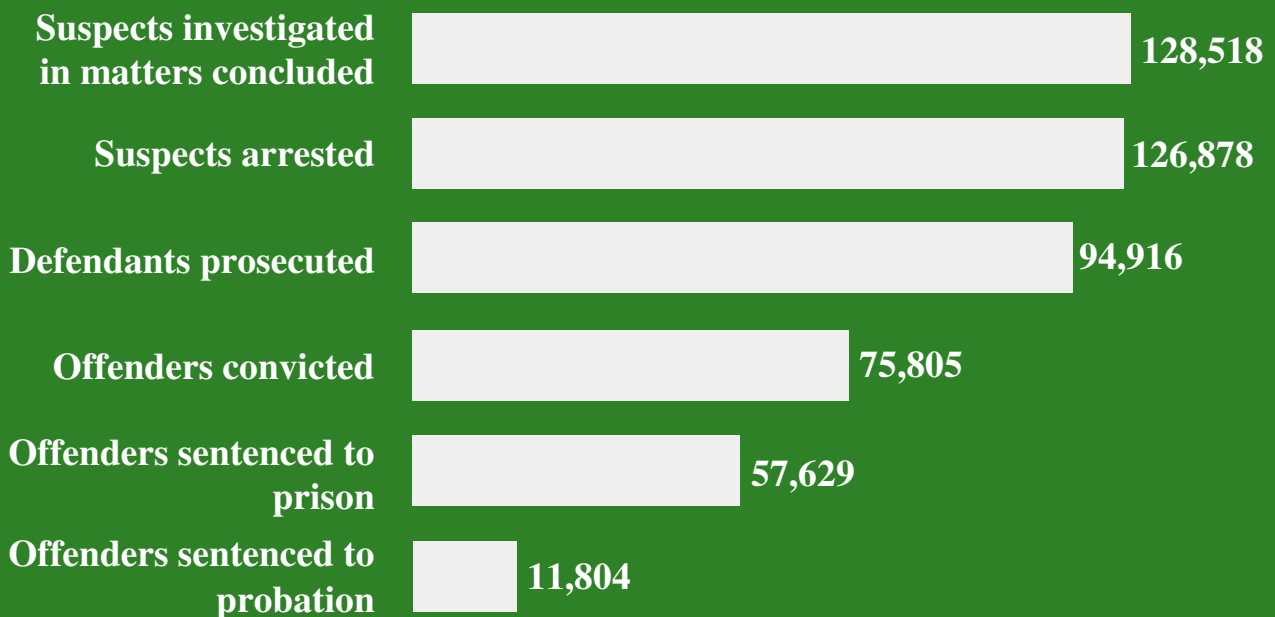




Bureau of Justice Statistics

Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2003

Federal criminal case processing, October 1, 2002-September 30, 2003



A Federal Justice Statistics Program Report

U.S. Department of Justice

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Highlights

During 2003 the Homeland Security Act took effect, reorganizing several Federal law enforcement agencies into the Department of Homeland Security. The agencies that comprised the new department were responsible for roughly one-third of all Federal arrests and bookings in 2003. The number of suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys increased between 2002 and 2003, from 124,335 to 130,078. About three-quarters of those for which the investigation was concluded were prosecuted — either before a U.S. district court judge (62%) or before a U.S. magistrate (12%) — and 26% of those investigated were not prosecuted by U.S. attorneys.

The number of defendants prosecuted in Federal courts increased slightly between 2002 and 2003, from 90,407 to 94,916.

The number of offenders under Federal correctional supervision increased 84% between 1990 and 2003. At the end of fiscal year 2003, the number of offenders in Federal prison or on community supervision was 261,435 compared to 141,790 during 1990.

At the end of fiscal year 2003, the number of Federal inmates serving a sentence of imprisonment was 152,459. The number under community supervision was 108,976. Over 72% of those under community supervision were on post-incarceration supervised release (75,766) or parole (3,239).

Arrest

During 2003, 126,878 suspects were arrested by Federal law enforcement agencies for violations of Federal law. Twenty-six percent of those arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals Service were for drug offenses, 22% for immigration offenses, 18% for supervision violations, 13% for property offenses, 7% each for public-order and weapon offenses, and 4% each for violent offenses and to secure and safeguard a material witness.

Several Federal agencies were moved to the new Department of

Homeland Security in 2003, including the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Coast Guard, the Customs Service, and the Secret Service. During 2003 the agencies that would comprise Homeland Security were responsible for about one-third of arrests and bookings. Within the Department of Justice, the U.S. Marshals Service made 28% of the arrests; the Drug Enforcement Administration 10%, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation 8%.

Prosecution

During 2003 U.S. attorneys initiated criminal investigations involving 130,078 suspects, and they concluded their investigations of 128,518 suspects. Twenty-nine percent of the suspects were investigated for drug, 21% for property, 18% for public order, 16% for immigration, 11% for weapon, and 4% for violent offenses.

Of the suspects in criminal matters concluded, U.S. attorneys prosecuted 80,106 in U.S. district courts and 14,810 were disposed of before U.S. magistrates. During 2003, U.S. attorneys declined 26% of matters concluded.

Suspects in criminal matters involving immigration or drug offenses were more likely to be prosecuted in a U.S. district court (81% and 76%, respectively) than were suspects involved in weapon (71%), violent (56%), property (53%), or public-order offenses (30%). Suspects involved in property offenses (such as fraud) or violent offenses were more likely to be declined for prosecution (about 40%) than were suspects investigated for public-order offenses (38%), weapon (27%), drug (18%), or immigration (6%) offenses.

Pretrial release

Of 83,419 pretrial cases commenced in 2003, 35% of defendants were released after either an initial or detention hearing, while 64% were detained, and less than 1% were dismissed.

During 2003, 41% of the 76,305 defendants who terminated pretrial services were released at some time prior to their criminal trial. Defendants charged with property offenses or public-order offenses were more likely to be released prior to trial (76% and 67%, respectively) than were defendants charged with weapon (42%), drug (39%), violent (36%), or immigration (8%) offenses.

The proportion of defendants released prior to trial decreased from 62% during 1990 to 41% during 2003.

Defendants having a prior criminal history of serious or violent crimes were less likely to be released than those without a prior criminal history; defendants with a greater number of prior convictions were less likely to be released than those with fewer prior convictions. About 21% of the defendants with a prior violent felony conviction were released before trial, while 60% of defendants with no prior convictions were released. Forty-two percent of defendants with one prior conviction were released, as compared to 33% of defendants having two to four prior convictions and about 25% of defendants having five or more prior convictions.

Eighty percent of defendants released prior to trial completed their periods of release without violating the conditions of their release. Twenty percent of defendants released violated the conditions of their release, and 8% of defendants had their release revoked. Defendants charged with weapon or drug offenses were more likely to commit at least one violation of their conditions of release (32% and 30%, respectively), while defendants charged with weapon, violent, or drug offenses were more likely to have their release revoked (14% for weapon offenses and 11% each for violent or drug offenses) than were other defendants.

Defendants released during 2003 were more likely to violate the conditions of their pretrial release than those released during 1990 (20% compared to 12%).

Adjudication

During 2003, 92,085 defendants were charged in Federal courts with a criminal offense, 87% of whom were charged with felonies. Of the defendants charged with felonies, 38% were prosecuted for drug, 20% each for property, and immigration, 12% for weapon, 6% for public-order, and 4% for violent offenses.

The number of defendants charged with a felony immigration offense increased by 22% between 2002 and 2003, from 13,101 to 15,997. The number charged with a felony weapon offense increased by 23%, from 8,104 to 9,961.

Criminal cases were concluded against 85,106 defendants during 2003, 87% of whom had been charged with felonies. The proportion of defendants convicted in the Federal courts increased from 81% during 1990 to 89% during 2003. The proportion of convicted defendants who pleaded guilty increased from 87% during 1990 to 96% during 2003.

About 92% of defendants charged with felonies were convicted. The conviction rate was similar for the major offense categories: 97% of defendants charged with immigration offenses, 92% of drug defendants, 91% of property and violent defendants, 90% of weapon defendants, and 86% of public-order defendants.

Sentencing

Defendants convicted during 2003 were more likely to be sentenced to prison than those convicted during 1990. During 2003 about 76% of defendants were sentenced to prison compared to 60% of those sentenced during 1990.

