taped this meeting. At a pre-scheduled date and time in April 1999, the defendant again allowed the witness to cross through the POE without inspection in a vehicle he believed contained 75 kilograms of cocaine. The witness later paid the defendant the remaining \$10,000.

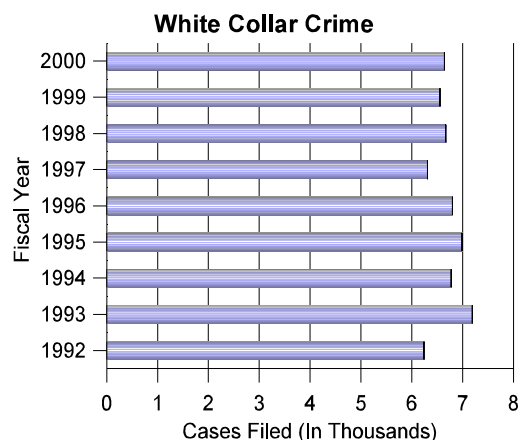
In the **Western District of Pennsylvania**, a former Pennsylvania state legislator was sentenced to six months in prison and ordered to pay a \$5,000 fine after she was convicted of conversion of government property and conspiracy to tamper with a government witness. According to the charges, the defendant converted to her own use a 30-kilowatt generator, a 500 gallon fuel storage tank, and other items of federal surplus property belonging to the General Services Administration that were required to be sold to state and local government agencies. The defendant and her co-defendant agreed to corruptly persuade a government witness to provide false information to Federal Bureau of Investigation agents concerning the unlawful acquisition of the government's property.

In the **Southern District of West Virginia**, a State Senator pled guilty to a Hobbs Act charge of extorting money under color of official right. The defendant received a sentence of one year and six months in prison. The defendant admitted to obtaining \$2,725 from a prominent West Virginia businessman, who was a co-defendant, to obtain referrals for his wrecker service from the West Virginia Turnpike. The co-defendant cooperated in the investigation of the defendant after agreeing to plead guilty to mail fraud and tax charges tied to a check kiting scheme in which \$319 million was transferred over a two-year period among seven bank accounts belonging to the co-defendant, his three brothers, and their various businesses. The co-defendants' local bank ultimately sustained a loss of more than \$3.3 million.

White Collar Crime

The United States Attorneys handled a myriad of white collar crime prosecutions during Fiscal Year 2000, including health care fraud, financial institution fraud, federal program fraud, securities fraud, and computer crime. White collar criminals use ingenious methods to conceal their crimes, which often means that the investigation of white collar crimes are long and laborious. The sophisticated nature of the crimes, the professionals involved, and the fact that the criminal offenders can usually afford the best defense lawyers requires considerable investigative and prosecutorial expertise.

In all, the United States Attorneys filed 6,645 cases charging 8,766 defendants with white collar crime during Fiscal Year 2000, an increase of one percent in the number of cases filed, and an increase of one percent in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. A total of 5,740 cases against 7,563 defendants were also terminated, representing a nine percent decrease in cases terminated



and a seven percent decrease in defendants terminated over Fiscal Year 1999. Ninety-one percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. Fifty-nine percent of the convicted defendants were sentenced to prison. The rate of conviction during Fiscal Year 2000, and the percentage of guilty defendants who received prison sentences, continued the upward trend of the past several years and represented substantially higher rates than those of earlier years.

The White Collar Crime program category consists of a number of fraud and other white collar crime case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 2000 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1999, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 2000	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1999
Advance Fee Schemes	89	8.5%
Fraud Against Business Institutions	569	14.3%
Antitrust Violations	38	111.1%
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	2,411	-2.3%
Bankruptcy Fraud	180	-2.2%
Commodities Fraud	22	37.5%
Computer Fraud	102	50.0%
Consumer Fraud	150	20.0%
Federal Procurement Fraud	92	-5.2%
Federal Program Fraud	644	-9.3%
Health Care Fraud	456	23.2%
Insurance Fraud	154	18.5%
Other Investment Fraud	78	4.0%
Securities Fraud	204	16.6%
Tax Fraud	662	-13.5%
All Other Fraud	794	2.3%
White Collar Crime Total	6,645	1.3%

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

Health Care Fraud

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

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

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys strengthened ties with numerous federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies involved in the prevention, detection, evaluation, and investigation of health care fraud. In addition to the HHS Office of Inspector General and the Health Care Financing Administration, these agencies included the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Department of Defense's TRICARE Support Office (formerly CHAMPUS), Inspectors General of other federal agencies, and state Medicaid Fraud Control Units. To facilitate coordination and communication at the local and state level, each United States Attorney's office has appointed a criminal and a civil Health Care Fraud Coordinator. Health care fraud working groups continued at the national, regional and local levels to enable federal and state prosecutors and investigators from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the HHS Office of Inspector General, the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, state Attorneys General and Medicaid Fraud Control Units, and other agencies to discuss enforcement strategies and other useful information. The Department has also continued its work with HHS in establishing a national health care fraud data collection program for the reporting of final adverse actions against health care fraud providers.

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

United States Attorneys' offices have also worked over the past year to ensure that the civil False Claims Act was applied to national initiative civil health care matters in a fair and responsible fashion. At the direction of Congress, in April 2000, the General Accounting Office (GAO) completed the first of three annual reviews of the Department's compliance with the guidance issued on use of the civil False Claims Act in civil health care matters. As the final GAO report notes, the Department has made progress by taking a number of affirmative steps to ensure that all United States Attorneys' offices are complying with the guidance in national health care initiatives.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys filed 456 health care fraud cases against 667 defendants, representing a 23 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 32 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. During the year, 366 cases against 513 defendants were also terminated, an increase of 22 percent in cases terminated and 13 percent in defendants terminated over Fiscal Year 1999. A total of 467, or 91 percent, of the terminated defendants were convicted. Fifty-six percent of the convicted defendants received prison sentences. Some of the United States Attorneys' successful prosecutions during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **Southern District of Illinois**, the terms of a plea agreement with LTC Pharmacy, Inc., were announced with the corporation agreeing to plead guilty to one count each of mail fraud and filing false claims with the Illinois Department of Public Aid. The

pharmacy has agreed to make restitution and pay fines in the amount of \$1 million. LTC's managing pharmacist was convicted by a jury on seven counts of mail fraud and two counts of filing false claims. The pharmacy used a "unit dose packaging" system to dispense individual pills to nursing home and long term care clients. This system required nursing home personnel to return to the pharmacy any unused portions of medications which were then restocked and resold by the pharmacy. LTC failed to credit the Department of Public Aid or Medicaid for the return of unused medicine to its inventory.

In the **Northern District of Indiana**, a chiropractor was sentenced to one year and nine months in prison followed by three years of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$1 million in restitution for filing false claims with the Medicaid Program. The defendant owned and operated two chiropractic clinics. He employed marketeers to canvass the areas around his clinics to seek out Medicaid-eligible children ages 16 and younger who would then be brought to his clinics for various treatments. The defendant instructed his staff to perform temperature gradient studies on every child who came to the clinics, even though these studies were not typically necessary, and were neither viewed nor used by the attending chiropractor prior to or during treatment of the young patients.

In the **District of Massachusetts**, the world's largest provider of kidney dialysis products and services agreed to pay the United States \$486 million to resolve a wide range of health care fraud claims. The criminal fine is the largest ever recovered by the United States in a health care fraud investigation. Under the criminal plea agreement, the company agreed to pay a record \$101 million in criminal fines for submitting false claims to Medicare for nutritional therapy provided to patients during their dialysis treatments, for hundreds of thousands of fraudulent blood testing claims, and for kickbacks. Under the civil settlements, the company agreed to pay \$385 million to resolve civil claims relating to nutritional therapy, kickbacks, blood laboratory tests, improper reporting of credit balances, and billing for services that were provided to dialysis patients as part of clinical studies. The civil settlements compensate the United States for damages to five federal health insurance programs – Medicare, United States Railroad Retirement Board Medicare, TRICARE, the Veterans Administration, and FEHBP – and also pay for damages to state Medicaid programs. The company also agreed to a comprehensive eight year corporate integrity agreement.

In the **Western District of North Carolina**, following their jury convictions, the former senior managers of two nursing homes were sentenced to 11 years and eight months in prison and four years and nine months in prison, respectively, in connection with a four-year scheme to defraud the North Carolina Medicaid program. The defendants, who are married, were convicted of fraud, income tax violations, and money laundering. They were also ordered to pay joint back taxes of \$146,719, as well as prosecution costs. The defendants submitted claims for fictitious expenses that resulted in the overpayment of more than \$250,000 to one facility. They created nominee companies and used fraudulent financing schemes to divert funds from the facilities, which they then charged to Medicaid as expenses, established other businesses and failed to disclose their existence, received kickbacks on health care product invoices, submitted inflated invoices, and diverted health care funds and property to personal use. One defendant was convicted separately of

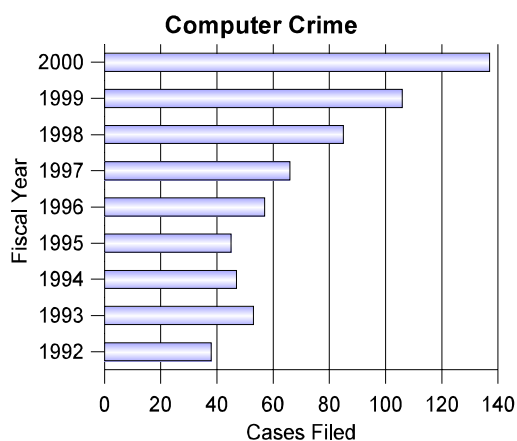
submitting false claims for patients not in the facilities, or who were deceased, or whose medical costs were being paid by another entity. A related civil complaint alleged that the defendants and a co-defendant, the defendant's father, and the former owner of the two facilities, conspired to submit false claims to the Medicaid program, the Veterans Administration, and private insurance carriers. Under a civil settlement, criminal charges against the co-defendant were dismissed in return for his entry into pretrial diversion. The co-defendant further agreed to settle the civil action for \$1 million, the largest nursing home monetary penalty in a false claims case ever in North Carolina.

Computer Crime

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

During Fiscal Year 1999, the Intellectual Property Enforcement Initiative was established to address the burgeoning copyright piracy and trademark counterfeiting crime problem in the United States and around the world, largely due to the explosive growth of the Internet. One of the key components of the Initiative is increasing the number of prosecutions brought in the United States. To focus efforts, seven districts were identified where the intellectual property crime problem is severe. Under the initiative, the Department trains and equips investigators and prosecutors, works with industry to generate appropriate criminal referrals, seeks additional reform of domestic laws where needed, and supports the government-wide international coordinated effort on bilateral and multilateral discussions and training.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys filed 137 computer crime cases against 176 defendants. This represents a 32 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. During the same period of time, a total of 88 cases against 118 defendants were terminated, representing an eight percent decrease in cases terminated and an 11 percent decrease in defendants terminated, when compared to Fiscal Year 1999. Eighty-one percent of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. The data reported here includes those cases classified under the White Collar Crime/Computer Fraud program category, as well as cases including other computer crime charges. Examples of cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:



In the **Southern District of New York**, a defendant was sentenced to one year and nine months in prison and fined \$5,000 for operating a sports betting business that illegally accepted wagers on sporting events over the Internet and by telephone. After a two-week trial, a jury convicted the defendant of conspiracy to violate the Wire Wager Act and seven substantive violations of the Act in connection with his operation of World Sports Exchange (WSE), located in Antigua. This was the first defendant to stand trial in a series of Internet offshore sports gambling cases that were the first prosecutions brought under the federal Wire Wager Act. In March 1998, 20 other defendants were charged for their involvement in the operation of offshore sportsbooks that took bets from Americans via the Internet and telephones. Ten of those defendants subsequently pled guilty to conspiring to violate the Wire Wager Act, three defendants pled guilty to related misdemeanor counts, and seven defendants are fugitives. The defendant solicited customers through newspaper and magazine advertisements to contact WSE via toll-free 800 numbers and WSE's Internet website. The Wire Wager Act makes it a crime to use telephone lines in interstate or foreign commerce for the placement of sports bets, or for the transmission of information assisting in the placing of bets on sporting events and contests. The defendant encouraged potential customers to open a sports betting account with WSE and wire transfer money to the account to use in placing bets on various American sporting events.

In the **District of Oregon**, in a relatively large identity theft case, a defendant was sentenced to one year and three months in prison and ordered to pay \$52,379 in restitution to victims of a computer fraud and mail theft scheme. The defendant was also ordered to forfeit a substantial amount of computer equipment obtained as a result of the fraud-related activity. The defendant admitted conspiring with another to steal mail and other material from which identity information was obtained. The identity information was then used to fraudulently obtain credit card accounts, which the defendants then used to obtain cash advances and purchase property, including computer equipment. After serving the 15-month prison term, the defendant will serve three years of supervised release. The defendant will also be subject to a number of financial, educational, and work-related restrictions. The defendant has forfeited computer-related equipment, including desktop and laptop computers, and peripherals.

In the **District of Oregon**, a defendant pled guilty to computer fraud, admitting that by exceeding her authorized access to certain computers, she defrauded the Hewlett Packard (HP) Company of \$280,866. The case arose when a representative of HP Employees Credit Union noticed suspicious transactions involving an account associated with the defendant. It was later determined that the defendant, who worked in the HP accounting department, had fraudulently diverted more than a quarter million dollars in funds from a HP bank account to her own accounts. In pleading guilty, the defendant agreed that her sentence should be enhanced because of the level of planning involved in the computer fraud. She also agreed to pay full restitution by selling her home and relinquishing all equity on that property to HP because it was derived from the proceeds of her computer fraud. The defendant was sentenced to a six-month term of home detention with electronic monitoring as part of a five-year term of probation.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, a defendant was sentenced to one year and three months in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release, and was ordered to pay \$36,240 in restitution following his guilty plea to a charge of intentionally hacking into a protected computer and causing damage. The defendant admitted that he had hacked into and damaged computers in Virginia, Washington State, Washington, DC, and London, England, including computers hosting the United States Information Agency and NATO pages on the World Wide Web, and the United States Vice President's web page, known as 21st Century.Gov. The defendant also admitted that he had advised others on how to hack into computers at the White House.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, a defendant pled guilty to wire fraud in connection with his former employment with Raytheon E-Systems in Garland, Texas. Raytheon is a major defense contractor doing systems integration work for the National Reconnaissance Office, a United States intelligence organization. The defendant illegally transferred to his new employer in Northern Virginia a number of Raytheon confidential or proprietary computer files containing economic data. The defendant was sentenced to one year of unsupervised probation and ordered to pay a \$500 fine and \$4,475 in restitution.

In the **Eastern District of Wisconsin**, a defendant, age 19, was sentenced to six months in prison, three years of supervised release, and \$8,054 in restitution for intentionally hacking a protected computer and causing damage. The defendant admitted that he hacked and damaged the United States Army's web page in Washington, DC, in June 1999. Two months earlier, the defendant's apartment in DePere, Wisconsin, was subject to a court-authorized search by federal agents investigating Global Hell, a hacker group. After the search, the defendant admitted being a member of Global Hell and hacking into a number of other websites using the screen name "minphast." When he hacked into the Army website, he left the Global Hell signature page behind, temporarily halting public access to the system.

Other White Collar Crime

The United States Attorneys' offices handled other white collar crime prosecutions during Fiscal Year 2000, such as fraud against business institutions, commodities fraud, consumer fraud, insurance fraud, procurement fraud, tax fraud, telemarketing fraud, and investment fraud. Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during the year include:

In the **Northern District of Alabama**, a former vice president and cashier of the Citizens Bank of Fayette, Alabama, was sentenced to the maximum under the Sentencing Guidelines, nine years, for embezzling approximately \$18 million from the bank where he had been employed for more than 20 years. The defendant was sentenced on a total of 83 counts, including bank fraud, tax evasion, and money laundering. He was also ordered to make restitution to the bank in the actual amount of the loss, \$12,948,697. A substantial portion of the assets stolen from the bank by the defendant and placed in various bank and brokerage accounts have been seized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, two corporations in the SunCruz family, Dream USA Inc., and Dream Boat Inc., pled guilty to making false statements to the United States Coast Guard. The companies submitted false information when applying for coast-wide endorsements for SunCruz gambling vessels from 1994 to 1996. The companies were not owned by a U.S. citizen at the time of the filing of the applications, as required by law. The two companies are owned by another individual, who was then a Canadian citizen. Under the terms of the plea agreement filed in federal court in Miami, the two corporations will each pay a fine of \$250,000. A settlement agreement was also entered that ends the two-year civil lawsuit brought against the individual, his companies, and other defendants for violations of the Shipping Act. By agreement, the individual, through his companies, will pay a \$500,000 fine and reimburse the United States for \$1 million in litigation expenses. A two-year investigation into his companies revealed that the first five vessels in the SunCruz gaming fleet were purchased before he obtained American citizenship. The individual had colleagues file for coast-wide endorsements while he retained control and operation of the companies.

In the **Southern District of New York**, a defendant, the former vice chairman of the board and chief operating officer of Towers Financial Corporation, was sentenced to eight years and 11 months in prison on securities and fraud charges. A co-defendant, Towers' former general counsel and senior vice president, was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison. The defendants were charged in connection with Towers' fraudulent sale of more than \$270 million in promissory notes between 1986 and 1993. They were convicted after a trial of conspiracy to commit securities fraud and two substantive counts. The co-defendant was also convicted of substantive counts of obstructing justice and making false statements to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Trial evidence showed that the defendants and Towers were engaged in, among other things, collecting past-due accounts receivable, either for its own account or on a contingency-fee basis, on behalf of third-party creditors. They claimed proceeds were used to pay the interest to noteholders and various company expenses, including the defendant's \$1 million and co-defendant's \$600,000 salaries, as well as the Mercedes Benz, jet planes, yachts, and other executive benefits that the defendants enjoyed. The Towers Notes were sold pursuant to seven separate Private Placement Memoranda. All but the first Offering Memorandum included Towers' purported financial statements for the three years prior to the date of the offering, but the statements were false and misleading because they fraudulently represented Towers as a fiscally sound and growing company that was profitable each year between 1985 and 1992. Based on these and other representations, Towers sold more than \$270 million in Towers Notes to investors around the country. The defendant was responsible for their sale and distribution through a nationwide network of broker-dealers, and the co-defendant assisted in drafting the financial statements.

In the **Western District of New York**, a defendant, of Buffalo, was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison following his conviction at trial on 14 counts of conspiracy, bank fraud, use of counterfeit payroll checks, and misuse of false Social Security numbers. The defendant was also ordered to pay restitution of \$174,000 to various banks, supermarkets, and merchants in the Buffalo area. The defendant, the former

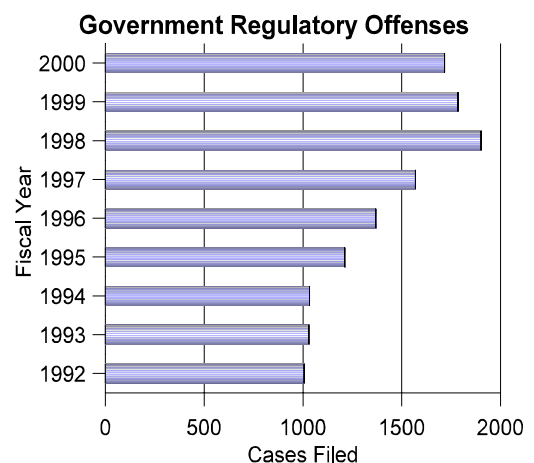
president of the Buffalo Basketball Association, was convicted of numerous frauds committed from 1996 through March 2000. He and others obtained drivers licenses and other identification documents in the names of other individuals in New York and Ohio and used them to open bank accounts. They then wrote worthless checks for merchandise and to make withdrawals from banks. Six of the defendant's associates entered felony guilty pleas before he went to trial.

Government Regulatory Offenses

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

Last year, the White Collar Crime Subcommittee of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys assisted the Criminal Division, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, and the United States Department of the Treasury in implementing the 1999 National Money Laundering Strategy. In March 2000, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General signed off on a 2000 Strategy. The Strategy focuses on: strengthening domestic enforcement to disrupt the flow of illicit money; enhancing regulatory and cooperative public-private efforts to prevent money laundering; strengthening partnerships with state and local governments to fight money laundering throughout the United States; and, strengthening international cooperation to disrupt the global flow of illicit money. Because money laundering is inextricably entwined with various crimes that generate the money, it is important to approach the enforcement and prosecution of these crimes in a comprehensive manner.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys filed 1,717 cases charging 2,555 defendants with government regulatory offenses. This represents a four percent decrease in the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year while the number of defendants filed stayed virtually the same as the prior year. The decrease in cases filed during Fiscal Year 2000 follows large increases in the number of cases filed in Fiscal Years 1995 through 1998. The United States Attorneys also terminated 1,615 cases against 2,362 defendants during the year, representing an eight percent decrease in the number of cases terminated and a seven percent decrease in the number of defendants terminated, when compared to the prior year. A total of 2,085 of the terminated defendants were convicted, representing an 88 percent conviction rate. Of the convicted defendants, 50 percent received prison sentences.



The Government Regulatory Offenses program category consists of a number of specific case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 2000 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1999, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 2000	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1999
Copyright Violations	33	10.0%
Counterfeiting	783	-5.7%
Customs Violations -- Duty	59	-15.7%
Customs Violations -- Currency	146	-30.8%
Energy Pricing Violations	1	-75.0%
Environmental Offenses	275	-1.1%
Health and Safety Violations	17	-59.5%
Money Laundering -- Narcotics	86	6.2%
Money Laundering -- Other	103	9.6%
Trafficking in Cigarettes	11	175.0%
All Other Regulatory Offenses	203	45.0%
Government Regulatory Offenses Total	1,717	-3.8%

An example of a case successfully prosecuted by a United States Attorney during Fiscal Year 2000 includes:

In the **Middle District of Tennessee**, a defendant was sentenced to eight months in prison, followed by two years of probation, and ordered to pay \$27,502 in restitution as a result of his conviction for criminal copyright infringement and trafficking in counterfeit labels. A defendant sold and rented pirated copies of motion pictures on videocassette at the video store he owned and operated, and was responsible for pirated copies found in the inventory at two other Nashville video stores owned by the defendant's family. In December 1995, all three of the defendant's family's stores had been sued by the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) for civil copyright infringement, and approximately 800 pirated videocassettes were seized at that time. However, complaints continued to be received by both the MPAA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that the stores were still dealing in pirated copies. A criminal search warrant was executed by the FBI, and approximately 900 pirated videocassettes were seized from the three stores in this second seizure.

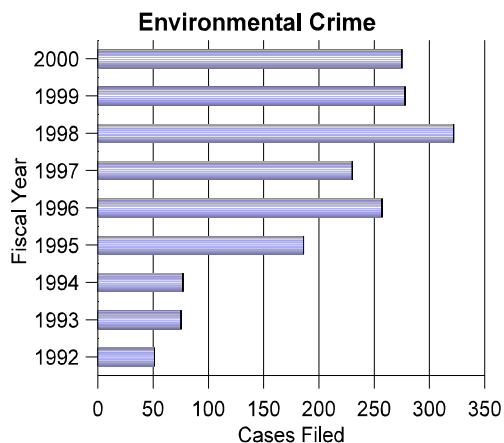
Environmental Crime

The United States Attorneys, in conjunction with the Department's Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD), enforce the nation's criminal and civil environmental laws, including the Clean Air Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act. During Fiscal Year 2000, the partnership between the United States Attorneys and the ENRD continued in the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes.

The Environmental Issues Subcommittee of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys worked with ENRD's Environmental Crimes Policy Committee during Fiscal Year 2000 to ensure continued coordination between the ENRD and the United States Attorneys' offices. The Subcommittee is also working with the United States Army Corps of Engineers to ensure that criminal cases are being referred to the United States Attorneys' offices.

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

The United States Attorneys filed 275 criminal environmental cases against 428 defendants during Fiscal Year 2000. This represents a decrease of one percent in the number of cases filed and a decrease of three percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. Also during the year, 276 cases against 425 defendants were terminated. Cases terminated decreased by one percent and defendants terminated increased by one percent when compared to the prior year. Eighty-six percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, and 24 percent of those convicted were sentenced to prison.



Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **Eastern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to three years and five months in prison -- the top of the applicable Sentencing Guidelines range -- for defrauding the state's recycling program of \$670,000. The defendant was also ordered to pay \$670,000 in restitution. His sentence was enhanced because he obstructed justice by shredding documents and by committing perjury in a related civil proceeding. A jury convicted the defendant of the charges in October 1999. The two other defendants in the case remain fugitives. They purchased scrap aluminum, glass, and plastic from recyclers in Arizona and transported the materials to California, where they sold them to the defendant, often meeting him at his recycling yard in the middle of the night. The defendant then illegally claimed California Redemption Value on the material by submitting false documents to the California Department of Conservation, and when he was reimbursed, split the illegal profits with his co-defendants.

In the **Northern District of California**, Anax International Agencies, Inc., a Greek shipping company and operator of the oil tanker M/T Command, and the captain of the vessel were sentenced in connection with their guilty pleas to criminal charges stemming from a 3,000 gallon oil spill into the waters off the San Francisco and San Mateo coasts in September 1998. The Chief District Judge approved the terms of the plea agreement and a separate civil Consent Decree, placed Anax on three years of probation, ordered Anax to pay more than \$9.4 million in criminal and civil penalties and damages, and subjected its ships to heightened inspections for the next three years. The ship's captain, was placed on three years of probation, was ordered to pay a \$500 fine, and was prohibited from being on any ship in an American port for the next three years. The chief engineer of the ship will be placed on pretrial diversion for a period of 18 months, during which time he will be prohibited from working on any ship that sails into a United States port. The spill was discovered after the ship had left the area. The United States Coast Guard located and boarded the tanker on the high seas. It was the first time that a ship had ever been intercepted on the high seas for suspicion on pollution charges. The oil spill affected two national marine sanctuaries, the Gulf of Farallones National Marine Sanctuary, and the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and at least 170 birds were killed including Brown Pelicans, an endangered species.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd. (RCCL) was sentenced as a result of its guilty pleas to environmental crimes related to a fleet-wide practice of dumping wastewater contaminated with hazardous materials into United States waters, including the Port of Miami, illegal storage of hazardous materials at the Port of Miami and lying to the United States Coast Guard in records related to the discharge of oil-contaminated bilge waste. Sentencing was related to a set of 21 felony charges against RCCL in six separate United States District Courts around the country. The companion cases, each resolved by the same consolidated plea agreement accepted in Miami, as well as an accompanying Statement of Facts addressing RCCL's criminal conduct in the Districts of Puerto Rico, Alaska, the United States Virgin Islands, the Southern District of New York and the Central District of California. Aggregate criminal fines and restitution payments totaling \$18 million have been imposed against the company. Collectively, this constitutes the largest criminal fine for an environmental crime case involving cruise ships, and is in addition to criminal fines totaling \$9 million imposed last year in companion cases arising in Puerto Rico and Miami. RCCL was sentenced to pay \$3 million in Miami, on four felony counts, two of which involved the discharge of wastewater contaminated with hazardous materials into coastal and port waters. RCCL also admitted illegally storing hazardous wastes at the Port of Miami and lying to the United States Coast Guard in record books related to the discharge of oil-contaminated bilge waste.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, two defendants were sentenced to prison terms of one year and two months and two years, respectively, for illegally trafficking in West Indian reptiles protected under domestic and international law, in violation of the Lacey Act and the federal smuggling and conspiracy statutes. Both were also sentenced to supervised release after they serve their terms. The defendants were found guilty of conspiring with one another to violate the Lacey Act and the international treaty known as "CITES," the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and

Flora, which is enforced through the Endangered Species Act. In addition, one defendant was sentenced on a substantive Lacey Act conviction for selling two smuggled Virgin Island Rock Iguanas, and the second defendant was sentenced for importing 49 undersized red foot tortoises. The defendants poached and trafficked in CITES-protected reptile species that originated on various West Indies islands. They smuggled several species and sub-species of iguanas and red-footed tortoises into the U.S. aboard cruise ships touring the West Indies that employed the first defendant as a comedian and the second defendant as a dive instructor.

In the **District of Minnesota**, Koch Petroleum Group was sentenced for violating the Oil Pollution Act and the Clean Water Act in relation to discharges of oil and wastewater from its Rosemount, Minnesota, refinery. Koch was fined \$6 million, the largest federal environmental fine in Minnesota history, and ordered to pay \$2 million in remediation to the Dakota County Park System. The company admitted knowing in early 1993 that one of its fuel tanks had lost between 200,000 and 600,000 gallons of aviation fuel, but did not develop a comprehensive plan to recover the fuel until June 1997. Koch also admitted violating the Clean Water Act by dumping millions of gallons of high ammonia wastewater onto the ground and by increasing its flow of wastewater discharge into the Mississippi River during the weekend, when its discharge permit did not require testing.

Child Support Recovery Act

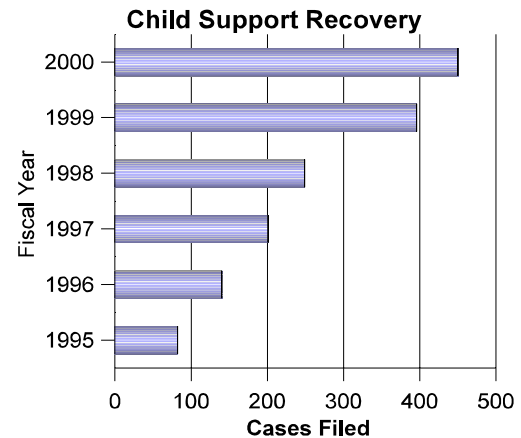
During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys continued to participate in initiatives that enhanced investigations and prosecutions under the Child Support Recovery Act of parents who willfully fail to pay child support obligations for a child living in another state.

One of the crucial prerequisites for successful prosecutions is enhanced communication among United States Attorneys' offices, investigative agencies, and state child support agencies. To build these relationships, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Department of Justice joined forces to create regional task forces. The initiative, Project Save Our Children (PSOC), was originally designed by the HHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) and Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) to increase child support collections. On April 22, 1998, HHS OIG and OCSE launched the first pilot regional task force targeting non-custodial parents who are in violation of federal criminal non-support laws. Five regional PSOC Task Forces, comprised of HHS OIG, state child support agencies, United States Attorneys' offices, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and covering 19 states and the District of Columbia, are currently in operation. Twelve additional regional task forces will be established within the next year. A direct result of the task force approach has been an increase in the amount of collections.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys recognized the need to provide training not only to the Assistant United States Attorneys who prosecute the cases, but also to the state child support workers and federal agents who investigate child support cases. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys joined with the HHS OCSE to provide multi-agency training. Over 300 Assistant United States Attorneys, child support personnel and federal agents received training. Two regional training sessions were conducted in Fiscal Year 2000, and two more sessions will be held in Fiscal Year 2001. One goal of the training is to maximize limited resources by developing a team approach. The first two training sessions were very successful.

Also during Fiscal Year 2000, the Deputy Attorney General’s Working Group on Child Support continued to meet. The Working Group provided advice to the Attorney General regarding investigation and prosecution of child support cases.

The United States Attorneys have steadily increased the number of prosecutions against parents who willfully fail to pay their child support obligations. The number of cases filed increased from 82 in Fiscal Year 1995, to 140 in Fiscal Year 1996, to 201 in Fiscal Year 1997, to 249 in Fiscal Year 1998, to 396 in Fiscal Year 1999, and to 450 in Fiscal Year 2000. The number of cases filed in Fiscal Year 2000 represents an increase of 14 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1999 and a 449 percent increase when compared to Fiscal Year 1995.



Examples of successful child support recovery prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **Northern District of Ohio**, a former Ohio resident with ten previous similar state convictions, pled guilty to all 15 counts of a superseding Information charging him with bank fraud, mail fraud, wire fraud, interstate transportation of stolen securities, money laundering, and traveling interstate to avoid child support. Total dollar losses exceed \$350,000. The defendant defrauded a number of banks by kiting checks as large as \$53,000 drawn on closed accounts. He used his unsuspecting mother to deposit one such bogus check and give him the proceeds, which he promptly laundered to his attorney and was used in the purchase of a new home in Florida. He also defrauded at least one individual investor out of more than \$70,000 by purporting to set up a legitimate business, and then absconding with the investment proceeds. In addition, the defendant defrauded two former employees by promising health-insurance coverage, paying two monthly premiums until the employees received packets indicating they had coverage, and then willfully failing to pay additional premiums. One employee wound up with personal liability for nearly \$21,000 for heart procedures at the Cleveland Clinic. Another employee treated for cancer had his coverage retroactively canceled. That employee now owes approximately \$4,000 in medical bills and has gone several months without coverage or treatment. The defendant also pled guilty to fleeing Ohio for Florida to avoid payment of some \$20,000 in back child support. As part of the plea agreement, the defendant surrendered his home as well as computer equipment he obtained through two of his fraud schemes.

In the **Eastern District of Oklahoma**, a defendant pled guilty to failure to pay court-ordered child support for his three daughters and was sentenced to five years of probation. The defendant was also ordered to pay restitution of \$54,030. Under the terms of the plea agreement, if the defendant fails to make any monthly restitution payment, the government will request revocation of the probationary term.

In the **District of Rhode Island**, a Florida chiropractor was sentenced to six months in prison for failing to pay approximately \$87,163 in court-ordered child support, dating back to 1973, for two sons who grew up in Rhode Island. The defendant pled guilty to a misdemeanor violation of the Child Support Recovery Act for conduct prior to June 1998, and to a felony for violating the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act as of its effective date, June 24, 1998. This is the district's first child support recovery case where a prison sentence was imposed. After being indicted in February, the defendant paid his ex-wife \$20,000, and must pay the balance owed as restitution.

In the **District of South Carolina**, a defendant living in North Carolina became the 36th person sentenced in South Carolina for failing to pay court-ordered child support. The defendant, an insurance salesman and former school principal, was ordered by a South Carolina Family Court to pay \$700 per month child support in 1995. He failed to pay and moved to North Carolina, where his child support arrearage climbed to \$37,500. The defendant was indicted in September 1999, and agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested him in North Carolina that same month. The defendant was sentenced to five years of probation and ordered to pay restitution of \$100 a month, in addition to staying current with his monthly child support obligation. The total of past due child support ordered as restitution in federal court in South Carolina is now more than \$1 million. An additional 26 defendants charged in South Carolina who have pled guilty in other districts have been ordered, as part of their sentences, to pay more than \$450,000 in past due child 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. Among other civil rights violations, the United States Attorneys' offices prosecute excessive official use of force or police or correctional officer brutality cases, violations based on unlawful discrimination, including the Fair Housing Act, and other violations of civil rights. The United States Attorneys and the Civil Rights Division continued to work closely together during Fiscal Year 2000 to ensure consistent handling of these cases.

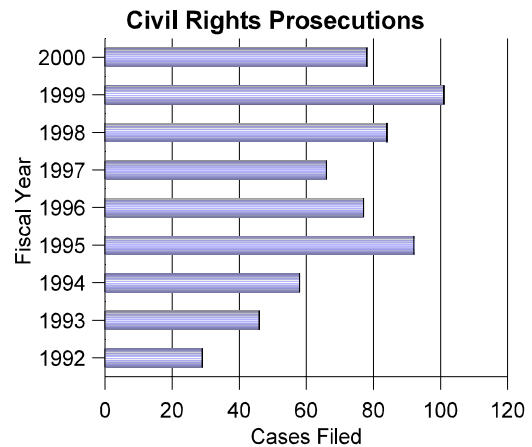
The United States Attorneys also continued their efforts to ensure that any problems of hate crimes in their districts are adequately addressed. A key element of the Department's strategy to address hate crimes was the United States Attorneys' development or expansion of existing hate crimes working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

During Fiscal Year 2000, the Civil Rights Division and the United States Attorneys also continued to focus attention on the prosecution of crimes under the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA). The Disability Rights Section of the Civil Rights Division and the United States Attorneys' offices work jointly to educate local and state law enforcement officers about the ADA. The ADA prohibits discrimination by state and local governments against individuals on the basis of a disability. This means that state and

local law enforcement officers must possess the ability to recognize a person with a disability and assess the needs of that person and meet those needs from initial contact through incarceration.

In December 1998, Regional Worker Exploitation Task Forces were established by the Department of Labor and the Department of Justice. Worker exploitation, which often involves the recruitment and smuggling of foreign nationals into the United States, forced labor under abominable conditions, and the exploitation of migrant farm workers, sweatshop laborers and others, amounts to modern-day slavery. The regional task forces were created to allow investigators and prosecutors to better share information and to better coordinate their enforcement efforts. To facilitate these regional efforts, the United States Attorneys designated points of contact in their offices to serve as their representatives on the regional worker exploitation task forces.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys filed 78 criminal civil rights cases against 117 defendants. This represents a 23 percent decrease in the number of cases filed and a 26 percent decrease in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated a total of 64 cases against 103 defendants, representing a 33 percent decrease in cases terminated and a 41 percent decrease in the number of defendants terminated when compared to Fiscal Year 1999. Of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 69 percent either pled or were found guilty. A total of 60, or 85 percent, of these defendants received prison sentences. Civil rights cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:



In the **Eastern District of California**, two defendants, both Caucasians, were sentenced to 18 years and nine years in prison, respectively, for fatally shooting a 19-year-old African American in the back because of his race and color in a Fairfield, California, public park. On the evening of August 4, 1998, the victim gathered with others in the park. As the two defendants walked past the group, there was a verbal exchange. The two defendants returned to the park early the next morning and approached the victim and three of his friends, who were sitting on a bench. One of the defendants asked the group which one had called him “a nerd,” then raised a shotgun and shot the victim, who died later that night. The second defendant cooperated with law enforcement.

In the **District of Nevada**, a federal judge sentenced a former police officer to nine years in prison for his involvement in a conspiracy to violate the housing and property rights of Hispanic residents of Las Vegas in connection with the drive-by shooting death of a Hispanic youth. The defendant admitted that, while off duty, he and his patrol partner conspired to go to a heavily Hispanic neighborhood late at night to harass local residents. In the midst of their harassment, the defendant's co-conspirator shot and killed the victim.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a former prison guard was sentenced to three years and ten months in prison, and 100 hours of community service within the first two years after his release from prison, for violating the civil rights of two inmates housed at the Brazoria County Detention Center. The defendant was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 242, deprivation of rights under color of law, by slamming a prisoner's face into a wall and of kicking another inmate in the head in a separate incident.

In the **District of Utah**, a defendant, who burned a cross on the lawn of a minority couple in Salt Lake City over Labor Day weekend in 1998, was sentenced to 12 years in federal prison. The defendant was found guilty of all charges during a six-day trial. The defendant was charged with conspiring to oppress, threaten, and intimidate the couple in the free exercise and enjoyment of their Constitutional rights, using a burning cross to intimidate and interfere with residents based on their race and color, using fire to commit a felony, and obstruction of justice. The defendant and an unnamed juvenile co-conspirator constructed a wood cross, purchased gas, and then drove to the home of the victims where they placed the cross against a fence, poured the gasoline on it, and ignited it. The defendant also was convicted of obstruction of justice after he attempted to intimidate or corruptly persuade others in an effort to delay or prevent them from talking with law enforcement officers. The sentence included a ten-year mandatory minimum penalty for the fire count and two years for the other convictions.