Ninety-three percent of felony violent offenders received prison terms, as did 92% of felony weapon and drug offenders, 87% of felony immigration offenders, 70% of felony public-order offenders, and 60% of felony property offenders.

Average length of prison sentences imposed, by offense, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Most serious offense of conviction	Average sentence length
All offenses	58.7 mo
Felonies	60.3
Violent offenses	97.2
Property offenses	27.3
Drug offenses	81.4
Public-order offenses	42.9
Weapon offenses	83.7
Immigration offenses	26.7
Misdemeanors	9.1

The 57,629 offenders sentenced to prison received, on average, 58.7 months of imprisonment. Offenders sentenced for felony violent offenses, felony weapon offenses, and felony drug offenses received longer average prison terms (97.2, 83.7, and 81.4 months, respectively) than those convicted of felony property, immigration, public-order offenses (27.3, 26.7, and 42.9 months, respectively).

While the proportion of defendants sentenced to prison is at an all-time high, average prison sentences have declined from the peak attained during 1992. During 1992 the average prison term imposed was 62.6 months; for drug felony offenders, the average term was 84.1 months. Violent felony offenders, however, received a longer sentence in 2003 (97.2 months compared to 94.8 months in 1992).

Appeals

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of appeals received by the U.S. Courts of Appeals remained relatively stable — between about 9,000 and 12,000 annually. However, the proportion of criminal defendants appealing some aspect of their conviction decreased from 21% during 1994 to 16% during 2003.

During 2003, 11,968 criminal appeals were filed, a 6% increase from FY2001 (11,281). Eighty-five percent of all appeals filed were appeals of convictions for offenses sentenced under the sentencing guidelines. Sixty-one percent of the guideline-based appeals filed challenged both the conviction and sentence imposed. Of the 11,678 appeals terminated during 2003, 75% (or 8,728) were terminated on the merits. In 84% of the appeals terminated on the merits, the district court ruling was affirmed, at least in part.

Corrections

Community supervision

Between 1990 and 2003, the number of offenders on community supervision increased by 29%, from 84,801 during 1990 to 108,976 during 2003. While nearly equal proportions of offenders were serving terms of probation and post-incarceration supervision (parole or supervised release) during 1990, during 2003, over 72% were serving a term of post-incarceration supervision (70% supervised release and 3% parole) while 28% were on probation.

Admissions to Federal Bureau of Prisons, releases, and prisoners at yearend, by offense, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Most serious offense of conviction	All admissions	All releases	Population at yearend
All offenses	72,675	63,732	152,459
Violent offenses	6.7%	7.6%	8.9%
Property offenses	16.0	17.6	7.0
Drug offenses	41.9	40.4	56.7
Public-order offenses	7.3	7.7	5.6
Weapon offenses	9.8	7.6	10.6
Immigration offenses	18.3	19.0	11.2

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

Drug offenders comprised 18% of offenders on probation, 54% of offenders serving terms of supervised release, and 41% of offenders on parole. Property offenders comprised 45% of offenders on probation, 23% of offenders serving terms of supervised release, and 8% of offenders on parole.

A total of 15,294 offenders terminated probation during 2003. Most of these offenders (80%) completed their terms of probation successfully. Twelve percent of probationers terminating supervision during 2003 committed technical violations; 6% committed new crimes.

A total of 30,585 offenders completed terms of supervised release during 2003. Of these offenders, 62% successfully completed their terms without violating conditions of release; 23% committed technical violations; and 13% committed new crimes.

A total of 1,504 offenders completed terms of parole during 2003. Of these offenders, 52% successfully completed their terms without violating conditions of release; 28% committed technical violations; and 15% committed new crimes.

Prison

Between 1990 and 2003, the number of inmates serving a sentence of imprisonment increased by 168%, from 56,989 during 1990 to 152,459 during 2003.

During 2003, 53,562 prisoners were received by the Bureau of Prisons from U.S. district court commitments. An additional 19,113 prisoners were returned to Federal prison for violating conditions of probation, parole, or supervised release, or were admitted to Federal prison from elsewhere than a U.S. district court.

Drug offenders — who comprised 41% of persons admitted into Federal prison — comprised the largest percentage of persons in prison (56%) at the end of 2003.

During 2003, 45,820 prisoners were released for the first time from Federal prison after commitment by a U.S. district court. Of these, 40,780 were released by standard methods and 5,040 were released by extraordinary means (death, treaty transfer, sentence commutation, or drug treatment). An additional 17,912 prisoners were released from subsequent commitments to Federal prison.

Average time served by Federal offenders increased from 24 months during 1994 to 33 months during 2003. The proportion of the sentence served increased from 65% during 1990 to 91% during 2003.

Violent, weapon, and drug offenders were among those offenders who served the longest prison terms (64 months for violent offenders and 44 months for weapon offenders and 44 for drug offenders).

Average time to first release, standard releases, by offense, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003	
Most serious original offense of conviction	Mean time served
All offenses	32.9 mo
Violent offenses	63.5
Property offenses	16.4
Drug offenses	44.3
Public-order offenses	25.4
Weapon offenses	42.7
Immigration offenses	21.1

Introduction

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

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

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

BJS, through its FJSP, has recognized the incomparability of these annual statistical reports and has

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

The 2003 *Compendium*, 18th in a series which includes 1984, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002, describes defendants processed at each stage of the Federal justice system — arrest by Federal law enforcement agencies (chapter 1), investigation and prosecution by the U.S. attorneys (chapter 2), pretrial release or detention (chapter 3), adjudication in the U.S. district courts (chapter 4), sentencing (chapter 5), appeal of the conviction and/or sentence imposed (chapter 6), and corrections (chapter 7) — for the 12-month period ending September 30, 2003 (the Federal fiscal year). Prior to 1994, the *Compendium* was reported on a calendar-year basis.

The tables presented report events that occurred during the Federal fiscal year — October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003. Generally, the tables include both individual and organizational defendants. Organizational defendants are not included in tables showing defendants sentenced to incarceration, or tables describing offenders under post-conviction community supervision. Juvenile offenders charged as adults are included in the reported statistics. Felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where possible (see "Offense classifications" in *Methodology*).

Organization of the *Compendium*

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

Chapter 1 describes arrests made by Federal law enforcement agencies for violations of Federal law, including the characteristics of arrestees; warrants initiated and cleared by the U.S. Marshals Service are also reported.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Modifications in the 2003 *Compendium*

Several Federal agencies that had been part of the Justice, Transportation, and Treasury departments were moved to the new Department of Homeland Security in 2003, including the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Coast Guard, the Customs Service, and the Secret Service. This reorganization affects the distribution of arrests across agencies in table 1.2 and does not permit direct comparisons with prior years' *Compendia*.

The FY2003 *Compendium* introduces data about fugitive investigations obtained from the U.S. Marshals Service's Warrant Information Network. Chapter 1 contains 4 new tables (1.6 --1.9) with data about warrants initiated and cleared, including time from warrant initiation to clearance.

Notes to reader

The tables in the *Compendium* were constructed to permit valid comparisons within each table and to allow the reader to compare percentages (but not raw totals) across tables. It should be understood, however, that the total number of subjects/defendants shown in a particular table may not equal the number of subjects/defendants involved in a particular stage of processing, since some records could not be linked and some data sources did not include information on particular data elements classified in a particular table. Data notes indicate the exact universe for individual tables.

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

Pretrial release

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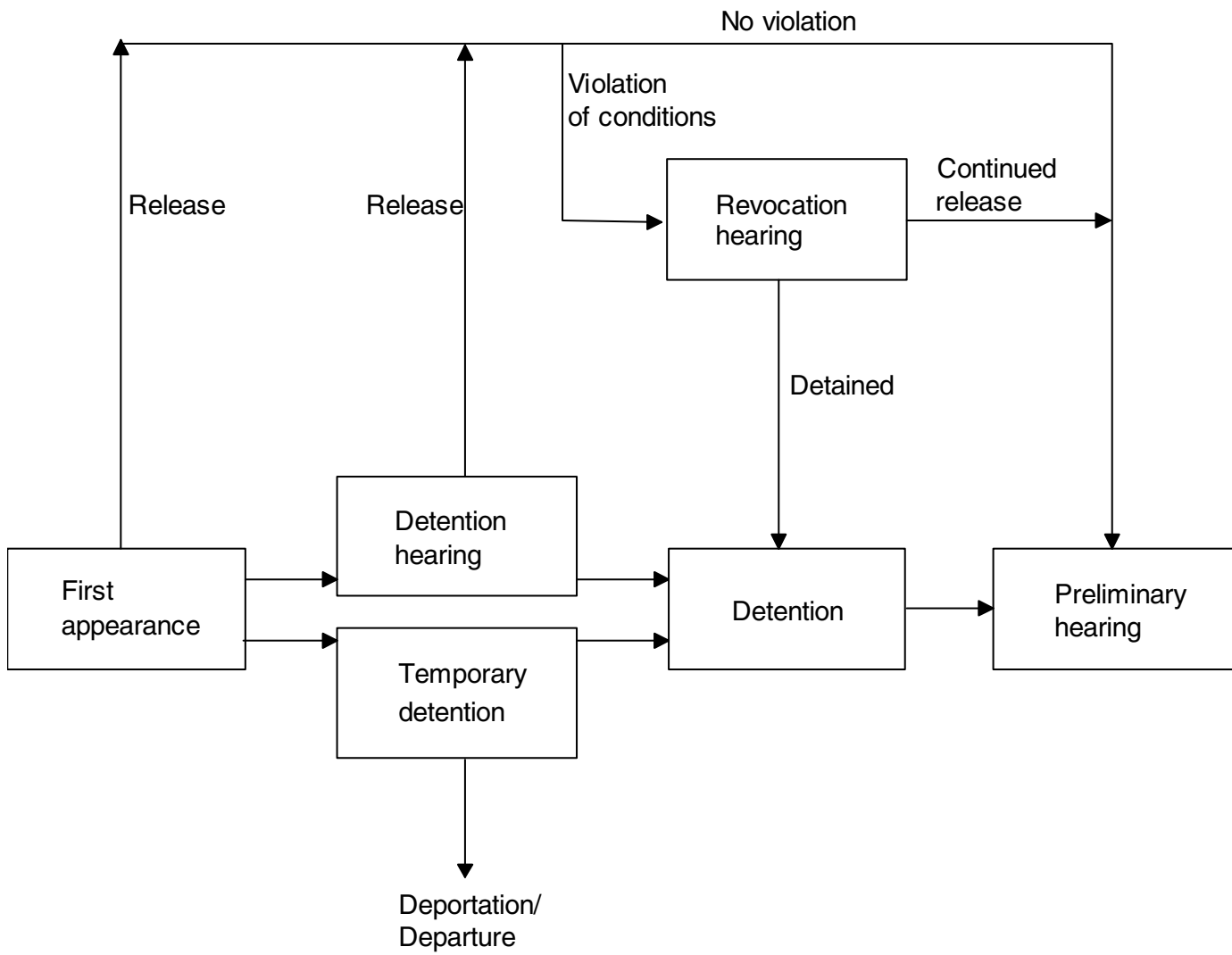
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Chapter 3

Pretrial release



The Bail Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. § 3141) sets the terms for release and detention of defendants facing charges in Federal courts. At the time defendants first appear before a judicial officer, they may be (1) released on personal recognizance or unsecured bond; (2) released subject to conditions imposed by the court, possibly including traditional bail; (3) temporarily detained without bail (limited to 10 working days) to permit deportation, exclusion, or the revocation of previously granted conditional release; or (4) detained pending the outcome of a detention hearing.*

According to the statute, a defendant must be brought before a judicial officer without "unnecessary delay" upon arrest for an "initial appearance". The judicial officer, who may be a judge, but is generally a U.S. magistrate, determines whether the defendant will be released or detained prior to trial. If a hearing is required, the release decision may be delayed no longer than 3 days (or 5 days if requested by the defendant).

The recommendation to detain the defendant is made by the U.S. attorney and/or the pretrial services officer. If the court concurs with the recommendation to detain the defendant, a pretrial detention hearing is held to show cause why the defendant should be detained pending adjudication of the charges.

According to the Bail Reform Act of 1984, preventive detention is applicable in instances where the defendant was charged with (1) a crime of violence, (2) an offense with a statutory maximum sentence of life imprisonment or death, (3) a drug offense with a statutory maximum sentence of 10 years or more imprisonment, or (4) any felony offense if the defendant had been convicted on two or more occasions of an offense described above or a similar State-level offense.

A detention recommendation may be made if there is a serious risk that the defendant would flee in an attempt to

avoid prosecution or would obstruct justice or intimidate witnesses or jurors.

Types of pretrial release

Defendants may be released without financial conditions according to the following:

Personal recognizance — defendant is released subject to no financial or other conditions.

Unsecured bond — no money is required to be posted before release, but defendant is liable for full bail amount if he or she fails to appear.

Conditional release — any combination of restrictions that are deemed necessary to guarantee the defendant's appearance at trial or the safety of the community. Non-financial conditions commonly place restrictions on the defendant's movements, associations, and/or actions. They may also involve employment or treatment for medical, psychological, or substance abuse conditions.

Defendants may also be released on financial conditions. Financial conditions include: (1) deposit bond (the defendant is required to post a percentage of the total bail amount, usually 10%), (2) surety bond (the defendant is released subject to guarantees by a third person that the full amount will be paid), or (3) collateral bond (collateral equal to the full bail amount required to be posted by the defendant before release). Financial conditions may occur in combination with nonfinancial conditions.

Factors relating to release or detention

In deciding whether to release a defendant and in setting release conditions, the court is directed to consider the nature and circumstances of the offense charges, the weight of evidence against the defendant, the defendant's character, physical and mental condition, family ties, employment, financial resources, length of residence in the community, community ties, past conduct, history relating

to drug or alcohol abuse, criminal history, and record concerning appearance at court proceedings. These factors are considered at an initial hearing where the defendant may be released, detained, held for a detention hearing, or the case may be continued or dismissed. At the detention hearing, a defendant may be released, given preventive detention, temporarily detained, detained with no bail set or made, or the case may be continued, dismissed, or transferred.

Of the 83,419 defendants whose cases commenced in 2003, 35% (or 29,177) were released after either an initial hearing or a detention hearing, and 64% of defendants were detained (table 3.1).

Of the 76,305 defendants who terminated pretrial services during 2003, 41% (31,613) were released for some period of time prior to trial (table 3.2). Of those released defendants, 80% completed pretrial services without violating the conditions of their release (tables 3.8 and 3.9).

In 2003, 76% (57,856) of defendants terminating pretrial services were detained for some period of time prior to the disposition of their case (table 3.4). This includes those who were detained prior to having a preliminary hearing with the magistrate, at which point they could have been either released or ordered to have a detention hearing. Of the defendants detained, 55% were ordered detained by the court until case disposition.

Pretrial detention hearings were held for 42,564 defendants. Of these, 31,766, or 75%, were ordered detained (table 3.6).

Of the 31,613 defendants released prior to trial, 20% violated a condition of their release (table 3.8). The majority (92%) of these violations were technical violations of the bail conditions. Defendants released on deposit bond were more likely (26%) than other defendants to incur some violation of the conditions of their release (table 3.9). Conversely, defendants given conditional release violated their release at the lowest rates (1%). Eight

*18 U.S.C. § 3142(e) (1984)

percent of all released defendants had their release revoked.

Those charged with violent offenses were detained longer on average (115 days) than defendants charged with other offenses (not shown in a table). Defendants who were never released and were detained by the court were detained longer than were defendants detained for financial conditions (110 days)

Outcomes for pretrial cases commenced

Releases and detentions after the first 2 hearings (table 3.1) — Of the 83,419 cases commenced in 2003, 35% were released after either an initial hearing or a detention hearing, 64% were detained, and less than 1% were dismissed (table 3.1). Seventy-seven percent of defendants receiving pretrial release were released after an initial hearing; 72% of detained defendants were detained after a detention hearing. After these two hearings, less than 1% of incoming defendants (295) were awaiting a release decision (not shown in a table).

Of those charged with property offenses, 70% were released, as were 64% of those charged with public-order offenses, 34% of weapon offense defendants, 30% of drug offense defendants, and 29% of violent offense defendants. Only 6% of those charged with immigration offenses were released after these two hearings.