National Church Arson Task Force

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

Many United States Attorneys also performed significant outreach activities, meeting with church and community leaders to address their concerns, to discuss the law enforcement response, and to provide information about arson prevention. An example of a successful prosecution handled by a United States Attorney during Fiscal Year 2000 includes:

In the **District of Nevada**, three self-proclaimed white supremacists each pled guilty to conspiracy against rights of citizens, damage to religious property, and use of fire or explosive to commit a felony in connection with the attempted firebombing of Temple Emanu-El Jewish synagogue in Reno, Nevada. The three defendants were sentenced to 15 years, 14 years and nine months, and 14 years in prison, respectively. On November 30, 1999, the defendants threw a molotov cocktail at a window of the synagogue, damaging but not breaking it. Within three days of the incident, federal and state law enforcement officers were able to identify and subsequently arrest the suspects. A co-defendant who

was not present during the attack but assisted the group by furnishing them with a gasoline can, pled guilty to the conspiracy and two other charges. The co-defendant was sentenced to five years in prison.

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 deterrent and has facilitated the return of funds to victims of fraud, removed crack houses that were a blight to a community, and resulted in the equitable sharing of millions of dollars.

The United States Attorneys' offices use both criminal and civil asset forfeiture laws to strip away, by court procedures containing due process protection, property that was either used or derived from criminal activity such as narcotics violations, money laundering, racketeering, and fraud.

In Fiscal Year 2000, the Civil Asset Forfeiture Reform Act (CAFRA) was enacted. CAFRA sets a fair compromise between ensuring due process while addressing the needs of victims and law enforcement. Changes affecting the prosecution of civil asset forfeiture cases include:

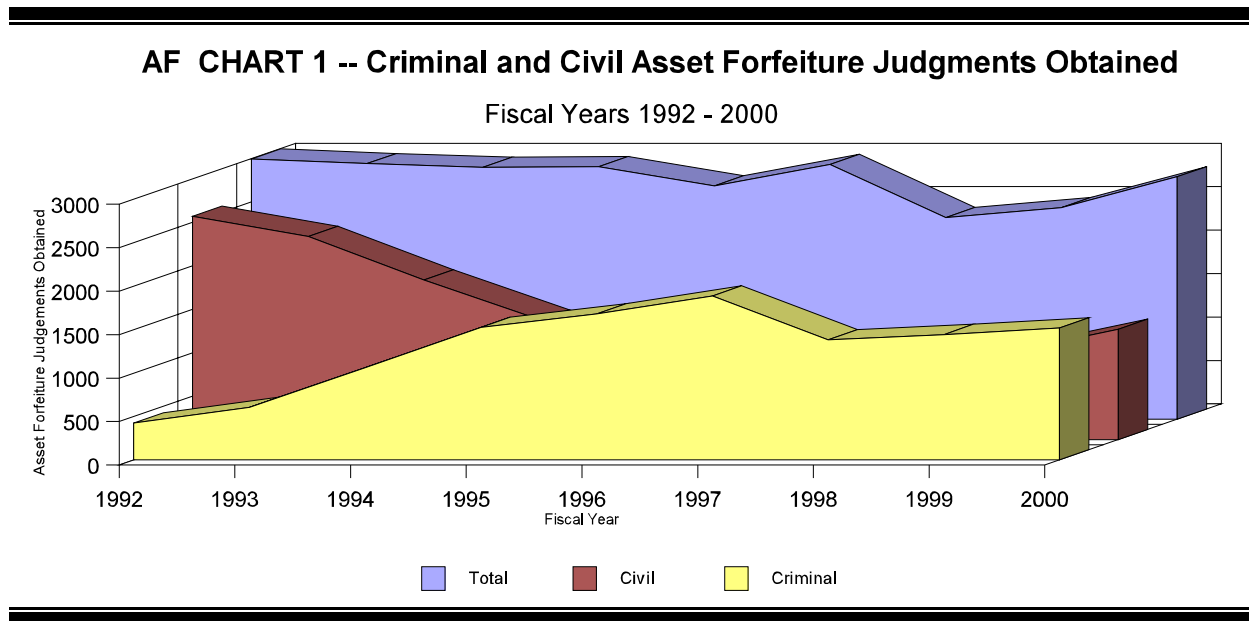
- A 60-day notice deadline for administrative forfeitures, or 90 days if the case is adopted from a state or local agency;
- The elimination of cost bonds;
- A 90-day deadline for filing a civil complaint after a claim has been made;
- The appointment of counsel authorized if a claimant is indigent and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

CAFRA also contains additional law enforcement provisions which include:

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

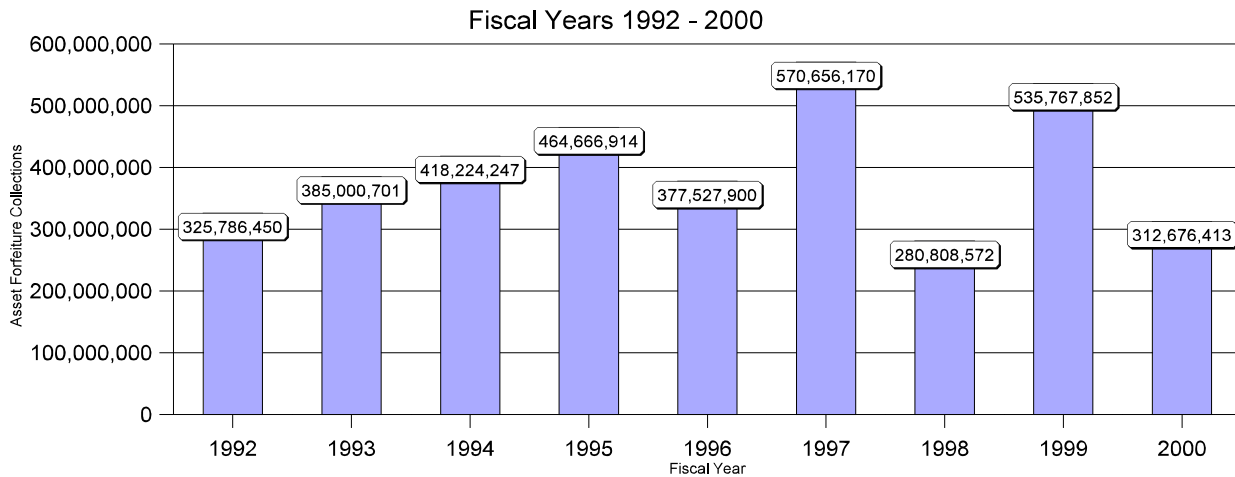
As reflected on Table 20, the United States Attorneys' offices filed asset forfeiture counts in 1,689 criminal cases during Fiscal Year 2000, representing an increase of 11 percent over the prior year. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 2,770 criminal asset forfeiture cases pending, an increase of 11 percent over Fiscal Year 1999. Additionally, 2,246 civil forfeiture actions were filed by the United States Attorneys during the fiscal year, an increase of 15 percent when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also obtained 1,271 civil asset forfeiture judgments during the year which represents a 27 percent increase over the prior year. Asset Forfeiture Chart 1 below reflects the number of pieces of property (defendants) against whom the United States Attorneys' offices obtained criminal and civil asset forfeiture judgments during the past nine 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 2000 of \$312,676,413 in forfeited cash and property. This represents a decrease of 42 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1999. In addition, approximately \$2,927,249, or less than one percent of the forfeited property, was retained for official law enforcement use. Lastly, approximately \$26,908,959 of asset forfeiture proceeds were applied to restitution in victim-related offenses. See Table 20. All other assets were converted to cash value and the proceeds used for law enforcement purposes by federal, state, local and foreign law enforcement.



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

AF CHART 2 -- Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Collections



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

Examples of asset forfeiture cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a jeweler was convicted of defrauding a list of clients that included professional golfers, and was ordered to forfeit \$40 million to the United States. The jury returned the forfeiture award after tracing laundered profits to bank and brokerage accounts and property. Part of the money was used to buy a section of the defendant's 120-acre Jupiter ranch and a Breckenridge, Colorado, ski home. A \$20 million bank account under an alias, plus money and stocks in brokerage accounts, also were itemized by the jury as laundered funds. The defendant was sentenced to 40 years in prison for defrauding jewelry clients of \$90 million and laundering more than half of the proceeds through the Isle of Man, Paris, the Bahamas, and Uruguay. The defendant was also ordered to pay restitution of more than \$78 million.

In the **Eastern District of Missouri**, twelve members of one family and three acquaintances were convicted of operating a prostitution ring for nearly two decades in what authorities called the largest federal prosecution of a juvenile prostitution ring in United States history. A jury ordered the family to forfeit property involved in money laundering, including \$1 million in cash, four homes in the Minneapolis area, and five luxury automobiles. Authorities compared life with the family to slavery. The women and girls, some as young as 13, testified that they were beaten if they violated a strict set of rules and had guns held to their heads. In one case, a witness testified that a member of the family forced her into an automobile trunk and said he was taking her to a place where he planned to kill her. Of those defendants sentenced, prison terms ranged from 33 to 85 years.

In the **Southern District of New York**, a defendant, the accused mastermind of one of the biggest Ponzi schemes in United States history, was sentenced to 30 years in prison. The defendant was chief financial officer of a family-owned, Syracuse, New York, firm that allegedly bilked some 12,000 people out of \$700 million. The defendant was convicted on 42 counts of fraud and money-laundering, including the securities-fraud charge related to the pyramid scheme. He was ordered to forfeit \$109 million, the amount of money he was found guilty of laundering. The defendant used his company to sell securities based on phony office-equipment leases. The defendant's company filed for bankruptcy protection in 1996.

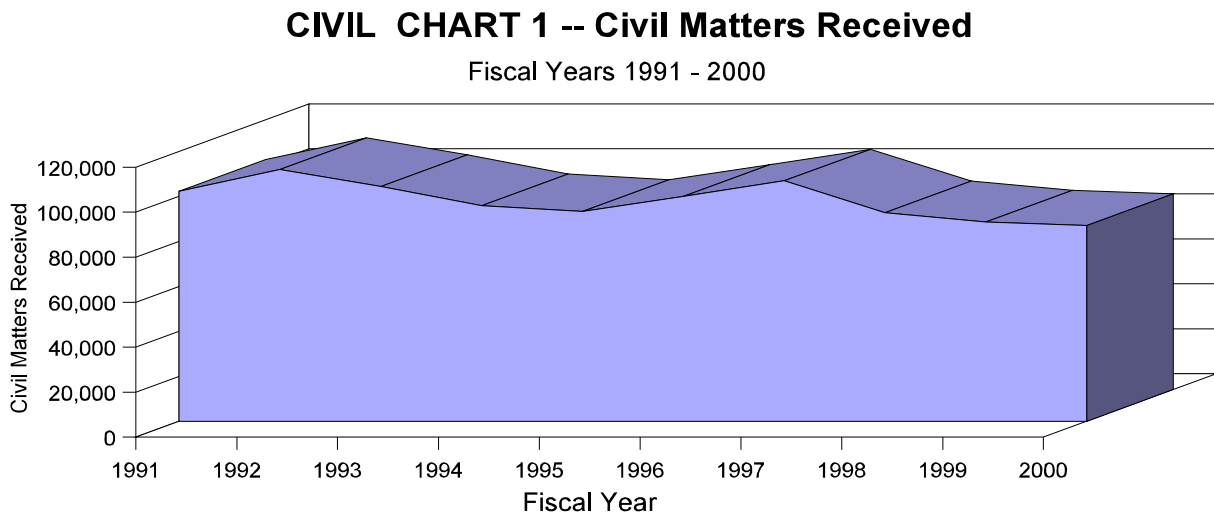
In the **Northern District of Ohio**, two defendants were convicted of mail fraud, conspiracy to commit mail fraud, and conspiracy to commit money laundering offenses for their roles in a scheme that falsely billed Medicare more than \$42 million for non-covered incontinence kits, and that caused Medicare to pay out \$15.1 million. The two defendants laundered \$8.9 million of the fraud proceeds through three straw companies and by buying rental properties in the Toledo area. The first defendant was convicted of 61 counts of mail fraud and the second defendant pled guilty and agreed to the criminal forfeiture of approximately \$35 million in assets traceable to the money laundering conspiracy. The government sold 36 rental and commercial properties, including 12 apartment buildings, for approximately \$28 million and had pending the sale of eight properties in the Cayman Islands including a \$1 million residence at the Cayman Island Yacht Club, five cars, a motor home, several trucks, and jewelry valued at \$127,000.

In the **Western District of Texas**, a jury convicted four licensed health care professionals in an extensive mail fraud scheme occurring over a period of 12 years and involving more than \$43 million in fraudulently billed claims. Two defendants, a psychiatrist and neurologist, and a Certified Public Accountant, were convicted of conspiracy to commit mail fraud, mail fraud, and conspiracy to launder monetary instruments. Also convicted for conspiracy to commit mail fraud and mail fraud was a licensed physician's assistant, and a licensed physical therapist. The scheme involved a variety of fraudulent billing practices involving patients eligible for benefits under the Texas Workers' Compensation Act, and patients who were solicited as a result of automobile accidents in which they were not at fault. The fraudulent practices included upcoding, billing for services not rendered, billing for services other than those provided, and billing for services provided by others than those claimed. The jury also awarded \$11 million and a house in the criminal forfeiture proceedings. Also, four other indicted co-conspirators pled guilty.

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 2000, 11 percent were affirmative litigation and 74 percent were defensive litigation. Other civil cases, such as when the United States is a third party plaintiff or defendant, a creditor, or an intervener, represented the remaining 15 percent of the pending civil caseload nationwide. Civil matters and cases represent a significant portion of the United States Attorneys' workload. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2000, pending civil cases represented 65 percent of the 162,941 pending criminal and civil cases in the United States Attorneys' offices. However, except for appellate court and special master hearings, only about five percent of total attorney work hours in court were devoted to civil litigation.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys' offices received a total of 87,081 civil matters. See Civil Chart 1 below, and Table 5. Eighteen percent of the matters were referred for affirmative action and 58 percent were referred for defensive action. The remaining 24 percent were matters where the United States was a third party or otherwise designated. In 77 percent of the third party or otherwise designated matters, the United States was identified as a creditor in bankruptcy proceedings.



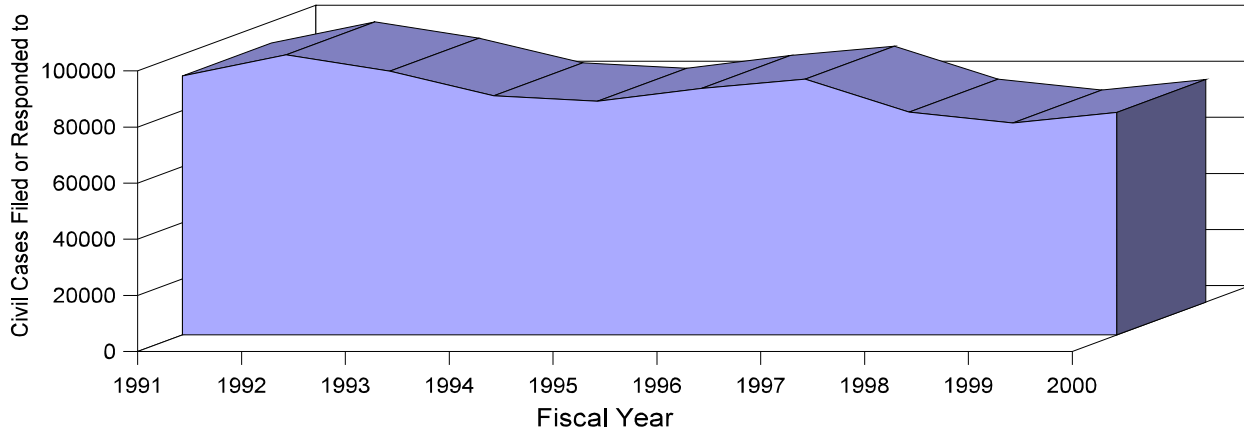
The majority of civil matters received during the year were referred by the Internal Revenue Service, components of the Department of Justice, and the Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, and Education. See Table 6. A total of 18,039 civil matters were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2000. Of these pending matters, 5,594, or 31 percent, had been pending for less than six months, 8,779, or 49 percent, for less than 12 months, and 12,304, or 68 percent, for less than 24 months. See Table 16.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys' offices filed or responded to a total of 79,296 civil cases, or an increase of five percent when compared to the prior year. See Civil Chart 2

below. The cases include those filed or responded to in United States District Courts, United States Bankruptcy Courts and state courts. Of the total, the United States Attorneys filed suit on behalf of the United States in 9,230, or 12 percent of all civil cases, up from ten percent the prior year. The United States Attorneys defended the United States in 50,612, or 64 percent, of all civil cases. The United States was otherwise designated, such as a bankruptcy creditor or third party litigant, in 19,454, or 24 percent, of all civil cases.

CIVIL CHART 2 -- Civil Cases Filed or Responded to

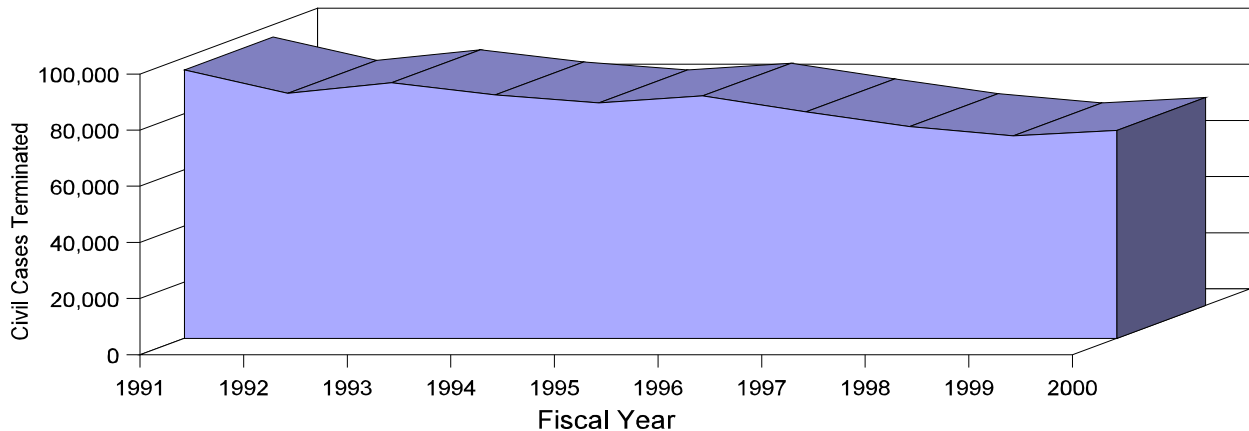
Fiscal Years 1991 - 2000



During the same period of time, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 74,013 cases. Judgments were issued in 29,440, or 40 percent, of these cases. A total of 22,118, or 75 percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States. Additionally, 17,525, or 24 percent, of the cases were settled. See Civil Charts 3 and 4 below, and Table 4.

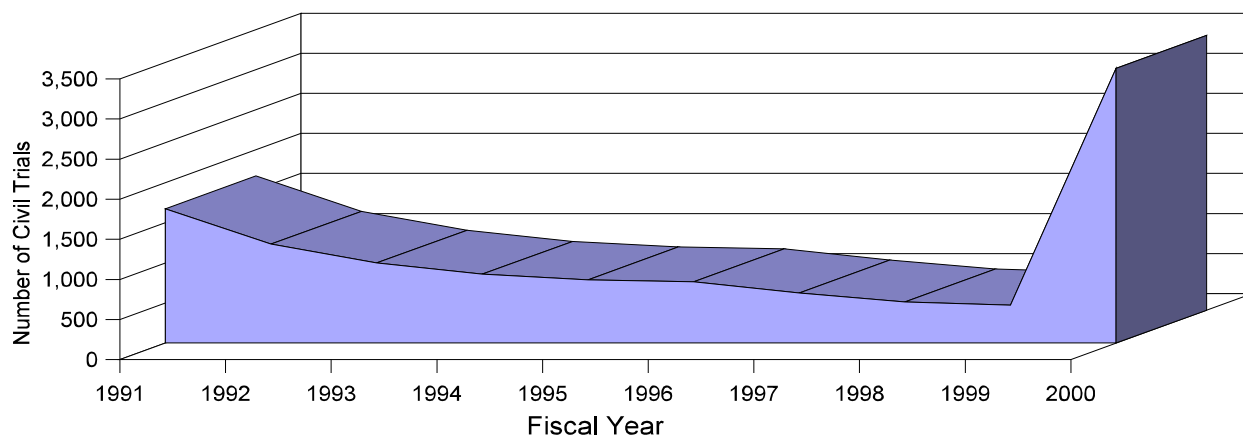
CIVIL CHART 3 -- Civil Cases Terminated

Fiscal Years 1991 - 2000



CIVIL CHART 4 -- Civil Cases Disposed of by Trial

Fiscal Years 1991 - 2000

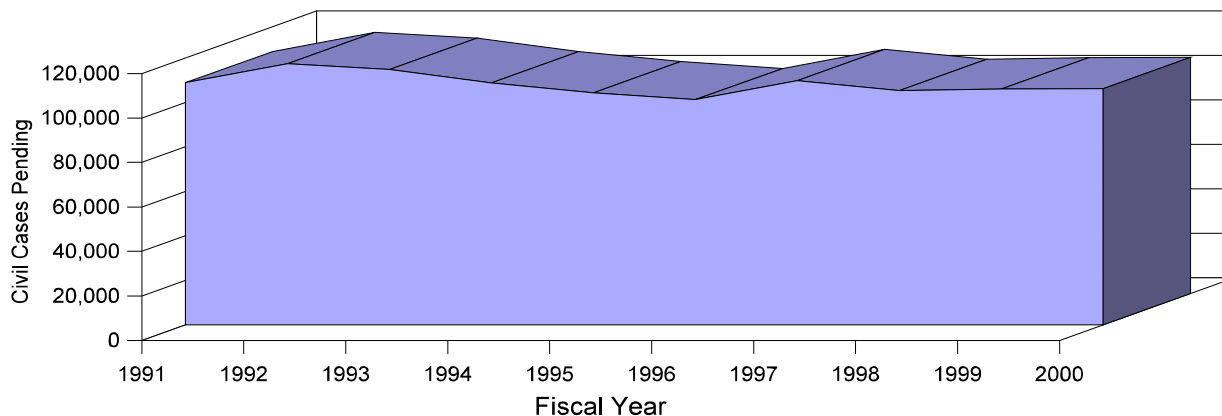


Beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil disposition codes used in the LIONS case management system were revised to more accurately represent the outcomes in civil cases. The definitions of the codes used for civil cases disposed of by trial were expanded to include evidentiary hearings. Thus, the Fiscal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

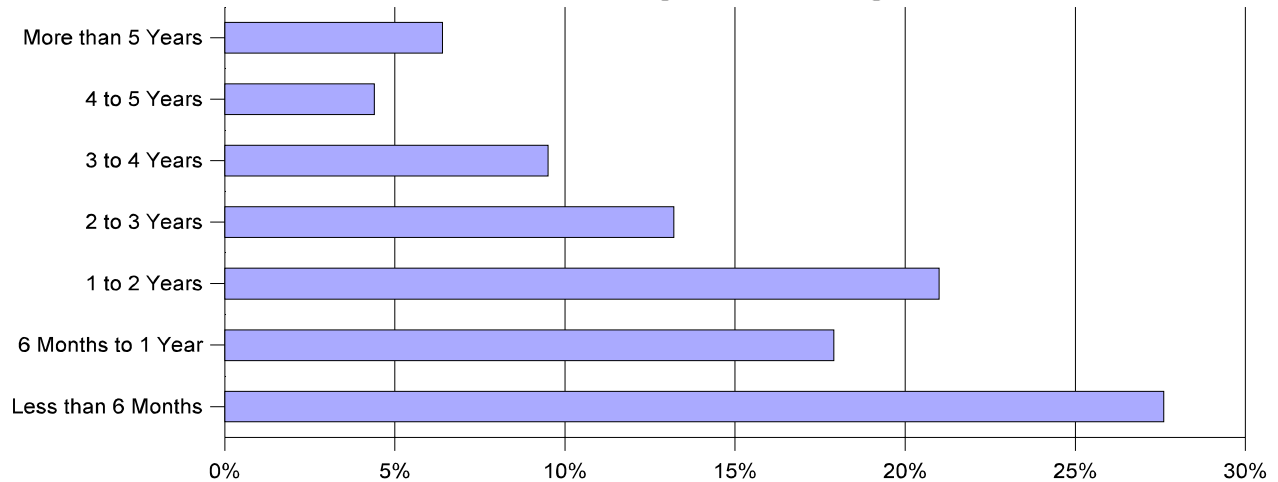
A total of 106,149 civil cases were pending in the United States Attorneys' offices as of the end of Fiscal Year 2000. Of these cases, 29,370, or 28 percent, had been pending for less than six months, 48,404, or 46 percent, for less than 12 months, and 70,679, or 67 percent, for less than 24 months. See Civil Charts 5 and 6 below, and Table 17.

CIVIL CHART 5 -- Civil Cases Pending

Fiscal Years 1991 - 2000



CIVIL CHART 6 -- Age of Pending Civil Cases

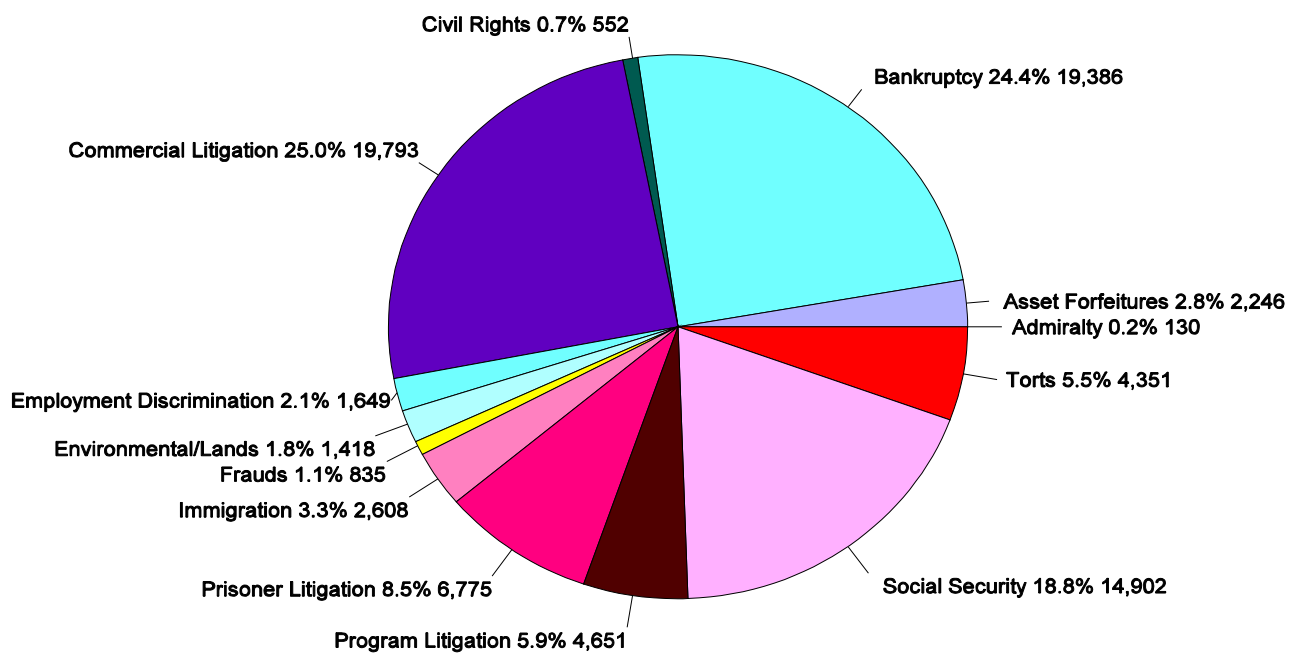


While the pending cases represent a diverse range of causes of action, 67 percent of all the cases were bankruptcies, commercial litigation, and Social Security. See Table 5. The data on Table 5 does not reflect case complexity and, as with any statistical representation of workload, cannot paint an accurate picture of the time and effort required to litigate the cases. For example, asset forfeitures, civil frauds, environmental/lands, and Federal Tort Claims Act cases, which represent only 12 percent of all pending cases, may involve months of depositions, discovery and a lengthy trial, while a tax lien case may involve one short appearance before a judge. Nonetheless, each case is treated the same for statistical purposes.

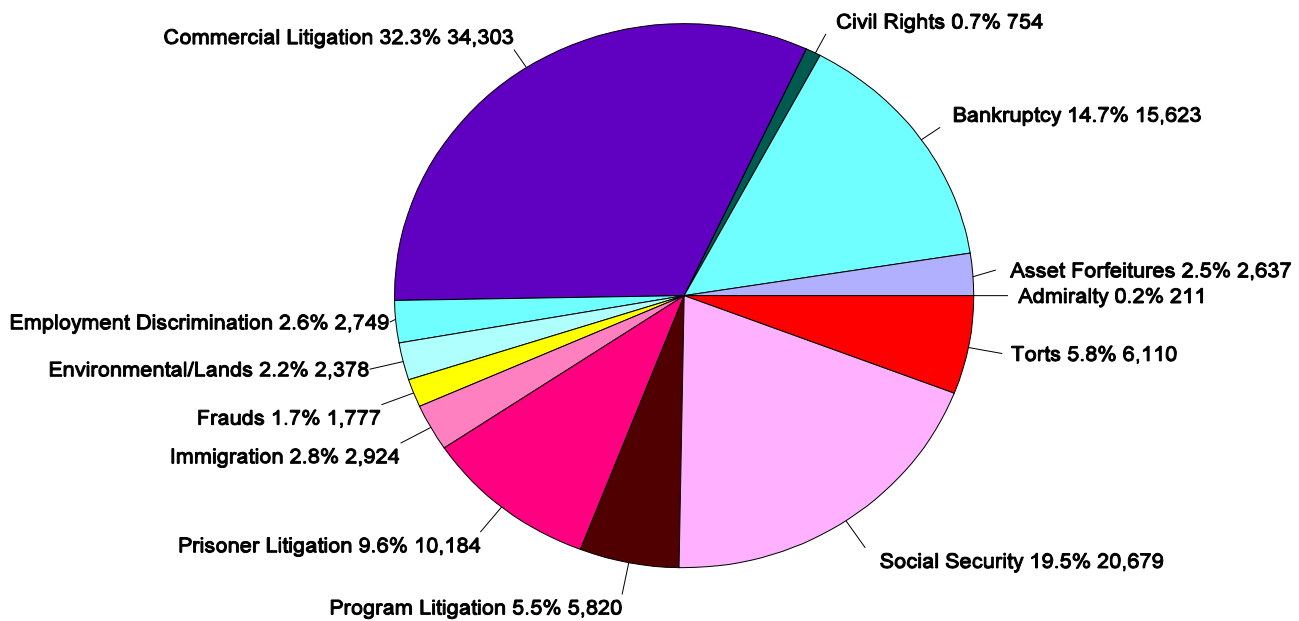
Civil Chart 7 below displays civil cases filed or responded to by cause of action, or case type, during Fiscal Year 2000, while Civil Chart 8 below displays civil cases pending by cause of action, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Year 2000.

Beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and disposition codes used in the LIONS case management system were revised to simplify civil case reporting and to more accurately reflect the types of civil cases handled by the United States Attorneys' offices and the outcomes in those cases. The substantial changes that the Civil Chiefs' Working Group made to the civil cause of action and disposition codes beginning in Fiscal Year 2000 make it impossible to compare the case type and disposition data for Fiscal Year 2000 with that of prior years.

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



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



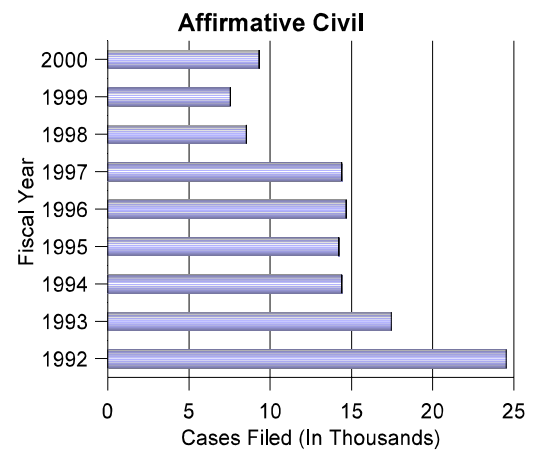
Affirmative Civil Litigation

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; represent the government's interests in bankruptcy actions; recoup money and recover damages resulting from federal program and other fraud; and enforce administrative summonses. Additionally, as addressed separately in Section III, Asset Forfeiture Litigation, affirmative litigation includes the forfeiture of assets seized by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys' offices received 15,577 affirmative matters from federal agencies, or an increase of seven percent when compared to the prior year. As reflected on Table 6, 11,340, or 73 percent of these matters were referred to the United States Attorneys by the Internal Revenue Service, the Departments of Agriculture, Education, and Health and Human Services, and other components of the Department of Justice. Asset forfeitures, commercial litigation, environmental/lands, program litigation, and fraud cases accounted for 13,845, or 89 percent, of all affirmative matters received during the year. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys filed a total of 9,230 affirmative civil cases during Fiscal Year 2000, or an increase of 22 percent when compared to the prior year. The court issued judgments in 5,003 of these cases. A total of 4,789, or 96 percent, of the judgments were in favor of the United States. Only 689, or nine percent, of all affirmative civil cases terminated were dismissed. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2000, a total of 11,588 affirmative civil cases were pending.

The largest category of affirmative civil cases filed by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 was commercial litigation cases. During the year, the United States Attorneys filed 3,742 commercial litigation cases, representing 41 percent of all affirmative civil cases filed. The second largest number of affirmative civil cases filed during the fiscal year was asset forfeitures. The United States Attorneys filed 2,174 asset forfeiture cases during the year, or 24 percent of all affirmative civil cases filed during the year.



Affirmative Civil Enforcement

The Affirmative Civil Enforcement (ACE) Program remains an essential part of the efforts by United States Attorneys to recover funds which have been wrongfully paid by the United States. ACE is important as a powerful legal tool to help ensure that federal funds are recovered, that federal laws are obeyed, and that violators provide compensation to the government for losses and damages they cause as a result of fraud, waste, and abuse of government funds and resources. The primary statutory tool of ACE attorneys is the False Claims Act which provides treble damages for the government's loss, plus penalties for each false claim. This fully compensates the government for its loss and deters future misconduct. Beyond the financial recoveries, civil fraud cases have a major impact on the regulated community and advance the client agencies' goals for program integrity. These civil actions can be brought in conjunction with or separately from criminal or administrative proceedings.

The False Claims Act provides the United States with a cause of action against any person who knowingly: presents, or causes to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for money or property against the United States; makes or causes to be made a false statement to get a false claim paid or approved; conspires to defraud the government by getting a false claim paid; or makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false statement to conceal, avoid or decrease an obligation to the government. Liability under the False Claims Act is triple the amount of actual damages suffered by the United States, plus a mandatory civil penalty of \$5,500 to \$11,000 for each violation.

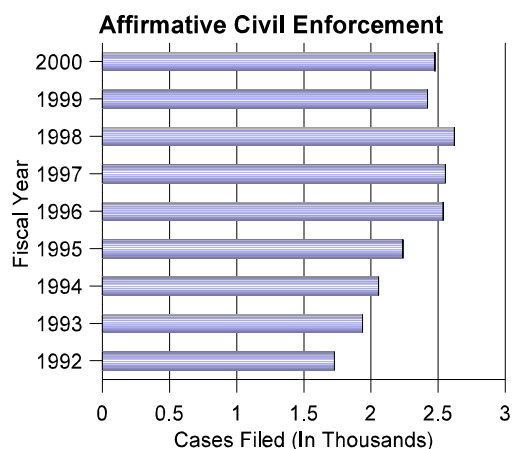
Although the False Claims Act is the main statutory remedy used to combat fraud perpetrated against the government, a number of additional statutes are available for this purpose. These include the Fraud Injunction Statute, Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act, Civil Forfeiture Statutes,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

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys filed 2,475 ACE cases, an increase of two percent when compared with the prior year. A total of 2,282 ACE cases were also terminated, or an increase of 12 percent when compared to the prior year. As of the end of 2000, 3,965 ACE cases were pending, representing a decrease of nine percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1999.

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

Civil health care fraud matters are referred directly from federal or state investigative agencies, or result from filings by private persons known as "relators," who file suits on behalf of the federal government under the qui tam provisions in the False Claims Act. Relators may be entitled to share in the recoveries resulting from these qui tam lawsuits. At the end of Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys had 1,995 civil health care fraud matters pending. A large majority of civil health care fraud cases and matters are settled without a complaint ever being filed. During Fiscal Year 2000, 233 civil health care fraud cases were filed, an increase of 156 percent when compared to the prior year.

In Fiscal Year 2000, more than \$1.4 billion was recovered by the United States Attorneys' offices in ACE cases. Under the ACE initiative, the United States Attorneys have coordinated civil and criminal enforcement programs to target fraud in innovative and productive ways. Many cases were successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000. Some examples include:



In the **Southern District of Florida**, the United States entered into a \$1.4 million settlement agreement with Staff Builders, Inc., and its successor, Tender Loving Care Health Care Services, Inc., in a qui tam lawsuit in which the government alleged that the defendant submitted claims, through its cost reports, to the Medicare program for unallowable costs of a franchisee, Campo Care, Inc., including payments for referrals, for fictitious or excessive mileage costs, for inflated and false supply and equipment lease costs, for expenses associated with the operation of a tackle and bait shop, and for improper or excessive bonuses. The defendant granted franchises to other companies, which provided, among other things, home health care services to Medicare recipients.

In the **Southern District of New York**, American Health Foundation (AHF) agreed to pay almost \$4 million to resolve civil charges brought under the False Claims Act that it improperly withdrew millions of dollars of federal grant money. AHF, located in Valhalla, New York, received federal grants from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). AHF was permitted to obtain funds to pay grant-related research expenses by drawing down money from HHS. According to the complaint, from September 1991 until December 1994, AHF withdrew approximately \$4.2 million in federal funds in excess of its actual private research and operating expenses. AHF repaid a portion of its excess draw downs so that it owed the government approximately \$1.1 million, plus interest. As part of the settlement, AHF agreed to pay the government approximately \$4 million to settle these and other charges, and entered into a foundation integrity agreement with the HHS Office of Inspector General. Under the foundation integrity agreement, which has a three-year term, AHF will establish a compliance program and retain an independent auditor to conduct annual audits. AHF also is required to conduct a training and education program for its employees and maintain a confidential disclosure program for employees and others to report compliance issues.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, Koch Industries entered into a settlement agreement with the Department of Justice under which the company will pay a \$30 million civil penalty, the largest civil fine ever imposed on a company under a federal environmental law. The settlement will resolve claims related to more than 300 oil spills from Koch pipelines and oil facilities in six states. The settlement also required Koch, the second-largest privately held company in the United States, to improve its leak-prevention programs and spend \$5 million on environmental projects. The State of Texas joined the United States in suing Koch, and the \$30 million penalty will be divided equally between the State of Texas and the federal government. The settlement was lodged for a minimum period of 30 days to allow public comment before final judgment was entered. Complaints filed in United States District Court in Houston in 1995 and in Tulsa in 1997 allege that Koch unlawfully allowed some three million gallons of crude oil and related products to leak from its pipelines into ponds, lakes, rivers and streams, or onto adjacent shorelines, from 1990 to 1997. Koch allegedly could have prevented the corrosion by proper operation and maintenance. Koch, headquartered in Wichita, Kansas, owns and operates extensive underground and above ground pipelines that transport crude oil and related products in the Midwest. Most of the spills at issue in the settlement occurred in Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas. In one instance, almost 100,000 gallons of oil were spilled in Texas, causing a 12-mile oil slick in two bays. The federal government's \$15 million will be paid into the Oil

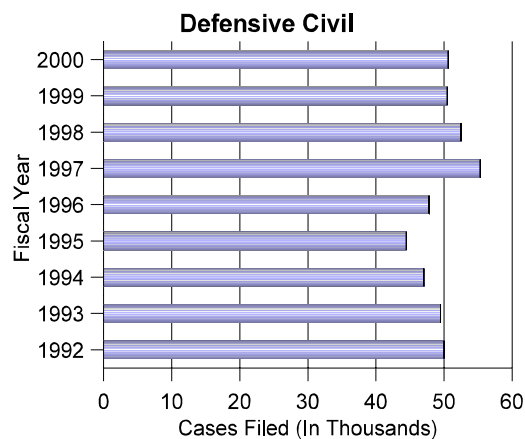
Spill Liability Trust Fund, created in 1990 following the Exxon Valdez incident in Alaska. The fund helps pay for damages, cleanup costs, and operation expenses related to oil spills.