Outcomes for pretrial cases terminated

Releases (table 3.2) — Of cases terminated in 2003, 41% were released. The percent released varied greatly across and within offense categories. Seventy-six percent of property offenders were released, compared with only 8% of immigration offenders (figure 3.1). Among violent offenders, 21% of those charged with robbery were released compared to 60% of those charged with sexual abuse and 61% of those charged with assault. Among public-order defendants, 57% of those charged with a racketeering

Of cases terminated, defendants charged with property or public-order offenses were more likely than others to be released prior to trial

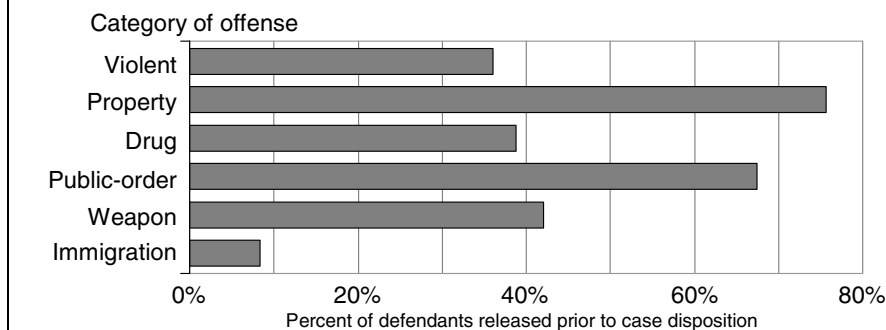


Figure 3.1. Percent of defendants released prior to case disposition, by offense category, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

and extortion were released compared to 95% of those charged with tax law violations, and 93% of traffic defendants. Forty-two percent of those charged with weapon offenses were released.

Thirty-nine percent of all drug defendants were released. Drug trafficking defendants were less likely to be released than those charged with non-trafficking offenses (37% compared to 56%).

How defendants were released prior to trial varied among offense categories (table 3.2). Within each major offense category except for violent offenses, the highest percentage of defendants released was through unsecured bond. Thirty-six percent of violent defendants were released of whom 36% were released on unsecured bond and 48% on personal recognizance — compared to 76% of all property defendants released, of whom 54% were released on unsecured bond and 32% on personal recognizance.

Detentions (tables 3.4 and 3.6) — Among the major offense categories, defendants charged with immigration, drug, or violent offenses were the most likely (98, 85% and 81% respectively) to be detained for some period of time (table 3.4). However, violent defendants were more likely than immigration or drug defendants to be detained by the court (64% versus

56% and 57%). Of those charged with weapons offenses, 78% were detained, with 60% being detained by the court. Public-order and property defendants were less likely to be detained than were other defendants. During 2003, 47% of public-order defendants were detained, with 48% of these detained by the court. Forty-three percent of defendants charged with property offenses were detained, with 42% of these detained by the court.

Fifty-six percent of all defendants had a detention hearing. This rate varied by offense category: 70% of defendants charged with violent offenses, 68% of drug defendants, 60% of immigration defendants, 63% of weapons defendants, 35% of those charged with public-order offenses, and 31% of those charged with property offenses were ordered to have a detention hearing (table 3.6, figure 3.2).

Once a defendant was ordered to have a detention hearing, the chances of being detained were less variable across offense categories. The highest rate of defendants ordered detained were those charged with immigration offenses (90%). Of the 70% of defendants charged with violent offenses and given a pretrial detention hearing, 75% were ordered detained. In 2003, 74% of those charged with weapon offenses, 71% of drug offenses, 66% of public-order offenses,

and 58% of property offenses were ordered detained following a pretrial hearing.

Violations (tables 3.8 and 3.9) — Of released defendants terminating pretrial services during 2003, those charged with weapon or drug offenses were more likely than other defendants (32% and 30% compared with 20% overall) to incur at least one violation during the release period (figure 3.4). Among other major offense categories, those charged with public-order offenses were the least likely (8%) to violate conditions of their release. Those charged with weapon, violent, or drug offenses were more likely than others to have their release revoked (14% of all released weapon defendants, and 11% of violent or drug defendants compared with 8% overall). Four percent of released property defendants and 9% of released immigration defendants were revoked.

Of the 31,613 defendants released, those on deposit bond were more likely (26%) than other defendants (20% overall) to incur a violation of the conditions of their release (table 3.9). Defendants with the lowest rate of release violations were those given conditional release (1%). This group was also the least likely to have a release revocation. Only 0.3% of defendants on conditional release who committed a violation were revoked.

Pretrial outcomes across demographic groups

Releases (table 3.3) — Females were more likely (70%) than males (36%) to be released during 2003 (figure 3.3). Males were more likely to have a financial condition imposed on them than females (21% versus 14%). Sixty percent of all defendants identified as non-Hispanic were released during 2003 compared to 19% of Hispanics. Non-Hispanic releasees were twice as likely as Hispanics to be released on personal recognizance. Sixty-one percent of Native Americans and 55% of Asian defendants were released compared with 48% of black defendants and 38% of white defendants.

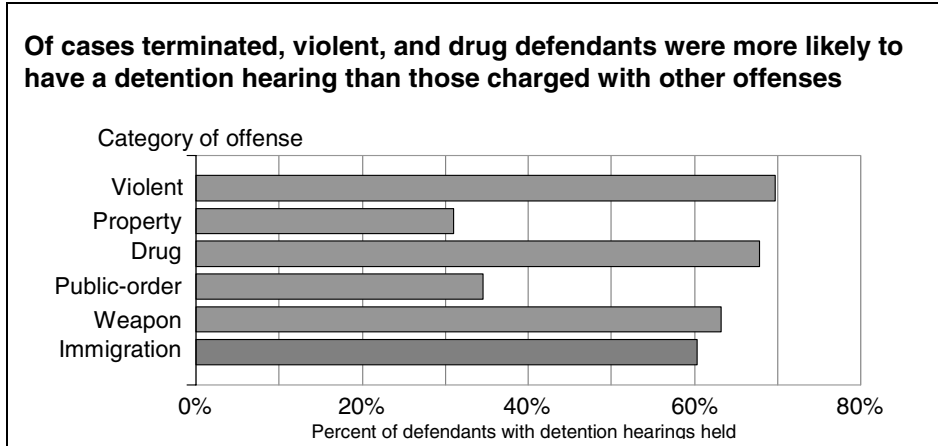


Figure 3.2. Detention hearings held, by offense category, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

The higher the education level of the defendant, the greater the probability of release. Thirty-five percent of defendants with less than a high school education were released in 2003, while 77% of those who had completed college were released. Releasees with a college degree, when compared to those with less education, were less likely to receive financial conditions (19% versus 25%).

Defendants with a history of drug abuse were released less frequently than those defendants with no known drug history (48% versus 56%). However, among all released defendants,

drug abuse history does not appear to have had a major effect on the form of pretrial release.

Sixty percent of defendants with no prior convictions were released compared with only 21% of defendants with prior violent felony convictions.

Detentions (tables 3.5 and 3.7) — Males were more likely (80% versus 53%) than females to be detained (table 3.5). Of all detainees, 77% of the men and 58% of the women were detained following a detention hearing (table 3.7). Hispanics had a substantially higher probability of being detained (94%) compared with

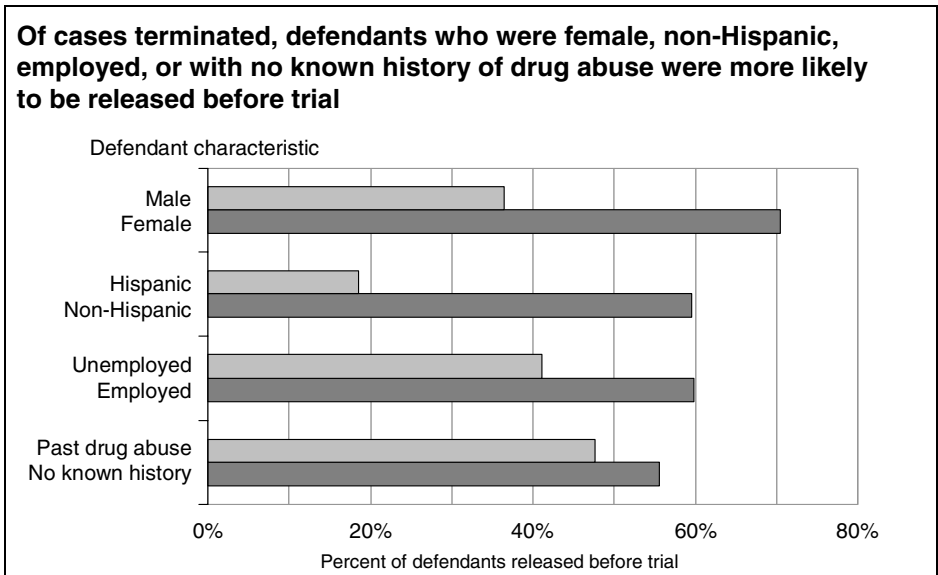


Figure 3.3. Pretrial release rates, by defendant characteristics, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

non-Hispanics (62%). Almost all of those charged with an immigration offense (98%) — of which non-citizen Hispanics comprise the majority — were detained (table 3.4).

Younger defendants were more likely than older ones to be detained. Seventy-nine percent of defendants between ages 16 and 18 and 77% of defendants ages 19-20 were detained, compared to 63% of those over 40. However, among all defendants detained, the chances of being detained following a detention hearing were similar across all age groups (table 3.7).

Not only were male defendants more likely than female defendants to have a detention hearing (59% versus 38%), they were also more likely (77% versus 58%) to be ordered detained as a result of the hearing (table 3.7).

The likelihood of having a detention hearing increased with the number of prior convictions and severity of the defendant's criminal history. Furthermore, 59% of those with a history of drug abuse had detention hearings as compared to 46% of those without such a past. However, those with a history of drug abuse were as likely to be detained after a hearing.

Violations (table 3.10) — Released males were more likely than females to incur a violation during the pretrial release period (21% versus 17%) and more likely to have their release revoked. Native Americans were more likely to incur at least one violation than blacks, whites, or Asians (30% versus 24% for blacks, 18% for whites, and 13% for Asians). Native American defendants also were more likely to have their release revoked (17% versus 8% for blacks, 7% for whites, and 4% for Asians).

Defendants without a high school diploma were more likely to have at least one violation than defendants with college degrees (28% versus 8%).

Defendants with no prior criminal history were 2 times less likely to have a

Of cases terminated, defendants charged with weapon offenses were more likely than other defendants to incur at least one violation during their release period or have their release revoked

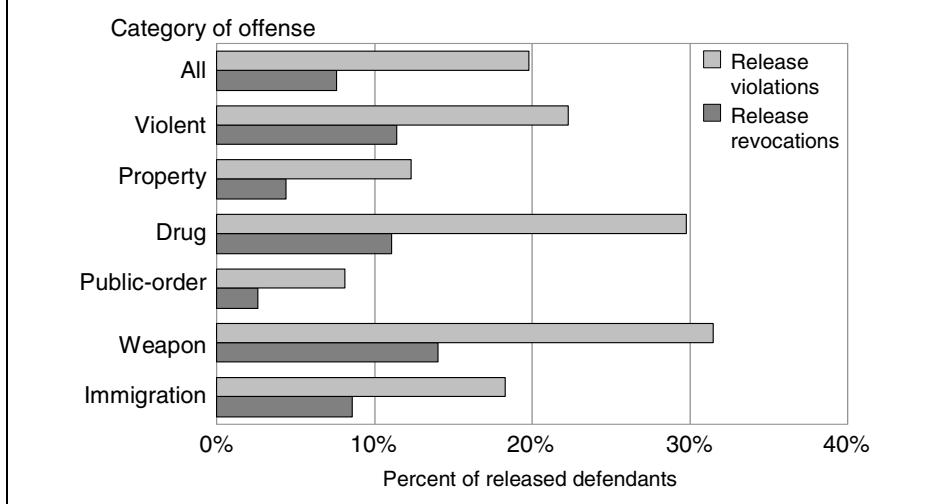


Figure 3.4. Pretrial release violation and revocation rates, for cases that terminated during October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003, by offense category

pretrial release violation than those with a prior conviction. Released defendants with a known drug history were almost 3 times more likely to incur a violation than those with no known drug history and to have their release revoked (15% versus 4%).

Length of pretrial detention (table 3.11)

Among defendants detained for any time prior to case disposition, those charged with violent offenses were detained the longest (an average of 115 days) compared to drug (88 days), weapon (81 days), immigration (60 days), public-order (55 days), or property (45 days), defendants (not shown in a table).

Of defendants released, those released conditionally spent the greatest average number of days detained (81 days) compared to those released on personal recognizance (39 days), unsecured bond (36 days), or financial conditions (26 days). This trend varied only slightly across all major offense categories — in general, defendants released by conditional means were detained more days than defendants who were released by any other means.

Of defendants not released, those detained by the court were detained longer, on average, than those held on financial conditions (110 days compared with 70 days). This pattern was true across all major offense types.

Table 3.1. Outcomes of initial hearing and detention hearing for cases commenced, by offense, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Most serious offense charged	All defendants	Percent released	After initial hearing				After detention hearing ^a	
			Released	Detained	Dismissed	Continued/ held over	Released	Detained
All offenses^b	83,419	35.0%	22,377	15,226	260	45,556	6,800	38,417
Violent offenses	3,423	29.1%	674	413	13	2,323	321	1,983
Murder ^c	246	20.3	33	24	1	188	17	169
Negligent manslaughter	9	—	4	0	0	5	1	4
Assault	885	53.3	372	55	10	448	100	343
Robbery	1,777	14.7	154	279	2	1,342	107	1,227
Sexual abuse ^c	378	50.3	101	31	0	246	89	156
Kidnaping	75	13.3	4	11	0	60	6	51
Threats against the President	53	13.2	6	13	0	34	1	33
Property offenses	14,518	70.1%	9,021	1,152	46	4,299	1,163	3,116
Fraudulent	11,821	69.9%	7,311	979	19	3,512	957	2,539
Embezzlement	1,243	91.7	1,085	26	1	131	55	74
Fraud ^c	9,219	68.1	5,512	788	15	2,904	764	2,128
Forgery	160	71.9	98	9	1	52	17	35
Counterfeiting	1,199	61.5	616	156	2	425	121	302
Other	2,697	71.0%	1,710	173	27	787	206	577
Burglary	134	44.8	41	12	0	81	19	62
Larceny ^c	2,080	77.3	1,456	95	24	505	151	350
Motor vehicle theft	135	39.3	40	25	0	70	13	57
Arson and explosives	146	45.2	56	19	0	71	10	61
Transportation of stolen property	111	57.7	58	16	0	37	6	31
Other property offenses ^c	91	72.5	59	6	3	23	7	16
Drug offenses	30,054	29.6%	5,444	4,651	82	19,877	3,444	16,261
Trafficking	27,358	27.7	4,339	4,358	68	18,593	3,248	15,182
Other drug offenses	2,696	48.3	1,105	293	14	1,284	196	1,079
Public-order offenses	8,425	63.7%	4,755	793	76	2,801	612	2,169
Regulatory	2,394	56.5%	1,150	377	10	857	203	646
Agriculture	8	—	6	0	0	2	0	0
Antitrust	6	—	6	0	0	0	0	0
Food and drug	60	88.3	51	3	0	6	2	4
Transportation	125	74.4	71	8	0	46	22	24
Civil rights	67	79.1	49	1	0	17	4	13
Communications	49	85.7	38	3	0	8	4	4
Custom laws	71	54.9	30	11	0	30	9	21
Postal laws	134	91.0	113	5	0	16	9	7
Other regulatory offenses	1,874	50.1	786	346	10	732	153	573
Other	6,031	66.6%	3,605	416	66	1,944	409	1,523
Tax law violations ^c	527	91.5	439	15	0	73	43	30
Bribery	134	81.3	102	5	0	27	7	20
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	240	66.7	140	20	0	80	20	60
National defense	181	81.2	138	4	0	39	9	30
Escape	782	11.1	55	118	10	599	32	565
Racketeering and extortion	962	46.8	347	90	0	525	103	419
Gambling	55	92.7	51	0	0	4	0	4
Liquor offenses	38	86.8	13	0	0	25	20	5
Nonviolent sex offenses	891	63.0	446	81	0	364	115	246
Obscene material ^c	63	82.5	47	2	0	14	5	9
Traffic offenses	1,393	92.6	1,277	36	40	40	13	26
Wildlife	97	99.0	94	1	0	2	2	0
Environmental	31	96.8	26	0	0	5	4	1
All other offenses ^c	637	73.2	430	44	16	147	36	108
Weapon offenses	7,673	34.4%	1,830	1,040	12	4,791	811	3,925
Immigration offenses	19,192	5.5%	601	7,159	31	11,401	445	10,903

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aIncludes only those defendants whose detention hearing was within the fiscal year. There were 44 dismissals and 295 defendants whose release decision was still pending.