Defensive Civil Litigation

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

All lawsuits filed against the government must be defended, and the number of defensive civil cases handled by the United States Attorneys has represented a significant portion of all civil cases handled during the past several years. During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys' offices received 50,835 defensive civil matters from federal agencies. These defensive civil referrals represented 58 percent of all civil matters received during the year. Commercial litigation, program litigation, prisoner litigation, torts, and Social Security actions accounted for 85 percent of all defensive civil matters received during the year. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys represented the government in 50,612 defensive civil cases that were filed in court during Fiscal Year 2000, less than a one percent increase when compared to the prior year. Defensive civil cases represented 64 percent of all civil cases during the year. During the same period of time, the offices terminated 48,529 defensive civil cases, an increase of one percent when compared to the prior year. Judgments were issued in 22,389 of these cases, with a total of 15,456, or 69 percent, of these judgments in favor of the United States. An additional 5,083, or ten percent, of cases filed against the United States were dismissed. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2000, a total of 78,449 defensive civil cases were pending, a decrease of one percent when compared to the prior year.



Commercial litigation represented the largest category of cases in the United States Attorneys' defensive civil program. During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys responded to 15,551 defensive civil commercial litigation cases, which represented 31 percent of all defensive civil cases. The second largest category was Social Security, with 14,837 cases responded to, which represented 29 percent of all defensive civil cases.

Unlike affirmative civil litigation where the United States initiates legal action, the successes of defensive litigation are difficult to quantify. In some cases, liability issues must be resolved and the United States Attorney's office represents the interests of the United States in the resolution of those issues. In other cases, the United States may have apparent liability to a plaintiff and the United States Attorney's

role is to confirm liability and then negotiate or litigate a reasonable damages award. Often, a plaintiff may sue the United States seeking to enforce a regulation or law, or restrain the United States from enforcing a regulation or law. In these cases, the United States Attorney's office represents not only the fiscal interests of the government, but also the government's intangible interest in the implementation of lawful policies and practices. Many defensive civil cases were handled successfully by the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 2000. Some examples include:

In the **Southern District of California**, a wrongful death suit was tried in March 2000. The federal court action arose out of a head-on collision involving a van carrying 36 undocumented immigrants and a privately owned pick-up truck. The westbound van crossed the centerline of the road and struck the pick-up truck. Three United States Border Patrol vehicles were following the van at the time of the accident, and a fourth was traveling ahead in the same direction. Two of the van's passengers died in the collision along with the driver of the pick-up truck. Several other passengers in the van were seriously injured. One of the surviving van passengers and family members of the two deceased van passengers filed suit against the United States, claiming that the Border Patrol had negligently pursued the van and tried to box it in, thereby causing the ensuing crash. During the four-day liability phase of the trial, the court found in favor of the United States, concluding that there was not even "a scintilla of evidence" of negligence or lack of due care on the part of the Border Patrol. The court further noted that it was the illegal-immigrant driver of the van who had been reckless and negligent. With no liability being assessed against the United States, the damages phase of the trial was unnecessary.

In the **Middle District of Florida**, the United States prevailed in a public records case by preventing the St. Petersburg Times from obtaining investigative reports belonging to a Drug Enforcement Administration Task Force, but in the possession of the St. Petersburg Police Department. After months of pretrial maneuvering in state court, the government intervened in September 2000 and removed the case to federal court. The St. Petersburg Times filed a motion to remand the case to state court, but the federal judge set the case for trial. After hearing testimony from an Assistant United States Attorney, two Drug Enforcement Administration agents and several state law enforcement officers, the judge denied the motion to remand, and found the removal was appropriate. The court further held that the documents at issue were "federal documents," not "public records" and, therefore, not subject to the Florida Public Records Act. After conducting an in camera review of the documents, the judge further held that the documents were further exempt from disclosure under section 552(b)(7) of the Freedom of Information Act.

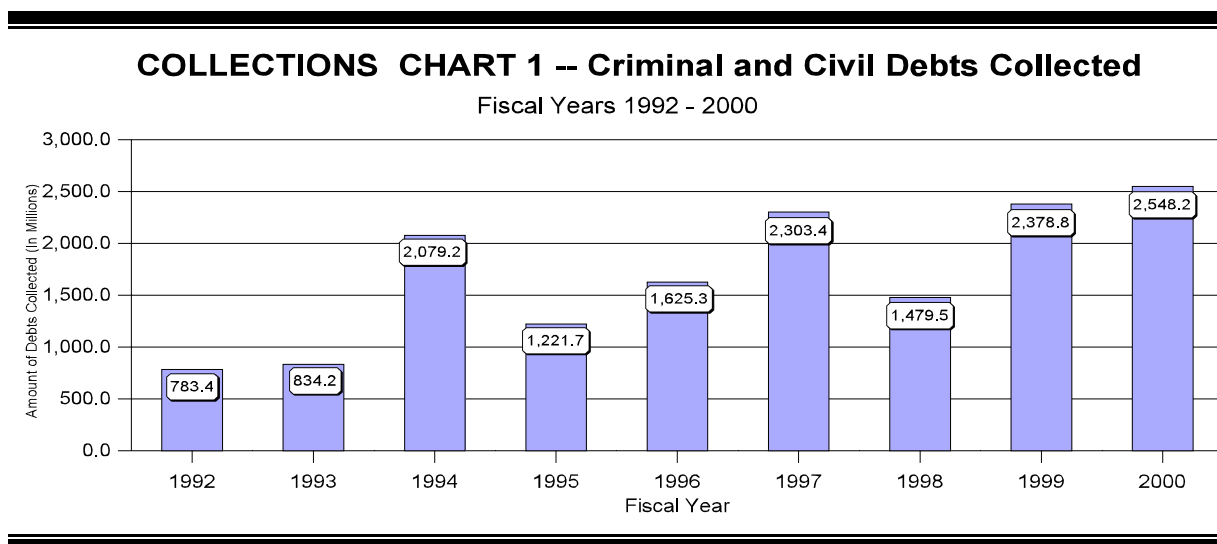
In the **District of Idaho**, the National Park Service decided to prohibit rock climbing on the "Twin Sisters," impressive stone mountains on the California trail in southern Idaho. The plaintiffs, including world climbing experts, filed suit seeking declaratory and injunctive relief against the National Park Service. The plaintiffs alleged that the National Park Service's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis was flawed and that the National Park Service's decision to prohibit climbing on the "Twin Sisters" was arbitrary and capricious. The National Park Service's NEPA analysis had concluded that although scaling these historic landmarks would not jeopardize the stone or environmental integrity of the area, it would impair the "feel and association" for persons contemplating these imposing rock towers seeking to recapture the impressions of the

pioneer era. The United States District Court in Idaho granted summary judgment in favor of the United States and the plaintiffs elected not to appeal.

In the **District of Kansas**, a United States Postal Service letter carrier was terminated for refusing to work on Saturdays. The letter carrier sued for reinstatement and for monetary damages, contending religious discrimination because his religion required that he not work on Saturdays. The United States filed a motion for summary judgment contending that the position required Saturday work, and that the Postal Service had made reasonable accommodation for the plaintiff by allowing him to use annual leave on Saturdays and/or exchange days with other employees, and by seeking an exemption from the Postal Union to the union contract. The United States District Court granted summary judgment as requested by the United States on the grounds stated, and further found that the Postal Service was not required to unilaterally violate the terms of the union contract to accommodate the plaintiff. The plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, which affirmed the grant of summary judgment in favor of the United States.

Debt Collection

During Fiscal Year 2000, more than \$2.4 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 \$84.1 million, for a grand total of \$2,548,153,923 collected in Fiscal Year 2000. See Table 12E, Grand Totals. The grand totals on Table 12E exclude asset forfeiture recoveries. If estimated recoveries for asset forfeiture were added to the grand totals for Fiscal Year 2000, the amount collected would increase to \$2,860,830,336. The grand total for civil and criminal collections for Fiscal Year 2000 equaled 2.19 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide. Collections Chart 1 below displays the total amount of criminal and civil debts collected for Fiscal Years 1992 - 2000.



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

In addition to collecting civil debts for federal agencies, the United States Attorneys' offices are responsible for enforcing the collection of unpaid fines and restitution imposed in federal court in criminal cases. Most fine payments are deposited into the Department's Crime Victims Fund for distribution to state victim assistance programs. During Fiscal Year 2000, the Crime Victims Fund received deposits of \$777 million as a result of criminal prosecutions. To further this effort, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys informed hundreds of prosecutors, probation officers, and collection personnel about new restitution laws at local training programs sponsored by United States Attorneys' offices throughout the country.

The grand total of the 190,498 civil and criminal debts opened by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 amounted to over \$6.2 billion. The grand total balance due on the 403,580 debts pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2000 was more than \$18.6 billion, up from \$15 billion the prior year.

Criminal Debt Collection

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

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

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys' offices opened a total of 88,343 criminal debts worth \$3,986,725,643. This represents a six percent increase in the number of criminal debts opened and a less than one percent increase in the amount opened when compared to the prior year. Also during Fiscal Year 2000, a total of 65,790 criminal debts were closed. The United States Attorneys reported collections of \$960,079,861 in cash and \$3,048,368 worth of property, for a total of \$963,128,229 collected in criminal cases by their offices, the courts, and the Bureau of Prisons. The Crime Victims Fund received funds in the amount of \$777 million during Fiscal Year 2000.

A total of 192,283 criminal debts worth \$15,996,230,753 were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2000. The number of criminal debts pending represents an increase of 11 percent when compared to the

prior year, and a 22 percent increase over the dollar amount of pending criminal debts owed as of the end of the prior year. See Table 12C - Criminal Total. This table includes the debts on Table 12A - Criminal Debts Owed the United States, and Table 12B - Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties.

Civil Debt Collection

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

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys' offices opened a total of 102,155 debts worth \$2,223,522,276, representing a 14 percent increase in the number of debts opened and a 22 percent increase in the dollar amount of debts opened when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys collected \$1,503,923,384 in payments to satisfy civil debts during Fiscal Year 2000. Additionally, \$81,102,310 in property was collected, for a total of \$1,585,025,694 collected. As a result of collections, debts returned to agencies, assists by other districts, and debts closed as uncollectible, the United States Attorneys were able to close 31,870 debts during the year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys' offices had a total of 211,297 pending civil debts worth \$2,638,067,281. This represents a 44 percent increase in the number of pending civil debts and a 16 percent increase in the dollar amount of civil debts pending when compared to the prior year. See Table 12D - Civil Total.

Private Counsel Debt Collection Program

The Private Counsel Debt Collection Program, which authorizes the referral of certain federal debts to private attorneys for enforced collection, continued in operation during Fiscal Year 2000. The United States Attorneys' offices that participate in the program include those in the Central District of California (Los Angeles), the Northern District of California (San Francisco), the District of Columbia (Washington, D.C.), the Middle District of Florida (Tampa), the Southern District of Florida (Miami), the Northern District of Illinois (Chicago), the Eastern District of Michigan (Detroit), the District of New Jersey (Newark), the Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn), the Northern District of New York (Syracuse), the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), and the Southern District of Texas (Houston). The debts that were referred to private counsel are included in the Table 12 collections data.

V. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

Criminal Appeals

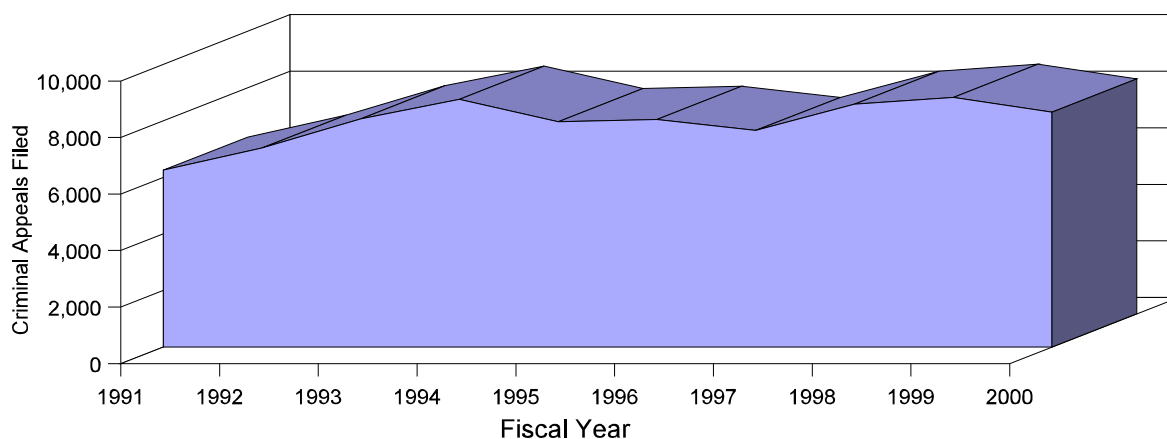
Appeals, in general, are very time consuming, requiring a thorough review of the entire record in the case, the filing of a brief and reply brief and, in most cases, participation in an oral argument which requires travel to the city where the United States Court of Appeals for the circuit is located.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

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

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys handled a total of 8,315 criminal appeals filed by or against the United States, representing a six percent decrease when compared to Fiscal Year 1999. See Appeals Chart 1 below. Although the 8,315 appeals handled in Fiscal Year 2000 represents a decrease when compared with the prior year, the number of appeals in Fiscal Year 2000, nonetheless, represents a 113 percent increase since November 1987 when the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect.

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

Fiscal Years 1991 - 2000

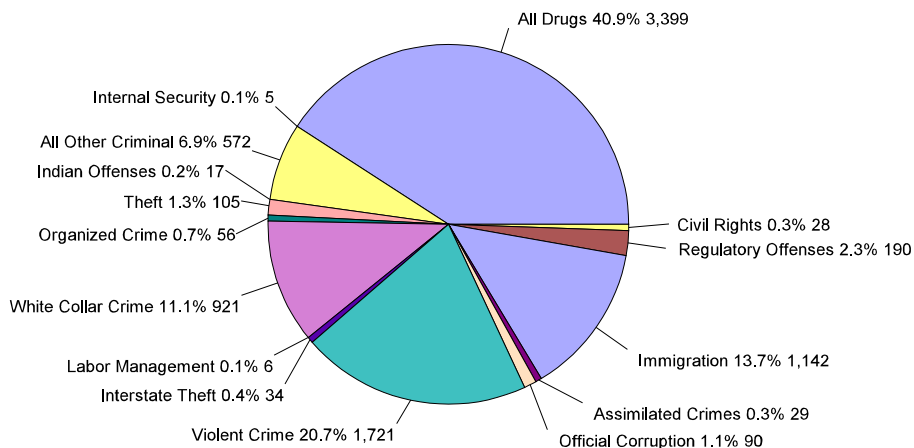


A total of 7,689 appeals were terminated during Fiscal Year 2000, representing a decrease of five percent in the number of appeals terminated when compared to Fiscal Year 1999. The United States Courts of Appeals ruled in favor of the United States in 6,425, or 84 percent, of the appeals terminated during the year. See Table 7.

The largest category of criminal appeals filed during Fiscal Year 2000 was narcotics, which accounted for 3,399, or 41 percent, of all criminal appeals filed during the year. See Appeals Chart 2 below. Other large categories of criminal appeals included violent crime, with 1,721 appeals filed in Fiscal Year 2000, and immigration, with 1,142 appeals filed during the year. Immigration appeals increased by 20 percent in Fiscal Year 2000 when compared to Fiscal Year 1999, continuing the trend of the past several years and resulting in a 637 percent increase over Fiscal Year 1992.

APPEALS CHART 2 -- Criminal Appeals Filed by Program Category

Fiscal Year 2000 -- Total Appeals Filed 8,315



Examples of criminal appeals successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000 include:

In the **Central District of California**, on government appeal, the United States Court of Appeals reversed the United States District Court and held that the United States District Court clearly erred in requiring the government to produce to the defense its internal death penalty recommendation memorandum. The United States Court of Appeals reversed the United States District Court order precluding the government from proceeding with its death penalty authorization process. Six out of the original 24 defendants in the United States District Court case were involved in the appeal. These six defendants were charged with violent crimes in aid of racketeering, which included three murders and use of a firearm in relation to those violent crimes. They were eligible for the death penalty by virtue of the murders. The United States District Court had ordered the government to provide to the defendants its internal submission to the Attorney General regarding the death penalty. The government refused to comply, and the United States District Court precluded the government from proceeding with its death penalty authorization process unless it complied with the order.

In the **Middle District of Florida**, in establishing marital property interests during a criminal forfeiture, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit reversed a lower court's ruling awarding real property to a spouse. The defendant was convicted of engaging in a mail fraud and money laundering scheme to defraud his employer of proceeds totaling \$800,000. The case involved real estate owned as a tenancy by the entirety in which the defendant spouse's one-half interest was subject to forfeiture. The defendant's wife filed a petition seeking to defraud her interest in real property, stating that she had a special equity interest in the property because she had invested more than \$392,000 in it, both by repaying her husband the amount he invested, and in making the majority of mortgage, tax, and maintenance payments. The Court of Appeals held that a criminal forfeiture claimant can prevail only by establishing either a superior title, or that she was a bona fide purchaser for value in an arms-length transaction. The court rejected the timeline theory that suggests the government can receive in forfeiture only what the defendant spouse possesses after the entirety estate is destroyed by divorce.

In the **District of Idaho**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ruled that an 1893 agreement by the Nez Perce Indian Tribe to sell surplus lands to the United States did not diminish the tribe's reservation. The decision upheld the conviction of the defendant for sexually abusing two minors. The defendant admitted his guilt, but argued that the United States did not have jurisdiction because the land on which the crime occurred was no longer within the boundaries of the reservation. The Court of Appeals found that no change in the boundaries was contemplated in the 1893 agreement, and that a "savings clause" in the agreement preserved the tribe's rights under the 1863 treaty. The court concluded that the boundaries of the reservation as established by treaty in 1863 are still in force, and that all land within those boundaries is part of Indian Country. The defendant's conviction and 18-month sentence were upheld.

In the **District of Nevada**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit upheld the sentence of six years and six months in prison given a defendant for an attack on three members of his family. The defendant admitted threatening his mother and sister with a knife and inflicting life-threatening wounds on another sister while he was high on paint fumes. The United States District Judge sentenced the defendant above the Sentencing Guidelines range because he had an extensive tribal court history of assault while under the influence of spray paint. The Court of Appeals agreed with the judge's finding that his history demonstrated "a continuing dangerous, violent, and abusive pattern of conduct" that justified the longer sentence.

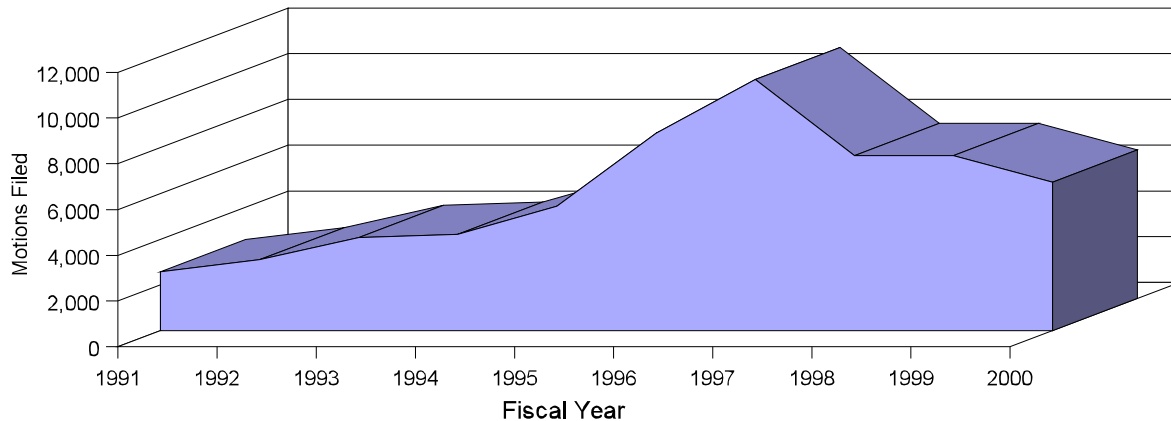
Post-Sentencing Motions

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

discussed above. The work required of Assistant United States Attorneys to respond to these motions is time consuming and burdensome.

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

Fiscal Years 1991 - 2000

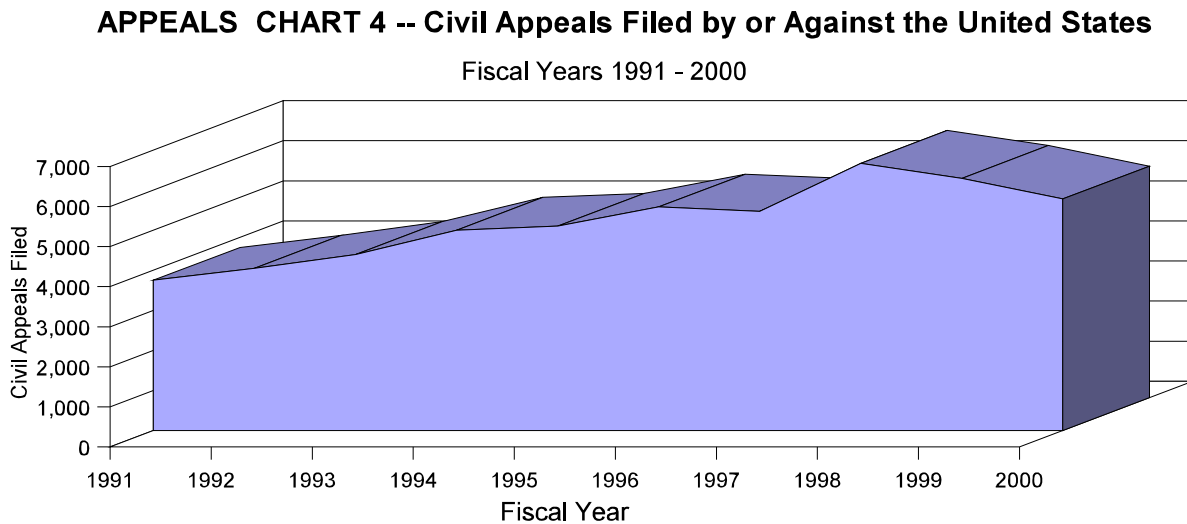


The Prison Litigation Reform Act, which included provisions intended to curb abuses and excesses in prisoner litigation, was enacted in Fiscal Year 1996, and was expected to result in a reduction in post-sentencing motions. The Act required that prisoners pursue an administrative claim before a complaint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

The reduction in the volume of prisoner litigation that was expected after the Prison Litigation Reform Act was enacted appears to have occurred during Fiscal Year 1998 and again in Fiscal Year 1999. During Fiscal Year 1998, 7,592 post-sentencing motions were filed, a decrease of 3,382, or 31 percent, when compared to the prior year. In Fiscal Year 1999, this decrease continued with 6,652 motions filed, showing a further decline of 12 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1998. See Appeals Chart 3 above. Although, that trend has slowed, the number of motions filed continued to decrease in Fiscal Year 2000 with 6,489 post-sentencing motions filed, a decrease of three percent when compared with Fiscal Year 1999. Nonetheless, the 6,489 motions filed in Fiscal Year 2000 represented a 333 percent increase over Fiscal Year 1988 when the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect.

Civil Appeals

During Fiscal Year 2000, the United States Attorneys' offices also handled a total of 5,779 civil appeals filed by or against the United States. This represents a decrease of eight percent in the number of appeals handled when compared to the prior year. See Appeals Chart 4 below. The United States Attorneys terminated 5,686 civil appeals during the year, a decrease of two percent when compared to the prior year. Of the appeals terminated during the year, 4,319, or 76 percent, were decided in favor of the United States. See Table 7.



Below are some examples of civil appeals successfully handled by United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2000:

In the **District of Columbia**, the Department of Energy (DOE) contracted to decommission three buildings at its nuclear weapons facility in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union (OCAW), a union whose members worked at the facility, filed an action seeking to enjoin execution of the contract. OCAW claimed that DOE's contract violated the National Defense Authorization Act in failing to maintain employment and benefits for its members, and it contended that the contract violated the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) by providing for recycling and sale of recovered metals without preparing an environmental impact statement. The United States District Court dismissed the National Defense Authorization Act claim and granted summary judgment to the United States on the NEPA claim. The Court of Appeals affirmed. The Court of Appeals held that OCAW's labor and benefits claim was unreviewable under the Administrative Procedures Act because nothing in the statute established meaningful standards against which the agency action could be measured. It further held that the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act withheld jurisdiction over actions for removal and recycling, including the atomic waste at issue.

In the **Eastern District of North Carolina**, a convenience store owner sought judicial review of a Department of Agriculture decision under the Food Stamp Act which disqualified the store owner from participation in the federal food stamp program. The Department of Agriculture further sought to impose a \$40,000 civil penalty in the event of the store's sale or transfer. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina granted summary judgment in favor of the United States. The store owner subsequently appealed the case to the United States Court of Appeals which upheld the lower court's decision, finding that: the store owner could be held strictly liable for the employee's conduct in exchanging food stamps for cash, even though the employee allegedly did so specifically to harm the owner, and the owner was ignorant of the employee's violations; the penalties imposed for violations of the Food Stamp Act do not violate substantive due process; the Food Stamp Act mandated the store's permanent disqualification from program participation; the \$40,000 transfer penalty did not violate substantive due process or constitute an unconstitutional taking; the sanctions did not violate double jeopardy since the sanctions were not criminal in nature; the transfer penalty did not violate the Excessive Fines Clause; and, the evidence supported challenged violations.

VI. RECONCILIATION OF FEDERAL CASE PROCESSING DATA

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

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

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

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

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



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

April 1998, NCJ-169274

Comparing Case Processing Statistics

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

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

Federal criminal justice agencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparing published Federal case processing statistics

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

Tally of defendants and cases processed

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

Defendants processed

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

Offenses committed

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

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

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

Disposition and sentence imposed

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

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

Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

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

Table 1
Criminal Cases Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		End			Begin		End			Begin		End		
	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	Pending	
Alabama, Middle	84	106	87	103	132	195	147	180	63	62	75	50			
Alabama, Northern	259	334	309	284	349	439	415	373	63	87	50	100			
Alabama, Southern	149	219	183	185	221	338	264	295	10	17	11	16			
Alaska	115	222	208	129	155	271	266	160	24	35	36	23			
Arizona	1,895	2,865	2,642	2,118	2,797	3,635	3,383	3,049	428	872	390	910			
Arkansas, Eastern	186	191	200	177	280	310	276	314	20	36	33	23			
Arkansas, Western	86	150	119	117	105	190	140	155	22	24	30	16			
California, Central	2,100	1,252	892	2,460	3,292	1,804	1,304	3,792	1,332	1,074	798	1,608			
California, Eastern	714	915	814	815	1,147	1,205	1,039	1,313	364	260	293	331			
California, Northern	1,103	935	619	1,419	1,712	1,211	789	2,134	540	414	286	668			
California, Southern	2,256	3,885	3,695	2,446	3,186	4,439	4,229	3,396	678	1,072	870	880			
Colorado	448	474	308	614	850	643	402	1,091	147	68	55	160			
Connecticut	291	238	212	317	500	329	299	530	112	49	32	129			
Delaware	60	72	66	66	75	88	81	82	31	46	34	43			
District of Columbia	571	391	347	615	784	522	444	862	85	98	107	76			
Florida, Middle	1,230	1,208	1,015	1,423	1,946	1,690	1,528	2,108	110	89	65	134			
Florida, Northern	333	240	240	333	521	368	371	518	76	121	95	102			
Florida, Southern	3,285	1,678	1,347	3,616	5,391	2,487	2,220	5,658	305	526	498	333			
Georgia, Middle	246	204	213	237	426	317	357	386	85	69	97	57			
Georgia, Northern	644	720	690	674	1,226	1,009	986	1,249	216	330	288	258			
Georgia, Southern	119	193	171	141	181	254	232	203	169	248	158	259			
Guam	140	119	129	130	177	156	182	151	17	30	40	7			
Hawaii	588	244	223	609	720	495	304	911	757	141	68	830			
Idaho	94	140	126	108	160	161	175	146	40	49	69	20			
Illinois, Central	302	305	315	292	366	361	365	362	23	21	10	34			
Illinois, Northern	905	658	564	999	1,410	1,036	877	1,569	494	262	66	690			
Illinois, Southern	227	323	274	276	341	446	407	380	17	32	31	18			
Indiana, Northern	263	344	273	334	373	450	363	460	0	7	2	5			
Indiana, Southern	115	170	149	136	225	267	254	238	21	47	30	38			
Iowa, Northern	213	288	233	268	264	354	276	342	7	10	9	8			
Iowa, Southern	193	273	243	223	305	436	411	330	4	5	3	6			
Kansas	301	413	319	395	412	574	446	540	24	18	12	30			
Kentucky, Eastern	313	423	383	353	449	669	567	551	18	52	36	34			

Table 1 (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		End			Begin		End			Begin		End		
	Pending	Filed	2/ Terminated	3/ Pending	Pending	Pending	Filed	2/ Terminated	3/ Pending	Pending	Pending	Filed	Terminated	4/ Pending	Pending
Kentucky, Western	171	208	189	190	242	283	257	268	38	26	37	27			
Louisiana, Eastern	332	319	281	370	613	511	497	627	18	102	93	27			
Louisiana, Middle	129	163	109	183	144	196	122	218	4	3	5	2			
Louisiana, Western	167	146	170	143	351	279	331	299	180	706	561	325			
Maine	122	202	157	167	150	243	189	204	8	30	25	13			
Maryland	463	542	450	555	721	776	631	866	663	667	603	727			
Massachusetts	539	436	354	621	1,088	653	554	1,187	104	54	46	112			
Michigan, Eastern	825	559	576	808	1,522	1,081	834	1,769	884	549	409	1,024			
Michigan, Western	209	277	264	222	332	375	388	319	49	58	55	52			
Minnesota	275	332	303	304	426	525	470	481	0	0	0	0			
Mississippi, Northern	72	152	106	118	89	191	123	157	1	3	4	0			
Mississippi, Southern	213	382	294	301	278	563	384	457	26	84	79	31			
Missouri, Eastern	345	639	616	368	464	790	812	442	66	131	98	99			
Missouri, Western	316	496	381	431	514	823	587	750	30	53	49	34			
Montana	199	274	209	264	352	413	353	412	20	17	28	9			
Nebraska	434	392	423	403	615	529	594	550	23	48	48	23			
Nevada	850	473	545	778	1,374	617	800	1,191	212	270	243	239			
New Hampshire	159	131	129	161	183	165	148	200	4	7	8	3			
New Jersey	800	717	584	933	1,142	960	758	1,344	423	145	143	425			
New Mexico	1,067	1,632	1,455	1,244	1,483	1,969	1,810	1,642	167	542	361	348			
New York, Eastern	1,872	1,125	1,069	1,928	3,342	1,552	1,683	3,211	1,122	673	313	1,482			
New York, Northern	526	580	584	522	992	923	850	1,065	71	101	72	100			
New York, Southern	3,465	1,216	820	3,861	5,670	1,938	1,200	6,408	943	574	318	1,199			
New York, Western	408	399	366	441	687	544	444	787	178	256	95	339			
North Carolina, Eastern	257	346	233	370	407	579	382	604	21	67	48	40			
North Carolina, Middle	198	388	271	315	264	537	353	448	6	14	11	9			
North Carolina, Western	476	369	355	490	941	794	728	1,007	33	63	49	47			
North Dakota	86	172	170	88	129	210	223	116	6	21	17	10			
Northern Mariana Islands	34	34	41	27	70	50	77	43	20	10	16	14			
Ohio, Northern	312	555	476	391	491	884	719	656	98	137	144	91			
Ohio, Southern	300	349	328	321	433	461	434	460	141	201	184	158			
Oklahoma, Eastern	43	73	59	57	53	93	73	73	4	7	5	6			
Oklahoma, Northern	160	144	129	175	280	173	221	232	5	4	4	5			
Oklahoma, Western	168	215	212	171	234	288	296	226	63	154	138	79			
Oregon	709	805	728	786	905	941	840	1,006	83	103	66	120			

Table 1 (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		End			Begin		End			Begin		End		
	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	Pending	
Pennsylvania, Eastern	959	606	553	1,012		1,573	934	803	1,704		96	45	39	102	
Pennsylvania, Middle	291	323	244	370		423	506	356	573		32	50	34	48	
Pennsylvania, Western	252	287	258	281		344	390	347	387		33	34	24	43	
Puerto Rico	400	777	433	744		1,319	1,301	842	1,778		24	42	43	23	
Rhode Island	101	134	132	103		119	153	153	119		0	1	1	0	
South Carolina	685	618	575	728		1,072	1,028	913	1,187		113	104	84	133	
South Dakota	195	324	307	212		234	384	365	253		10	21	26	5	
Tennessee, Eastern	264	414	324	354		391	555	465	481		17	38	31	24	
Tennessee, Middle	200	202	176	226		277	309	218	368		22	20	11	31	
Tennessee, Western	311	295	318	288		459	427	440	446		11	18	11	18	
Texas, Eastern	343	481	424	400		499	747	624	622		50	31	29	52	
Texas, Northern	817	997	826	988		1,201	1,460	1,230	1,431		98	114	86	126	
Texas, Southern	2,762	3,647	3,469	2,940		3,761	4,654	4,372	4,043		186	484	296	374	
Texas, Western	2,902	4,073	3,447	3,528		3,974	5,185	4,351	4,808		857	2,115	1,752	1,220	
Utah	504	519	540	483		656	659	639	676		261	232	246	247	
Vermont	149	103	104	148		224	147	163	208		14	16	14	16	
Virgin Islands	153	655	534	274		188	697	553	332		21	38	31	28	
Virginia, Eastern	706	945	735	916		1,064	1,402	1,135	1,331		2,080	2,970	2,627	2,423	
Virginia, Western	305	301	301	305		534	481	483	532		70	266	282	54	
Washington, Eastern	244	426	316	354		244	426	316	354		17	52	53	16	
Washington, Western	488	499	432	555		742	714	595	861		198	431	374	255	
West Virginia, Northern	131	121	155	97		201	188	237	152		9	5	7	7	
West Virginia, Southern	158	235	221	172		222	329	292	259		9	44	34	19	
Wisconsin, Eastern	177	196	181	192		240	281	236	285		58	46	30	74	
Wisconsin, Western	69	106	83	92		96	138	117	117		31	36	53	14	
Wyoming	118	169	176	111		179	213	251	141		21	60	46	35	
All Districts	50,213	52,887	46,308	56,792		77,695	72,766	63,460	87,001		16,354	19,464	15,316	20,502	

1/ Magistrate Court cases do not include petty offenses.

2/ Includes 540 cases or 569 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 417 cases or 508 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

4/ Includes 48 cases or 53 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

Table 2
Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

District	----- Criminal Cases -----						----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other		Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Alabama, Middle	75	0	8	4	0		119	4	19	5	0	0	14
Alabama, Northern	273	6	29	1	0		360	7	47	1	0	3	21
Alabama, Southern	156	1	17	5	4		223	1	30	6	4	0	13
Alaska	178	2	13	5	10		225	2	15	5	19	1	17
Arizona	2,498	6	126	11	1		3,177	8	184	11	3	7	25
Arkansas, Eastern	166	3	27	4	0		231	6	35	4	0	1	22
Arkansas, Western	111	2	5	1	0		129	2	8	1	0	1	6
California, Central	830	7	39	16	0		1,215	8	61	19	1	4	64
California, Eastern	756	2	44	9	3		940	11	74	9	5	4	34
California, Northern	555	4	50	8	2		698	4	71	14	2	8	30
California, Southern	3,481	13	197	4	0		3,960	17	246	6	0	7	102
Colorado	268	2	36	0	2		337	2	59	2	2	1	16
Connecticut	186	1	18	7	0		259	3	28	9	0	0	23
Delaware	59	1	4	2	0		72	1	5	2	1	10	7
District of Columbia	307	14	25	0	1		377	24	42	0	1	4	52
Florida, Middle	937	7	60	11	0		1,381	14	119	14	0	10	83
Florida, Northern	225	3	5	5	2		349	8	7	5	2	2	56
Florida, Southern	1,251	17	62	14	3		2,047	49	104	17	3	0	235
Georgia, Middle	193	1	15	4	0		302	5	46	4	0	10	21
Georgia, Northern	631	6	39	14	0		898	8	65	15	0	2	50
Georgia, Southern	149	3	16	2	1		197	7	23	3	2	1	20
Guam	110	2	14	3	0		142	7	29	4	0	1	17
Hawaii	194	0	27	2	0		272	0	30	2	0	0	12
Idaho	107	1	13	4	1		154	1	14	5	1	0	19
Illinois, Central	289	1	23	1	1		332	1	30	1	1	0	16
Illinois, Northern	540	2	20	2	0		832	10	32	3	0	3	57
Illinois, Southern	264	2	7	1	0		389	6	11	1	0	0	35
Indiana, Northern	245	3	22	3	0		319	5	35	4	0	0	43
Indiana, Southern	136	2	10	1	0		230	2	18	4	0	3	26
Iowa, Northern	219	3	9	2	0		259	4	11	2	0	2	22
Iowa, Southern	228	0	12	2	1		377	0	31	2	1	0	20
Kansas	272	1	40	6	0		381	4	55	6	0	2	22
Kentucky, Eastern	344	3	32	3	1		472	8	78	3	6	2	36

Table 2 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Kentucky, Western	169	3	13	4	0	228	3	21	4	1	2	12
Louisiana, Eastern	266	1	10	4	0	477	1	13	6	0	1	22
Louisiana, Middle	86	2	20	1	0	94	3	24	1	0	0	8
Louisiana, Western	139	4	23	4	0	252	12	63	4	0	0	18
Maine	141	5	8	1	2	169	6	8	1	5	2	10
Maryland	408	5	31	6	0	544	16	60	11	0	5	66
Massachusetts	329	3	15	4	3	509	6	28	8	3	3	29
Michigan, Eastern	508	10	54	3	1	730	14	85	4	1	8	60
Michigan, Western	239	3	18	4	0	349	7	28	4	0	0	28
Minnesota	291	3	9	0	0	448	6	15	1	0	0	37
Mississippi, Northern	98	1	6	1	0	112	2	8	1	0	0	10
Mississippi, Southern	262	3	22	6	1	322	6	44	9	3	1	14
Missouri, Eastern	572	1	40	1	2	739	5	65	1	2	0	28
Missouri, Western	359	2	15	3	2	540	2	35	5	5	0	20
Montana	179	4	26	0	0	301	6	45	1	0	7	26
Nebraska	382	4	26	7	4	529	7	47	7	4	5	22
Nevada	482	5	47	11	0	707	8	73	12	0	2	32
New Hampshire	103	0	24	2	0	117	0	29	2	0	0	8
New Jersey	569	0	8	7	0	734	3	13	8	0	1	42
New Mexico	1,379	6	56	8	6	1,689	10	94	10	7	1	38
New York, Eastern	1,027	2	34	5	1	1,598	7	71	5	2	0	84
New York, Northern	515	1	66	2	0	756	1	91	2	0	0	15
New York, Southern	771	2	28	16	3	1,135	5	37	20	3	0	52
New York, Western	334	3	21	2	6	397	7	31	2	7	1	13
North Carolina, Eastern	219	2	7	4	1	353	5	18	5	1	2	22
North Carolina, Middle	251	2	16	2	0	327	2	21	2	1	1	25
North Carolina, Western	331	1	19	4	0	680	6	36	6	0	0	35
North Dakota	141	1	26	2	0	187	1	33	2	0	15	10
Northern Mariana Islands	38	1	2	0	0	64	5	8	0	0	0	9
Ohio, Northern	445	5	21	5	0	671	8	35	5	0	2	23
Ohio, Southern	296	2	11	19	0	392	2	20	20	0	1	22
Oklahoma, Eastern	51	2	4	1	1	63	2	6	1	1	0	6
Oklahoma, Northern	116	0	10	2	1	191	1	22	3	4	0	19
Oklahoma, Western	181	0	13	3	15	248	0	20	3	25	0	24
Oregon	635	4	82	5	2	715	5	111	7	2	4	15

Table 2 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	527	4	21	1	0	768	6	28	1	0	3	50
Pennsylvania, Middle	218	4	18	3	1	314	4	34	3	1	0	13
Pennsylvania, Western	210	1	41	6	0	284	6	50	7	0	2	20
Puerto Rico	403	2	26	2	0	771	12	54	2	3	159	35
Rhode Island	121	1	10	0	0	139	3	11	0	0	23	9
South Carolina	493	2	56	21	3	805	3	80	22	3	4	39
South Dakota	261	12	30	2	2	312	14	35	2	2	2	31
Tennessee, Eastern	300	3	16	4	1	422	4	32	4	3	1	40
Tennessee, Middle	154	2	16	2	2	194	2	17	3	2	2	8
Tennessee, Western	262	5	50	1	0	358	7	72	3	0	7	20
Texas, Eastern	386	5	29	3	1	565	6	46	5	2	3	65
Texas, Northern	738	7	65	15	1	1,102	10	97	20	1	5	43
Texas, Southern	3,210	18	221	18	2	3,984	30	334	21	3	40	160
Texas, Western	3,297	15	131	3	1	4,129	21	193	5	3	18	121
Utah	487	1	46	4	2	545	7	81	4	2	1	17
Vermont	99	0	5	0	0	153	0	8	2	0	0	2
Virgin Islands	516	2	14	2	0	529	3	19	2	0	0	20
Virginia, Eastern	682	11	36	6	0	1,056	21	48	10	0	26	99
Virginia, Western	268	5	23	2	3	435	5	38	2	3	1	35
Washington, Eastern	282	1	31	2	0	282	1	31	2	0	1	12
Washington, Western	398	2	25	7	0	551	4	33	7	0	2	16
West Virginia, Northern	133	0	21	0	1	202	0	34	0	1	1	7
West Virginia, Southern	203	2	15	1	0	270	2	18	2	0	0	27
Wisconsin, Eastern	173	0	5	1	2	223	1	8	2	2	2	16
Wisconsin, Western	78	0	3	2	0	108	3	4	2	0	0	15
Wyoming	159	1	12	3	1	223	2	21	3	2	0	8
All Districts	42,603	320	2,861	417	107	57,746	596	4,446	508	164	456	3,068

Not guilty counts include 16 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 16 defendants.