^bIncludes 134 defendants with unknown or indeterminable offenses.

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

Most serious offense charged	Percent released	Of defendants released at any time prior to case disposition, percent released on—				Number of defendants	
		Financial ^a	Unsecured bond	Personal recognizance	Conditional release	Released	All defendants
All offenses^b	41.4%	19.2%	45.9%	30.4%	4.5%	31,613	76,305
Violent offenses	36.0%	8.7%	35.6%	48.4%	7.3%	1,156	3,210
Murder ^c	29.4	3.6	23.6	70.9	1.8	55	187
Negligent manslaughter	83.3	—	—	—	—	10	12
Assault	61.2	4.7	31.0	50.7	13.6	507	828
Robbery	21.0	15.5	48.4	33.2	3.0	368	1,756
Sexual abuse ^c	60.3	4.9	27.5	67.0	0.5	182	302
Kidnaping	21.4	33.3	22.2	38.9	5.6	18	84
Threats against the President	39.0	18.8	43.8	31.3	6.3	16	41
Property offenses	75.6%	12.0%	54.3%	31.5%	2.1%	10,349	13,696
Fraudulent	75.5%	13.2%	57.5%	28.3%	1.0%	8,414	11,141
Embezzlement	94.0	4.9	55.6	38.0	1.5	1,185	1,260
Fraud ^c	74.0	14.8	57.2	27.0	1.1	6,380	8,617
Forgery	73.0	13.0	61.1	25.0	0.9	108	148
Counterfeiting	66.4	12.4	63.2	24.2	0.3	741	1,116
Other	75.7%	7.1%	40.4%	45.5%	6.9%	1,935	2,555
Burglary	53.1	7.8	23.5	66.7	2.0	51	96
Larceny ^c	81.0	5.3	40.2	46.6	7.9	1,561	1,926
Motor vehicle theft	47.4	18.1	56.6	24.1	1.2	83	175
Arson and explosives	55.8	15.6	41.6	40.3	2.6	77	138
Transportation of stolen property	68.6	20.2	45.7	34.0	0	94	137
Other property offenses ^c	83.1	7.2	30.4	53.6	8.7	69	83
Drug offenses	38.8%	29.4%	42.0%	25.7%	2.9%	10,776	27,763
Trafficking	37.1	31.5	43.9	22.7	1.9	9,364	25,230
Other drug offenses	55.7	15.8	30.0	45.1	9.1	1,412	2,533
Public-order offenses	67.5%	12.8%	37.9%	37.4%	11.8%	5,240	7,768
Regulatory	61.1%	13.1%	44.6%	37.2%	5.1%	1,354	2,216
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Antitrust	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Food and drug	97.1	13.4	40.3	44.8	1.5	67	69
Transportation	76.2	17.5	50.0	32.5	0	80	105
Civil rights	77.3	13.7	51.0	35.3	0	51	66
Communications	97.6	5.0	65.0	25.0	5.0	40	41
Custom laws	70.8	29.4	43.1	21.6	5.9	51	72
Postal laws	91.0	0.9	56.8	38.7	3.6	111	122
Other regulatory offenses	54.5	13.7	41.9	38.1	6.3	940	1,725
Other	70.0%	12.8%	35.6%	37.5%	14.1%	3,886	5,552
Tax law violations ^c	95.3	6.9	56.1	35.5	1.6	451	473
Bribery	85.7	15.8	50.9	31.6	1.8	114	133
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	66.3	10.3	54.8	31.7	3.2	126	190
National defense	91.7	49.6	24.8	20.3	5.3	133	145
Escape	12.2	16.5	51.6	24.2	7.7	91	745
Racketeering and extortion	56.9	43.5	43.1	12.5	0.9	536	942
Gambling	95.5	9.5	42.9	47.6	0	21	22
Liquor offenses	84.6	0.0	9.1	90.9	0	22	26
Nonviolent sex offenses	67.8	13.2	48.7	35.9	2.2	499	736
Obscene material ^c	81.8	14.8	57.4	25.9	1.9	54	66
Traffic offenses	93.1	1.4	17.0	45.6	36.0	1,248	1,340
Wildlife	98.1	5.0	38.6	52.5	4.0	101	103
Environmental	100	6.5	41.9	45.2	6.5	31	31
All other offenses ^c	76.5	4.1	31.4	53.6	10.9	459	600
Weapon offenses	42.0%	14.5%	52.1%	31.3%	2.1%	2,562	6,094
Immigration offenses	8.3%	34.5%	41.7%	15.7%	8.1%	1,463	17,643

Note: Released defendants include some defendants who were also detained prior to trial. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. Percentages in these tables are not directly comparable to those in the 1993 and prior compendia; see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 55.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aIncludes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^bIncludes 131 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined, 51 of whom were released.

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

Table 3.3. Type of pretrial release for cases terminated, by defendant characteristics, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Defendant characteristic	Percent released	Of defendants released at any time prior to case disposition, percent released on—				Number of defendants	
		Financial ^a	Unsecured bond	Personal recognizance	Conditional release	Released	All defendants
All defendants^b	41.4%	19.2%	45.9%	30.4%	4.5%	31,613	76,305
Male/female							
Male	36.4%	20.9%	44.8%	29.6%	4.8%	23,604	64,907
Female	70.4	14.2	49.5	32.8	3.5	7,946	11,290
Race							
White	38.2%	20.7%	45.1%	30.0%	4.2%	20,336	53,275
Black	48.2	16.7	51.7	27.1	4.5	8,897	18,468
Native American	61.0	3.5	21.3	72.5	2.7	818	1,342
Asian/Pacific Islander	55.1	22.9	42.7	31.5	2.9	963	1,748
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	18.5%	39.0%	39.3%	17.4%	4.3%	6,198	33,497
Non-Hispanic	59.5	14.4	47.9	33.4	4.3	25,033	42,092
Age							
16-18 years	45.4%	18.5%	33.5%	41.0%	7.0%	585	1,289
19-20 years	43.6	15.6	42.3	33.9	8.2	1,756	4,031
21-30 years	36.2	20.6	45.3	28.7	5.4	11,049	30,491
31-40 years	37.7	21.3	46.6	28.5	3.6	8,502	22,523
Over 40 years	54.2	16.6	47.8	32.4	3.3	9,589	17,697
Education							
Less than high school graduate	34.9%	25.3%	45.4%	27.3%	2.0%	8,008	22,920
High school graduate	57.0	18.0	48.5	30.2	3.3	10,552	18,519
Some college	68.9	18.2	49.8	30.0	2.0	7,133	10,357
College graduate	77.1	19.3	48.6	30.1	2.0	3,338	4,328
Marital status							
Never married	47.2%	18.2%	47.5%	31.2%	3.0%	10,918	23,137
Divorced/separated	53.7	18.8	49.9	28.9	2.4	5,699	10,612
Married	55.4	21.7	48.2	28.0	2.1	10,224	18,451
Common law	41.6	26.4	43.2	28.9	1.6	2,258	5,424
Other	13.5	7.8	23.1	41.3	27.8	2,514	18,681
Employment status at arrest							
Unemployed	41.1%	18.5%	47.9%	31.2%	2.4%	11,057	26,877
Employed	59.8	21.0	47.8	28.6	2.6	18,239	30,522
Criminal record							
No conviction or arrest ^c	60.4%	18.7%	45.2%	31.0%	5.2%	12,363	20,482
Misdemeanor conviction only	53.9	17.2	45.3	33.0	4.4	6,894	12,795
Felony conviction							
Nonviolent	27.0	20.7	48.3	27.8	3.2	4,754	17,607
Violent	21.2	18.6	46.5	29.5	5.4	2,824	13,301
Number of prior convictions							
1	42.5%	20.6%	46.9%	29.0%	3.6%	5,300	12,476
2 to 4	32.9	19.4	46.5	30.6	3.5	5,887	17,884
5 or more	24.6	14.1	46.1	33.3	6.5	3,285	13,343
Criminal justice status							
Not under supervision	55.3%	18.9%	45.7%	30.7%	4.7%	24,427	44,195
Pretrial release	49.8	17.8	51.2	29.8	1.1	1,402	2,818
Probation	33.7	20.0	48.1	28.3	3.6	1,396	4,144
Parole	14.5	15.5	51.0	26.4	7.1	239	1,644
Court appearance history							
No prior arrests	54.1%	18.8%	45.1%	31.0%	5.2%	12,545	23,188
Failure to appear							
None	37.3	20.3	47.4	28.8	3.5	15,457	41,445
1	32.8	16.6	43.1	34.9	5.3	1,824	5,564
More than 1	29.3	15.1	42.3	35.6	7.0	1,787	6,108
Drug abuse							
No known abuse	55.5%	20.6%	47.1%	28.9%	3.4%	18,932	34,107
Drug history	47.6	19.1	49.5	29.8	1.6	9,102	19,128

Note: Released defendants include some defendants who were also detained prior to trial. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. Percentages in these tables are not directly comparable to those in the 1993 and prior compendia; see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 55.