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

Table 2A
Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States Magistrate Court
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Alabama, Middle	60	1	12	0	0	61	1	13	0	0	3	1
Alabama, Northern	14	0	32	0	2	14	0	34	0	2	1	0
Alabama, Southern	2	0	6	0	1	2	0	7	0	2	0	0
Alaska	12	0	11	2	7	14	0	11	2	9	0	0
Arizona	219	0	99	0	15	251	0	114	0	25	1	0
Arkansas, Eastern	4	0	28	0	1	4	0	28	0	1	3	0
Arkansas, Western	11	0	12	1	5	11	0	12	2	5	5	0
California, Central	12	2	147	4	590	12	2	168	4	612	3	0
California, Eastern	121	2	109	6	18	125	2	120	7	39	19	1
California, Northern	49	1	201	8	10	49	1	213	9	14	2	0
California, Southern	19	0	444	68	156	20	0	624	68	158	0	0
Colorado	23	1	19	1	3	24	1	26	1	3	1	0
Connecticut	7	0	23	0	1	7	0	24	0	1	1	0
Delaware	4	0	19	0	7	5	0	20	0	9	0	0
District of Columbia	67	0	14	1	11	71	0	22	1	13	2	0
Florida, Middle	12	0	38	1	5	12	0	39	1	13	9	0
Florida, Northern	65	4	19	2	4	66	4	19	2	4	25	0
Florida, Southern	0	0	61	5	370	0	0	96	7	395	0	0
Georgia, Middle	59	1	26	0	3	63	3	28	0	3	6	0
Georgia, Northern	42	0	65	10	144	42	0	83	10	153	0	1
Georgia, Southern	106	0	47	3	1	106	0	47	3	2	1	0
Guam	0	0	29	1	0	0	0	39	1	0	0	0
Hawaii	22	0	18	0	21	25	0	20	0	23	0	1
Idaho	8	0	23	0	2	12	0	55	0	2	8	0
Illinois, Central	2	0	6	0	1	2	0	6	0	2	0	0
Illinois, Northern	0	0	40	0	5	0	0	61	0	5	0	0
Illinois, Southern	1	0	7	0	21	1	0	8	0	22	0	0
Indiana, Northern	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Indiana, Southern	0	0	26	0	1	0	0	28	0	2	0	0
Iowa, Northern	1	0	7	0	1	1	0	7	0	1	0	0
Iowa, Southern	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Kansas	1	0	9	1	1	1	0	9	1	1	0	0
Kentucky, Eastern	6	0	13	1	15	6	0	14	1	15	0	0

Table 2A (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Kentucky, Western	11	0	10	0	3	20	0	12	0	5	13	0
Louisiana, Eastern	51	0	4	1	0	84	0	7	2	0	12	1
Louisiana, Middle	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	0
Louisiana, Western	443	0	103	10	1	443	0	106	10	2	2	0
Maine	13	0	6	0	1	15	0	7	0	3	0	0
Maryland	498	12	90	0	0	501	12	90	0	0	484	0
Massachusetts	2	0	29	1	6	3	0	32	1	10	0	0
Michigan, Eastern	15	1	328	2	6	16	1	370	4	18	5	0
Michigan, Western	8	0	42	0	5	8	0	42	0	5	2	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi, Northern	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mississippi, Southern	36	2	24	2	10	36	2	25	2	14	18	0
Missouri, Eastern	5	0	68	4	5	5	0	77	5	11	0	0
Missouri, Western	5	1	29	2	6	5	1	33	2	8	1	0
Montana	12	0	7	0	2	15	0	11	0	2	8	0
Nebraska	9	0	13	4	13	9	0	16	5	18	2	0
Nevada	154	0	78	1	1	154	0	87	1	1	4	0
New Hampshire	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0
New Jersey	66	0	61	11	0	68	0	64	11	0	2	0
New Mexico	53	0	112	3	63	54	0	161	3	143	0	0
New York, Eastern	1	1	146	2	47	1	1	199	2	110	1	0
New York, Northern	37	0	28	1	0	38	0	33	1	0	0	0
New York, Southern	24	1	123	0	17	24	1	187	0	106	0	0
New York, Western	40	0	24	0	13	49	0	32	0	14	0	0
North Carolina, Eastern	6	0	8	1	2	34	0	11	1	2	1	0
North Carolina, Middle	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
North Carolina, Western	19	1	21	1	1	23	1	23	1	1	0	1
North Dakota	1	0	13	0	1	1	0	15	0	1	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	1	0
Ohio, Northern	16	0	102	2	18	16	0	106	2	20	4	0
Ohio, Southern	87	18	61	1	5	87	18	71	1	7	2	0
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Oklahoma, Northern	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma, Western	28	0	87	0	1	28	0	98	0	12	16	0
Oregon	3	0	35	2	19	3	0	40	2	21	0	0

Table 2A (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	12	0	25	2	0	12	0	25	2	0	0	0
Pennsylvania, Middle	11	0	20	1	2	11	0	20	1	2	1	0
Pennsylvania, Western	2	0	18	0	0	4	0	20	0	0	4	0
Puerto Rico	2	0	13	14	7	2	0	20	14	7	3	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
South Carolina	32	0	27	1	11	36	0	35	1	12	1	1
South Dakota	16	0	9	0	0	16	0	10	0	0	2	0
Tennessee, Eastern	17	0	11	0	2	18	0	11	0	2	5	0
Tennessee, Middle	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	6	0	5	0	0
Tennessee, Western	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	4	0	0
Texas, Eastern	6	0	20	0	1	6	0	22	0	1	0	0
Texas, Northern	19	1	29	1	13	19	1	45	1	20	1	0
Texas, Southern	37	0	150	1	7	41	0	241	2	12	1	0
Texas, Western	1,385	1	255	4	21	1,407	1	306	4	34	22	1
Utah	71	0	157	4	3	78	0	161	4	3	8	0
Vermont	2	0	2	0	2	7	0	4	0	3	0	0
Virgin Islands	4	0	20	2	3	4	0	21	2	4	0	0
Virginia, Eastern	1,913	17	645	6	22	1,925	17	655	6	24	294	0
Virginia, Western	187	1	90	1	1	189	1	90	1	1	38	0
Washington, Eastern	6	0	24	2	21	6	0	24	2	21	1	0
Washington, Western	263	0	74	8	3	267	0	79	9	19	2	0
West Virginia, Northern	1	0	4	1	1	1	0	4	1	1	1	0
West Virginia, Southern	2	0	4	0	6	2	0	7	0	25	2	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	1	0	19	0	3	1	0	24	0	5	0	0
Wisconsin, Western	27	0	13	3	6	30	0	14	3	6	3	0
Wyoming	32	0	8	1	1	34	0	10	1	1	3	0
All Districts	6,649	70	4,935	221	1,815	6,873	72	5,849	235	2,287	1,063	8

Magistrate Court case data does not include petty offenses.

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

Table 3
Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----					
	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other	
Assimilated Crimes	302	207	308	213	148	2	61	2	0	
Civil Rights Prosecutions	78	64	117	103	71	18	11	3	0	
Government Regulatory Offenses - Total 5/	1,717	1,615	2,555	2,362	2,085	24	210	36	7	
Copyright Violations	33	26	73	32	27	0	3	2	0	
Counterfeiting	783	756	1,180	1,126	1,019	3	92	12	0	
Customs Violations - Duty	59	55	94	79	66	0	10	3	0	
Customs Violations - Currency	146	161	176	201	175	2	21	2	1	
Energy Pricing and Related Fraud	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Environmental Offenses	275	276	428	425	367	9	36	8	5	
Health and Safety Violations	17	40	22	70	62	1	7	0	0	
Money Laundering - Narcotics	86	63	159	95	84	0	7	4	0	
Money Laundering - Other	103	77	140	128	119	2	6	1	0	
Trafficking in Contraband Cigarettes	11	6	37	9	8	0	1	0	0	
Other Regulatory Offenses	203	154	245	196	157	7	27	4	1	
Immigration	13,033	11,825	14,119	12,777	12,195	25	539	13	5	
Internal Security Offenses	7	13	8	16	13	0	2	1	0	
Interstate Theft	201	188	363	289	256	3	20	9	1	
Labor Management Offenses - Total	94	87	130	103	98	0	4	0	1	
Corruption - Bribery	8	2	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	
Corruption - Pension Benefit	30	27	33	32	29	0	2	0	1	
Labor Racketeering	11	8	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	
Other Labor Offenses	45	50	75	55	53	0	2	0	0	
All Drug Offenses - Total	16,448	14,242	28,978	24,900	22,674	227	1,813	108	78	
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	3,052	2,741	8,282	7,633	6,893	91	583	30	36	
Non-OCDETF Drugs - Subtotal	13,396	11,501	20,696	17,267	15,781	136	1,230	78	42	
Drug Dealing	12,914	11,211	19,984	16,876	15,428	135	1,198	76	39	
Drug Possession	482	290	712	391	353	1	32	2	3	
Official Corruption - Total	475	446	621	589	540	22	25	0	2	
Federal Procurement	46	53	60	84	81	0	1	0	2	
Federal Program	67	57	88	84	81	1	2	0	0	
Federal Law Enforcement	22	41	29	55	46	7	2	0	0	
Federal Corruption Other	131	105	146	114	101	4	9	0	0	
Local Corruption	104	113	133	141	131	3	7	0	0	
State Corruption	59	44	106	63	62	0	1	0	0	
Other Official Corruption	46	33	59	48	38	7	3	0	0	
Organized Crime	252	167	601	393	352	3	36	2	0	

Table 3 (Continued)

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----					
	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other	
Theft - Total	1,453	1,452	1,814	1,835	1,684	15	112	22	2	
Checks/Postal	1,007	996	1,262	1,243	1,148	11	69	14	1	
Motor Vehicle Theft	74	84	101	166	153	2	10	0	1	
Theft of Government Property	372	372	451	426	383	2	33	8	0	
Violent Crime - Total 5/	8,112	6,921	9,727	8,485	7,446	166	747	102	24	
Violent Crime in Indian Country	639	550	703	635	544	20	67	0	4	
Violent Crime Non-OCDETF Drugs	216	222	355	435	381	1	50	1	2	
Violent Crime OCDETF Drugs	103	73	189	153	137	4	12	0	0	
Violent Crime Organized Crime	65	48	134	123	105	0	11	7	0	
Violent Crime Financial Institution Fraud	23	20	28	21	19	1	1	0	0	
Violent Crime Other	7,066	6,008	8,318	7,118	6,260	140	606	94	18	
Other Indian Country Offenses	116	109	166	142	119	2	20	1	0	
White Collar Crime - Total	6,645	5,740	8,766	7,563	6,876	60	478	123	26	
Advance Fee Schemes	89	76	152	115	89	2	15	2	7	
Fraud Against Business Institutions	569	462	762	644	613	4	21	5	1	
Antitrust Violations	38	27	67	31	30	0	1	0	0	
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	2,411	2,215	3,086	2,816	2,591	12	156	49	8	
Bankruptcy Fraud	180	169	226	206	188	3	15	0	0	
Commodities Fraud	22	11	27	14	14	0	0	0	0	
Computer Fraud	102	60	134	83	77	1	2	3	0	
Consumer Fraud	150	102	194	176	157	0	17	1	1	
Federal Procurement Fraud	92	74	122	108	91	2	7	8	0	
Federal Program Fraud	644	565	810	718	614	10	86	8	0	
Health Care Fraud	456	366	667	513	467	11	21	12	2	
Insurance Fraud	154	126	211	221	188	1	27	3	2	
Other Investment Fraud	78	59	115	90	76	1	10	2	1	
Securities Fraud	204	131	404	193	182	2	6	2	1	
Tax Fraud	662	628	754	743	704	7	23	8	1	
Other Fraud	794	669	1,035	892	795	4	71	20	2	
All Other	3,954	3,232	4,493	3,690	3,189	29	368	86	18	
Totals	52,887	46,308	72,766	63,460	57,746	596	4,446	508	164	

1/ Includes 540 cases or 569 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 415 cases or 506 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 16 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 16 defendants.

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

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

Data on this table does not include Magistrate Cases

Table 3A
Criminal Cases in which a Firearms Offense was Charged Under 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924*
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

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

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

Table 3B
Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court By Referring Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

Agency	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----				
	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Other	
Agriculture	174	176	261	253	214	6	31	2	
Commerce	20	15	33	26	21	1	2	2	
Department of Defense - Total	977	686	1,055	760	631	7	107	15	
Air Force	96	98	109	111	84	2	21	4	
Army	188	212	199	230	166	0	62	2	
Marine Corps	11	9	13	9	5	0	3	1	
Navy	544	246	561	261	246	3	9	3	
All Other Defense	138	121	173	149	130	2	12	5	
Education	24	23	35	35	28	0	6	1	
Energy	4	4	4	5	3	2	0	0	
Health and Human Services	441	325	531	389	341	5	29	14	
Housing and Urban Development	107	106	158	142	129	0	13	0	
Interior	628	585	790	730	618	15	87	10	
Department of Justice - Total	32,944	28,873	46,910	40,487	37,071	341	2,664	411	
Drug Enforcement Administration	7,728	6,498	14,872	12,343	11,154	131	969	89	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,029	9,469	16,435	13,961	12,511	170	997	283	
Immigration & Naturalization Service	13,237	12,037	14,513	13,182	12,581	25	559	17	
Marshals Service	545	558	598	613	488	4	101	20	
All Other Justice	405	311	492	388	337	11	38	2	
Labor	174	159	229	176	162	0	11	3	
Postal Service	1,885	1,817	2,416	2,333	2,137	18	141	37	
State	409	316	509	380	335	2	35	8	
Transportation	77	72	104	110	93	6	8	3	
Department of the Treasury - Total	12,105	10,694	15,573	14,076	12,801	148	1,010	117	
Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms	4,253	3,504	5,017	4,172	3,649	81	418	24	
Customs	5,171	4,643	6,769	6,183	5,751	47	349	36	
Internal Revenue Service	1,054	1,010	1,350	1,424	1,313	11	80	20	
Secret Service	1,543	1,472	2,334	2,221	2,021	7	157	36	
All Other Treasury	84	65	103	76	67	2	6	1	
Department of Veteran Affairs	103	82	113	84	71	2	9	2	
Environmental Protection Agency	120	124	172	190	155	5	22	8	
General Services Administration	14	6	16	6	5	0	0	1	
Small Business Administration	17	19	26	22	17	0	4	1	
Securities & Exchange Commission	18	7	119	7	7	0	0	0	
All Other Agencies	2,646	2,219	3,712	3,249	2,907	38	267	37	
All Agencies	52,887	46,308	72,766	63,460	57,746	596	4,446	672	

1/ Includes 540 cases or 569 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 415 cases or 506 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 16 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 16 defendants.

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

Data on this table does not include Magistrate Cases

Table 4
Civil Cases Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

District	----- Civil Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Begin Pending	Filed	Terminated	End Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Alabama, Middle	798	727	658	867	133	418	66	22	19	7	5
Alabama, Northern	913	1,239	1,010	1,142	595	116	136	15	148	8	1
Alabama, Southern	370	452	470	352	205	152	37	14	62	6	10
Alaska	186	221	219	188	120	31	17	23	28	43	4
Arizona	598	1,235	513	1,320	224	113	46	52	78	2	4
Arkansas, Eastern	2,902	1,161	867	3,196	298	433	37	23	76	8	12
Arkansas, Western	272	706	552	426	174	174	14	36	154	0	7
California, Central	4,799	2,816	1,912	5,703	729	293	149	436	305	129	21
California, Eastern	1,187	1,158	808	1,537	348	78	54	220	108	15	1
California, Northern	1,150	995	941	1,204	312	269	105	122	133	16	10
California, Southern	843	721	566	998	154	132	31	52	197	3	3
Colorado	1,036	727	775	988	236	277	51	78	133	22	5
Connecticut	2,302	999	987	2,314	174	89	35	130	559	48	12
Delaware	358	337	299	396	22	156	5	22	94	2	1
District of Columbia	1,371	1,049	578	1,842	382	82	13	41	60	12	2
Florida, Middle	2,947	3,642	3,426	3,163	619	416	1,031	732	628	743	7
Florida, Northern	561	701	724	538	259	125	51	112	177	13	30
Florida, Southern	3,544	2,512	2,160	3,896	453	111	239	217	1,140	19	11
Georgia, Middle	684	584	609	659	229	324	3	13	40	6	3
Georgia, Northern	1,290	1,244	1,353	1,181	556	422	118	30	227	252	3
Georgia, Southern	420	899	782	537	112	577	28	32	33	11	4
Guam	40	44	38	46	13	3	2	2	18	0	1
Hawaii	383	342	333	392	54	94	34	43	108	3	1
Idaho	180	283	217	246	53	94	24	22	24	9	3
Illinois, Central	332	323	283	372	101	45	36	52	49	2	7
Illinois, Northern	3,574	1,514	1,758	3,330	395	191	412	218	542	17	11
Illinois, Southern	312	324	351	285	163	42	27	26	93	6	14
Indiana, Northern	381	597	483	495	117	194	28	28	116	15	3
Indiana, Southern	988	943	659	1,272	231	215	80	56	77	3	36
Iowa, Northern	296	356	369	283	54	216	58	26	15	2	0
Iowa, Southern	276	338	354	260	137	77	65	58	17	0	2
Kansas	781	1,049	1,067	763	337	340	137	64	189	16	11
Kentucky, Eastern	1,377	1,254	1,125	1,506	463	138	361	40	123	8	85

Table 4 (Continued)

District	----- Civil Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Begin Pending	Filed	Terminated	End Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Kentucky, Western	834	1,083	1,005	912	349	268	95	136	157	7	2
Louisiana, Eastern	410	506	427	489	202	66	41	29	89	8	2
Louisiana, Middle	151	183	148	186	37	56	5	8	42	1	2
Louisiana, Western	470	639	587	522	229	220	32	19	87	110	12
Maine	294	279	194	379	36	10	12	31	105	6	1
Maryland	1,138	1,055	820	1,373	318	166	84	50	202	20	5
Massachusetts	667	454	353	768	109	57	33	64	90	21	7
Michigan, Eastern	974	994	841	1,127	428	140	52	60	161	12	9
Michigan, Western	526	910	423	1,013	130	63	19	17	194	8	8
Minnesota	510	726	655	581	287	200	74	16	78	102	15
Mississippi, Northern	229	247	218	258	63	90	13	13	39	21	5
Mississippi, Southern	446	442	427	461	174	132	40	40	41	22	14
Missouri, Eastern	742	416	565	593	283	157	44	13	68	11	5
Missouri, Western	616	645	597	664	306	108	97	19	67	8	5
Montana	232	277	269	240	107	67	29	28	38	16	13
Nebraska	264	420	403	281	148	75	37	29	114	24	14
Nevada	429	328	202	555	103	38	5	30	26	21	6
New Hampshire	154	162	199	117	36	100	12	5	46	1	0
New Jersey	9,724	2,090	3,919	7,895	324	337	93	39	3,126	7	2
New Mexico	586	656	677	565	133	187	140	55	162	17	2
New York, Eastern	7,128	3,491	4,146	6,473	414	901	148	422	2,261	89	18
New York, Northern	1,396	887	766	1,517	135	136	14	13	468	8	4
New York, Southern	5,098	1,512	1,943	4,667	182	712	35	26	988	14	6
New York, Western	1,621	1,005	854	1,772	118	112	57	24	543	7	4
North Carolina, Eastern	499	555	570	484	370	35	29	34	102	9	8
North Carolina, Middle	339	325	326	338	189	16	82	10	29	6	0
North Carolina, Western	302	392	344	350	164	93	13	24	50	5	3
North Dakota	125	279	225	179	109	97	10	3	6	1	1
Northern Mariana Islands	11	22	24	9	6	2	1	4	11	0	1
Ohio, Northern	2,746	2,059	2,024	2,781	588	477	344	353	262	22	3
Ohio, Southern	2,609	1,531	1,676	2,464	429	139	183	209	716	12	14
Oklahoma, Eastern	227	358	218	367	49	20	55	30	64	58	1
Oklahoma, Northern	399	497	516	380	171	64	52	95	134	8	2
Oklahoma, Western	629	784	804	609	371	191	47	53	142	7	2
Oregon	504	965	613	856	164	61	246	74	68	6	70

Table 4 (Continued)

District	----- Civil Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Begin Pending	Filed	Terminated	End Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,836	925	845	1,916	209	36	55	58	487	37	4
Pennsylvania, Middle	852	778	475	1,155	219	110	20	62	64	17	12
Pennsylvania, Western	762	1,172	800	1,134	260	64	80	28	368	7	0
Puerto Rico	1,222	852	988	1,086	410	369	70	72	67	14	3
Rhode Island	152	199	113	238	39	13	8	3	50	6	0
South Carolina	2,189	1,662	1,821	2,030	1,209	197	323	33	59	163	5
South Dakota	195	241	231	205	85	64	25	14	43	12	5
Tennessee, Eastern	868	830	762	936	245	292	18	23	184	8	7
Tennessee, Middle	380	519	420	479	58	278	17	21	46	9	4
Tennessee, Western	558	1,034	848	744	70	740	11	13	14	8	5
Texas, Eastern	839	880	792	927	213	399	39	36	105	5	1
Texas, Northern	1,321	2,063	1,898	1,486	734	475	47	178	464	50	12
Texas, Southern	1,666	1,534	1,476	1,724	490	259	40	51	636	17	5
Texas, Western	1,979	1,363	1,238	2,104	413	498	71	60	196	90	9
Utah	324	181	171	334	68	12	16	13	62	12	13
Vermont	206	265	212	259	70	49	23	42	28	5	11
Virgin Islands	139	67	63	143	23	12	5	15	8	6	0
Virginia, Eastern	959	1,288	1,161	1,086	288	506	39	57	271	22	6
Virginia, Western	679	677	836	520	313	257	188	30	48	9	0
Washington, Eastern	169	307	234	242	51	97	22	14	50	7	11
Washington, Western	956	1,574	1,310	1,220	433	226	288	159	204	36	2
West Virginia, Northern	219	254	206	267	71	66	32	12	25	8	2
West Virginia, Southern	475	509	423	561	203	80	15	16	109	3	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	878	956	941	893	79	182	15	155	510	11	1
Wisconsin, Western	438	397	420	415	99	187	37	33	64	1	8
Wyoming	125	103	105	123	53	27	15	3	7	1	1
All Districts	100,866	79,296	74,013	106,149	22,118	17,525	7,322	6,333	20,715	2,705	723

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

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

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

Table 5
Civil Matters and Cases by Cause of Action
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

Cause of Action	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			Judgment		Judgment		
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Plaintiff											
Admiralty	35	5	7	31	50	19	4	5	1	5	4
Asset Forfeiture	4,269	3,144	2,052	2,174	2,517	1,753	1,211	226	58	124	134
Bankruptcy	654	21	21	644	693	634	307	259	17	8	43
Civil Rights	270	436	149	102	199	92	37	37	2	5	11
Commercial Litigation	4,661	2,814	959	3,742	3,820	3,240	2,280	263	26	333	338
Employment Discrimination	8	6	1	8	18	5	4	1	0	0	0
Environmental/Lands	1,641	1,749	155	581	1,130	366	160	79	44	15	68
Fraud	2,150	3,757	1,988	721	1,534	634	247	157	25	107	98
Immigration	85	84	11	28	44	21	10	1	2	4	4
Prisoner Litigation	439	63	17	478	585	349	270	1	14	11	53
Program Litigation	1,124	944	672	582	829	603	223	52	11	71	246
Social Security	44	6	3	40	50	40	19	3	5	3	10
Torts	197	113	51	99	119	90	17	45	9	3	16
Totals	15,577	13,142	6,086	9,230	11,588	7,846	4,789	1,129	214	689	1,025
United States as Defendant											
Admiralty	91	2	1	93	145	74	21	11	9	23	10
Asset Forfeiture	75	57	41	65	114	86	55	2	3	7	19
Bankruptcy	1,819	8	2	1,930	1,716	1,922	406	1,005	169	130	212
Civil Rights	437	46	16	411	495	254	155	34	9	20	36
Commercial Litigation	15,684	336	229	15,551	29,736	18,226	1,477	583	2,415	2,544	11,207
Employment Discrimination	1,588	33	12	1,619	2,713	1,341	720	353	50	90	128
Environmental/Lands	774	66	27	800	1,165	752	213	65	80	107	287
Fraud	68	95	34	37	89	51	19	8	3	14	7
Immigration	2,620	113	48	2,561	2,856	1,722	511	169	180	623	239
Prisoner Litigation	6,195	246	114	6,151	9,451	5,259	4,009	57	282	369	542
Program Litigation	3,142	498	327	2,926	4,088	2,552	1,054	424	387	277	410
Social Security	14,735	41	33	14,837	20,594	12,966	5,660	264	3,166	480	3,396
Torts	3,607	219	119	3,631	5,287	3,324	1,156	1,262	180	399	327
Totals	50,835	1,760	1,003	50,612	78,449	48,529	15,456	4,237	6,933	5,083	16,820

Table 5 (Continued)

Cause of Action	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----					
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	
All Other Designations												
Admiralty	7	2	0	6	16	7	2	1	0	2	2	
Asset Forfeiture	48	38	56	7	6	7	5	1	0	0	1	
Bankruptcy	15,871	253	62	16,812	13,214	15,405	1,434	11,956	116	368	1,531	
Civil Rights	94	103	31	39	60	27	10	4	2	2	9	
Commercial Litigation	562	95	68	500	747	437	69	32	22	56	258	
Employment Discrimination	24	7	2	22	18	13	6	1	0	2	4	
Environmental/Lands	64	49	14	37	83	47	10	2	4	7	24	
Fraud	136	152	82	77	154	39	4	9	2	14	10	
Immigration	164	123	65	19	24	13	5	1	1	3	3	
Prisoner Litigation	159	14	11	146	148	88	60	0	3	3	22	
Program Litigation	2,825	2,186	1,130	1,143	903	907	127	62	14	43	661	
Social Security	29	4	1	25	35	20	7	6	2	1	4	
Torts	686	111	71	621	704	628	134	84	9	60	341	
Totals	20,669	3,137	1,593	19,454	16,112	17,638	1,873	12,159	175	561	2,870	
Grand Totals	87,081	18,039	8,682	79,296	106,149	74,013	22,118	17,525	7,322	6,333	20,715	

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6
Civil Matters and Cases by Referring Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

Referring Agency	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----					
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Judgment Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	
United States as Plaintiff												
Agriculture	3,005	1,635	555	2,322	2,365	2,190	1,642	200	18	164	166	
Commerce	24	15	5	14	31	9	2	2	0	2	3	
Defense	235	394	177	108	274	113	30	31	14	22	16	
Education	1,365	267	127	1,136	566	777	571	51	5	132	18	
Energy	27	21	20	14	45	5	1	2	0	0	2	
Environmental Protection Agency	272	321	59	199	411	146	78	45	2	5	16	
Equal Employment	39	17	1	30	51	35	7	20	0	4	4	
General Services Administration	18	25	10	15	24	25	12	4	2	1	6	
Health and Human Services	1,276	2,122	1,102	430	922	322	79	80	34	59	70	
Housing and Urban Development	145	589	77	74	377	81	30	27	5	10	9	
Interior	1,184	1,256	79	242	475	60	23	14	4	4	15	
Justice	4,368	3,640	2,315	2,179	2,723	1,838	1,120	214	63	138	303	
Labor	88	97	48	56	88	60	31	15	1	5	8	
Postal Service	181	183	111	84	137	70	37	19	3	5	6	
Small Business Administration	125	236	106	107	298	145	70	35	5	20	15	
State	23	54	32	3	7	5	1	0	0	0	4	
Transportation	94	95	56	47	71	57	33	8	1	6	9	
Treasury, excluding IRS	551	414	208	389	394	333	259	35	9	6	24	
Internal Revenue Service	1,326	601	371	1,043	1,336	1,020	480	207	30	76	227	
General Accounting Office	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Department of Veteran Affairs	250	255	116	284	256	210	84	60	3	8	55	
Other	979	904	510	453	736	345	199	60	15	22	49	
Totals*	15,577	13,142	6,086	9,230	11,588	7,846	4,789	1,129	214	689	1,025	
United States as Defendant												
Agriculture	1,201	57	29	1,248	1,572	1,094	295	168	125	217	289	
Commerce	114	3	2	115	169	70	36	12	5	2	15	
Defense	1,177	55	32	1,185	1,844	1,127	479	352	73	134	89	
Education	970	161	10	830	734	691	156	288	76	95	76	
Energy	70	7	1	67	106	56	28	16	0	7	5	
Environmental Protection Agency	102	12	7	103	208	70	45	10	0	8	7	
Equal Employment	33	1	1	32	36	14	11	2	0	0	1	
General Services Administration	75	9	3	73	114	55	18	25	0	6	6	
Health and Human Services	1,895	116	78	1,872	2,466	1,940	642	325	304	171	498	
Housing and Urban Development	1,749	27	14	1,752	2,570	1,242	180	99	224	255	484	
Interior	403	40	15	421	716	374	152	97	36	44	45	
Justice	10,929	772	423	10,632	15,753	8,948	5,156	446	544	1,160	1,642	
Labor	143	10	8	143	188	120	67	15	3	19	16	

Table 6 (Continued)

Referring Agency	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			Judgment		Judgment		Other
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed	
United States as Defendant (Continued)											
Postal Service	1,536	73	15	1,552	2,198	1,446	578	501	84	148	135
Small Business Administration	606	23	18	620	1,541	557	76	49	83	106	243
State	42	11	3	37	72	32	14	10	2	5	1
Transportation	232	8	5	232	456	199	77	37	15	39	31
Treasury, excluding IRS	187	26	7	181	429	142	77	33	7	9	16
Internal Revenue Service	13,100	126	178	13,272	24,835	16,547	1,537	1,176	2,055	2,001	9,778
General Accounting Office	4	0	1	4	8	4	1	0	0	0	3
Department of Veteran Affairs	844	29	16	848	1,178	685	194	209	39	99	144
Other	15,423	194	137	15,393	21,256	13,116	5,637	367	3,258	558	3,296
Totals	50,835	1,760	1,003	50,612	78,449	48,529	15,456	4,237	6,933	5,083	16,820
All Other Designations											
Agriculture	2,096	36	18	2,164	1,604	2,301	370	1,687	17	40	187
Commerce	12	5	3	8	8	14	3	2	0	3	6
Defense	160	47	35	126	172	117	26	44	3	12	32
Education	469	16	2	520	398	422	50	269	20	26	57
Energy	14	6	1	10	12	6	1	4	1	0	0
Environmental Protection Agency	36	19	4	30	55	19	1	9	0	0	9
Equal Employment	16	10	1	7	2	8	1	1	1	2	3
General Services Administration	15	1	2	17	22	12	0	7	0	2	3
Health and Human Services	688	150	105	596	697	557	22	152	4	42	337
Housing and Urban Development	236	27	13	218	182	177	33	96	1	7	40
Interior	83	35	19	54	66	48	12	8	1	3	24
Justice	2,587	1,906	1,072	970	953	713	175	67	14	28	429
Labor	57	17	17	42	48	32	3	10	0	1	18
Postal Service	139	35	28	112	117	76	27	10	2	11	26
Small Business Administration	391	13	12	422	513	375	20	323	1	8	23
State	90	257	32	10	13	4	1	1	0	0	2
Transportation	55	10	3	50	73	35	7	10	1	8	9
Treasury, excluding IRS	63	20	8	49	52	48	9	16	1	2	20
Internal Revenue Service	12,709	285	83	13,443	10,483	12,176	1,000	9,238	102	337	1,499
General Accounting Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Veteran Affairs	227	18	8	218	135	188	35	114	0	9	30
Other	526	224	127	388	507	310	77	91	6	20	116
Totals	20,669	3,137	1,593	19,454	16,112	17,638	1,873	12,159	175	561	2,870
Grand Totals	87,081	18,039	8,682	79,296	106,149	74,013	22,118	17,525	7,322	6,333	20,715

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7
Appeals Filed and Closed By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Total	Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----				Total
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other				in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other		
Alabama, Middle	24	33	4	5	42	16	24	4	3	31		
Alabama, Northern	71	24	5	10	39	62	31	5	13	49		
Alabama, Southern	90	72	5	10	87	53	67	3	13	83		
Alaska	36	41	2	0	43	19	21	5	2	28		
Arizona	162	120	11	21	152	96	57	10	7	74		
Arkansas, Eastern	51	43	2	5	50	41	30	1	9	40		
Arkansas, Western	20	13	0	2	15	23	8	1	9	18		
California, Central	376	363	27	1	391	297	157	6	15	178		
California, Eastern	80	82	7	7	96	56	42	6	2	50		
California, Northern	116	100	14	7	121	110	59	20	31	110		
California, Southern	246	255	31	0	286	88	80	13	0	93		
Colorado	51	38	2	14	54	141	131	7	13	151		
Connecticut	40	35	2	6	43	19	13	1	3	17		
Delaware	10	10	0	2	12	7	5	0	3	8		
District of Columbia	90	96	0	0	96	291	271	3	10	284		
Florida, Middle	282	170	16	134	320	243	91	8	201	300		
Florida, Northern	97	114	6	34	154	81	93	2	18	113		
Florida, Southern	503	519	13	2	534	253	264	6	1	271		
Georgia, Middle	41	40	1	5	46	43	23	7	2	32		
Georgia, Northern	150	160	2	0	162	153	119	9	20	148		
Georgia, Southern	34	41	1	5	47	39	60	2	8	70		
Guam	14	20	2	1	23	7	6	3	0	9		
Hawaii	35	20	4	4	28	16	21	2	3	26		
Idaho	20	16	1	3	20	14	7	4	7	18		
Illinois, Central	49	29	3	11	43	26	12	1	8	21		
Illinois, Northern	133	150	8	2	160	146	111	10	15	136		
Illinois, Southern	84	53	7	10	70	58	43	2	7	52		
Indiana, Northern	63	30	2	16	48	17	16	0	5	21		
Indiana, Southern	35	21	0	10	31	52	9	2	21	32		
Iowa, Northern	59	36	4	6	46	18	17	1	3	21		
Iowa, Southern	42	30	0	6	36	22	22	3	3	28		
Kansas	84	58	5	6	69	72	39	5	3	47		
Kentucky, Eastern	62	37	3	4	44	86	50	7	8	65		

Table 7 (Continued)

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Total	Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----				Total
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other				in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other		
Kentucky, Western	13	44	4	3	51	11	6	1	1	8		
Louisiana, Eastern	47	22	0	9	31	51	48	1	0	49		
Louisiana, Middle	24	18	1	6	25	6	8	0	3	11		
Louisiana, Western	61	41	2	5	48	26	20	1	10	31		
Maine	30	25	2	3	30	11	13	0	0	13		
Maryland	78	53	5	14	72	129	76	2	39	117		
Massachusetts	81	45	4	11	60	39	29	4	7	40		
Michigan, Eastern	142	79	6	49	134	96	73	11	52	136		
Michigan, Western	52	40	3	10	53	36	29	0	15	44		
Minnesota	54	52	3	2	57	63	51	4	7	62		
Mississippi, Northern	21	17	0	2	19	22	24	2	10	36		
Mississippi, Southern	29	28	0	7	35	38	19	0	14	33		
Missouri, Eastern	54	40	7	2	49	24	40	1	3	44		
Missouri, Western	97	72	5	4	81	97	99	8	3	110		
Montana	55	37	2	10	49	20	9	3	7	19		
Nebraska	92	82	2	11	95	30	20	5	12	37		
Nevada	124	46	6	22	74	32	23	4	8	35		
New Hampshire	25	25	1	5	31	22	27	2	2	31		
New Jersey	162	89	1	12	102	114	43	6	2	51		
New Mexico	79	79	2	13	94	48	24	7	14	45		
New York, Eastern	246	138	10	0	148	232	55	4	19	78		
New York, Northern	53	34	2	0	36	31	21	0	0	21		
New York, Southern	68	57	0	1	58	103	108	8	17	133		
New York, Western	36	25	1	5	31	36	23	0	4	27		
North Carolina, Eastern	69	75	5	0	80	58	53	7	3	63		
North Carolina, Middle	72	80	3	8	91	9	9	3	2	14		
North Carolina, Western	114	69	8	23	100	31	22	2	10	34		
North Dakota	11	11	0	1	12	18	9	2	3	14		
Northern Mariana Islands	5	1	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0		
Ohio, Northern	87	82	7	11	100	101	93	11	7	111		
Ohio, Southern	66	49	5	21	75	62	54	1	8	63		
Oklahoma, Eastern	13	11	4	0	15	18	23	6	2	31		
Oklahoma, Northern	36	27	1	6	34	19	31	7	7	45		
Oklahoma, Western	51	57	5	0	62	70	63	7	1	71		
Oregon	69	30	6	22	58	96	59	24	34	117		