^aIncludes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^bIncludes defendants for whom characteristics could not be determined.

^cIncludes only defendants whose PSA records explicitly show no prior arrest or conviction.

Table 3.4. Form of pretrial detention for cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Most serious offense charged	Of defendants detained at any time prior to case disposition, percent detained by—						Number of defendants	
	Percent detained	Temporary detention ^a	Held on bail for—		Court	Other detentions	Detained	All defendants
			Part of pre-trial period	All of pre-trial period				
All offenses^b	75.8%	2.4%	19.6%	12.1%	54.9%	11.0%	57,856	76,305
Violent offenses	81.3%	0.6%	17.3%	3.1%	64.2%	14.8%	2,611	3,210
Murder ^c	88.2	1.2	17.0	0	66.1	15.8	165	187
Negligent manslaughter	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	8	12
Assault	58.1	0.2	28.1	3.7	56.3	11.6	481	828
Robbery	92.0	0.7	10.8	3.2	69.1	16.3	1,616	1,756
Sexual abuse ^c	74.5	0	40.9	2.2	48.9	8.0	225	302
Kidnaping	94.0	2.5	12.7	8.9	58.2	17.7	79	84
Threats against the President	90.2	0	16.2	0	59.5	24.3	37	41
Property offenses	43.3%	1.2%	39.0%	7.0%	41.5%	11.4%	5,930	13,696
Fraudulent	43.6%	1.4%	39.4%	7.8%	40.2%	11.2%	4,863	11,141
Embezzlement	15.5	1.5	58.5	4.6	26.7	8.7	195	1,260
Fraud ^c	46.2	1.4	39.2	7.9	40.9	10.6	3,977	8,617
Forgery	41.2	0	31.1	4.9	50.8	13.1	61	148
Counterfeiting	56.5	1.4	35.7	8.4	39.0	15.4	630	1,116
Other	41.8%	0.3%	36.9%	3.2%	47.2%	12.4%	1,067	2,555
Burglary	78.1	0	34.7	1.3	53.3	10.7	75	96
Larceny ^c	34.5	0.5	39.6	3.3	44.9	11.7	664	1,926
Motor vehicle theft	73.7	0	26.4	4.7	57.4	11.6	129	175
Arson and explosives	67.4	0	28.0	1.1	51.6	19.4	93	138
Transportation of stolen property	54.0	0	33.8	4.1	47.3	14.9	74	137
Other property offenses ^c	38.6	0	62.5	3.1	28.1	6.3	32	83
Drug offenses	84.9%	1.8%	23.3%	7.3%	56.7%	10.8%	23,578	27,763
Trafficking	87.3	1.5	23.3	7.6	57.0	10.6	22,014	25,230
Other drug offenses	61.7	5.9	23.5	3.8	52.9	14.0	1,564	2,533
Public-order offenses	47.1%	1.1%	28.5%	3.6%	48.3%	18.4%	3,655	7,768
Regulatory	55.0%	1.1%	25.4%	7.0%	41.7%	24.8%	1,219	2,216
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
Antitrust	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10
Food and drug	18.8	0	69.2	0	23.1	7.7	13	69
Transportation	46.7	0	46.9	6.1	36.7	10.2	49	105
Civil rights	42.4	0	46.4	0	42.9	10.7	28	66
Communications	12.2	—	—	—	—	—	5	41
Custom laws	56.9	0	43.9	9.8	39.0	7.3	41	72
Postal laws	18.0	0	36.4	0	45.5	18.2	22	122
Other regulatory offenses	61.3	1.3	22.0	7.4	42.5	26.8	1,057	1,725
Other	43.9%	1.1%	30.0%	2.0%	51.7%	15.1%	2,436	5,552
Tax law violations ^c	22.4	0.9	78.3	2.8	11.3	6.6	106	473
Bribery	38.3	0	58.8	0	33.3	7.8	51	133
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	54.2	0	34.0	2.9	40.8	22.3	103	190
National defense	14.5	0	38.1	4.8	47.6	9.5	21	145
Escape	93.2	0.3	5.9	0.9	74.6	18.3	694	745
Racketeering and extortion	71.4	2.2	31.5	1.9	52.7	11.6	673	942
Gambling	31.8	—	—	—	—	—	7	22
Liquor offenses	84.6	0	81.8	0	13.6	4.5	22	26
Nonviolent sex offenses	57.1	1.4	39.5	2.4	43.6	13.1	420	736
Obscene material ^c	43.9	0	58.6	3.4	17.2	20.7	29	66
Traffic offenses	7.6	2.9	47.1	5.9	19.6	24.5	102	1,340
Wildlife	10.7	0	72.7	9.1	18.2	0	11	103
Environment	19.4	—	—	—	—	—	6	31
All other offenses ^c	31.8	0.5	28.3	2.1	47.6	21.5	191	600
Weapon offenses	78.2%	1.1%	21.8%	3.0%	60.1%	14.1%	4,763	6,094
Immigration offenses	97.7%	4.4%	5.8%	25.9%	55.7%	8.2%	17,232	17,643

Note: Detained defendants include some defendants who were also released prior to trial. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. Percentages in this table are not directly comparable to those in the 1993 and prior compendia; see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 55.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aHeld under 18 U.S.C. § 3142 pending deportation, action on prior pretrial release, or probation or parole review.

^bIncludes 131 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined, 87 of whom were detained.