Table 7 (Continued)

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Total	Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----				Total
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other				in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other		
Pennsylvania, Eastern	198	134	7	5	146	31	20	0	2	22		
Pennsylvania, Middle	70	58	2	9	69	68	37	7	7	51		
Pennsylvania, Western	43	30	6	2	38	86	43	2	18	63		
Puerto Rico	104	66	3	10	79	64	38	3	2	43		
Rhode Island	50	58	10	1	69	13	11	3	1	15		
South Carolina	121	101	4	2	107	79	55	1	4	60		
South Dakota	44	29	8	9	46	33	27	4	8	39		
Tennessee, Eastern	86	45	3	6	54	37	32	0	8	40		
Tennessee, Middle	38	22	1	6	29	30	11	2	7	20		
Tennessee, Western	124	67	5	17	89	24	12	1	15	28		
Texas, Eastern	100	69	5	16	90	40	46	2	7	55		
Texas, Northern	197	135	8	30	173	112	89	6	21	116		
Texas, Southern	497	305	14	12	331	83	106	12	1	119		
Texas, Western	422	266	1	4	271	122	153	3	7	163		
Utah	50	55	0	8	63	34	16	1	4	21		
Vermont	20	12	0	4	16	6	4	1	1	6		
Virgin Islands	18	16	3	1	20	8	6	2	1	9		
Virginia, Eastern	127	108	3	5	116	117	99	1	32	132		
Virginia, Western	63	53	5	13	71	52	47	3	6	56		
Washington, Eastern	45	30	7	5	42	13	21	3	3	27		
Washington, Western	88	76	5	0	81	114	36	17	13	66		
West Virginia, Northern	31	23	3	2	28	19	15	1	5	21		
West Virginia, Southern	79	32	1	11	44	21	17	0	2	19		
Wisconsin, Eastern	81	40	3	13	56	34	18	3	9	30		
Wisconsin, Western	32	26	4	7	37	54	42	1	6	49		
Wyoming	21	20	1	2	23	18	15	1	2	18		
All Districts	8,315	6,425	417	847	7,689	5,779	4,319	383	984	5,686		

Table 8
Cases Filed in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 2000 Compared with Fiscal Year 1999

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	74	106	UP	43.24	614	727	UP	18.40	688	833	UP	21.07
Alabama, Northern	336	334	DOWN	0.60	999	1,239	UP	24.02	1,335	1,573	UP	17.82
Alabama, Southern	185	219	UP	18.37	352	452	UP	28.40	537	671	UP	24.95
Alaska	208	222	UP	6.73	163	221	UP	35.58	371	443	UP	19.40
Arizona	2,859	2,865	UP	0.20	343	1,235	UP	260.05	3,202	4,100	UP	28.04
Arkansas, Eastern	207	191	DOWN	7.73	1,464	1,161	DOWN	20.70	1,671	1,352	DOWN	19.10
Arkansas, Western	130	150	UP	15.38	441	706	UP	60.09	571	856	UP	49.91
California, Central	1,285	1,252	DOWN	2.57	2,326	2,816	UP	21.06	3,611	4,068	UP	12.65
California, Eastern	767	915	UP	19.29	852	1,158	UP	35.91	1,619	2,073	UP	28.04
California, Northern	674	935	UP	38.72	964	995	UP	3.21	1,638	1,930	UP	17.82
California, Southern	3,793	3,885	UP	2.42	709	721	UP	1.69	4,502	4,606	UP	2.31
Colorado	376	474	UP	26.06	777	727	DOWN	6.44	1,153	1,201	UP	4.16
Connecticut	234	238	UP	1.70	914	999	UP	9.29	1,148	1,237	UP	7.75
Delaware	80	72	DOWN	10.00	318	337	UP	5.97	398	409	UP	2.76
District of Columbia	469	391	DOWN	16.64	892	1,049	UP	17.60	1,361	1,440	UP	5.80
Florida, Middle	1,182	1,208	UP	2.19	3,047	3,642	UP	19.52	4,229	4,850	UP	14.68
Florida, Northern	290	240	DOWN	17.25	566	701	UP	23.85	856	941	UP	9.92
Florida, Southern	1,534	1,678	UP	9.38	2,886	2,512	DOWN	12.96	4,420	4,190	DOWN	5.21
Georgia, Middle	175	204	UP	16.57	625	584	DOWN	6.56	800	788	DOWN	1.50
Georgia, Northern	756	720	DOWN	4.77	1,464	1,244	DOWN	15.03	2,220	1,964	DOWN	11.54
Georgia, Southern	161	193	UP	19.87	994	899	DOWN	9.56	1,155	1,092	DOWN	5.46
Guam	139	119	DOWN	14.39	33	44	UP	33.33	172	163	DOWN	5.24
Hawaii	264	244	DOWN	7.58	409	342	DOWN	16.39	673	586	DOWN	12.93
Idaho	124	140	UP	12.90	180	283	UP	57.22	304	423	UP	39.14
Illinois, Central	335	305	DOWN	8.96	349	323	DOWN	7.45	684	628	DOWN	8.19
Illinois, Northern	598	658	UP	10.03	1,696	1,514	DOWN	10.74	2,294	2,172	DOWN	5.32
Illinois, Southern	319	323	UP	1.25	322	324	UP	0.62	641	647	UP	0.93
Indiana, Northern	324	344	UP	6.17	510	597	UP	17.05	834	941	UP	12.82
Indiana, Southern	177	170	DOWN	3.96	1,002	943	DOWN	5.89	1,179	1,113	DOWN	5.60
Iowa, Northern	214	288	UP	34.57	359	356	DOWN	0.84	573	644	UP	12.39
Iowa, Southern	287	273	DOWN	4.88	381	338	DOWN	11.29	668	611	DOWN	8.54
Kansas	363	413	UP	13.77	1,140	1,049	DOWN	7.99	1,503	1,462	DOWN	2.73
Kentucky, Eastern	424	423	DOWN	0.24	1,170	1,254	UP	7.17	1,594	1,677	UP	5.20

Table 8 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	225	208	DOWN	7.56	1,076	1,083	UP	0.65	1,301	1,291	DOWN	0.77
Louisiana, Eastern	307	319	UP	3.90	445	506	UP	13.70	752	825	UP	9.70
Louisiana, Middle	196	163	DOWN	16.84	115	183	UP	59.13	311	346	UP	11.25
Louisiana, Western	201	146	DOWN	27.37	538	639	UP	18.77	739	785	UP	6.22
Maine	167	202	UP	20.95	200	279	UP	39.50	367	481	UP	31.06
Maryland	504	542	UP	7.53	821	1,055	UP	28.50	1,325	1,597	UP	20.52
Massachusetts	413	436	UP	5.56	462	454	DOWN	1.74	875	890	UP	1.71
Michigan, Eastern	619	559	DOWN	9.70	907	994	UP	9.59	1,526	1,553	UP	1.76
Michigan, Western	241	277	UP	14.93	263	910	UP	246.00	504	1,187	UP	135.51
Minnesota	301	332	UP	10.29	687	726	UP	5.67	988	1,058	UP	7.08
Mississippi, Northern	120	152	UP	26.66	260	247	DOWN	5.00	380	399	UP	5.00
Mississippi, Southern	279	382	UP	36.91	561	442	DOWN	21.22	840	824	DOWN	1.91
Missouri, Eastern	576	639	UP	10.93	415	416	UP	0.24	991	1,055	UP	6.45
Missouri, Western	375	496	UP	32.26	594	645	UP	8.58	969	1,141	UP	17.75
Montana	244	274	UP	12.29	218	277	UP	27.06	462	551	UP	19.26
Nebraska	370	392	UP	5.94	281	420	UP	49.46	651	812	UP	24.73
Nevada	530	473	DOWN	10.76	268	328	UP	22.38	798	801	UP	0.37
New Hampshire	150	131	DOWN	12.67	261	162	DOWN	37.94	411	293	DOWN	28.72
New Jersey	674	717	UP	6.37	2,741	2,090	DOWN	23.76	3,415	2,807	DOWN	17.81
New Mexico	1,388	1,632	UP	17.57	561	656	UP	16.93	1,949	2,288	UP	17.39
New York, Eastern	1,127	1,125	DOWN	0.18	3,672	3,491	DOWN	4.93	4,799	4,616	DOWN	3.82
New York, Northern	620	580	DOWN	6.46	899	887	DOWN	1.34	1,519	1,467	DOWN	3.43
New York, Southern	1,417	1,216	DOWN	14.19	1,884	1,512	DOWN	19.75	3,301	2,728	DOWN	17.36
New York, Western	300	399	UP	33.00	783	1,005	UP	28.35	1,083	1,404	UP	29.63
North Carolina, Eastern	331	346	UP	4.53	534	555	UP	3.93	865	901	UP	4.16
North Carolina, Middle	330	388	UP	17.57	362	325	DOWN	10.23	692	713	UP	3.03
North Carolina, Western	360	369	UP	2.50	275	392	UP	42.54	635	761	UP	19.84
North Dakota	179	172	DOWN	3.92	208	279	UP	34.13	387	451	UP	16.53
Northern Mariana Islands	49	34	DOWN	30.62	7	22	UP	214.28	56	56	-	0.00
Ohio, Northern	493	555	UP	12.57	2,374	2,059	DOWN	13.27	2,867	2,614	DOWN	8.83
Ohio, Southern	373	349	DOWN	6.44	1,574	1,531	DOWN	2.74	1,947	1,880	DOWN	3.45
Oklahoma, Eastern	79	73	DOWN	7.60	305	358	UP	17.37	384	431	UP	12.23
Oklahoma, Northern	155	144	DOWN	7.10	503	497	DOWN	1.20	658	641	DOWN	2.59
Oklahoma, Western	245	215	DOWN	12.25	842	784	DOWN	6.89	1,087	999	DOWN	8.10
Oregon	818	805	DOWN	1.59	656	965	UP	47.10	1,474	1,770	UP	20.08

Table 8 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	706	606	DOWN	14.17	1,033	925	DOWN	10.46	1,739	1,531	DOWN	11.97
Pennsylvania, Middle	341	323	DOWN	5.28	634	778	UP	22.71	975	1,101	UP	12.92
Pennsylvania, Western	253	287	UP	13.43	730	1,172	UP	60.54	983	1,459	UP	48.42
Puerto Rico	394	777	UP	97.20	832	852	UP	2.40	1,226	1,629	UP	32.87
Rhode Island	120	134	UP	11.66	79	199	UP	151.89	199	333	UP	67.33
South Carolina	673	618	DOWN	8.18	1,778	1,662	DOWN	6.53	2,451	2,280	DOWN	6.98
South Dakota	407	324	DOWN	20.40	212	241	UP	13.67	619	565	DOWN	8.73
Tennessee, Eastern	347	414	UP	19.30	760	830	UP	9.21	1,107	1,244	UP	12.37
Tennessee, Middle	210	202	DOWN	3.81	389	519	UP	33.41	599	721	UP	20.36
Tennessee, Western	361	295	DOWN	18.29	1,090	1,034	DOWN	5.14	1,451	1,329	DOWN	8.41
Texas, Eastern	470	481	UP	2.34	976	880	DOWN	9.84	1,446	1,361	DOWN	5.88
Texas, Northern	936	997	UP	6.51	1,531	2,063	UP	34.74	2,467	3,060	UP	24.03
Texas, Southern	3,336	3,647	UP	9.32	1,825	1,534	DOWN	15.95	5,161	5,181	UP	0.38
Texas, Western	3,879	4,073	UP	5.00	1,698	1,363	DOWN	19.73	5,577	5,436	DOWN	2.53
Utah	573	519	DOWN	9.43	199	181	DOWN	9.05	772	700	DOWN	9.33
Vermont	110	103	DOWN	6.37	203	265	UP	30.54	313	368	UP	17.57
Virgin Islands	494	655	UP	32.59	84	67	DOWN	20.24	578	722	UP	24.91
Virginia, Eastern	946	945	DOWN	0.11	1,179	1,288	UP	9.24	2,125	2,233	UP	5.08
Virginia, Western	283	301	UP	6.36	688	677	DOWN	1.60	971	978	UP	0.72
Washington, Eastern	348	426	UP	22.41	253	307	UP	21.34	601	733	UP	21.96
Washington, Western	650	499	DOWN	23.24	1,376	1,574	UP	14.38	2,026	2,073	UP	2.31
West Virginia, Northern	149	121	DOWN	18.80	245	254	UP	3.67	394	375	DOWN	4.83
West Virginia, Southern	224	235	UP	4.91	477	509	UP	6.70	701	744	UP	6.13
Wisconsin, Eastern	208	196	DOWN	5.77	901	956	UP	6.10	1,109	1,152	UP	3.87
Wisconsin, Western	96	106	UP	10.41	518	397	DOWN	23.36	614	503	DOWN	18.08
Wyoming	166	169	UP	1.80	100	103	UP	3.00	266	272	UP	2.25
All Districts	50,779	52,887	UP	4.15	75,603	79,296	UP	4.88	126,382	132,183	UP	4.59

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

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

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

Table 9
Cases Terminated in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 2000 Compared with Fiscal Year 1999

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	110	87	DOWN	20.91	399	658	UP	64.91	509	745	UP	46.36
Alabama, Northern	264	309	UP	17.04	867	1,010	UP	16.49	1,131	1,319	UP	16.62
Alabama, Southern	210	183	DOWN	12.86	408	470	UP	15.19	618	653	UP	5.66
Alaska	188	208	UP	10.63	118	219	UP	85.59	306	427	UP	39.54
Arizona	2,636	2,642	UP	0.22	441	513	UP	16.32	3,077	3,155	UP	2.53
Arkansas, Eastern	207	200	DOWN	3.39	929	867	DOWN	6.68	1,136	1,067	DOWN	6.08
Arkansas, Western	132	119	DOWN	9.85	582	552	DOWN	5.16	714	671	DOWN	6.03
California, Central	1,208	892	DOWN	26.16	1,760	1,912	UP	8.63	2,968	2,804	DOWN	5.53
California, Eastern	711	814	UP	14.48	680	808	UP	18.82	1,391	1,622	UP	16.60
California, Northern	338	619	UP	83.13	920	941	UP	2.28	1,258	1,560	UP	24.00
California, Southern	3,737	3,695	DOWN	1.13	654	566	DOWN	13.46	4,391	4,261	DOWN	2.97
Colorado	392	308	DOWN	21.43	726	775	UP	6.74	1,118	1,083	DOWN	3.14
Connecticut	218	212	DOWN	2.76	874	987	UP	12.92	1,092	1,199	UP	9.79
Delaware	76	66	DOWN	13.16	285	299	UP	4.91	361	365	UP	1.10
District of Columbia	439	347	DOWN	20.96	809	578	DOWN	28.56	1,248	925	DOWN	25.89
Florida, Middle	1,381	1,015	DOWN	26.51	4,170	3,426	DOWN	17.85	5,551	4,441	DOWN	20.00
Florida, Northern	280	240	DOWN	14.29	581	724	UP	24.61	861	964	UP	11.96
Florida, Southern	1,444	1,347	DOWN	6.72	2,673	2,160	DOWN	19.20	4,117	3,507	DOWN	14.82
Georgia, Middle	183	213	UP	16.39	506	609	UP	20.35	689	822	UP	19.30
Georgia, Northern	577	690	UP	19.58	1,461	1,353	DOWN	7.40	2,038	2,043	UP	0.24
Georgia, Southern	139	171	UP	23.02	991	782	DOWN	21.09	1,130	953	DOWN	15.67
Guam	162	129	DOWN	20.38	21	38	UP	80.95	183	167	DOWN	8.75
Hawaii	236	223	DOWN	5.51	508	333	DOWN	34.45	744	556	DOWN	25.27
Idaho	145	126	DOWN	13.11	204	217	UP	6.37	349	343	DOWN	1.72
Illinois, Central	277	315	UP	13.71	324	283	DOWN	12.66	601	598	DOWN	0.50
Illinois, Northern	527	564	UP	7.02	896	1,758	UP	96.20	1,423	2,322	UP	63.17
Illinois, Southern	285	274	DOWN	3.86	285	351	UP	23.15	570	625	UP	9.64
Indiana, Northern	302	273	DOWN	9.61	576	483	DOWN	16.15	878	756	DOWN	13.90
Indiana, Southern	192	149	DOWN	22.40	624	659	UP	5.60	816	808	DOWN	0.99
Iowa, Northern	154	233	UP	51.29	411	369	DOWN	10.22	565	602	UP	6.54
Iowa, Southern	260	243	DOWN	6.54	388	354	DOWN	8.77	648	597	DOWN	7.88
Kansas	338	319	DOWN	5.63	1,203	1,067	DOWN	11.31	1,541	1,386	DOWN	10.06
Kentucky, Eastern	388	383	DOWN	1.29	1,311	1,125	DOWN	14.19	1,699	1,508	DOWN	11.25

Table 9 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	227	189	DOWN	16.75	1,027	1,005	DOWN	2.15	1,254	1,194	DOWN	4.79
Louisiana, Eastern	254	281	UP	10.62	450	427	DOWN	5.12	704	708	UP	0.56
Louisiana, Middle	166	109	DOWN	34.34	135	148	UP	9.62	301	257	DOWN	14.62
Louisiana, Western	193	170	DOWN	11.92	606	587	DOWN	3.14	799	757	DOWN	5.26
Maine	134	157	UP	17.16	242	194	DOWN	19.84	376	351	DOWN	6.65
Maryland	470	450	DOWN	4.26	678	820	UP	20.94	1,148	1,270	UP	10.62
Massachusetts	352	354	UP	0.56	382	353	DOWN	7.60	734	707	DOWN	3.68
Michigan, Eastern	486	576	UP	18.51	945	841	DOWN	11.01	1,431	1,417	DOWN	0.98
Michigan, Western	233	264	UP	13.30	204	423	UP	107.35	437	687	UP	57.20
Minnesota	330	303	DOWN	8.19	777	655	DOWN	15.71	1,107	958	DOWN	13.46
Mississippi, Northern	111	106	DOWN	4.51	296	218	DOWN	26.36	407	324	DOWN	20.40
Mississippi, Southern	246	294	UP	19.51	560	427	DOWN	23.75	806	721	DOWN	10.55
Missouri, Eastern	565	616	UP	9.02	526	565	UP	7.41	1,091	1,181	UP	8.24
Missouri, Western	313	381	UP	21.72	809	597	DOWN	26.21	1,122	978	DOWN	12.84
Montana	215	209	DOWN	2.80	228	269	UP	17.98	443	478	UP	7.90
Nebraska	330	423	UP	28.18	269	403	UP	49.81	599	826	UP	37.89
Nevada	320	545	UP	70.31	351	202	DOWN	42.46	671	747	UP	11.32
New Hampshire	124	129	UP	4.03	270	199	DOWN	26.30	394	328	DOWN	16.76
New Jersey	597	584	DOWN	2.18	2,125	3,919	UP	84.42	2,722	4,503	UP	65.42
New Mexico	1,113	1,455	UP	30.72	539	677	UP	25.60	1,652	2,132	UP	29.05
New York, Eastern	1,060	1,069	UP	0.84	3,535	4,146	UP	17.28	4,595	5,215	UP	13.49
New York, Northern	559	584	UP	4.47	887	766	DOWN	13.65	1,446	1,350	DOWN	6.64
New York, Southern	1,142	820	DOWN	28.20	1,565	1,943	UP	24.15	2,707	2,763	UP	2.06
New York, Western	210	366	UP	74.28	611	854	UP	39.77	821	1,220	UP	48.59
North Carolina, Eastern	322	233	DOWN	27.64	480	570	UP	18.75	802	803	UP	0.12
North Carolina, Middle	374	271	DOWN	27.55	313	326	UP	4.15	687	597	DOWN	13.11
North Carolina, Western	291	355	UP	21.99	295	344	UP	16.61	586	699	UP	19.28
North Dakota	186	170	DOWN	8.61	210	225	UP	7.14	396	395	DOWN	0.26
Northern Mariana Islands	36	41	UP	13.88	8	24	UP	200.00	44	65	UP	47.72
Ohio, Northern	516	476	DOWN	7.76	2,532	2,024	DOWN	20.07	3,048	2,500	DOWN	17.98
Ohio, Southern	439	328	DOWN	25.29	1,540	1,676	UP	8.83	1,979	2,004	UP	1.26
Oklahoma, Eastern	80	59	DOWN	26.25	313	218	DOWN	30.36	393	277	DOWN	29.52
Oklahoma, Northern	133	129	DOWN	3.01	547	516	DOWN	5.67	680	645	DOWN	5.15
Oklahoma, Western	230	212	DOWN	7.83	915	804	DOWN	12.14	1,145	1,016	DOWN	11.27
Oregon	752	728	DOWN	3.20	668	613	DOWN	8.24	1,420	1,341	DOWN	5.57

Table 9 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	567	553	DOWN	2.47	336	845	UP	151.48	903	1,398	UP	54.81
Pennsylvania, Middle	319	244	DOWN	23.52	561	475	DOWN	15.33	880	719	DOWN	18.30
Pennsylvania, Western	250	258	UP	3.20	766	800	UP	4.43	1,016	1,058	UP	4.13
Puerto Rico	279	433	UP	55.19	1,027	988	DOWN	3.80	1,306	1,421	UP	8.80
Rhode Island	133	132	DOWN	0.76	67	113	UP	68.65	200	245	UP	22.50
South Carolina	686	575	DOWN	16.19	1,546	1,821	UP	17.78	2,232	2,396	UP	7.34
South Dakota	409	307	DOWN	24.94	205	231	UP	12.68	614	538	DOWN	12.38
Tennessee, Eastern	324	324	—	0.00	689	762	UP	10.59	1,013	1,086	UP	7.20
Tennessee, Middle	166	176	UP	6.02	383	420	UP	9.66	549	596	UP	8.56
Tennessee, Western	325	318	DOWN	2.16	897	848	DOWN	5.47	1,222	1,166	DOWN	4.59
Texas, Eastern	417	424	UP	1.67	1,052	792	DOWN	24.72	1,469	1,216	DOWN	17.23
Texas, Northern	849	826	DOWN	2.71	1,639	1,898	UP	15.80	2,488	2,724	UP	9.48
Texas, Southern	2,983	3,469	UP	16.29	2,115	1,476	DOWN	30.22	5,098	4,945	DOWN	3.01
Texas, Western	3,531	3,447	DOWN	2.38	1,321	1,238	DOWN	6.29	4,852	4,685	DOWN	3.45
Utah	493	540	UP	9.53	210	171	DOWN	18.58	703	711	UP	1.13
Vermont	100	104	UP	4.00	212	212	—	0.00	312	316	UP	1.28
Virgin Islands	468	534	UP	14.10	57	63	UP	10.52	525	597	UP	13.71
Virginia, Eastern	918	735	DOWN	19.94	1,106	1,161	UP	4.97	2,024	1,896	DOWN	6.33
Virginia, Western	203	301	UP	48.27	616	836	UP	35.71	819	1,137	UP	38.82
Washington, Eastern	341	316	DOWN	7.34	248	234	DOWN	5.65	589	550	DOWN	6.63
Washington, Western	602	432	DOWN	28.24	1,305	1,310	UP	0.38	1,907	1,742	DOWN	8.66
West Virginia, Northern	119	155	UP	30.25	280	206	DOWN	26.43	399	361	DOWN	9.53
West Virginia, Southern	201	221	UP	9.95	685	423	DOWN	38.25	886	644	DOWN	27.32
Wisconsin, Eastern	214	181	DOWN	15.43	786	941	UP	19.72	1,000	1,122	UP	12.20
Wisconsin, Western	112	83	DOWN	25.90	507	420	DOWN	17.16	619	503	DOWN	18.74
Wyoming	169	176	UP	4.14	92	105	UP	14.13	261	281	UP	7.66
All Districts	46,423	46,308	DOWN	0.25	72,131	74,013	UP	2.60	118,554	120,321	UP	1.49

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

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

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

Table 10
Cases Pending in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 2000 Compared with Fiscal Year 1999

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	84	103	UP	22.61	798	867	UP	8.64	882	970	UP	9.97
Alabama, Northern	259	284	UP	9.65	913	1,142	UP	25.08	1,172	1,426	UP	21.67
Alabama, Southern	149	185	UP	24.16	370	352	DOWN	4.87	519	537	UP	3.46
Alaska	115	129	UP	12.17	186	188	UP	1.07	301	317	UP	5.31
Arizona	1,895	2,118	UP	11.76	598	1,320	UP	120.73	2,493	3,438	UP	37.90
Arkansas, Eastern	186	177	DOWN	4.84	2,902	3,196	UP	10.13	3,088	3,373	UP	9.22
Arkansas, Western	86	117	UP	36.04	272	426	UP	56.61	358	543	UP	51.67
California, Central	2,100	2,460	UP	17.14	4,799	5,703	UP	18.83	6,899	8,163	UP	18.32
California, Eastern	714	815	UP	14.14	1,187	1,537	UP	29.48	1,901	2,352	UP	23.72
California, Northern	1,103	1,419	UP	28.64	1,150	1,204	UP	4.69	2,253	2,623	UP	16.42
California, Southern	2,256	2,446	UP	8.42	843	998	UP	18.38	3,099	3,444	UP	11.13
Colorado	448	614	UP	37.05	1,036	988	DOWN	4.64	1,484	1,602	UP	7.95
Connecticut	291	317	UP	8.93	2,302	2,314	UP	0.52	2,593	2,631	UP	1.46
Delaware	60	66	UP	10.00	358	396	UP	10.61	418	462	UP	10.52
District of Columbia	571	615	UP	7.70	1,371	1,842	UP	34.35	1,942	2,457	UP	26.51
Florida, Middle	1,230	1,423	UP	15.69	2,947	3,163	UP	7.32	4,177	4,586	UP	9.79
Florida, Northern	333	333	—	0.00	561	538	DOWN	4.10	894	871	DOWN	2.58
Florida, Southern	3,285	3,616	UP	10.07	3,544	3,896	UP	9.93	6,829	7,512	UP	10.00
Georgia, Middle	246	237	DOWN	3.66	684	659	DOWN	3.66	930	896	DOWN	3.66
Georgia, Northern	644	674	UP	4.65	1,290	1,181	DOWN	8.45	1,934	1,855	DOWN	4.09
Georgia, Southern	119	141	UP	18.48	420	537	UP	27.85	539	678	UP	25.78
Guam	140	130	DOWN	7.15	40	46	UP	15.00	180	176	DOWN	2.23
Hawaii	588	609	UP	3.57	383	392	UP	2.34	971	1,001	UP	3.08
Idaho	94	108	UP	14.89	180	246	UP	36.66	274	354	UP	29.19
Illinois, Central	302	292	DOWN	3.32	332	372	UP	12.04	634	664	UP	4.73
Illinois, Northern	905	999	UP	10.38	3,574	3,330	DOWN	6.83	4,479	4,329	DOWN	3.35
Illinois, Southern	227	276	UP	21.58	312	285	DOWN	8.66	539	561	UP	4.08
Indiana, Northern	263	334	UP	26.99	381	495	UP	29.92	644	829	UP	28.72
Indiana, Southern	115	136	UP	18.26	988	1,272	UP	28.74	1,103	1,408	UP	27.65
Iowa, Northern	213	268	UP	25.82	296	283	DOWN	4.40	509	551	UP	8.25
Iowa, Southern	193	223	UP	15.54	276	260	DOWN	5.80	469	483	UP	2.98
Kansas	301	395	UP	31.22	781	763	DOWN	2.31	1,082	1,158	UP	7.02
Kentucky, Eastern	313	353	UP	12.77	1,377	1,506	UP	9.36	1,690	1,859	UP	10.00

Table 10 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	171	190	UP	11.11	834	912	UP	9.35	1,005	1,102	UP	9.65
Louisiana, Eastern	332	370	UP	11.44	410	489	UP	19.26	742	859	UP	15.76
Louisiana, Middle	129	183	UP	41.86	151	186	UP	23.17	280	369	UP	31.78
Louisiana, Western	167	143	DOWN	14.38	470	522	UP	11.06	637	665	UP	4.39
Maine	122	167	UP	36.88	294	379	UP	28.91	416	546	UP	31.25
Maryland	463	555	UP	19.87	1,138	1,373	UP	20.65	1,601	1,928	UP	20.42
Massachusetts	539	621	UP	15.21	667	768	UP	15.14	1,206	1,389	UP	15.17
Michigan, Eastern	825	808	DOWN	2.07	974	1,127	UP	15.70	1,799	1,935	UP	7.55
Michigan, Western	209	222	UP	6.22	526	1,013	UP	92.58	735	1,235	UP	68.02
Minnesota	275	304	UP	10.54	510	581	UP	13.92	785	885	UP	12.73
Mississippi, Northern	72	118	UP	63.88	229	258	UP	12.66	301	376	UP	24.91
Mississippi, Southern	213	301	UP	41.31	446	461	UP	3.36	659	762	UP	15.62
Missouri, Eastern	345	368	UP	6.66	742	593	DOWN	20.09	1,087	961	DOWN	11.60
Missouri, Western	316	431	UP	36.39	616	664	UP	7.79	932	1,095	UP	17.48
Montana	199	264	UP	32.66	232	240	UP	3.44	431	504	UP	16.93
Nebraska	434	403	DOWN	7.15	264	281	UP	6.43	698	684	DOWN	2.01
Nevada	850	778	DOWN	8.48	429	555	UP	29.37	1,279	1,333	UP	4.22
New Hampshire	159	161	UP	1.25	154	117	DOWN	24.03	313	278	DOWN	11.19
New Jersey	800	933	UP	16.62	9,724	7,895	DOWN	18.81	10,524	8,828	DOWN	16.12
New Mexico	1,067	1,244	UP	16.58	586	565	DOWN	3.59	1,653	1,809	UP	9.43
New York, Eastern	1,872	1,928	UP	2.99	7,128	6,473	DOWN	9.19	9,000	8,401	DOWN	6.66
New York, Northern	526	522	DOWN	0.77	1,396	1,517	UP	8.66	1,922	2,039	UP	6.08
New York, Southern	3,465	3,861	UP	11.42	5,098	4,667	DOWN	8.46	8,563	8,528	DOWN	0.41
New York, Western	408	441	UP	8.08	1,621	1,772	UP	9.31	2,029	2,213	UP	9.06
North Carolina, Eastern	257	370	UP	43.96	499	484	DOWN	3.01	756	854	UP	12.96
North Carolina, Middle	198	315	UP	59.09	339	338	DOWN	0.30	537	653	UP	21.60
North Carolina, Western	476	490	UP	2.94	302	350	UP	15.89	778	840	UP	7.96
North Dakota	86	88	UP	2.32	125	179	UP	43.20	211	267	UP	26.54
Northern Mariana Islands	34	27	DOWN	20.59	11	9	DOWN	18.19	45	36	DOWN	20.00
Ohio, Northern	312	391	UP	25.32	2,746	2,781	UP	1.27	3,058	3,172	UP	3.72
Ohio, Southern	300	321	UP	7.00	2,609	2,464	DOWN	5.56	2,909	2,785	DOWN	4.27
Oklahoma, Eastern	43	57	UP	32.55	227	367	UP	61.67	270	424	UP	57.03
Oklahoma, Northern	160	175	UP	9.37	399	380	DOWN	4.77	559	555	DOWN	0.72
Oklahoma, Western	168	171	UP	1.78	629	609	DOWN	3.18	797	780	DOWN	2.14
Oregon	709	786	UP	10.86	504	856	UP	69.84	1,213	1,642	UP	35.36

Table 10 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	959	1,012	UP	5.52	1,836	1,916	UP	4.35	2,795	2,928	UP	4.75
Pennsylvania, Middle	291	370	UP	27.14	852	1,155	UP	35.56	1,143	1,525	UP	33.42
Pennsylvania, Western	252	281	UP	11.50	762	1,134	UP	48.81	1,014	1,415	UP	39.54
Puerto Rico	400	744	UP	86.00	1,222	1,086	DOWN	11.13	1,622	1,830	UP	12.82
Rhode Island	101	103	UP	1.98	152	238	UP	56.57	253	341	UP	34.78
South Carolina	685	728	UP	6.27	2,189	2,030	DOWN	7.27	2,874	2,758	DOWN	4.04
South Dakota	195	212	UP	8.71	195	205	UP	5.12	390	417	UP	6.92
Tennessee, Eastern	264	354	UP	34.09	868	936	UP	7.83	1,132	1,290	UP	13.95
Tennessee, Middle	200	226	UP	13.00	380	479	UP	26.05	580	705	UP	21.55
Tennessee, Western	311	288	DOWN	7.40	558	744	UP	33.33	869	1,032	UP	18.75
Texas, Eastern	343	400	UP	16.61	839	927	UP	10.48	1,182	1,327	UP	12.26
Texas, Northern	817	988	UP	20.93	1,321	1,486	UP	12.49	2,138	2,474	UP	15.71
Texas, Southern	2,762	2,940	UP	6.44	1,666	1,724	UP	3.48	4,428	4,664	UP	5.32
Texas, Western	2,902	3,528	UP	21.57	1,979	2,104	UP	6.31	4,881	5,632	UP	15.38
Utah	504	483	DOWN	4.17	324	334	UP	3.08	828	817	DOWN	1.33
Vermont	149	148	DOWN	0.68	206	259	UP	25.72	355	407	UP	14.64
Virgin Islands	153	274	UP	79.08	139	143	UP	2.87	292	417	UP	42.80
Virginia, Eastern	706	916	UP	29.74	959	1,086	UP	13.24	1,665	2,002	UP	20.24
Virginia, Western	305	305	—	0.00	679	520	DOWN	23.42	984	825	DOWN	16.16
Washington, Eastern	244	354	UP	45.08	169	242	UP	43.19	413	596	UP	44.30
Washington, Western	488	555	UP	13.72	956	1,220	UP	27.61	1,444	1,775	UP	22.92
West Virginia, Northern	131	97	DOWN	25.96	219	267	UP	21.91	350	364	UP	4.00
West Virginia, Southern	158	172	UP	8.86	475	561	UP	18.10	633	733	UP	15.79
Wisconsin, Eastern	177	192	UP	8.47	878	893	UP	1.70	1,055	1,085	UP	2.84
Wisconsin, Western	69	92	UP	33.33	438	415	DOWN	5.26	507	507		0.00
Wyoming	118	111	DOWN	5.94	125	123	DOWN	1.60	243	234	DOWN	3.71
All Districts	50,213	56,792	UP	13.10	100,866	106,149	UP	5.23	151,079	162,941	UP	7.85

Criminal data does not include Magistrate cases.

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

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

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

Table 11
Grand Jury Proceedings and Criminal and Civil Matters Received
Fiscal Year 2000 Compared with Fiscal Year 1999

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	57	92	UP	61.40	348	241	DOWN	30.75	730	761	UP	4.24
Alabama, Northern	257	265	UP	3.11	653	837	UP	28.17	1,079	1,308	UP	21.22
Alabama, Southern	146	176	UP	20.54	353	372	UP	5.38	406	433	UP	6.65
Alaska	84	122	UP	45.23	439	527	UP	20.04	253	265	UP	4.74
Arizona	1,021	1,072	UP	4.99	4,200	4,141	DOWN	1.41	770	1,075	UP	39.61
Arkansas, Eastern	134	118	DOWN	11.95	751	1,080	UP	43.80	1,537	1,216	DOWN	20.89
Arkansas, Western	102	99	DOWN	2.95	273	290	UP	6.22	657	603	DOWN	8.22
California, Central	880	912	UP	3.63	3,075	2,819	DOWN	8.33	2,756	2,999	UP	8.81
California, Eastern	619	716	UP	15.67	1,346	1,621	UP	20.43	1,039	1,254	UP	20.69
California, Northern	458	512	UP	11.79	1,748	1,958	UP	12.01	1,297	1,327	UP	2.31
California, Southern	1,394	1,715	UP	23.02	4,563	4,762	UP	4.36	815	825	UP	1.22
Colorado	265	385	UP	45.28	812	968	UP	19.21	893	847	DOWN	5.16
Connecticut	146	116	DOWN	20.55	502	469	DOWN	6.58	1,138	1,140	UP	0.17
Delaware	54	48	DOWN	11.12	198	239	UP	20.70	380	390	UP	2.63
District of Columbia	222	184	DOWN	17.12	1,085	1,063	DOWN	2.03	1,166	1,272	UP	9.09
Florida, Middle	794	826	UP	4.03	2,512	2,527	UP	0.59	3,866	3,629	DOWN	6.14
Florida, Northern	241	176	DOWN	26.98	773	557	DOWN	27.95	748	661	DOWN	11.64
Florida, Southern	1,301	1,298	DOWN	0.24	2,905	3,136	UP	7.95	3,358	3,708	UP	10.42
Georgia, Middle	115	136	UP	18.26	633	499	DOWN	21.17	640	613	DOWN	4.22
Georgia, Northern	441	403	DOWN	8.62	1,441	1,520	UP	5.48	1,588	1,677	UP	5.60
Georgia, Southern	125	128	UP	2.40	569	641	UP	12.65	1,047	930	DOWN	11.18
Guam	82	68	DOWN	17.08	198	198	—	0.00	68	71	UP	4.41
Hawaii	181	169	DOWN	6.63	691	545	DOWN	21.13	461	401	DOWN	13.02
Idaho	70	91	UP	30.00	882	586	DOWN	33.57	243	332	UP	36.62
Illinois, Central	231	194	DOWN	16.02	489	484	DOWN	1.03	370	340	DOWN	8.11
Illinois, Northern	335	395	UP	17.91	1,405	1,851	UP	31.74	2,001	1,770	DOWN	11.55
Illinois, Southern	221	238	UP	7.69	650	508	DOWN	21.85	446	385	DOWN	13.68
Indiana, Northern	227	248	UP	9.25	611	573	DOWN	6.22	567	626	UP	10.40
Indiana, Southern	104	78	DOWN	25.00	616	384	DOWN	37.67	1,090	1,084	DOWN	0.56
Iowa, Northern	132	197	UP	49.24	312	464	UP	48.71	415	386	DOWN	6.99
Iowa, Southern	231	210	DOWN	9.10	369	408	UP	10.56	417	369	DOWN	11.52
Kansas	269	328	UP	21.93	785	993	UP	26.49	1,266	1,113	DOWN	12.09
Kentucky, Eastern	310	325	UP	4.83	1,561	1,906	UP	22.10	1,331	1,361	UP	2.25

Table 11 (Continued)

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	158	143	DOWN	9.50	580	650	UP	12.06	1,129	1,164	UP	3.10
Louisiana, Eastern	206	222	UP	7.76	901	891	DOWN	1.11	520	571	UP	9.80
Louisiana, Middle	147	100	DOWN	31.98	291	305	UP	4.81	197	172	DOWN	12.70
Louisiana, Western	113	83	DOWN	26.55	1,188	1,084	DOWN	8.76	619	704	UP	13.73
Maine	99	133	UP	34.34	434	550	UP	26.72	225	322	UP	43.11
Maryland	349	406	UP	16.33	1,883	1,700	DOWN	9.72	1,108	1,234	UP	11.37
Massachusetts	210	236	UP	12.38	695	809	UP	16.40	619	551	DOWN	10.99
Michigan, Eastern	387	304	DOWN	21.45	1,924	1,662	DOWN	13.62	1,201	1,131	DOWN	5.83
Michigan, Western	151	175	UP	15.89	574	560	DOWN	2.44	542	601	UP	10.88
Minnesota	197	245	UP	24.36	498	562	UP	12.85	818	766	DOWN	6.36
Mississippi, Northern	83	106	UP	27.71	328	328	—	0.00	355	371	UP	4.50
Mississippi, Southern	200	282	UP	41.00	692	680	DOWN	1.74	613	488	DOWN	20.40
Missouri, Eastern	393	444	UP	12.97	1,140	1,138	DOWN	0.18	473	512	UP	8.24
Missouri, Western	255	375	UP	47.05	743	939	UP	26.37	769	766	DOWN	0.40
Montana	192	208	UP	8.33	458	476	UP	3.93	266	309	UP	16.16
Nebraska	326	317	DOWN	2.77	662	782	UP	18.12	367	448	UP	22.07
Nevada	423	395	DOWN	6.62	1,162	1,051	DOWN	9.56	314	357	UP	13.69
New Hampshire	112	98	DOWN	12.50	299	300	UP	0.33	273	197	DOWN	27.84
New Jersey	291	310	UP	6.52	2,393	1,968	DOWN	17.77	2,949	2,280	DOWN	22.69
New Mexico	427	508	UP	18.96	2,252	2,396	UP	6.39	618	688	UP	11.32
New York, Eastern	713	751	UP	5.32	1,924	2,050	UP	6.54	3,860	3,554	DOWN	7.93
New York, Northern	163	162	DOWN	0.62	1,093	1,061	DOWN	2.93	997	992	DOWN	0.51
New York, Southern	652	599	DOWN	8.13	2,223	2,200	DOWN	1.04	2,170	1,735	DOWN	20.05
New York, Western	149	162	UP	8.72	857	1,094	UP	27.65	924	1,109	UP	20.02
North Carolina, Eastern	210	245	UP	16.66	795	691	DOWN	13.09	621	660	UP	6.28
North Carolina, Middle	275	349	UP	26.90	583	620	UP	6.34	391	337	DOWN	13.82
North Carolina, Western	290	287	DOWN	1.04	748	775	UP	3.60	393	451	UP	14.75
North Dakota	105	108	UP	2.85	387	489	UP	26.35	280	250	DOWN	10.72
Northern Mariana Islands	26	11	DOWN	57.70	70	52	DOWN	25.72	13	27	UP	107.69
Ohio, Northern	345	368	UP	6.66	1,547	1,546	DOWN	0.07	2,632	2,291	DOWN	12.96
Ohio, Southern	165	148	DOWN	10.31	1,074	1,049	DOWN	2.33	1,723	1,581	DOWN	8.25
Oklahoma, Eastern	60	51	DOWN	15.00	257	269	UP	4.66	328	362	UP	10.36
Oklahoma, Northern	104	77	DOWN	25.97	410	376	DOWN	8.30	542	506	DOWN	6.65
Oklahoma, Western	97	136	UP	40.20	668	886	UP	32.63	908	865	DOWN	4.74
Oregon	644	615	DOWN	4.51	1,234	1,299	UP	5.26	846	967	UP	14.30

Table 11 (Continued)

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change	FY 1999	FY 2000		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	465	398	DOWN	14.41	1,408	1,386	DOWN	1.57	1,328	890	DOWN	32.99
Pennsylvania, Middle	217	203	DOWN	6.46	754	757	UP	0.39	899	866	DOWN	3.68
Pennsylvania, Western	174	202	UP	16.09	716	639	DOWN	10.76	992	1,184	UP	19.35
Puerto Rico	308	230	DOWN	25.33	818	1,369	UP	67.35	966	1,025	UP	6.10
Rhode Island	85	87	UP	2.35	228	278	UP	21.92	194	201	UP	3.60
South Carolina	562	498	DOWN	11.39	1,332	1,174	DOWN	11.87	1,990	2,013	UP	1.15
South Dakota	312	269	DOWN	13.79	1,237	1,379	UP	11.47	273	240	DOWN	12.09
Tennessee, Eastern	235	285	UP	21.27	816	850	UP	4.16	802	868	UP	8.22
Tennessee, Middle	133	157	UP	18.04	338	324	DOWN	4.15	606	522	DOWN	13.87
Tennessee, Western	290	234	DOWN	19.32	632	558	DOWN	11.71	1,188	1,063	DOWN	10.53
Texas, Eastern	343	340	DOWN	0.88	1,000	1,016	UP	1.60	1,039	919	DOWN	11.55
Texas, Northern	666	730	UP	9.60	1,652	1,663	UP	0.66	1,783	2,317	UP	29.94
Texas, Southern	2,689	3,029	UP	12.64	4,402	4,853	UP	10.24	2,029	1,678	DOWN	17.30
Texas, Western	3,469	3,661	UP	5.53	7,446	6,528	DOWN	12.33	2,013	1,576	DOWN	21.71
Utah	516	459	DOWN	11.05	1,217	1,103	DOWN	9.37	286	217	DOWN	24.13
Vermont	67	72	UP	7.46	184	205	UP	11.41	254	306	UP	20.47
Virgin Islands	88	47	DOWN	46.60	535	742	UP	38.69	86	80	DOWN	6.98
Virginia, Eastern	678	661	DOWN	2.51	4,902	4,728	DOWN	3.55	1,438	1,485	UP	3.26
Virginia, Western	223	231	UP	3.58	772	696	DOWN	9.85	712	693	DOWN	2.67
Washington, Eastern	281	355	UP	26.33	1,173	1,062	DOWN	9.47	307	351	UP	14.33
Washington, Western	180	199	UP	10.55	2,231	1,469	DOWN	34.16	1,517	1,681	UP	10.81
West Virginia, Northern	96	84	DOWN	12.50	358	278	DOWN	22.35	282	285	UP	1.06
West Virginia, Southern	124	132	UP	6.45	585	619	UP	5.81	537	544	UP	1.30
Wisconsin, Eastern	144	138	DOWN	4.17	621	459	DOWN	26.09	982	988	UP	0.61
Wisconsin, Western	66	76	UP	15.15	319	250	DOWN	21.64	576	471	DOWN	18.23
Wyoming	97	79	DOWN	18.56	361	378	UP	4.70	120	128	UP	6.66
All Districts	32,474	34,055	UP	4.86	106,752	107,218	UP	0.43	88,640	87,081	DOWN	1.76

Criminal data does not include Magistrate cases.

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

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

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

Table 12A
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2000
Criminal Debts Owed the United States

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$558,765	308	\$408,924	\$0	\$35,311	313	\$5,545,040	395
Alabama, Northern	\$2,752,958	796	\$623,031	\$0	\$349,441	446	\$20,972,665	1,763
Alabama, Southern	\$510,134	326	\$187,977	\$0	\$1,066,069	322	\$9,135,493	476
Alaska	\$6,968,077	334	\$7,893,973	\$850,000	\$55,562	359	\$12,576,429	375
Arizona	\$4,734,584	2,459	\$2,568,883	\$0	\$861,096	1,593	\$51,694,190	3,700
Arkansas, Eastern	\$1,580,424	340	\$325,659	\$0	\$137,498	247	\$7,033,893	548
Arkansas, Western	\$458,436	223	\$159,895	\$0	\$31,520	171	\$1,869,910	553
California, Central	\$55,055,940	2,376	\$22,553,931	\$21,926	\$791,133	2,126	\$327,600,271	5,282
California, Eastern	\$24,912,786	725	\$1,562,292	\$359,417	\$1,912,708	613	\$41,931,324	1,650
California, Northern	\$69,067,034	1,437	\$86,404,757	\$16,878	\$3,005,461	1,037	\$125,225,312	2,973
California, Southern	\$4,145,065	2,230	\$1,897,301	\$700	\$2,891,646	1,707	\$33,865,931	2,634
Colorado	\$5,110,345	788	\$5,570,697	\$0	\$3,252,949	726	\$39,328,328	802
Connecticut	\$21,169,030	443	\$9,151,783	\$0	\$8,733,184	394	\$37,378,574	772
Delaware	\$121,911	120	\$151,372	\$2,094	\$55,232	122	\$472,407	157
District of Columbia	-\$520,763	559	\$3,432,865	\$6,971	\$1,832,578	515	\$278,276,666	1,776
Florida, Middle	\$131,723,701	1,681	\$1,952,481	\$258,420	\$133,827	1,324	\$244,652,596	3,600
Florida, Northern	\$5,897,504	525	\$685,019	\$0	\$391,530	398	\$88,809,011	1,266
Florida, Southern	\$56,640,121	2,801	\$11,901,621	\$0	\$4,075,948	3,229	\$387,301,382	6,826
Georgia, Middle	\$516,881	556	\$338,058	\$0	\$90,923	514	\$4,539,673	667
Georgia, Northern	\$3,125,587	1,251	\$2,768,822	\$0	\$1,276,813	1,071	\$49,166,671	3,186
Georgia, Southern	\$779,488	437	\$409,008	\$1,481	\$192,562	500	\$18,889,452	817
Guam*	\$557,046	250	\$382,613	\$0	\$20,719	294	\$1,765,821	359
Hawaii	\$864,630	609	\$535,872	\$1,697	\$185,322	446	\$11,922,861	715
Idaho	\$853,267	233	\$389,535	\$0	\$8,511	203	\$4,768,515	478
Illinois, Central	\$2,719,960	462	\$595,141	\$0	\$78,507	364	\$9,348,827	647
Illinois, Northern	\$44,367,043	1,390	\$31,810,464	\$69	\$2,049,101	887	\$158,719,440	3,203
Illinois, Southern	\$4,189,958	752	\$574,872	\$0	\$154,228	544	\$14,833,730	1,640
Indiana, Northern	\$1,645	431	\$607,832	\$0	\$697,150	341	\$8,519,267	856
Indiana, Southern	\$808,633	415	\$755,042	\$0	\$171,646	304	\$5,659,841	921
Iowa, Northern	\$385,750	286	\$307,436	\$0	\$511,952	256	\$5,014,900	362
Iowa, Southern	\$596,059	422	\$274,509	\$0	\$41,478	336	\$2,973,279	446
Kansas	\$1,143,763	507	\$461,060	\$0	\$1,215,805	431	\$18,102,282	843
Kentucky, Eastern	\$1,144,294	569	\$1,124,623	\$0	\$89,815	484	\$4,679,240	626

Table 12A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$1,304,471	815	\$1,343,434	\$17,265	\$79,419	867	\$11,571,207	721
Louisiana, Eastern	\$14,670,306	739	\$582,725	\$0	\$399,657	602	\$44,830,226	1,496
Louisiana, Middle	\$1,291,513	199	\$680,658	\$0	\$37,897	131	\$10,338,510	346
Louisiana, Western	\$2,274,454	1,265	\$917,820	\$0	\$6,012,988	1,247	\$32,409,068	680
Maine	\$3,385,095	213	\$141,592	\$0	\$3,096,651	153	\$1,801,555	363
Maryland	\$7,927,250	744	\$5,592,318	\$500,000	\$1,226,649	744	\$25,046,357	1,646
Massachusetts	\$141,265,554	733	\$53,303,574	\$0	\$5,923	154	\$237,909,350	2,446
Michigan, Eastern	\$20,231,911	1,052	\$3,449,796	\$990	\$2,535,068	1,020	\$101,577,986	2,110
Michigan, Western	\$2,240,137	654	\$453,559	\$0	\$135,363	395	\$13,132,659	1,313
Minnesota	\$9,080,850	556	\$7,838,590	\$0	\$122,741	455	\$7,879,516	767
Mississippi, Northern	\$685,970	188	\$691,603	\$0	\$87,113	257	\$4,669,131	341
Mississippi, Southern	\$1,406,300	550	\$565,503	\$0	\$8,977	424	\$6,048,255	1,096
Missouri, Eastern	\$1,818,713	921	\$811,886	\$0	\$449,114	787	\$4,603,140	1,171
Missouri, Western	\$1,173,815	631	\$607,761	\$0	\$2,147,842	561	\$13,649,446	1,285
Montana	\$408,383	356	\$328,241	\$178	\$464,831	323	\$5,446,589	433
Nebraska	\$878,125	633	\$495,453	\$40,948	\$257,619	451	\$1,362,080	611
Nevada	\$25,650,759	689	\$22,892,769	\$0	\$1,071,501	462	\$13,440,148	1,683
New Hampshire	\$151,647	151	\$237,705	\$0	\$307,147	138	\$11,802,712	274
New Jersey	\$6,991,106	1,436	\$3,477,580	\$0	\$1,019,956	1,157	\$59,220,021	3,434
New Mexico	\$610,696	1,168	\$487,153	\$0	\$101,544	688	\$8,422,488	2,226
New York, Eastern	\$14,814,020	2,016	\$6,261,717	\$0	\$6,594,301	1,949	\$196,855,360	4,261
New York, Northern	\$1,978,956	925	\$933,509	\$3,920	\$43,297	765	\$7,444,428	703
New York, Southern	\$938,435,411	2,069	\$11,169,811	\$6	\$3,983,572	1,797	\$1,259,237,906	4,030
New York, Western	\$1,099,375	633	\$770,478	\$0	\$78,231	519	\$4,633,975	875
North Carolina, Eastern**	\$15,827,648	872	\$240,500	\$0	\$0	174	\$51,773,484	3,106
North Carolina, Middle	\$510,273	384	\$503,635	\$0	\$227,783	405	\$4,989,174	736
North Carolina, Western	\$3,176,183	779	\$469,045	\$0	\$28,902	757	\$14,648,655	1,816
North Dakota	\$703,160	215	\$334,160	\$0	\$664,434	165	\$4,675,679	326
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$17,891,659	736	\$2,032,699	\$94,926	\$50,381	556	\$63,346,209	1,648
Ohio, Southern	\$2,691,011	621	\$572,667	\$0	\$202,103	318	\$21,436,208	1,835
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$230,339	90	\$54,149	\$0	\$4,682	99	\$1,179,929	107
Oklahoma, Northern	\$1,648,645	309	\$383,565	\$0	\$177,773	287	\$18,657,036	568
Oklahoma, Western	\$288,245	312	\$531,576	\$0	\$552,144	271	\$13,503,151	489
Oregon	\$1,227,802	942	\$457,121	\$0	\$540,219	865	\$3,210,905	1,909

Table 12A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$37,168,784	1,304	\$63,752,724	\$0	\$761,948	846	\$297,665,137	4,041
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$11,524,998	493	\$11,564,493	\$0	\$96,505	454	\$4,897,354	776
Pennsylvania, Western	\$413,273	388	\$542,081	\$0	\$1,182,530	424	\$15,593,081	710
Puerto Rico	\$7,315,813	749	\$3,256,751	\$0	\$284,637	552	\$118,992,052	1,217
Rhode Island	-\$907,933	219	\$366,326	\$0	\$2,223,121	152	\$60,828,557	724
South Carolina	\$1,084,307	901	\$681,082	\$0	\$1,089,194	766	\$14,813,704	1,423
South Dakota	\$413,176	385	\$424,059	\$0	\$80,878	412	\$4,252,952	521
Tennessee, Eastern	\$439,923	490	\$591,961	\$0	\$295,330	460	\$7,961,428	822
Tennessee, Middle	\$3,353,569	259	\$192,183	\$0	\$103,294	182	\$9,694,091	442
Tennessee, Western	\$569,763	482	\$824,926	\$0	\$63,172	339	\$12,102,802	1,326
Texas, Eastern	\$1,918,746	770	\$11,182,570	\$0	\$2,772,068	708	\$14,906,505	1,363
Texas, Northern	\$370,472,340	893	\$367,989,557	\$0	\$1,027,817	1,344	\$241,590,275	2,467
Texas, Southern	\$13,377,962	4,632	\$1,826,082	\$0	\$190,718	2,511	\$341,088,665	11,765
Texas, Western	\$7,001,107	6,333	\$3,774,397	\$0	\$439,555	3,326	\$179,509,104	13,798
Utah	\$964,324	868	\$333,303	\$0	\$88,068	550	\$3,716,566	1,806
Vermont	\$456,906	214	\$221,882	\$0	\$18,751	198	\$3,594,333	150
Virgin Islands	\$1,059,115	138	\$1,047,688	\$0	\$1,195	121	\$7,261,213	304
Virginia, Eastern	\$3,146,200	3,221	\$4,384,186	\$25	\$1,308,582	2,704	\$39,721,931	4,291
Virginia, Western	\$2,927,207	1,025	\$954,643	\$0	\$10,329,611	881	\$10,871,411	1,568
Washington, Eastern	\$1,107,624	469	\$1,340,663	\$1,500	\$50,358	383	\$3,062,230	564
Washington, Western	\$4,156,033	884	\$1,029,201	\$165,239	\$147,656	656	\$49,601,133	1,813
West Virginia, Northern	\$183,880	239	\$106,627	\$0	\$290,226	231	\$26,020,703	401
West Virginia, Southern	\$659,486	381	\$409,518	\$0	\$1,376,288	332	\$5,886,285	797
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$798,872	399	\$582,653	\$0	\$647,682	399	\$9,294,536	955
Wisconsin, Western	\$1,120,045	161	\$711,921	\$0	\$215,372	172	\$3,256,967	190
Wyoming	\$277,283	388	\$172,080	\$0	\$17,924	334	\$1,450,293	515
All Districts	\$2,167,912,642	78,322	\$806,645,253	\$2,344,651	\$94,215,528	61,997	\$5,800,959,075	152,914

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

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

A negative number results when adjustments to amounts recorded in prior fiscal years exceed actual fiscal year 2000 totals.

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

**Data for the Eastern District of North Carolina is a compilation of Fine Center and district data. As a result of the closing of the Fine Center, information for the district does not include criminal collections after January 20, 2000.

Table 12B
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2000
Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$3,500,731	45	\$3,068,556	\$0	\$307,063	37	\$5,731,580	187
Alabama, Northern	\$21,675,115	144	\$497,574	\$0	\$1,355,106	62	\$42,628,812	581
Alabama, Southern	\$1,435,668	54	\$247,872	\$0	\$919,737	46	\$16,757,223	248
Alaska	\$817,026	59	\$584,411	\$0	\$235,440	60	\$6,864,955	185
Arizona	\$22,377,995	202	\$1,120,940	\$0	\$990,971	82	\$113,851,842	1,040
Arkansas, Eastern	\$5,533,453	74	\$727,733	\$0	\$70,816	20	\$9,434,313	207
Arkansas, Western	\$2,166,522	26	\$205,696	\$0	\$374	11	\$5,272,288	106
California, Central	-\$347,767,044	435	\$20,081,171	\$45	\$1,768,211	116	\$1,053,214,007	2,424
California, Eastern	\$11,508,178	99	\$620,174	\$0	\$929,128	70	\$63,797,297	425
California, Northern	\$132,272,976	248	\$1,750,522	\$0	\$4,796,989	137	\$405,058,931	1,268
California, Southern	\$26,737,707	94	\$799,741	\$280,400	\$3,156,360	46	\$96,972,369	391
Colorado	\$9,090,884	121	\$593,022	\$1,027	\$1,819,660	49	\$36,408,334	366
Connecticut	\$25,501,895	64	\$946,160	\$0	\$31,468	12	\$70,285,317	189
Delaware	\$2,805,286	39	\$197,635	\$0	\$104,224	27	\$13,330,591	126
District of Columbia	\$6,522,065	97	\$874,194	\$0	\$11,240,579	146	\$72,671,197	553
Florida, Middle	\$170,406,363	219	\$2,320,559	\$20,764	\$9,735,818	42	\$546,299,109	1,200
Florida, Northern	\$3,668,888	46	\$420,377	\$0	\$398,074	24	\$22,364,477	183
Florida, Southern	\$40,858,993	315	\$15,791,170	\$0	\$1,030,809	62	\$604,532,458	1,555
Georgia, Middle	\$4,158,806	63	\$181,371	\$0	\$213,974	34	\$11,493,052	212
Georgia, Northern	\$86,826,414	248	\$6,975,434	\$0	\$3,306,823	55	\$168,658,661	603
Georgia, Southern	\$6,553,404	56	\$140,400	\$12,558	\$840,812	25	\$15,721,788	157
Guam*	\$1,239,542	18	\$50,100	\$0	\$487,269	9	\$2,701,127	69
Hawaii	\$1,869,402	67	\$345,657	\$252,533	\$19,357	57	\$13,248,502	306
Idaho	\$7,605,270	51	\$343,077	\$0	\$26,788	17	\$8,982,891	136
Illinois, Central	\$6,369,982	71	\$1,671,655	\$0	\$2,408,037	46	\$50,796,969	329
Illinois, Northern	\$66,784,201	330	\$4,864,508	\$0	\$4,531,316	82	\$295,298,332	1,165
Illinois, Southern	\$15,992,228	65	\$415,027	\$0	\$3,436,879	23	\$31,910,452	141
Indiana, Northern	\$20,570,111	62	\$450,383	\$0	\$900,727	28	\$41,348,992	294
Indiana, Southern	\$11,867,691	60	\$693,751	\$0	\$1,025,196	41	\$24,458,955	233
Iowa, Northern	\$4,276,655	50	\$168,193	\$0	\$510,532	34	\$16,304,222	225
Iowa, Southern	\$5,255,069	39	\$255,699	\$0	\$206,738	16	\$12,048,823	121
Kansas	\$7,694,408	74	\$935,487	\$0	\$6,921,335	41	\$67,251,716	311
Kentucky, Eastern	\$5,913,074	68	\$364,630	\$0	\$958,828	55	\$37,746,745	336

Table 12B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$2,364,890	100	\$2,262,829	\$0	\$2,340,089	46	\$24,771,334	311
Louisiana, Eastern	\$36,122,156	114	\$580,051	\$0	\$7,254	19	\$68,040,298	359
Louisiana, Middle	\$2,421,214	17	\$259,167	\$0	\$128,881	19	\$25,435,407	125
Louisiana, Western	\$7,654,639	36	\$171,252	\$0	\$1,244	12	\$28,063,918	148
Maine	\$2,750,330	44	\$144,065	\$0	\$476,115	14	\$18,309,066	124
Maryland	\$7,621,537	96	\$911,393	\$0	\$53,154	15	\$51,598,229	345
Massachusetts	\$339,584,318	96	\$733,507	\$0	\$0	0	\$515,663,275	552
Michigan, Eastern	\$25,866,188	186	\$2,653,633	\$61,934	\$5,104,031	104	\$148,825,061	920
Michigan, Western	\$7,204,566	133	\$833,755	\$0	\$341,426	50	\$28,231,881	445
Minnesota	\$29,755,220	97	\$6,033,449	\$0	\$339,309	31	\$79,372,495	338
Mississippi, Northern	\$2,190,805	37	\$283,293	\$0	\$208,024	39	\$11,173,481	149
Mississippi, Southern	\$17,977,621	75	\$182,233	\$0	\$3,753	16	\$27,305,673	234
Missouri, Eastern	\$40,640,949	133	\$3,061,160	\$0	\$2,035,663	44	\$61,227,346	414
Missouri, Western	\$18,188,982	104	\$6,823,166	\$0	\$5,167,697	41	\$79,440,644	355
Montana	\$831,846	55	\$354,088	\$58,730	\$147,513	38	\$10,847,012	313
Nebraska	\$1,829,564	52	\$884,892	\$0	\$595,269	16	\$15,307,187	172
Nevada	\$17,835,359	189	\$815,751	\$0	\$2,594,700	70	\$125,984,823	915
New Hampshire	\$1,096,048	13	\$173,994	\$0	\$59,792	12	\$9,558,876	96
New Jersey	\$24,493,773	206	\$1,073,337	\$0	\$90,378	32	\$109,327,343	665
New Mexico	\$1,446,078	87	\$163,422	\$0	\$58,955	15	\$7,634,802	272
New York, Eastern	\$190,456,388	258	\$5,296,220	\$0	\$1,494,745	85	\$857,040,596	797
New York, Northern	\$11,872,070	60	\$1,771,446	\$1,687	\$1,064,958	18	\$32,651,298	199
New York, Southern	\$127,489,317	305	\$2,627,226	-\$2	\$5,034,515	36	\$1,929,503,334	1,060
New York, Western	\$5,414,373	75	\$1,737,095	\$0	\$2,217,599	41	\$41,815,074	380
North Carolina, Eastern**	\$6,394,526	67	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$5,615,626	69
North Carolina, Middle	\$6,527,194	76	\$610,780	\$0	\$356,354	52	\$13,004,845	287
North Carolina, Western	\$15,488,255	170	\$435,966	\$0	\$173,021	47	\$38,795,584	462
North Dakota	\$934,368	50	\$88,234	\$0	\$27,802	17	\$5,013,971	172
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$15,014,640	225	\$2,296,308	\$0	\$1,315,473	68	\$111,625,553	1,285
Ohio, Southern	\$10,154,655	110	\$272,639	\$0	\$52,438	15	\$53,681,911	487
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$895,083	24	\$36,109	\$0	\$91,342	14	\$1,915,100	54
Oklahoma, Northern	\$1,254,488	77	\$437,201	\$0	\$414,603	75	\$11,992,852	240
Oklahoma, Western	\$33,048,552	59	\$2,907,806	\$0	\$434,735	27	\$43,704,652	230
Oregon	\$11,938,269	187	\$2,128,086	\$0	\$458,296	45	\$23,802,924	569

Table 12B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$12,779,562	122	\$1,226,402	\$0	\$1,772,795	28	\$156,550,180	524
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$4,839,275	60	\$1,316,660	\$0	\$32,949	27	\$17,579,168	211
Pennsylvania, Western	\$76,893,907	144	\$2,406,091	\$0	\$7,131,151	27	\$80,731,781	238
Puerto Rico	\$2,570,122	36	\$293,202	\$0	\$0	16	\$12,037,512	121
Rhode Island	\$946,211	25	\$174,895	\$0	\$320,123	7	\$60,369,101	154
South Carolina	\$10,692,645	231	\$1,198,838	\$0	\$920,461	85	\$31,820,116	706
South Dakota	\$2,508,612	102	\$595,402	\$0	\$199,283	79	\$15,131,885	333
Tennessee, Eastern	\$3,908,026	70	\$632,428	\$0	\$53,560	34	\$41,670,095	270
Tennessee, Middle	\$5,578,128	67	\$132,870	\$0	\$135,814	6	\$15,740,683	185
Tennessee, Western	\$4,468,659	93	\$131,364	\$0	\$15,766	11	\$19,479,393	346
Texas, Eastern	\$8,324,079	75	\$2,302,223	\$0	\$10,716,800	59	\$48,708,380	375
Texas, Northern	\$27,534,386	197	\$850,956	\$0	\$66,744	75	\$143,090,703	919
Texas, Southern	\$58,597,589	198	\$6,325,874	\$0	\$76,960	18	\$228,352,259	900
Texas, Western	\$69,998,133	167	\$2,392,459	\$0	\$146,329	48	\$197,443,383	892
Utah	\$5,715,405	124	\$530,695	\$0	\$212,216	28	\$30,880,426	296
Vermont	\$2,528,219	25	\$284,180	\$0	\$30,779	13	\$21,731,685	63
Virgin Islands	\$285,803	13	\$37,050	\$0	\$0	2	\$2,558,164	50
Virginia, Eastern	\$34,005,883	312	\$8,196,900	\$4,040	\$1,213,108	96	\$99,161,314	1,172
Virginia, Western	\$8,737,553	74	\$2,183,368	\$0	\$388,226	33	\$22,489,528	177
Washington, Eastern	\$13,810,348	69	\$217,327	\$0	\$1,824,437	34	\$17,450,787	195
Washington, Western	\$10,981,560	203	\$1,700,815	\$10,000	\$1,401,480	66	\$204,080,091	710
West Virginia, Northern	\$972,123	20	\$184,364	\$0	\$73,918	17	\$5,629,753	92
West Virginia, Southern	\$11,630,455	50	\$701,300	\$0	\$1,031,380	31	\$37,967,522	201
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$19,184,447	99	\$979,661	\$0	\$1,066,832	57	\$52,787,652	459
Wisconsin, Western	\$909,007	32	\$418,923	\$0	\$1,115,480	56	\$20,512,928	160
Wyoming	\$3,565,646	97	\$273,927	\$0	\$1,899,630	55	\$11,589,394	205
All Districts	\$1,818,813,001	10,021	\$153,434,608	\$703,717	\$129,420,786	3,793	\$10,195,271,678	39,369

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

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

A negative number results when adjustments to amounts recorded in prior fiscal years exceed actual fiscal year 2000 totals.

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

**Data for the Eastern District of North Carolina is a compilation of Fine Center and district data. As a result of the closing of the Fine Center, information for the district does not include criminal collections after January 20, 2000.

Table 12C
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2000
Criminal Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$4,059,496	353	\$3,477,480	\$0	\$342,374	350	\$11,276,620	560
Alabama, Northern	\$24,428,073	940	\$1,120,605	\$0	\$1,704,546	508	\$63,601,477	582
Alabama, Southern	\$1,945,802	380	\$435,850	\$0	\$1,985,806	368	\$25,892,716	2,344
Alaska	\$7,785,103	393	\$8,478,384	\$850,000	\$291,002	419	\$19,441,383	724
Arizona	\$27,112,578	2,661	\$3,689,822	\$0	\$1,852,066	1,675	\$165,546,032	755
Arkansas, Eastern	\$7,113,877	414	\$1,053,392	\$0	\$208,314	267	\$16,468,207	659
Arkansas, Western	\$2,624,959	249	\$365,591	\$0	\$31,894	182	\$7,142,198	4,740
California, Central	-\$292,711,104	2,811	\$42,635,102	\$21,971	\$2,559,344	2,242	\$1,380,814,278	7,706
California, Eastern	\$36,420,964	824	\$2,182,466	\$359,417	\$2,841,836	683	\$105,728,621	2,075
California, Northern	\$201,340,010	1,685	\$88,155,279	\$16,878	\$7,802,451	1,174	\$530,284,243	4,241
California, Southern	\$30,882,773	2,324	\$2,697,041	\$281,100	\$6,048,006	1,753	\$130,838,300	3,025
Colorado	\$14,201,229	909	\$6,163,719	\$1,027	\$5,072,608	775	\$75,736,662	1,168
Connecticut	\$46,670,925	507	\$10,097,943	\$0	\$8,764,653	406	\$107,663,891	961
Delaware	\$2,927,197	159	\$349,007	\$2,094	\$159,456	149	\$13,802,998	2,329
District of Columbia	\$6,001,301	656	\$4,307,058	\$6,971	\$13,073,157	661	\$350,947,863	283
Florida, Middle	\$302,130,063	1,900	\$4,273,040	\$279,184	\$9,869,645	1,366	\$790,951,705	4,800
Florida, Northern	\$9,566,393	571	\$1,105,396	\$0	\$789,604	422	\$111,173,488	1,449
Florida, Southern	\$97,499,114	3,116	\$27,692,791	\$0	\$5,106,758	3,291	\$991,833,840	8,381
Georgia, Middle	\$4,675,687	619	\$519,429	\$0	\$304,897	548	\$16,032,725	879
Georgia, Northern	\$89,952,002	1,499	\$9,744,256	\$0	\$4,583,636	1,126	\$217,825,332	3,789
Georgia, Southern	\$7,332,892	493	\$549,408	\$14,039	\$1,033,374	525	\$34,611,241	974
Guam*	\$1,796,588	268	\$432,713	\$0	\$507,988	303	\$4,466,948	428
Hawaii	\$2,734,032	676	\$881,529	\$254,230	\$204,679	503	\$25,171,363	1,021
Idaho	\$8,458,537	284	\$732,611	\$0	\$35,300	220	\$13,751,406	587
Illinois, Central	\$9,089,942	533	\$2,266,796	\$0	\$2,486,544	410	\$60,145,796	567
Illinois, Northern	\$111,151,245	1,720	\$36,674,971	\$69	\$6,580,417	969	\$454,017,772	614
Illinois, Southern	\$20,182,186	817	\$989,899	\$0	\$3,591,107	567	\$46,744,183	976
Indiana, Northern	\$20,571,756	493	\$1,058,216	\$0	\$1,597,877	369	\$49,868,259	4,368
Indiana, Southern	\$12,676,325	475	\$1,448,793	\$0	\$1,196,842	345	\$30,118,797	1,781
Iowa, Northern	\$4,662,405	336	\$475,628	\$0	\$1,022,484	290	\$21,319,122	1,150
Iowa, Southern	\$5,851,128	461	\$530,208	\$0	\$248,216	352	\$15,022,101	1,154
Kansas	\$8,838,171	581	\$1,396,547	\$0	\$8,137,140	472	\$85,353,998	1,154
Kentucky, Eastern	\$7,057,367	637	\$1,489,253	\$0	\$1,048,643	539	\$42,425,985	962

Table 12C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$3,669,361	915	\$3,606,263	\$17,265	\$2,419,508	913	\$36,342,541	1,032
Louisiana, Eastern	\$50,792,461	853	\$1,162,776	\$0	\$406,911	621	\$112,870,525	1,855
Louisiana, Middle	\$3,712,727	216	\$939,826	\$0	\$166,778	150	\$35,773,917	471
Louisiana, Western	\$9,929,093	1,301	\$1,089,072	\$0	\$6,014,232	1,259	\$60,472,986	828
Maine	\$6,135,425	257	\$285,657	\$0	\$3,572,766	167	\$20,110,621	2,998
Maryland	\$15,548,787	840	\$6,503,711	\$500,000	\$1,279,804	759	\$76,644,586	1,991
Massachusetts	\$480,849,872	829	\$54,037,081	\$0	\$5,923	154	\$753,572,624	487
Michigan, Eastern	\$46,098,099	1,238	\$6,103,429	\$62,925	\$7,639,099	1,124	\$250,403,047	3,030
Michigan, Western	\$9,444,702	787	\$1,287,314	\$0	\$476,789	445	\$41,364,540	1,758
Minnesota	\$38,836,070	653	\$13,872,038	\$0	\$462,051	486	\$87,252,012	1,105
Mississippi, Northern	\$2,876,775	225	\$974,896	\$0	\$295,137	296	\$15,842,612	1,585
Mississippi, Southern	\$19,383,920	625	\$747,737	\$0	\$12,731	440	\$33,353,928	1,640
Missouri, Eastern	\$42,459,662	1,054	\$3,873,046	\$0	\$2,484,777	831	\$65,830,486	490
Missouri, Western	\$19,362,797	735	\$7,430,927	\$0	\$7,315,539	602	\$93,090,090	1,330
Montana	\$1,240,230	411	\$682,329	\$58,908	\$612,345	361	\$16,293,602	746
Nebraska	\$2,707,689	685	\$1,380,345	\$40,948	\$852,888	467	\$16,669,267	3,175
Nevada	\$43,486,118	878	\$23,708,520	\$0	\$3,666,201	532	\$139,424,970	1,023
New Hampshire	\$1,247,695	164	\$411,699	\$0	\$366,939	150	\$21,361,587	2,278
New Jersey	\$31,484,878	1,642	\$4,550,918	\$0	\$1,110,334	1,189	\$168,547,364	498
New Mexico	\$2,056,774	1,255	\$650,575	\$0	\$160,499	703	\$16,057,290	783
New York, Eastern	\$205,270,409	2,274	\$11,557,936	\$0	\$8,089,046	2,034	\$1,053,895,956	370
New York, Northern	\$13,851,027	985	\$2,704,955	\$5,607	\$1,108,255	783	\$40,095,726	4,099
New York, Southern	\$1,065,924,728	2,374	\$13,797,037	\$4	\$9,018,087	1,833	\$3,188,741,240	2,498
New York, Western	\$6,513,748	708	\$2,507,574	\$0	\$2,295,830	560	\$46,449,050	
North Carolina, Eastern*	\$22,222,174	939	\$240,500	\$0	\$0	174	\$57,389,110	2,598
North Carolina, Middle	\$7,037,467	460	\$1,114,415	\$0	\$584,137	457	\$17,994,019	5,058
North Carolina, Western	\$18,664,437	949	\$905,011	\$0	\$201,922	804	\$53,444,240	902
North Dakota	\$1,637,527	265	\$422,394	\$0	\$692,236	182	\$9,689,650	5,090
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$32,906,299	961	\$4,329,007	\$94,926	\$1,365,854	624	\$174,971,761	2,933
Ohio, Southern	\$12,845,666	731	\$845,306	\$0	\$254,542	333	\$75,118,118	2,322
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$1,125,422	114	\$90,258	\$0	\$96,024	113	\$3,095,029	161
Oklahoma, Northern	\$2,903,133	386	\$820,766	\$0	\$592,376	362	\$30,649,888	808
Oklahoma, Western	\$33,336,798	371	\$3,439,382	\$0	\$986,879	298	\$57,207,804	719
Oregon	\$13,166,071	1,129	\$2,585,206	\$0	\$998,515	910	\$27,013,829	2,478

Table 12C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$49,948,346	1,426	\$64,979,126	\$0	\$2,534,742	874	\$454,215,317	4,565
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$16,364,273	553	\$12,881,153	\$0	\$129,454	481	\$22,476,522	987
Pennsylvania, Western	\$77,307,180	532	\$2,948,173	\$0	\$8,313,682	451	\$96,324,862	948
Puerto Rico	\$9,885,935	785	\$3,549,953	\$0	\$284,637	568	\$131,029,564	1,338
Rhode Island	\$38,277	244	\$541,221	\$0	\$2,543,244	159	\$121,197,659	878
South Carolina	\$11,776,952	1,132	\$1,879,920	\$0	\$2,009,655	851	\$46,633,820	2,129
South Dakota	\$2,921,788	487	\$1,019,461	\$0	\$280,161	491	\$19,384,837	854
Tennessee, Eastern	\$4,347,949	560	\$1,224,389	\$0	\$348,890	494	\$49,631,523	1,092
Tennessee, Middle	\$8,931,696	326	\$325,053	\$0	\$239,108	188	\$25,434,774	627
Tennessee, Western	\$5,038,423	575	\$956,290	\$0	\$78,937	350	\$31,582,195	1,672
Texas, Eastern	\$10,242,825	845	\$13,484,793	\$0	\$13,488,868	767	\$63,614,886	1,738
Texas, Northern	\$398,006,726	1,090	\$368,840,512	\$0	\$1,094,562	1,419	\$384,680,978	3,386
Texas, Southern	\$71,975,551	4,830	\$8,151,957	\$0	\$267,679	2,529	\$569,440,924	12,665
Texas, Western	\$76,999,240	6,500	\$6,166,856	\$0	\$585,885	3,374	\$376,952,487	14,690
Utah	\$6,679,729	992	\$863,998	\$0	\$300,284	578	\$34,596,992	2,102
Vermont	\$2,985,126	239	\$506,062	\$0	\$49,530	211	\$25,326,018	5,463
Virgin Islands	\$1,344,918	151	\$1,084,739	\$0	\$1,195	123	\$9,819,377	1,745
Virginia, Eastern	\$37,152,083	3,533	\$12,581,086	\$4,065	\$2,521,690	2,800	\$138,883,245	354
Virginia, Western	\$11,664,759	1,099	\$3,138,011	\$0	\$10,717,837	914	\$33,360,938	213
Washington, Eastern	\$14,917,973	538	\$1,557,990	\$1,500	\$1,874,795	417	\$20,513,017	759
Washington, Western	\$15,137,593	1,087	\$2,730,016	\$175,239	\$1,549,136	722	\$253,681,223	2,523
West Virginia, Northern	\$1,156,003	259	\$290,991	\$0	\$364,144	248	\$31,650,455	1,414
West Virginia, Southern	\$12,289,941	431	\$1,110,818	\$0	\$2,407,668	363	\$43,853,807	350
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$19,983,318	498	\$1,562,315	\$0	\$1,714,515	456	\$62,082,188	493
Wisconsin, Western	\$2,029,052	193	\$1,130,845	\$0	\$1,330,851	228	\$23,769,895	998
Wyoming	\$3,842,930	485	\$446,007	\$0	\$1,917,554	389	\$13,039,687	720
All Districts	\$3,986,725,643	88,343	\$960,079,861	\$3,048,368	\$223,636,314	65,790	\$15,996,230,753	192,283

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

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

A negative number results when adjustments to amounts recorded in prior fiscal years exceed actual fiscal year 2000 totals.

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

**Data for the Eastern District of North Carolina is a compilation of Fine Center and district data. As a result of the closing of the Fine Center, information for the district does not include criminal collections after January 20, 2000.

Table 12D
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2000
Civil Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Property Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$2,776,595	337	\$1,935,030	\$0	\$4,020,740	202	\$1,576,760	333
Alabama, Northern	\$25,837,212	582	\$12,339,109	-\$1,782	\$18,549,611	805	\$7,124,611	391
Alabama, Southern	\$2,555,125	342	\$1,160,525	\$0	\$904,304	185	\$2,024,773	338
Alaska	\$3,939,894	61	\$2,366,659	\$0	\$5,687,719	71	\$5,724,874	162
Arizona	\$9,646,874	326	\$5,737,419	\$0	\$1,230,604	224	\$26,883,075	649
Arkansas, Eastern	\$107,544,125	369	\$3,781,653	\$282,953	\$2,874,561	248	\$111,224,506	411
Arkansas, Western	\$6,203,812	239	\$4,611,242	\$334,366	\$1,744,756	194	\$1,017,684	118
California, Central	\$32,112,180	17,159	\$3,887,262	\$2,744,512	\$18,081,560	823	\$199,184,491	41,388
California, Eastern	\$51,508,334	129	\$5,941,369	\$0	\$48,320,261	539	\$10,821,776	299
California, Northern	\$11,350,248	3,570	\$3,997,303	\$35,172	\$5,152,273	567	\$89,517,844	12,581
California, Southern	\$4,722,543	336	\$3,226,354	\$132	\$8,167,186	336	\$6,659,012	335
Colorado	\$8,558,330	42	\$8,217,946	\$596	\$954,047	67	\$4,515,781	183
Connecticut	\$120,112,598	387	\$66,936,573	\$34,825,793	\$4,473,882	171	\$38,476,356	477
Delaware	\$9,460,844	174	\$8,785,641	\$0	\$253,531	77	\$1,405,776	174
District of Columbia	\$1,283,984	2,871	\$7,175,290	\$2,354	\$11,652,290	120	\$111,450,048	5,569
Florida, Middle	\$71,621,350	1,161	\$57,784,860	\$4,213,724	\$4,823,957	633	\$57,537,792	3,121
Florida, Northern	\$6,744,924	354	\$4,638,981	\$43,915	\$2,173,925	234	\$13,566,135	622
Florida, Southern	\$672,716	5,473	\$500,597	\$3,211,334	\$45,960,027	330	\$119,767,849	17,371
Georgia, Middle	\$3,632,038	423	\$1,807,678	\$0	\$1,112,632	254	\$3,860,019	373
Georgia, Northern	\$8,158,395	769	\$8,457,465	\$2,250	\$2,245,416	442	\$35,976,831	2,156
Georgia, Southern	\$981,927	245	\$247,091	\$111	\$879,605	172	\$6,498,628	235
Guam*	\$161,792	39	\$289,644	\$0	\$1,014,064	111	\$2,819,410	122
Hawaii	\$9,842,370	149	\$3,905,405	\$0	\$809,707	103	\$8,864,077	235
Idaho	\$10,584,041	242	\$4,652,833	\$407,721	\$1,982,346	134	\$8,570,481	252
Illinois, Central	\$4,013,387	442	\$1,624,102	\$327,862	\$1,858,084	329	\$9,419,105	375
Illinois, Northern	\$57,368,091	1,510	\$46,955,625	\$379,716	\$3,645,293	428	\$75,827,748	3,078
Illinois, Southern	\$5,142,298	603	\$2,502,334	\$307,900	\$2,200,649	441	\$2,249,493	443
Indiana, Northern	\$14,144,415	661	\$10,407,518	\$130,450	\$3,594,366	424	\$6,216,626	614
Indiana, Southern	\$30,507,367	1,018	\$14,715,092	\$1,021,032	\$11,561,009	499	\$18,245,094	1,050
Iowa, Northern	\$3,202,642	385	\$1,499,615	\$0	\$2,327,989	299	\$3,409,947	261
Iowa, Southern	\$10,213,994	426	\$2,087,895	\$808,538	\$2,103,148	218	\$10,399,736	565
Kansas	\$13,428,248	760	\$6,229,606	\$194,614	\$7,727,949	763	\$5,875,438	478
Kentucky, Eastern	\$13,957,230	752	\$5,251,176	\$89,790	\$4,090,607	575	\$25,113,236	659

Table 12D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$10,261,834	535	\$4,433,680	\$449,263	\$5,122,322	346	\$6,947,780	522
Louisiana, Eastern	\$9,157,284	828	\$7,840,752	\$0	\$8,082,833	479	\$10,744,944	895
Louisiana, Middle	\$2,298,611	124	\$472,489	\$298,380	\$2,526,671	197	\$6,952,200	130
Louisiana, Western	\$8,836,163	742	\$4,624,183	\$0	\$3,808,890	386	\$7,550,218	1,012
Maine	\$5,499,891	257	\$2,258,999	\$70,856	\$4,719,294	121	\$3,531,132	286
Maryland	\$23,500,475	533	\$20,078,543	\$494	\$939,447	252	\$28,561,548	1,737
Massachusetts	\$353,951,747	215	\$291,143,845	\$262	\$2,425,092	300	\$102,841,018	661
Michigan, Eastern	\$2,249,363	8,329	\$102,725	\$14,346	\$12,531,277	458	\$107,659,944	25,102
Michigan, Western	\$19,106,135	738	\$18,056,267	\$0	\$1,379,377	440	\$13,223,919	870
Minnesota	\$16,510,836	2,010	\$10,094,159	\$73,670	\$2,018,446	996	\$19,794,237	2,536
Mississippi, Northern	\$1,149,199	176	\$890,344	\$0	\$1,529,862	167	\$1,835,964	146
Mississippi, Southern	\$5,785,579	594	\$3,487,142	\$689,588	\$856,461	306	\$6,997,846	746
Missouri, Eastern	\$42,249,974	946	\$42,836,551	\$0	\$1,268,728	549	\$16,301,578	1,384
Missouri, Western	\$4,222,219	517	\$1,587,023	\$0	\$7,293,406	297	\$17,572,710	1,059
Montana	\$5,940,975	186	\$4,334,766	\$667,675	\$1,183,511	122	\$5,188,411	185
Nebraska	\$11,317,119	556	\$5,141,595	\$587,841	\$4,332,371	478	\$9,239,551	410
Nevada	\$1,735,862	170	\$745,196	\$0	\$1,643,297	198	\$2,467,386	179
New Hampshire	\$17,291,299	171	\$16,358,948	\$0	\$470,087	108	\$2,927,814	198
New Jersey	\$30,600,652	1,357	\$78,345,248	\$0	\$7,581,082	959	\$149,225,597	1,804
New Mexico	\$20,455,038	466	\$11,687,147	\$3,189,439	\$2,428,988	260	\$12,566,888	502
New York, Eastern	\$4,534,374	12,967	\$2,222,187	\$42,766	\$11,062,397	1,154	\$133,770,966	24,666
New York, Northern	\$21,831,092	456	\$6,098,217	\$325,594	\$9,305,365	374	\$25,328,930	599
New York, Southern	\$199,029,732	725	\$171,923,732	\$81,543	\$6,727,021	402	\$115,726,770	1,421
New York, Western	\$19,426,017	543	\$11,307,215	\$296,695	\$6,726,743	238	\$8,472,387	724
North Carolina, Eastern	\$12,374,664	526	\$7,390,324	\$0	\$3,516,282	343	\$26,654,097	1,045
North Carolina, Middle	\$3,757,513	355	\$2,137,428	\$0	\$1,130,874	214	\$3,298,973	467
North Carolina, Western	\$1,917,174	229	\$576,139	\$0	\$74,332	28	\$6,761,092	570
North Dakota	\$10,981,221	299	\$3,745,664	\$505,070	\$7,494,709	210	\$22,265,717	388
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$38,436,573	2,496	\$26,785,974	\$0	\$13,827,109	1,148	\$35,888,764	3,745
Ohio, Southern	\$20,366,519	1,165	\$8,417,316	\$833	\$4,680,765	576	\$27,898,541	1,573
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$3,595,302	205	\$1,569,651	\$205,381	\$1,996,798	98	\$2,173,952	162
Oklahoma, Northern	\$3,590,410	511	\$1,613,317	\$325,586	\$836,901	338	\$1,918,717	275
Oklahoma, Western	\$35,440,570	617	\$14,933,759	\$1,498,830	\$10,398,378	330	\$16,399,503	577
Oregon	\$18,963,937	282	\$6,919,064	\$237,162	\$2,436,689	237	\$14,288,306	215

Table 12D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$43,812,415	863	\$31,089,369	\$0	\$3,586,083	553	\$104,092,818	1,051
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$25,184,819	523	\$18,965,530	\$0	\$3,293,999	263	\$18,252,452	510
Pennsylvania, Western	\$13,880,816	1,026	\$4,824,486	\$0	\$2,914,926	587	\$24,201,092	1,355
Puerto Rico	\$40,542,903	501	\$7,822,098	\$683,447	\$35,891,633	407	\$14,954,477	512
Rhode Island	\$17,027,467	161	\$1,865,740	\$0	\$39,461	62	\$23,333,342	225
South Carolina	\$59,700,682	1,328	\$19,955,149	\$372,159	\$14,585,580	1,120	\$45,329,010	1,139
South Dakota	\$1,828,220	99	\$2,128,915	\$182,582	\$1,199,719	81	\$5,032,480	66
Tennessee, Eastern	\$8,591,941	64	\$3,041,044	\$0	\$5,598,989	83	\$9,925,850	295
Tennessee, Middle	\$6,554,847	244	\$5,013,853	\$0	\$599,255	162	\$4,669,658	333
Tennessee, Western	\$7,370,375	709	\$4,439,738	-\$70	\$390,681	325	\$10,767,686	884
Texas, Eastern	\$166,145,129	124	\$165,274,608	\$0	\$1,910,340	326	\$3,504,598	131
Texas, Northern	\$7,585,380	296	\$7,081,249	\$0	\$95,299,019	675	\$76,477,097	1,475
Texas, Southern	\$457,557	8,042	\$934,472	\$58,107	\$33,009,039	402	\$145,265,376	25,566
Texas, Western	\$31,604,204	1,569	\$9,888,073	\$8,172,000	\$1,429,223	553	\$25,041,164	1,833
Utah	\$2,638,026	194	\$1,127,620	\$0	\$570,781	83	\$5,686,313	231
Vermont	\$13,615,174	158	\$10,523,406	\$2,398,461	\$415,420	98	\$1,593,542	109
Virgin Islands	\$212,338	22	\$26,479	\$0	\$2,351	9	\$2,378,360	37
Virginia, Eastern	\$76,847,393	773	\$61,496,100	\$10,300,007	\$4,125,541	406	\$65,502,072	1,218
Virginia, Western	\$13,414,802	233	\$13,742,685	\$0	\$20,681,647	186	\$5,685,329	226
Washington, Eastern	\$5,696,862	140	\$4,404,705	\$0	\$1,274,751	93	\$2,601,761	148
Washington, Western	\$8,671,788	186	\$10,994,719	\$0	\$2,154,570	137	\$12,447,494	171
West Virginia, Northern	\$1,312,295	158	\$505,375	\$0	\$656,370	55	\$1,599,660	234
West Virginia, Southern	\$5,068,198	223	\$1,755,339	\$11,289	\$1,967,625	116	\$6,745,265	290
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$7,390,776	848	\$7,055,665	\$0	\$931,591	515	\$9,436,962	552
Wisconsin, Western	\$8,236,634	417	\$5,072,899	\$0	\$5,295,243	394	\$4,478,483	383
Wyoming	\$1,775,965	92	\$1,077,591	\$0	\$215,477	52	\$4,262,530	114
All Districts	\$2,223,522,276	102,155	\$1,503,923,384	\$81,102,310	\$622,573,219	31,870	\$2,638,067,281	211,297

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

A negative number results when adjustments to amounts recorded in prior fiscal years exceed actual fiscal year 2000 totals.

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

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

Table 12E
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2000
Grand Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Property Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$6,836,091	690	\$5,412,510	\$0	\$4,363,114	552	\$12,853,380	915
Alabama, Northern	\$50,265,285	1,522	\$13,459,714	-\$1,782	\$20,254,157	1,313	\$70,726,088	2,735
Alabama, Southern	\$4,500,928	722	\$1,596,375	\$0	\$2,890,110	553	\$27,917,489	1,062
Alaska	\$11,724,997	454	\$10,845,043	\$850,000	\$5,978,721	490	\$25,166,257	722
Arizona	\$36,759,452	2,987	\$9,427,242	\$0	\$3,082,670	1,899	\$192,429,108	5,389
Arkansas, Eastern	\$114,658,002	783	\$4,835,044	\$282,953	\$3,082,875	515	\$127,692,713	1,166
Arkansas, Western	\$8,828,771	488	\$4,976,833	\$334,366	\$1,776,649	376	\$8,159,882	777
California, Central	-\$260,598,923	19,970	\$46,522,364	\$2,766,484	\$20,640,904	3,065	\$1,579,998,770	49,094
California, Eastern	\$87,929,298	953	\$8,123,835	\$359,417	\$51,162,097	1,222	\$116,550,397	2,374
California, Northern	\$212,690,257	5,255	\$92,152,582	\$52,050	\$12,954,724	1,741	\$619,802,087	16,822
California, Southern	\$35,605,315	2,660	\$5,923,396	\$281,232	\$14,215,192	2,089	\$137,497,313	3,360
Colorado	\$22,759,559	951	\$14,381,665	\$1,623	\$6,026,656	842	\$80,252,443	1,351
Connecticut	\$166,783,523	894	\$77,034,516	\$34,825,793	\$13,238,535	577	\$146,140,247	1,438
Delaware	\$12,388,041	333	\$9,134,648	\$2,094	\$412,987	226	\$15,208,774	457
District of Columbia	\$7,285,285	3,527	\$11,482,348	\$9,324	\$24,725,447	781	\$462,397,911	7,898
Florida, Middle	\$373,751,413	3,061	\$62,057,899	\$4,492,908	\$14,693,602	1,999	\$848,489,497	7,921
Florida, Northern	\$16,311,316	925	\$5,744,376	\$43,915	\$2,963,529	656	\$124,739,623	2,071
Florida, Southern	\$98,171,829	8,589	\$28,193,389	\$3,211,334	\$51,066,785	3,621	\$1,111,601,689	25,752
Georgia, Middle	\$8,307,725	1,042	\$2,327,107	\$0	\$1,417,529	802	\$19,892,744	1,252
Georgia, Northern	\$98,110,396	2,268	\$18,201,721	\$2,250	\$6,829,052	1,568	\$253,802,163	5,945
Georgia, Southern	\$8,314,819	738	\$796,499	\$14,150	\$1,912,979	697	\$41,109,869	1,209
Guam*	\$1,958,379	307	\$722,356	\$0	\$1,522,052	414	\$7,286,358	550
Hawaii	\$12,576,401	825	\$4,786,934	\$254,230	\$1,014,386	606	\$34,035,440	1,256
Idaho	\$19,042,578	526	\$5,385,444	\$407,721	\$2,017,645	354	\$22,321,887	866
Illinois, Central	\$13,103,329	975	\$3,890,898	\$327,862	\$4,344,627	739	\$69,564,900	1,351
Illinois, Northern	\$168,519,336	3,230	\$83,630,596	\$379,785	\$10,225,710	1,397	\$529,845,520	7,446
Illinois, Southern	\$25,324,484	1,420	\$3,492,232	\$307,900	\$5,791,756	1,008	\$48,993,676	2,224
Indiana, Northern	\$34,716,170	1,154	\$11,465,734	\$130,450	\$5,192,242	793	\$56,084,885	1,764
Indiana, Southern	\$43,183,691	1,493	\$16,163,885	\$1,021,032	\$12,757,851	844	\$48,363,890	2,204
Iowa, Northern	\$7,865,047	721	\$1,975,243	\$0	\$3,350,473	589	\$24,729,068	848
Iowa, Southern	\$16,065,122	887	\$2,618,103	\$808,538	\$2,351,363	570	\$25,421,837	1,132
Kansas	\$22,266,419	1,341	\$7,626,153	\$194,614	\$15,865,088	1,235	\$91,229,436	1,632
Kentucky, Eastern	\$21,014,597	1,389	\$6,740,429	\$89,790	\$5,139,251	1,114	\$67,539,221	1,621

Table 12E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$13,931,195	1,450	\$8,039,944	\$466,528	\$7,541,830	1,259	\$43,290,320	1,554
Louisiana, Eastern	\$59,949,745	1,681	\$9,003,528	\$0	\$8,489,744	1,100	\$123,615,469	2,750
Louisiana, Middle	\$6,011,338	340	\$1,412,315	\$298,380	\$2,693,449	347	\$42,726,117	601
Louisiana, Western	\$18,765,256	2,043	\$5,713,255	\$0	\$9,823,122	1,645	\$68,023,204	1,840
Maine	\$11,635,316	514	\$2,544,655	\$70,856	\$8,292,060	288	\$23,641,754	773
Maryland	\$39,049,262	1,373	\$26,582,254	\$500,494	\$2,219,250	1,011	\$105,206,134	3,728
Massachusetts	\$834,801,619	1,044	\$345,180,925	\$262	\$2,431,015	454	\$856,413,642	3,659
Michigan, Eastern	\$48,347,461	9,567	\$6,206,154	\$77,271	\$20,170,376	1,582	\$358,062,991	28,132
Michigan, Western	\$28,550,837	1,525	\$19,343,581	\$0	\$1,856,166	885	\$54,588,459	2,628
Minnesota	\$55,346,906	2,663	\$23,966,197	\$73,670	\$2,480,496	1,482	\$107,046,248	3,641
Mississippi, Northern	\$4,025,974	401	\$1,865,240	\$0	\$1,824,999	463	\$17,678,576	636
Mississippi, Southern	\$25,169,499	1,219	\$4,234,879	\$689,588	\$869,192	746	\$40,351,774	2,076
Missouri, Eastern	\$84,709,636	2,000	\$46,709,597	\$0	\$3,753,505	1,380	\$82,132,063	2,969
Missouri, Western	\$23,585,016	1,252	\$9,017,949	\$0	\$14,608,945	899	\$110,662,800	2,699
Montana	\$7,181,205	597	\$5,017,096	\$726,584	\$1,795,856	483	\$21,482,013	931
Nebraska	\$14,024,808	1,241	\$6,521,939	\$628,790	\$5,185,259	945	\$25,908,818	1,193
Nevada	\$45,221,980	1,048	\$24,453,715	\$0	\$5,309,498	730	\$141,892,356	2,777
New Hampshire	\$18,538,994	335	\$16,770,648	\$0	\$837,026	258	\$24,289,402	568
New Jersey	\$62,085,530	2,999	\$82,896,165	\$0	\$8,691,416	2,148	\$317,772,960	5,903
New Mexico	\$22,511,812	1,721	\$12,337,721	\$3,189,439	\$2,589,486	963	\$28,624,178	3,000
New York, Eastern	\$209,804,783	15,241	\$13,780,124	\$42,766	\$19,151,443	3,188	\$1,187,666,922	29,724
New York, Northern	\$35,682,119	1,441	\$8,803,172	\$331,201	\$10,413,620	1,157	\$65,424,656	1,501
New York, Southern	\$1,264,954,459	3,099	\$185,720,769	\$81,548	\$15,745,109	2,235	\$3,304,468,010	6,511
New York, Western	\$25,939,765	1,251	\$13,814,789	\$296,695	\$9,022,573	798	\$54,921,437	1,979
North Carolina, Eastern**	\$34,596,838	1,465	\$7,630,824	\$0	\$3,516,282	517	\$84,043,206	4,220
North Carolina, Middle	\$10,794,980	815	\$3,251,843	\$0	\$1,715,011	671	\$21,292,992	1,490
North Carolina, Western	\$20,581,611	1,178	\$1,481,150	\$0	\$276,254	832	\$60,205,332	2,848
North Dakota	\$12,618,749	564	\$4,168,058	\$505,070	\$8,186,945	392	\$31,955,367	886
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$71,342,871	3,457	\$31,114,981	\$94,926	\$15,192,963	1,772	\$210,860,525	6,678
Ohio, Southern	\$33,212,185	1,896	\$9,262,622	\$833	\$4,935,306	909	\$103,016,659	3,895
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$4,720,724	319	\$1,659,909	\$205,381	\$2,092,822	211	\$5,268,982	323
Oklahoma, Northern	\$6,493,544	897	\$2,434,083	\$325,586	\$1,429,278	700	\$32,568,604	1,083
Oklahoma, Western	\$68,777,368	988	\$18,373,141	\$1,498,830	\$11,385,257	628	\$73,607,307	1,296
Oregon	\$32,130,008	1,411	\$9,504,270	\$237,162	\$3,435,204	1,147	\$41,302,135	2,693

Table 12E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$93,760,760	2,289	\$96,068,495	\$0	\$6,120,825	1,427	\$558,308,135	5,616
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$41,549,092	1,076	\$31,846,684	\$0	\$3,423,453	744	\$40,728,975	1,497
Pennsylvania, Western	\$91,187,996	1,558	\$7,772,658	\$0	\$11,228,607	1,038	\$120,525,954	2,303
Puerto Rico	\$50,428,838	1,286	\$11,372,051	\$683,447	\$36,176,271	975	\$145,984,041	1,850
Rhode Island	\$17,065,745	405	\$2,406,960	\$0	\$2,582,705	221	\$144,531,000	1,103
South Carolina	\$71,477,634	2,460	\$21,835,069	\$372,159	\$16,595,235	1,971	\$91,962,830	3,268
South Dakota	\$4,750,009	586	\$3,148,376	\$182,582	\$1,479,880	572	\$24,417,317	920
Tennessee, Eastern	\$12,939,890	624	\$4,265,433	\$0	\$5,947,879	577	\$59,557,372	1,387
Tennessee, Middle	\$15,486,543	570	\$5,338,906	\$0	\$838,364	350	\$30,104,432	960
Tennessee, Western	\$12,408,798	1,284	\$5,396,028	-\$70	\$469,618	675	\$42,349,881	2,556
Texas, Eastern	\$176,387,954	969	\$178,759,401	\$0	\$15,399,208	1,093	\$67,119,483	1,869
Texas, Northern	\$405,592,106	1,386	\$375,921,761	\$0	\$96,393,580	2,094	\$461,158,075	4,861
Texas, Southern	\$72,433,108	12,872	\$9,086,429	\$58,107	\$33,276,718	2,931	\$714,706,300	38,231
Texas, Western	\$108,603,444	8,069	\$16,054,929	\$8,172,000	\$2,015,108	3,927	\$401,993,652	16,523
Utah	\$9,317,755	1,186	\$1,991,618	\$0	\$871,065	661	\$40,283,305	2,333
Vermont	\$16,600,300	397	\$11,029,468	\$2,398,461	\$464,950	309	\$26,919,561	322
Virgin Islands	\$1,557,255	173	\$1,111,218	\$0	\$3,546	132	\$12,197,737	391
Virginia, Eastern	\$113,999,476	4,306	\$74,077,186	\$10,304,072	\$6,647,231	3,206	\$204,385,317	6,681
Virginia, Western	\$25,079,562	1,332	\$16,880,696	\$0	\$31,399,484	1,100	\$39,046,267	1,971
Washington, Eastern	\$20,614,835	678	\$5,962,695	\$1,500	\$3,149,546	510	\$23,114,778	907
Washington, Western	\$23,809,380	1,273	\$13,724,735	\$175,239	\$3,703,706	859	\$266,128,718	2,694
West Virginia, Northern	\$2,468,298	417	\$796,366	\$0	\$1,020,514	303	\$33,250,115	727
West Virginia, Southern	\$17,358,139	654	\$2,866,157	\$11,289	\$4,375,293	479	\$50,599,072	1,288
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$27,374,095	1,346	\$8,617,979	\$0	\$2,646,106	971	\$71,519,150	1,966
Wisconsin, Western	\$10,265,686	610	\$6,203,743	\$0	\$6,626,094	622	\$28,248,378	733
Wyoming	\$5,618,895	577	\$1,523,598	\$0	\$2,133,031	441	\$17,302,217	834
All Districts	\$6,210,247,919	190,498	\$2,464,003,245	\$84,150,678	\$846,209,533	97,660	\$18,634,298,034	403,580

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

A negative number results when adjustments to amounts recorded in prior fiscal years exceed actual fiscal year 2000 totals.

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

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

**Data for the Eastern District of North Carolina is a compilation of Fine Center and district data. As a result of the closing of the Fine Center, information for the district does not include criminal collections after January 20, 2000.

Table 12F
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2000
Criminal Debts in Suspense

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Alabama, Middle	26	\$1,828,366	33	\$3,023,949	97	\$4,709,255
Alabama, Northern	768	\$15,161,335	118	\$4,848,708	454	\$41,214,883
Alabama, Southern	69	\$8,212,148	12	\$177,092	88	\$8,860,711
Alaska	77	\$2,479,941	31	\$8,480,439	81	\$4,099,254
Arizona	745	\$24,378,681	78	\$9,306,830	196	\$51,634,059
Arkansas, Eastern	60	\$4,387,611	13	\$366,459	22	\$874,285
Arkansas, Western	550	\$1,382,101	8	\$216,727	68	\$4,701,585
California, Central	548	\$121,797,019	224	\$145,388,021	762	\$865,958,265
California, Eastern	1,736	\$4,630,636	327	\$36,664,404	488	\$63,061,203
California, Northern	877	\$50,763,315	104	\$44,954,477	414	\$164,952,121
California, Southern	541	\$8,840,408	59	\$11,485,888	124	\$60,272,454
Colorado	77	\$21,686,991	16	\$12,806,575	78	\$20,566,701
Connecticut	403	\$5,420,311	58	\$11,265,578	94	\$27,479,806
Delaware	180	\$122,033	23	\$288,085	136	\$13,114,048
District of Columbia	174	\$6,629,677	99	\$267,622,017	365	\$58,953,840
Florida, Middle	235	\$141,874,861	211	\$74,039,232	608	\$487,748,421
Florida, Northern	396	\$41,566,290	30	\$38,962,637	95	\$12,776,062
Florida, Southern	287	\$138,960,688	83	\$130,703,937	149	\$430,630,131
Georgia, Middle	147	\$3,028,192	43	\$983,609	102	\$9,126,564
Georgia, Northern	439	\$19,546,105	95	\$13,919,314	221	\$97,943,707
Georgia, Southern	612	\$8,166,772	42	\$8,391,759	139	\$11,989,028
Guam*	267	\$697,222	21	\$418,808	52	\$1,589,268
Hawaii	241	\$9,469,920	28	\$1,798,037	244	\$11,731,812
Idaho	188	\$647,560	16	\$3,574,372	60	\$7,387,517
Illinois, Central	154	\$3,046,063	30	\$2,998,921	241	\$46,120,976
Illinois, Northern	642	\$82,112,270	102	\$39,089,629	471	\$229,313,729
Illinois, Southern	674	\$10,860,206	21	\$1,963,753	83	\$18,424,961
Indiana, Northern	615	\$6,658,481	58	\$1,805,723	264	\$41,118,762
Indiana, Southern	702	\$2,898,757	44	\$1,528,688	149	\$14,930,628
Iowa, Northern	201	\$1,154,113	38	\$3,640,672	207	\$15,897,689
Iowa, Southern	54	\$523,210	49	\$2,376,437	127	\$12,019,483
Kansas	183	\$2,249,658	46	\$15,408,504	321	\$66,417,238
Kentucky, Eastern	118	\$1,888,726	23	\$1,770,772	182	\$28,115,019

Table 12F (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Kentucky, Western	83	\$2,914,954	27	\$6,095,003	118	\$16,018,967
Louisiana, Eastern	797	\$20,796,854	137	\$22,931,227	249	\$66,951,166
Louisiana, Middle	30	\$7,413,957	13	\$1,314,125	44	\$21,525,043
Louisiana, Western	138	\$5,117,315	73	\$24,730,740	68	\$25,071,620
Maine	67	\$566,588	12	\$787,085	74	\$17,842,934
Maryland	119	\$8,969,153	55	\$11,778,935	110	\$38,315,954
Massachusetts	83	\$9,125,845	10	\$57,742,913	35	\$34,125,813
Michigan, Eastern	2,213	\$29,066,415	125	\$24,464,148	658	\$96,824,239
Michigan, Western	656	\$5,319,151	35	\$2,253,298	299	\$16,690,957
Minnesota	932	\$3,176,085	41	\$3,152,061	271	\$78,014,701
Mississippi, Northern	295	\$1,405,147	22	\$3,021,564	153	\$11,088,380
Mississippi, Southern	377	\$2,442,268	12	\$193,492	28	\$2,418,453
Missouri, Eastern	135	\$2,166,899	17	\$805,052	176	\$42,599,380
Missouri, Western	304	\$6,633,211	18	\$2,994,132	191	\$64,808,114
Montana	311	\$930,491	29	\$333,304	159	\$5,182,855
Nebraska	78	\$388,298	18	\$421,683	77	\$13,930,026
Nevada	851	\$8,444,413	49	\$4,194,942	869	\$123,931,827
New Hampshire	27	\$9,834,759	11	\$1,593,373	28	\$7,352,714
New Jersey	655	\$10,769,743	63	\$18,561,612	188	\$55,340,757
New Mexico	541	\$6,168,850	8	\$770,505	98	\$3,811,485
New York, Eastern	1,195	\$51,868,545	65	\$30,917,236	176	\$589,320,148
New York, Northern	119	\$2,898,037	27	\$1,467,833	95	\$24,285,320
New York, Southern	1,148	\$239,877,936	184	\$1,003,531,786	447	\$1,866,232,737
New York, Western	441	\$2,842,793	35	\$1,397,461	364	\$37,235,953
North Carolina, Eastern**	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
North Carolina, Middle	55	\$2,339,329	9	\$226,448	110	\$5,507,885
North Carolina, Western	46	\$756,287	2	\$118,558	1	\$99,250
North Dakota	90	\$79,521	46	\$4,498,672	103	\$4,805,257
Northern Mariana Islands*	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Ohio, Northern	218	\$9,837,111	71	\$23,267,866	297	\$76,955,574
Ohio, Southern	272	\$5,587,707	73	\$6,578,258	120	\$11,291,413
Oklahoma, Eastern	94	\$230,983	7	\$140,509	27	\$1,031,150
Oklahoma, Northern	173	\$15,436,744	17	\$1,852,346	132	\$9,718,077
Oklahoma, Western	235	\$5,406,817	66	\$8,023,571	225	\$43,540,479
Oregon	1,245	\$1,313,790	45	\$1,335,524	386	\$21,202,631

Table 12F (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,104	\$226,891,956	246	\$53,045,520	245	\$130,938,970
Pennsylvania, Middle	517	\$1,623,751	70	\$3,177,281	202	\$16,979,763
Pennsylvania, Western	78	\$9,008,213	21	\$496,927	51	\$7,772,129
Puerto Rico	137	\$110,870,229	11	\$1,763,071	22	\$5,041,117
Rhode Island	285	\$41,884,316	5	\$3,540,761	32	\$28,002,302
South Carolina	189	\$8,183,750	43	\$2,929,798	145	\$6,416,767
South Dakota	206	\$1,135,814	43	\$2,786,139	221	\$13,705,028
Tennessee, Eastern	59	\$1,620,507	52	\$4,641,202	64	\$37,427,130
Tennessee, Middle	59	\$3,963,402	9	\$702,142	27	\$10,418,454
Tennessee, Western	704	\$4,149,003	56	\$5,202,843	231	\$14,479,238
Texas, Eastern	535	\$6,075,762	67	\$6,928,662	289	\$37,454,857
Texas, Northern	1,042	\$12,810,606	71	\$179,803,291	97	\$16,699,362
Texas, Southern	844	\$163,201,862	139	\$112,576,634	282	\$101,304,971
Texas, Western	2,023	\$32,897,905	117	\$88,779,883	309	\$97,608,344
Utah	181	\$870,844	24	\$841,917	92	\$25,730,382
Vermont	231	\$1,931,527	15	\$1,658,522	69	\$21,533,054
Virgin Islands	47	\$156,032	3	\$147,762	10	\$1,188,272
Virginia, Eastern	572	\$13,733,176	33	\$10,642,430	139	\$39,862,948
Virginia, Western	387	\$5,841,340	32	\$2,740,932	114	\$20,184,306
Washington, Eastern	135	\$1,355,393	23	\$1,138,361	98	\$14,458,434
Washington, Western	115	\$23,949,432	49	\$18,995,050	211	\$124,985,629
West Virginia, Northern	75	\$4,239,247	10	\$21,330,968	46	\$5,401,987
West Virginia, Southern	818	\$2,933,617	25	\$2,523,886	181	\$32,664,115
Wisconsin, Eastern	393	\$6,053,407	38	\$528,344	282	\$40,579,238
Wisconsin, Western	19	\$662,459	32	\$1,803,812	107	\$17,591,996
Wyoming	40	\$284,779	4	\$520,664	29	\$6,225,146
All Districts	37,804	\$1,919,523,989	4,843	\$2,701,012,117	17,153	\$7,241,458,663

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

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

Table 13
United States Attorneys' Court-Related Work Hours
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Alabama, Middle	1,322	103	11	85	2	451	326	289	293	448	3,330
Alabama, Northern	2,367	176	42	605	34	1,542	545	991	389	2,845	9,536
Alabama, Southern	1,438	21	9	228	21	154	223	347	86	390	2,917
Alaska	1,119	56	45	176	2	531	2	295	209	581	3,016
Arizona	5,868	172	72	750	41	1,418	101	3,588	829	1,776	14,615
Arkansas, Eastern	2,297	26	35	379	7	130	127	331	71	764	4,167
Arkansas, Western	592	39	9	151	3	1,280	43	212	56	488	2,873
California, Central	19,636	2,572	1,044	2,837	341	5,691	589	2,888	2,884	13,497	51,979
California, Eastern	3,149	454	60	437	2	735	82	726	462	1,166	7,273
California, Northern	6,223	753	116	801	23	534	67	1,982	418	1,473	12,390
California, Southern	21,448	438	353	2,055	165	953	19	2,344	3,590	3,670	35,035
Colorado	2,429	247	28	422	62	249	42	1,284	367	570	5,700
Connecticut	3,259	290	78	1,247	47	776	157	419	185	672	7,130
Delaware	381	73	11	119	5	113	116	212	258	223	1,511
District of Columbia	4,673	1,334	494	856	0	251	26	1,151	1,410	134,533	144,728
Florida, Middle	6,066	262	111	1,475	50	2,462	285	4,551	910	3,563	19,735
Florida, Northern	3,258	126	24	397	5	1,137	47	472	323	1,413	7,202
Florida, Southern	20,007	399	149	2,129	251	3,856	75	4,744	1,196	9,479	42,285
Georgia, Middle	1,441	180	16	221	4	1,033	177	260	151	668	4,151
Georgia, Northern	3,552	101	195	890	71	1,962	27	3,193	320	1,930	12,241
Georgia, Southern	1,100	36	8	264	5	1,033	345	468	112	672	4,043
Guam	967	94	6	112	0	34	0	1	1	124	1,339
Hawaii	1,406	192	25	385	38	439	0	1,261	311	606	4,663
Idaho	991	70	37	301	9	671	101	369	88	901	3,538
Illinois, Central	1,950	88	49	366	22	710	32	519	125	1,296	5,157
Illinois, Northern	9,771	2,176	389	2,186	176	1,491	117	1,750	1,385	9,429	28,870
Illinois, Southern	2,123	88	52	170	5	1,072	54	433	160	443	4,600
Indiana, Northern	3,134	13	48	291	3	640	139	517	41	773	5,599
Indiana, Southern	768	63	18	122	27	681	91	292	46	491	2,599
Iowa, Northern	1,126	36	35	413	6	373	100	378	84	461	3,012
Iowa, Southern	1,537	53	57	304	1	252	34	463	38	206	2,945
Kansas	2,434	47	33	263	23	73	278	655	94	996	4,896
Kentucky, Eastern	2,024	122	78	519	32	1,763	12	550	307	825	6,232

Table 13 (Continued)

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Kentucky, Western	1,096	100	52	218	60	1,494	54	395	97	691	4,257
Louisiana, Eastern	2,982	79	19	366	4	166	47	1,132	55	954	5,804
Louisiana, Middle	1,007	36	7	400	1	189	157	214	34	252	2,297
Louisiana, Western	1,120	106	13	217	4	1,698	292	450	82	811	4,793
Maine	854	50	1	335	4	415	67	422	33	343	2,524
Maryland	5,198	515	37	762	40	650	44	1,697	334	2,206	11,483
Massachusetts	4,361	937	70	1,690	45	857	46	1,202	346	3,033	12,587
Michigan, Eastern	4,675	279	104	1,006	31	1,108	46	1,536	652	1,492	10,929
Michigan, Western	1,852	83	45	446	9	1,486	121	823	232	1,226	6,323
Minnesota	1,922	196	82	375	24	434	84	829	232	748	4,926
Mississippi, Northern	1,040	86	26	492	6	1,491	51	555	42	1,624	5,413
Mississippi, Southern	1,740	168	7	411	10	846	216	702	216	2,094	6,410
Missouri, Eastern	2,906	276	12	653	23	310	39	1,309	355	2,272	8,155
Missouri, Western	2,542	134	151	478	35	948	74	1,389	120	1,856	7,727
Montana	2,005	88	74	262	1	875	5	575	137	531	4,553
Nebraska	1,873	64	52	239	19	907	54	893	130	719	4,950
Nevada	2,894	185	68	495	2	649	28	1,106	210	687	6,324
New Hampshire	1,002	16	27	157	13	110	29	156	45	589	2,144
New Jersey	7,229	572	68	2,070	63	2,274	20	913	479	3,741	17,429
New Mexico	3,600	92	85	430	13	1,245	358	2,318	343	763	9,247
New York, Eastern	4,972	785	256	408	4	1,111	141	1,096	900	1,899	11,572
New York, Northern	1,534	58	48	672	1	1,109	90	746	111	690	5,059
New York, Southern	13,196	1,325	470	2,049	23	3,289	242	3,656	1,866	11,863	37,979
New York, Western	2,857	265	57	704	13	594	41	2,233	238	2,383	9,385
North Carolina, Eastern	2,096	239	56	323	0	2,033	31	336	238	1,011	6,363
North Carolina, Middle	1,515	11	39	254	12	235	13	226	98	492	2,895
North Carolina, Western	1,715	34	29	143	3	798	58	1,242	72	596	4,690
North Dakota	680	21	19	160	2	1,165	21	340	159	351	2,918
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	3,710	349	69	666	27	2,088	252	839	435	1,248	9,683
Ohio, Southern	2,586	406	73	528	164	205	94	631	288	1,204	6,179
Oklahoma, Eastern	744	75	3	157	7	81	25	153	29	205	1,479
Oklahoma, Northern	1,242	215	29	236	3	91	45	342	72	595	2,870
Oklahoma, Western	1,576	73	31	226	0	65	39	584	59	570	3,223
Oregon	2,275	163	91	552	9	1,553	31	1,115	420	2,483	8,692

Table 13 (Continued)

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	4,329	384	29	1,088	27	451	46	853	507	1,469	9,183
Pennsylvania, Middle	2,701	129	44	347	0	987	60	332	101	1,240	5,941
Pennsylvania, Western	1,734	176	7	375	48	437	95	363	195	880	4,310
Puerto Rico	4,495	268	12	728	103	179	45	645	159	490	7,124
Rhode Island	682	74	43	231	12	6	15	360	18	110	1,551
South Carolina	3,969	220	71	509	4	1,720	52	1,480	851	1,826	10,702
South Dakota	1,205	32	41	423	5	1,463	63	580	171	825	4,808
Tennessee, Eastern	2,294	165	55	587	7	1,913	257	1,657	197	1,697	8,829
Tennessee, Middle	1,760	107	24	266	0	389	47	605	409	1,126	4,733
Tennessee, Western	2,585	114	85	464	2	289	510	560	191	162	4,962
Texas, Eastern	3,637	394	9	437	150	2,900	331	1,225	136	1,753	10,972
Texas, Northern	4,642	196	63	439	22	991	170	1,814	154	1,816	10,307
Texas, Southern	9,831	333	45	1,090	18	897	366	4,291	293	2,440	19,604
Texas, Western	11,007	684	91	1,553	39	4,348	268	8,627	1,775	9,336	37,728
Utah	2,690	201	53	345	5	802	18	1,409	543	1,113	7,179
Vermont	872	13	32	235	2	662	66	119	110	491	2,602
Virgin Islands	1,035	17	21	287	4	61	4	632	15	182	2,258
Virginia, Eastern	5,358	585	145	1,340	35	1,281	196	1,694	769	4,296	15,699
Virginia, Western	1,835	76	38	871	3	1,916	240	538	56	1,419	6,992
Washington, Eastern	1,558	161	42	279	2	878	313	626	122	924	4,905
Washington, Western	1,641	67	51	703	20	1,014	280	1,517	600	1,559	7,452
West Virginia, Northern	1,190	21	30	257	4	1,433	40	246	61	201	3,483
West Virginia, Southern	1,929	47	15	482	8	897	84	236	153	642	4,493
Wisconsin, Eastern	2,650	50	38	311	37	501	69	541	32	854	5,083
Wisconsin, Western	719	70	36	164	46	362	48	137	125	172	1,879
Wyoming	930	97	27	398	40	950	18	258	105	901	3,724
All Districts	309,730	23,662	7,154	54,745	2,801	94,786	11,035	101,435	34,206	287,518	927,072

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

Table 14
Criminal Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	59	39	65	16	13	6	5	203
Alabama, Northern	240	165	145	77	32	16	19	694
Alabama, Southern	109	44	60	16	6	1	3	239
Alaska	64	39	53	11	5	2	4	178
Arizona	810	288	406	269	167	83	208	2,231
Arkansas, Eastern	165	112	63	29	17	5	1	392
Arkansas, Western	36	31	31	21	7	2	4	132
California, Central	465	375	569	482	362	260	944	3,457
California, Eastern	241	191	184	80	60	27	80	863
California, Northern	427	379	484	175	108	58	278	1,909
California, Southern	298	120	153	125	92	48	290	1,126
Colorado	188	143	117	51	28	14	104	645
Connecticut	90	89	120	74	38	29	68	508
Delaware	53	38	33	16	5	3	6	154
District of Columbia	260	143	123	57	28	8	33	652
Florida, Middle	531	364	438	225	103	55	55	1,771
Florida, Northern	106	74	104	49	15	9	21	378
Florida, Southern	509	281	389	280	138	100	305	2,002
Georgia, Middle	147	86	102	33	28	7	16	419
Georgia, Northern	321	226	176	104	76	42	113	1,058
Georgia, Southern	151	84	126	52	20	5	5	443
Guam	27	7	16	11	3	7	5	76
Hawaii	102	81	172	93	614	10	31	1,103
Idaho	119	94	106	39	11	10	14	393
Illinois, Central	115	73	61	45	21	3	12	330
Illinois, Northern	434	366	473	282	192	111	340	2,198
Illinois, Southern	73	52	51	17	8	1	11	213
Indiana, Northern	112	65	85	45	21	8	17	353
Indiana, Southern	94	74	73	60	25	13	22	361
Iowa, Northern	100	48	42	20	10	7	4	231
Iowa, Southern	90	44	38	24	7	7	6	216
Kansas	118	74	55	24	3	4	10	288
Kentucky, Eastern	598	152	244	34	10	15	7	1,060

Table 14 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	110	107	79	30	19	9	14	368
Louisiana, Eastern	122	103	106	74	37	15	26	483
Louisiana, Middle	70	40	56	23	10	2	1	202
Louisiana, Western	245	189	109	30	11	11	8	603
Maine	108	76	54	17	8	2	2	267
Maryland	301	255	360	203	65	17	129	1,330
Massachusetts	223	153	182	88	55	32	119	852
Michigan, Eastern	412	356	491	274	136	59	226	1,954
Michigan, Western	131	97	119	60	19	6	8	440
Minnesota	114	98	91	21	19	8	21	372
Mississippi, Northern	96	54	71	40	15	4	10	290
Mississippi, Southern	108	68	60	36	11	5	11	299
Missouri, Eastern	245	184	203	69	49	19	29	798
Missouri, Western	196	119	149	100	45	14	22	645
Montana	89	61	64	19	5	1	2	241
Nebraska	183	96	86	51	18	10	10	454
Nevada	245	158	208	121	73	20	40	865
New Hampshire	82	55	41	17	9	11	11	226
New Jersey	546	374	408	234	147	110	319	2,138
New Mexico	412	116	155	80	22	12	45	842
New York, Eastern	485	407	433	267	160	130	479	2,361
New York, Northern	231	144	157	76	32	15	35	690
New York, Southern	560	503	534	522	345	295	647	3,406
New York, Western	269	145	158	82	46	22	49	771
North Carolina, Eastern	245	143	250	99	32	22	19	810
North Carolina, Middle	72	47	38	19	3	1	1	181
North Carolina, Western	156	68	105	62	28	7	9	435
North Dakota	88	31	29	6	2	1	2	159
Northern Mariana Islands	7	6	7	20	3	0	7	50
Ohio, Northern	261	189	214	86	58	30	36	874
Ohio, Southern	214	162	177	104	37	14	25	733
Oklahoma, Eastern	53	47	50	20	11	5	2	188
Oklahoma, Northern	106	60	81	28	7	0	7	289
Oklahoma, Western	157	68	102	54	19	9	25	434
Oregon	205	125	147	51	30	9	27	594

Table 14 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	435	256	415	319	202	90	217	1,934
Pennsylvania, Middle	187	157	175	72	45	19	27	682
Pennsylvania, Western	151	114	96	29	14	16	12	432
Puerto Rico	126	70	90	46	17	6	21	376
Rhode Island	50	31	29	13	6	0	8	137
South Carolina	238	186	185	96	55	28	30	818
South Dakota	281	102	52	20	0	0	0	455
Tennessee, Eastern	178	95	142	84	29	12	4	544
Tennessee, Middle	80	52	61	36	14	5	10	258
Tennessee, Western	134	76	85	46	10	13	27	391
Texas, Eastern	184	122	155	90	44	22	31	648
Texas, Northern	355	233	241	160	90	53	89	1,221
Texas, Southern	619	274	280	161	76	36	96	1,542
Texas, Western	583	318	415	225	108	58	354	2,061
Utah	162	149	144	85	43	26	29	638
Vermont	57	31	32	21	9	2	8	160
Virgin Islands	31	21	23	19	11	7	3	115
Virginia, Eastern	778	564	741	525	420	195	619	3,842
Virginia, Western	91	84	96	45	31	30	28	405
Washington, Eastern	102	81	117	30	14	3	7	354
Washington, Western	263	187	234	92	84	37	58	955
West Virginia, Northern	86	49	78	27	20	10	3	273
West Virginia, Southern	160	118	81	41	8	4	5	417
Wisconsin, Eastern	102	76	146	68	44	22	50	508
Wisconsin, Western	50	40	67	29	9	5	8	208
Wyoming	85	39	25	8	5	4	3	169
All Districts	19,967	12,870	15,136	8,406	5,267	2,606	7,211	71,463

Pending matter data includes 7,093 fugitive matters, 10 matters where the defendant is in a mental institution, 573 matters where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program, and 616 matters where the defendant is unknown.

Table 15
Criminal Cases Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	31	24	17	8	4	3	16	103
Alabama, Northern	87	74	46	27	13	15	22	284
Alabama, Southern	65	41	45	12	6	4	12	185
Alaska	64	25	21	10	3	1	5	129
Arizona	719	456	319	162	76	53	333	2,118
Arkansas, Eastern	48	39	42	26	13	7	2	177
Arkansas, Western	67	23	15	4	3	1	4	117
California, Central	388	390	405	268	199	137	673	2,460
California, Eastern	282	164	144	71	50	34	70	815
California, Northern	255	310	300	111	60	66	317	1,419
California, Southern	1,060	265	170	91	66	63	731	2,446
Colorado	146	122	92	61	44	32	117	614
Connecticut	33	72	84	33	21	12	62	317
Delaware	11	19	19	13	2	2	0	66
District of Columbia	116	119	140	81	48	24	87	615
Florida, Middle	339	288	243	161	69	54	269	1,423
Florida, Northern	75	39	43	23	14	12	127	333
Florida, Southern	682	357	353	212	161	111	1,740	3,616
Georgia, Middle	44	39	79	29	18	11	17	237
Georgia, Northern	160	125	123	81	41	24	120	674
Georgia, Southern	61	24	21	5	11	9	10	141
Guam	36	28	28	11	8	7	12	130
Hawaii	81	64	85	54	19	154	152	609
Idaho	31	27	20	8	7	7	8	108
Illinois, Central	77	84	63	31	16	8	13	292
Illinois, Northern	141	151	154	87	71	34	361	999
Illinois, Southern	117	60	49	13	6	2	29	276
Indiana, Northern	125	60	74	32	16	6	21	334
Indiana, Southern	31	37	28	16	9	8	7	136
Iowa, Northern	120	57	37	22	14	4	14	268
Iowa, Southern	79	61	41	17	12	4	9	223
Kansas	142	92	85	24	17	9	26	395
Kentucky, Eastern	145	89	55	21	18	8	17	353

Table 15 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	63	51	33	21	9	5	8	190
Louisiana, Eastern	110	55	62	41	17	11	74	370
Louisiana, Middle	40	51	54	17	12	2	7	183
Louisiana, Western	41	24	30	15	8	12	13	143
Maine	75	39	24	9	3	3	14	167
Maryland	175	135	111	54	24	14	42	555
Massachusetts	86	98	116	92	61	33	135	621
Michigan, Eastern	87	106	171	111	79	43	211	808
Michigan, Western	64	56	36	22	7	6	31	222
Minnesota	88	68	49	26	16	8	49	304
Mississippi, Northern	46	41	20	2	2	3	4	118
Mississippi, Southern	145	58	44	15	9	4	26	301
Missouri, Eastern	166	92	49	23	10	7	21	368
Missouri, Western	150	123	76	40	13	13	16	431
Montana	76	87	57	14	17	3	10	264
Nebraska	136	103	74	30	20	6	34	403
Nevada	158	149	148	88	57	43	135	778
New Hampshire	28	48	37	17	7	8	16	161
New Jersey	196	163	188	134	70	35	147	933
New Mexico	397	347	161	72	50	33	184	1,244
New York, Eastern	314	269	250	174	118	116	687	1,928
New York, Northern	123	94	110	44	24	17	110	522
New York, Southern	353	479	683	430	269	221	1,426	3,861
New York, Western	81	80	104	62	27	21	66	441
North Carolina, Eastern	92	86	87	31	24	12	38	370
North Carolina, Middle	159	78	29	22	14	5	8	315
North Carolina, Western	118	136	140	29	23	11	33	490
North Dakota	33	22	20	7	2	2	2	88
Northern Mariana Islands	10	3	3	6	3	1	1	27
Ohio, Northern	136	81	63	40	20	10	41	391
Ohio, Southern	61	64	67	44	15	25	45	321
Oklahoma, Eastern	11	16	15	5	5	1	4	57
Oklahoma, Northern	37	26	44	18	9	7	34	175
Oklahoma, Western	56	26	14	23	19	8	25	171
Oregon	241	180	132	68	32	22	111	786

Table 15 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	139	182	238	132	84	34	203	1,012
Pennsylvania, Middle	85	92	106	29	20	13	25	370
Pennsylvania, Western	54	79	78	26	8	9	27	281
Puerto Rico	430	72	127	33	27	14	41	744
Rhode Island	33	30	9	5	5	1	20	103
South Carolina	200	149	184	67	36	15	77	728
South Dakota	82	52	50	12	5	3	8	212
Tennessee, Eastern	140	71	73	36	12	4	18	354
Tennessee, Middle	46	69	43	25	18	12	13	226
Tennessee, Western	85	62	64	22	17	11	27	288
Texas, Eastern	164	94	70	31	15	4	22	400
Texas, Northern	307	138	129	73	57	42	242	988
Texas, Southern	1,176	276	254	183	116	91	844	2,940
Texas, Western	1,599	576	493	272	166	95	327	3,528
Utah	185	103	107	32	12	11	33	483
Vermont	28	26	25	11	8	5	45	148
Virgin Islands	200	21	19	6	10	3	15	274
Virginia, Eastern	265	211	145	70	54	30	141	916
Virginia, Western	91	81	56	29	18	11	19	305
Washington, Eastern	158	91	59	19	4	9	14	354
Washington, Western	117	103	109	47	45	25	109	555
West Virginia, Northern	17	27	30	5	5	4	9	97
West Virginia, Southern	79	40	24	10	7	2	10	172
Wisconsin, Eastern	68	30	31	17	11	8	27	192
Wisconsin, Western	19	20	25	9	6	2	11	92
Wyoming	32	35	21	10	0	4	9	111
All Districts	15,809	10,089	9,310	4,882	2,996	2,159	11,547	56,792

Pending caseload data includes 14,107 fugitive cases, 61 cases where the defendant is in a mental institution, and 240 cases where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program.

Table 16
Civil Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	16	7	8	1	1	0	1	34
Alabama, Northern	35	11	11	5	2	3	2	69
Alabama, Southern	6	0	5	4	2	0	0	17
Alaska	21	18	21	7	7	0	0	74
Arizona	94	55	43	29	26	17	13	277
Arkansas, Eastern	85	6	2	6	1	0	0	100
Arkansas, Western	1	1	7	5	0	0	1	15
California, Central	232	86	152	162	110	118	158	1,018
California, Eastern	44	38	77	39	22	17	23	260
California, Northern	142	92	106	71	44	18	8	481
California, Southern	63	36	37	27	26	8	15	212
Colorado	54	38	41	25	5	2	2	167
Connecticut	47	41	129	52	13	11	1	294
Delaware	15	16	17	6	8	1	1	64
District of Columbia	67	47	98	65	13	5	13	308
Florida, Middle	256	111	147	88	41	111	69	823
Florida, Northern	16	7	16	9	2	2	2	54
Florida, Southern	628	469	148	81	69	27	150	1,572
Georgia, Middle	17	8	7	13	17	0	0	62
Georgia, Northern	306	50	41	28	47	3	11	486
Georgia, Southern	18	12	16	12	17	0	2	77
Guam	5	16	3	5	1	1	1	32
Hawaii	23	36	27	8	7	3	6	110
Idaho	21	29	11	5	3	0	2	71
Illinois, Central	25	6	4	11	1	1	0	48
Illinois, Northern	120	106	100	39	50	9	18	442
Illinois, Southern	34	16	20	7	5	1	2	85
Indiana, Northern	28	8	40	16	9	1	4	106
Indiana, Southern	87	27	34	17	13	3	3	184
Iowa, Northern	14	6	7	3	5	1	0	36
Iowa, Southern	12	10	3	3	1	1	0	30
Kansas	50	9	7	6	1	1	0	74
Kentucky, Eastern	71	46	62	20	28	6	1	234

Table 16 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	39	19	7	37	8	1	0	111
Louisiana, Eastern	30	10	15	20	3	0	1	79
Louisiana, Middle	12	12	14	13	8	4	1	64
Louisiana, Western	23	15	19	17	1	0	0	75
Maine	17	7	5	6	1	0	0	36
Maryland	153	102	162	50	18	4	3	492
Massachusetts	63	36	41	25	29	17	10	221
Michigan, Eastern	52	51	65	39	31	11	15	264
Michigan, Western	30	17	20	19	12	8	8	114
Minnesota	30	16	19	12	6	8	1	92
Mississippi, Northern	105	7	9	4	5	1	0	131
Mississippi, Southern	17	21	21	29	8	3	0	99
Missouri, Eastern	55	20	18	15	9	8	4	129
Missouri, Western	46	61	66	28	18	5	6	230
Montana	29	12	10	4	0	0	1	56
Nebraska	23	8	7	10	2	2	0	52
Nevada	20	4	21	10	3	0	6	64
New Hampshire	15	13	5	6	1	0	4	44
New Jersey	109	55	105	69	83	59	70	550
New Mexico	21	13	9	5	5	0	0	53
New York, Eastern	68	62	66	79	62	19	98	454
New York, Northern	96	49	67	27	10	4	5	258
New York, Southern	136	90	173	107	71	48	63	688
New York, Western	57	64	41	20	6	6	6	200
North Carolina, Eastern	39	26	30	28	4	4	5	136
North Carolina, Middle	8	4	14	6	1	1	2	36
North Carolina, Western	53	25	28	11	7	5	6	135
North Dakota	9	3	5	3	0	0	0	20
Northern Mariana Islands	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	6
Ohio, Northern	87	55	79	19	5	4	1	250
Ohio, Southern	35	19	37	23	8	14	17	153
Oklahoma, Eastern	43	6	4	1	0	0	0	54
Oklahoma, Northern	9	6	7	2	1	2	0	27
Oklahoma, Western	49	8	8	2	5	0	0	72
Oregon	60	19	28	12	9	19	5	152

Table 16 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	46	55	119	51	50	37	328	686
Pennsylvania, Middle	6	16	43	52	142	32	69	360
Pennsylvania, Western	81	42	48	27	28	7	7	240
Puerto Rico	144	51	33	27	12	9	6	282
Rhode Island	18	15	21	4	4	1	0	63
South Carolina	346	173	77	56	55	18	18	743
South Dakota	17	6	8	5	2	0	0	38
Tennessee, Eastern	17	13	19	1	9	1	1	61
Tennessee, Middle	21	19	20	14	3	1	2	80
Tennessee, Western	11	11	33	5	11	1	2	74
Texas, Eastern	16	9	11	4	2	0	0	42
Texas, Northern	99	39	33	21	12	2	0	206
Texas, Southern	86	52	84	49	12	7	14	304
Texas, Western	89	76	67	52	21	15	33	353
Utah	17	15	21	8	11	0	1	73
Vermont	29	8	8	6	2	2	1	56
Virgin Islands	6	8	10	3	2	0	2	31
Virginia, Eastern	81	77	74	45	19	8	15	319
Virginia, Western	8	6	8	5	1	0	0	28
Washington, Eastern	15	9	17	12	6	4	5	68
Washington, Western	70	25	39	17	15	6	7	179
West Virginia, Northern	14	15	6	4	0	0	0	39
West Virginia, Southern	17	12	21	6	6	0	1	63
Wisconsin, Eastern	16	5	14	13	4	1	2	55
Wisconsin, Western	21	20	11	2	1	0	0	55
Wyoming	10	9	8	1	0	0	0	28
All Districts	5,594	3,185	3,525	2,126	1,467	780	1,362	18,039

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

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

Table 17
Civil Cases Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	346	212	188	74	39	4	4	867
Alabama, Northern	562	240	153	77	71	19	20	1,142
Alabama, Southern	173	80	46	24	20	6	3	352
Alaska	75	40	42	19	9	1	2	188
Arizona	407	309	293	136	95	32	48	1,320
Arkansas, Eastern	513	244	476	408	567	332	656	3,196
Arkansas, Western	300	69	42	11	2	2	0	426
California, Central	1,262	824	1,185	894	646	284	608	5,703
California, Eastern	509	289	316	155	133	37	98	1,537
California, Northern	414	247	263	139	62	36	43	1,204
California, Southern	300	209	218	103	77	58	33	998
Colorado	249	189	214	121	98	41	76	988
Connecticut	292	384	695	507	339	56	41	2,314
Delaware	128	49	96	32	32	37	22	396
District of Columbia	467	400	471	302	95	39	68	1,842
Florida, Middle	1,303	682	777	190	108	56	47	3,163
Florida, Northern	246	119	94	28	22	15	14	538
Florida, Southern	710	635	770	569	462	249	501	3,896
Georgia, Middle	259	139	113	61	28	14	45	659
Georgia, Northern	429	210	193	132	98	56	63	1,181
Georgia, Southern	333	84	53	22	22	14	9	537
Guam	15	6	10	5	8	0	2	46
Hawaii	100	84	101	57	22	11	17	392
Idaho	91	63	41	21	12	5	13	246
Illinois, Central	134	94	102	23	9	5	5	372
Illinois, Northern	672	507	866	575	490	51	169	3,330
Illinois, Southern	117	75	53	24	2	9	5	285
Indiana, Northern	227	102	72	52	25	7	10	495
Indiana, Southern	276	408	404	149	12	7	16	1,272
Iowa, Northern	127	67	45	11	28	3	2	283
Iowa, Southern	131	71	38	11	9	0	0	260
Kansas	358	171	148	47	26	8	5	763
Kentucky, Eastern	594	326	215	126	118	57	70	1,506

Table 17 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	433	198	154	67	26	14	20	912
Louisiana, Eastern	190	151	83	21	23	7	14	489
Louisiana, Middle	55	34	41	29	4	5	18	186
Louisiana, Western	260	108	75	57	12	5	5	522
Maine	100	60	104	66	22	16	11	379
Maryland	308	323	209	261	142	81	49	1,373
Massachusetts	185	120	225	110	63	29	36	768
Michigan, Eastern	350	206	226	156	110	42	37	1,127
Michigan, Western	236	119	249	236	116	34	23	1,013
Minnesota	259	122	116	26	28	23	7	581
Mississippi, Northern	103	65	36	28	15	4	7	258
Mississippi, Southern	144	94	103	71	25	10	14	461
Missouri, Eastern	167	121	125	70	54	19	37	593
Missouri, Western	304	138	120	43	32	10	17	664
Montana	94	60	50	11	11	3	11	240
Nebraska	110	70	62	17	9	5	8	281
Nevada	145	105	147	73	45	22	18	555
New Hampshire	58	24	16	9	4	1	5	117
New Jersey	902	809	1,474	1,539	1,796	1,065	310	7,895
New Mexico	221	167	111	34	20	4	8	565
New York, Eastern	1,102	996	1,448	1,476	643	246	562	6,473
New York, Northern	384	296	396	215	107	63	56	1,517
New York, Southern	726	459	901	702	618	316	945	4,667
New York, Western	450	327	451	313	182	14	35	1,772
North Carolina, Eastern	186	118	96	52	27	2	3	484
North Carolina, Middle	132	98	85	8	7	3	5	338
North Carolina, Western	122	85	60	21	27	8	27	350
North Dakota	83	38	39	5	6	7	1	179
Northern Mariana Islands	1	1	0	3	4	0	0	9
Ohio, Northern	752	539	515	314	242	155	264	2,781
Ohio, Southern	553	374	410	382	190	110	445	2,464
Oklahoma, Eastern	117	105	76	35	15	10	9	367
Oklahoma, Northern	186	98	66	14	7	5	4	380
Oklahoma, Western	268	162	119	38	10	5	7	609
Oregon	368	225	149	53	27	11	23	856

Table 17 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	349	275	637	261	112	54	228	1,916
Pennsylvania, Middle	383	212	276	143	59	43	39	1,155
Pennsylvania, Western	399	206	218	107	124	34	46	1,134
Puerto Rico	292	208	227	152	133	38	36	1,086
Rhode Island	52	39	46	46	25	9	21	238
South Carolina	511	511	529	222	88	65	104	2,030
South Dakota	61	36	56	29	13	8	2	205
Tennessee, Eastern	330	157	168	127	106	16	32	936
Tennessee, Middle	153	85	126	54	24	16	21	479
Tennessee, Western	255	97	261	82	21	14	14	744
Texas, Eastern	384	152	170	85	44	23	69	927
Texas, Northern	687	299	306	140	40	10	4	1,486
Texas, Southern	536	340	426	194	83	52	93	1,724
Texas, Western	367	342	427	285	318	212	153	2,104
Utah	49	65	93	43	39	15	30	334
Vermont	99	68	49	20	14	5	4	259
Virgin Islands	21	21	38	21	18	9	15	143
Virginia, Eastern	429	244	145	83	100	40	45	1,086
Virginia, Western	259	148	58	28	15	3	9	520
Washington, Eastern	135	57	30	10	2	2	6	242
Washington, Western	573	275	192	63	47	27	43	1,220
West Virginia, Northern	108	70	62	15	7	2	3	267
West Virginia, Southern	224	173	108	37	11	3	5	561
Wisconsin, Eastern	372	204	207	70	20	9	11	893
Wisconsin, Western	132	78	73	24	79	15	14	415
Wyoming	37	29	17	15	20	1	4	123
All Districts	29,370	19,034	22,275	14,016	10,017	4,630	6,807	106,149

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

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

Table 18
Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Reason
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

Table 3 Program Category	Assimilated Crimes	Civil Rights Prosecutions	Government Regulatory Offenses	Immigration	Internal Security Offenses	Interstate Theft	Labor Management Offenses	OCDETF	Non-OCDETF Drugs	Official Corruption	Organized Crime	Other Indian Offenses	Theft	Violent Crime	White Collar Crime	All Other Criminal	Totals
No Federal Offense Committed	7	290	148	18	3	15	12	34	156	86	10	17	74	681	570	349	2,470
Lack of Criminal Intent	18	321	333	75	8	40	37	109	368	150	29	15	135	835	1,375	712	4,560
Suspect Prosecuted by Other Authority or on Other Charge	14	80	518	75	3	52	9	166	778	34	18	54	114	1,440	1,089	800	5,244
No Known Suspect	0	94	11	2	0	6	1	0	25	2	0	8	12	183	164	79	587
Suspect a Fugitive, Serving Sentence, Deceased or Deported	2	5	15	55	0	7	0	6	42	2	1	1	16	94	90	84	420
Suspect Cooperating or Restitution Being Made	1	1	25	4	0	0	2	19	49	2	0	2	10	24	92	77	308
Other Disciplinary Alternatives	12	39	141	154	3	2	17	2	33	68	2	5	165	239	681	239	1,802
Office Policy	3	3	164	148	0	3	8	52	249	39	11	27	41	812	1,081	335	2,976
DOJ/Court Policy	0	221	9	7	0	0	1	3	9	5	2	0	7	30	57	35	386
Lack of Resources	4	8	67	87	3	9	2	35	113	24	7	4	51	199	535	132	1,280
Jurisdiction, Venue, or Witness Problems	3	82	36	32	0	5	1	11	46	8	4	8	20	324	171	85	836
Weak or Insufficient Evidence	24	596	337	119	5	58	15	125	601	204	47	50	166	1,406	1,419	631	5,803
Statute of Limitations or Staleness Problems	3	53	41	18	1	5	2	16	78	13	12	11	22	82	170	82	609
Agency Request	9	42	189	113	4	25	12	44	239	58	14	5	63	541	623	314	2,295
Juvenile Suspect	1	8	54	6	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	2	71	22	41	216
Minimal Federal Interest	16	85	199	75	2	17	4	14	178	22	16	10	96	1,009	952	265	2,960
All Other Reasons	0	7	35	6	0	0	0	1	27	2	0	3	12	162	79	58	392
Totals	117	1,935	2,322	994	32	244	123	637	3,002	719	173	220	1,006	8,132	9,170	4,318	33,144

Table 19
Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

Declination Reason	Drug Enforcement Administration	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Immigration & Naturalization Service	All Other Justice	Postal Service	Secret Service	All Other Agencies	Totals
No federal offense committed	79	1,316	29	49	95	86	816	2,470
Lack of criminal intent	254	2,287	83	86	118	403	1,329	4,560
Suspect to be prosecuted on other charge	66	271	17	19	31	66	214	684
Suspect to be prosecuted by other authority	365	1,823	71	152	199	616	1,334	4,560
Suspect serving sentence	8	42	11	11	4	23	26	125
No known suspect	4	423	2	5	31	33	89	587
Suspect a fugitive	3	21	3	4	3	4	26	64
Suspect deceased	13	83	1	3	7	4	61	172
Suspect deported	1	5	43	1	0	6	3	59
Restitution being made	0	60	0	4	6	13	73	156
Other disciplinary alternatives	11	682	161	41	142	76	689	1,802
Minimal federal interest	94	1,110	68	71	87	341	1,189	2,960
Offender's age, health	3	78	5	0	5	53	101	245
Suspect's cooperation	35	43	7	6	3	11	47	152
Juvenile suspect	1	85	6	0	3	89	32	216
Staleness	34	160	7	10	23	14	173	421
Jurisdiction or venue problems	12	171	20	21	9	19	119	371
Weak or insufficient evidence	357	2,895	121	102	215	314	1,799	5,803
Witness problems	19	260	9	9	4	17	147	465
Petite policy	3	36	4	0	6	13	46	108
Lack of resources	74	631	89	37	45	66	338	1,280
Department policy	7	272	10	18	9	5	65	386
Office policy	105	1,264	166	34	97	162	1,148	2,976
Statute of limitations	13	93	15	12	5	2	48	188
Agency request	161	951	116	39	85	225	718	2,295
All other reasons	1	23	0	1	0	8	6	39
Totals	1,723	15,085	1,064	735	1,232	2,669	10,636	33,144

Table 20
Asset Forfeiture Actions Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---		Asset Forfeiture
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use	Proceeds Applied to Restitution*
Alabama, Middle	2	1	6	4	6	60	61	\$1,653,384	\$524,051	\$16,375	\$3,179,963
Alabama, Northern	15	11	63	160	54	12	20	\$2,353,686	\$267,063	\$0	\$0
Alabama, Southern	8	16	20	28	0	9	9	\$935,503	\$2,014,164	\$0	\$0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	\$168,820	\$645,289	\$0	\$0
Arizona	14	74	59	266	4	34	57	\$35,357,490	\$3,110,494	\$70,339	\$0
Arkansas, Eastern	16	12	39	27	5	0	1	\$80,000	\$22,020	\$0	\$0
Arkansas, Western	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	\$412,531	\$164,888	\$0	\$0
California, Central	3	48	4	110	0	193	218	\$64,171,514	\$9,501,288	\$65,500	\$2,159,492
California, Eastern	25	42	65	206	11	47	33	\$9,593,049	\$7,280,680	\$37,000	\$0
California, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	24	47	\$50,410,552	\$3,319,752	\$0	\$0
California, Southern	41	63	71	222	45	88	84	\$8,973,526	\$5,727,474	\$73,750	\$0
Colorado	5	25	6	61	1	19	49	\$29,441,214	\$9,582,857	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	1	0	3	0	3	19	23	\$31,262,263	\$57,000	\$407,266	\$0
Delaware	0	1	0	1	0	8	8	\$602,618	\$0	\$0	\$31,183
District of Columbia	19	27	37	84	17	18	23	\$3,580,835	\$2,167,302	\$59,300	\$0
Florida, Middle	497	536	552	621	6	41	82	\$310,184,862	\$10,764,957	\$18,500	\$505,531
Florida, Northern	8	21	35	101	5	6	5	\$20,654,893	\$454,022	\$3,240	\$0
Florida, Southern	167	242	326	725	153	98	144	\$269,958,742	\$39,138,853	\$51,250	\$2,500,968
Georgia, Middle	10	10	22	19	12	6	13	\$823,097	\$817,612	\$44,040	\$0
Georgia, Northern	36	74	77	105	33	42	49	\$34,618,071	\$1,747,663	\$0	\$0
Georgia, Southern	1	6	1	18	2	25	12	\$3,247,730	\$3,483,639	\$23,850	\$0
Guam	2	2	4	4	2	5	1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	7	15	21	50	2	8	15	\$2,578,826	\$5,243,651	\$0	\$0
Idaho	2	6	3	145	9	11	11	\$3,054,000	\$4,428,929	\$0	\$0
Illinois, Central	0	0	0	0	0	15	7	\$248,138	\$459,710	\$0	\$5,572
Illinois, Northern	55	116	116	400	22	31	42	\$5,878,660	\$8,943,399	\$149,714	\$0
Illinois, Southern	3	2	3	3	15	12	11	\$557,144	\$1,943,730	\$55,890	\$0
Indiana, Northern	2	3	4	5	0	16	7	\$1,546,311	\$710,456	\$6,000	\$0
Indiana, Southern	4	3	17	13	7	16	13	\$1,757,848	\$1,152,832	\$0	\$0
Iowa, Northern	9	19	12	33	7	9	5	\$1,061,708	\$256,826	\$0	\$0
Iowa, Southern	7	5	11	10	9	7	3	\$99,275	\$76,405	\$0	\$0
Kansas	11	15	15	20	0	18	18	\$537,681	\$1,305,552	\$13,535	\$225,312
Kentucky, Eastern	0	9	0	38	1	16	18	\$12,559,465	\$3,116,977	\$204,225	\$0

Table 20 (Continued)

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---		Proceeds Applied to Restitution*
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use	
Kentucky, Western	14	20	28	48	9	2	8	\$627,327	\$541,376	\$208,725	\$832,293
Louisiana, Eastern	27	34	57	123	33	5	3	\$549,040	\$3,326,812	\$0	\$2,140
Louisiana, Middle	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	\$0	\$16,000	\$0	\$0
Louisiana, Western	4	3	9	7	24	4	1	\$10,175	\$378,799	\$30,404	\$0
Maine	4	3	9	8	3	3	3	\$154,695	\$548,140	\$0	\$14,664
Maryland	7	9	25	27	3	57	68	\$20,031,219	\$4,679,535	\$1,000	\$0
Massachusetts	9	50	24	469	77	21	35	\$6,491,053	\$3,014,094	\$0	\$1,266,941
Michigan, Eastern	8	18	22	90	46	52	55	\$9,238,070	\$1,343,244	\$72,225	\$99,797
Michigan, Western	2	3	6	6	11	5	3	\$0	\$268,560	\$0	\$0
Minnesota	35	39	116	111	37	18	17	\$643,450	\$750,509	\$2,316	\$923,592
Mississippi, Northern	1	1	2	2	0	21	29	\$7,036,139	\$709,820	\$30,000	\$0
Mississippi, Southern	76	80	167	177	31	17	19	\$5,007,312	\$1,462,186	\$128,425	\$0
Missouri, Eastern	8	13	71	125	9	36	26	\$5,732,477	\$699,400	\$0	\$0
Missouri, Western	9	18	9	37	18	7	10	\$15,046,470	\$2,249,796	\$0	\$11,868,645
Montana	9	12	26	18	43	5	3	\$12,291	\$1,224,979	\$2,900	\$0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	22	7	\$153,612	\$540,110	\$25,393	\$0
Nevada	30	39	76	149	63	5	19	\$1,312,421	\$1,746,960	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	6	7	6	15	8	12	12	\$1,198,066	\$296,083	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	0	16	0	118	0	54	61	\$29,551,840	\$6,663,146	\$0	\$69,782
New Mexico	1	7	3	28	2	25	23	\$6,345,501	\$1,698,852	\$16,050	\$0
New York, Eastern	4	6	4	7	1	127	191	\$247,496,549	\$33,384,970	\$0	\$0
New York, Northern	39	74	168	579	64	30	30	\$1,324,933	\$863,936	\$128,370	\$0
New York, Southern	8	46	23	132	0	32	67	\$418,956,797	\$15,372,727	\$0	\$208,444
New York, Western	11	23	40	95	5	57	54	\$6,826,371	\$884,501	\$0	\$63,404
North Carolina, Eastern	3	4	4	5	1	36	23	\$2,417,255	\$2,452,617	\$0	\$0
North Carolina, Middle	2	3	2	3	0	34	48	\$3,838,576	\$181,771	\$0	\$0
North Carolina, Western	5	17	15	67	0	58	32	\$20,511,925	\$1,268,113	\$0	\$0
North Dakota	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio, Northern	18	28	126	162	88	14	18	\$3,234,879	\$28,714,190	\$54,375	\$60,000
Ohio, Southern	10	21	34	84	30	37	40	\$4,142,718	\$799,436	\$166,632	\$0
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	2	0	8	1	1	4	\$412,331	\$44,651	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma, Northern	6	9	8	23	13	16	18	\$2,518,552	\$854,653	\$38,537	\$29,348
Oklahoma, Western	11	8	50	41	0	8	3	\$805,072	\$1,242,629	\$25,798	\$0
Oregon	15	31	70	102	31	23	17	\$7,410,133	\$2,571,549	\$114,000	\$1,630,515

Table 20 (Continued)

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---		Proceeds Applied to Restitution*
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use	
Pennsylvania, Eastern	79	285	95	446	29	9	47	\$5,060,297	\$16,226,187	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania, Middle	1	2	6	7	0	8	7	\$17,916,608	\$955,311	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania, Western	5	17	10	57	3	27	73	\$9,948,835	\$781,224	\$4,850	\$1,077,418
Puerto Rico	3	22	16	119	9	34	48	\$18,658,195	\$4,512,302	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	1	2	2	18	0	2	1	\$8,440	\$1,982,232	\$56,000	\$0
South Carolina	29	122	141	508	0	7	33	\$72,113,044	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	1	0	2	0	4	2	3	\$0	\$236,414	\$0	\$0
Tennessee, Eastern	26	33	91	109	38	9	22	\$3,417,166	\$1,847,253	\$96,800	\$0
Tennessee, Middle	19	16	45	46	6	17	24	\$4,120,872	\$2,183,587	\$0	\$0
Tennessee, Western	0	1	0	3	0	20	14	\$2,176,399	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas, Eastern	18	12	57	38	76	10	7	\$371,644	\$3,659,393	\$32,895	\$0
Texas, Northern	4	6	8	20	1	48	29	\$9,298,112	\$1,212,979	\$0	\$0
Texas, Southern	9	31	22	103	14	84	74	\$20,235,682	\$4,917,818	\$0	\$0
Texas, Western	19	31	113	209	19	50	50	\$16,448,361	\$2,501,162	\$34,585	\$126,801
Utah	0	5	0	22	0	16	17	\$3,782,422	\$1,175,768	\$22,075	\$0
Vermont	10	12	29	22	15	13	10	\$801,232	\$922,798	\$0	\$0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	\$222,915	\$11,161	\$0	\$0
Virginia, Eastern	55	22	176	112	115	9	7	\$602,453	\$6,014,031	\$171,206	\$17,154
Virginia, Western	6	10	31	37	23	12	10	\$255,262	\$2,219,767	\$0	\$0
Washington, Eastern	0	1	0	1	1	9	11	\$2,352,298	\$1,306,313	\$2,800	\$10,000
Washington, Western	11	30	60	132	33	44	49	\$15,621,917	\$3,236,761	\$0	\$0
West Virginia, Northern	2	3	7	9	2	3	6	\$216,236	\$1,105,775	\$139,015	\$0
West Virginia, Southern	16	30	44	101	1	7	9	\$902,651	\$429,671	\$21,200	\$0
Wisconsin, Eastern	8	13	73	116	36	18	17	\$632,938	\$1,644,878	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin, Western	10	10	11	14	8	12	8	\$415,670	\$490,795	\$900	\$0
Wyoming	4	3	4	3	5	3	3	\$69,486	\$951,910	\$0	\$0
All Districts	1,689	2,770	3,836	8,603	1,520	2,246	2637	\$1,943,049,820	\$309,749,164	\$2,927,249	\$26,908,959

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

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