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

Table 3.5. Form of pretrial detention for cases terminated, by defendant characteristics, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Defendant characteristic	Of defendants detained at any time prior to case disposition, percent detained by—						Number of defendants	
	Percent detained	Temporary detention ^a	Held on bail for—		Court	Other detentions	Detained	All defendants
			Part of pre- trial period	All of pre- trial period				
All defendants^b	75.8%	2.4%	19.6%	12.1%	54.9%	11.0%	57,856	76,305
Male/female								
Male	79.8%	2.4%	17.3%	12.3%	56.6%	11.4%	51,790	64,907
Female	53.3	1.6	39.5	9.9	41.1	7.9	6,012	11,290
Race								
White	77.9%	2.5%	17.9%	14.8%	54.6%	10.1%	41,515	53,275
Black	70.9	1.6	22.9	4.6	56.9	14.0	13,097	18,468
Native American	73.2	0.1	39.5	0.8	51.5	8.0	982	1,342
Asian/Pacific Islander	70.5	1.7	30.4	3.2	55.8	8.8	1,232	1,748
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	93.8%	3.7%	11.5%	18.6%	57.2%	9.0%	31,413	33,497
Non-Hispanic	61.9	0.7	29.5	4.2	52.3	13.3	26,061	42,092
Age								
16-18 years	78.5%	2.0%	26.9%	13.1%	51.8%	6.2%	1,012	1,289
19-20 years	77.3	1.7	24.3	12.9	52.8	8.4	3,117	4,031
21-30 years	80.8	2.4	18.0	11.7	56.7	11.2	24,631	30,491
31-40 years	78.7	2.6	17.8	13.0	55.4	11.2	17,718	22,523
Over 40 years	63.3	2.2	24.1	11.0	51.4	11.4	11,206	17,697
Education								
Less than high school graduate	85.2%	4.9%	19.9%	13.6%	50.3%	11.2%	19,518	22,920
High school graduate	67.5	1.5	31.2	6.1	49.9	11.3	12,507	18,519
Some college	54.8	1.4	37.7	6.0	44.8	10.1	5,677	10,357
College graduate	43.5	1.3	43.1	6.2	39.3	10.1	1,882	4,328
Marital status								
Never married	75.5%	2.4%	25.7%	7.9%	52.7%	11.3%	17,478	23,137
Divorced/separated	68.8	2.4	27.9	8.1	49.0	12.6	7,300	10,612
Married	64.6	3.8	27.2	11.7	46.4	10.9	11,917	18,451
Common law	81.5	5.1	24.0	11.9	48.6	10.3	4,423	5,424
Other	89.6	0.5	3.2	18.4	67.6	10.4	16,738	18,681
Employment status at arrest								
Unemployed	79.8%	3.2%	21.8%	9.2%	51.8%	13.9%	21,455	26,877
Employed	63.0	3.1	31.9	10.2	45.4	9.4	19,215	30,522
Criminal record								
No conviction or arrest ^c	59.3%	2.3%	30.2%	13.4%	44.8%	9.4%	12,140	20,482
Misdemeanor conviction only	69.5	1.6	29.1	11.5	48.8	8.9	8,888	12,795
Felony conviction								
Nonviolent	86.6	2.9	13.0	13.8	58.7%	11.7	15,239	17,607
Violent	91.1	2.6	10.6	9.9	62.6	14.2	12,113	13,301
Number of prior convictions								
1	75.8%	2.7%	21.0%	14.1%	53.2%	9.0%	9,452	12,476
2 to 4	83.4	2.9	16.4	11.9	57.6	11.2	14,917	17,884
5 or more	89.0	1.9	12.0	10.2	60.9	15.0	11,871	13,343
Criminal justice status								
Not under supervision	65.4%	2.2%	27.9%	13.2%	47.5%	9.2%	28,912	44,195
Pretrial release	75.3	3.9	27.8	3.5	55.4	9.3	2,121	2,818
Probation	83.9	3.2	17.8	20.9	48.4	9.8	3,478	4,144
Parole	93.6	4.5	6.8	16.4	60.2	12.2	1,539	1,644
Court appearance history								
No prior arrests	63.7%	2.2%	25.4%	12.1%	51.0%	9.3%	14,770	23,188
Failure to appear								
None	79.6	2.9	18.2	13.4	54.4	11.1	32,988	41,445
1	85.1	1.4	17.2	8.8	58.5	14.1	4,737	5,564
More than 1	87.8	0.3	14.8	6.4	66.2	12.3	5,361	6,108
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	64.8%	3.4%	27.6%	12.3%	45.6%	11.0%	22,090	34,107
Drug history	78.0	2.0	27.7	6.4	52.2	11.7	14,921	19,128

Note: Detained defendants include defendants who were also released prior to trial. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. Percentages in this table are not directly comparable to those in the 1993 and prior compendia; see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 55.

^aHeld under 18 U.S.C. § 3142 pending deportation, action on prior pretrial release, or probation or parole review.

^bIncludes defendants for whom these characteristics could not be determined.

^cIncludes only defendants whose PSA records explicitly show no prior arrest or conviction.

Table 3.6. Pretrial detention hearing outcomes for cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Most serious offense charged	All defendants	Defendants with pretrial detention hearings			
		Hearings held	Ordered detained	Percent of defendants with hearings held	Of defendants with hearings held, percent ordered detained
All offenses^a	76,305	42,564	31,766	55.8%	74.6%
Violent offenses	3,210	2,236	1,675	69.7%	74.9%
Murder ^b	187	148	109	79.1	73.6
Negligent manslaughter	12	7	2	58.3	—
Assault	828	405	271	48.9	66.9
Robbery	1,756	1,381	1,115	78.6	80.7
Sexual abuse ^b	302	192	110	63.6	57.3
Kidnaping	84	71	46	84.5	64.8
Threats against the President	41	32	22	78.0	68.8
Property offenses	13,696	4,242	2,459	31.0%	58.0%
Fraudulent	11,141	3,457	1,955	31.0%	56.6%
Embezzlement	1,260	117	52	9.3	44.4
Fraud ^b	8,617	2,880	1,626	33.4	56.5
Forgery	148	46	31	31.1	67.4
Counterfeiting	1,116	414	246	37.1	59.4
Other	2,555	785	504	30.7%	64.2%
Burglary	96	59	40	61.5	67.8
Larceny ^b	1,926	487	298	25.3	61.2
Motor vehicle theft	175	98	74	56.0	75.5
Arson and explosives	138	70	48	50.7	68.6
Transportation of stolen property	137	49	35	35.8	71.4
Other property offenses ^b	83	22	9	26.5	40.9
Drug offenses	27,763	18,843	13,357	67.9%	70.9%
Trafficking	25,230	17,596	12,530	69.7	71.2
Other drug	2,533	1,247	827	49.2	66.3
Public-order offenses	7,768	2,685	1,766	34.6%	65.8%
Regulatory	2,216	824	508	37.2%	61.7%
Agriculture	6	3	0	—	—
Antitrust	10	0	0	—	...
Food and drug	69	7	3	10.1	—
Transportation	105	41	18	39.0	43.9
Civil rights	66	24	12	36.4	50.0
Communications	41	4	0	9.8	—
Custom laws	72	29	16	40.3	55.2
Postal laws	122	19	10	15.6	52.6
Other regulatory offenses	1,725	697	449	40.4	64.4
Other	5,552	1,861	1,258	33.5%	67.6%
Tax law violations ^b	473	60	12	12.7	20.0
Bribery	133	46	17	34.6	37.0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	190	77	42	40.5	54.5
National defense	145	16	10	11.0	62.5
Escape	745	592	517	79.5	87.3
Racketeering and extortion	942	531	355	56.4	66.9
Gambling	22	1	1	4.5	—
Liquor offenses	26	22	3	84.6	13.6
Nonviolent sex offenses	736	319	183	43.3	57.4
Obscene material ^b	66	17	5	25.8	29.4
Traffic offenses	1,340	36	20	2.7	55.6
Wildlife	103	7	2	6.8	—
Environmental	31	3	0	9.7	—
All other offenses ^b	600	134	91	22.3	67.9
Weapon offenses	6,094	3,852	2,860	63.2%	74.2%
Immigration offenses	17,643	10,638	9,594	60.3%	90.2%

Note: Defendants may also be detained for failure to meet bail conditions, or temporarily detained pending action of other agencies. Percentages in this table are not directly comparable to those in the 1993 and prior compendia; see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 55. —Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data. ...No case of this type occurred in the data.

^aIncludes 131 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined, 68 of whom had pretrial detention hearings.

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

Table 3.7. Pretrial detention hearing outcomes for cases terminated, by defendant characteristics, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Defendant characteristic	All defendant	Defendants with pretrial detention hearings			
		Number of defendants		Percent of defendants with hearings held	Of defendants with hearings held, percent ordered detained
		Hearings held	Ordered detained		
All defendants^a	76,305	42,564	31,766	55.8%	74.6%
Male/female					
Male	64,907	38,235	29,270	58.9%	76.6%
Female	11,290	4,297	2,471	38.1	57.5
Race					
White	53,275	29,664	22,665	55.7%	76.4%
Black	18,468	10,316	7,450	55.9	72.2
Native American	1,342	861	506	64.2	58.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,748	1,068	688	61.1	64.4
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	33,497	21,893	17,949	65.4%	82.0%
Non-Hispanic	42,092	20,382	13,618	48.4	66.8
Age					
16-18 years	1,289	737	524	57.2%	71.1%
19-20 years	4,031	2,290	1,644	56.8	71.8
21-30 years	30,491	18,285	13,946	60.0	76.3
31-40 years	22,523	12,921	9,808	57.4	75.9
Over 40 years	17,697	8,216	5,753	46.4	70.0
Education					
Less than high school graduate	22,920	13,532	9,817	59.0%	72.5%
High school graduate	18,519	9,628	6,242	52.0	64.8
Some college	10,357	4,332	2,541	41.8	58.7
College graduate	4,328	1,388	738	32.1	53.2
Marital status					
Never married	23,137	13,254	9,209	57.3%	69.5%
Divorced/separated	10,612	5,357	3,576	50.5	66.8
Married	18,451	8,439	5,530	45.7	65.5
Common law	5,424	3,127	2,151	57.7	68.8
Other	18,681	12,387	11,300	66.3	91.2
Employment status at arrest					
Unemployed	26,877	15,622	11,111	58.1%	71.1%
Employed	30,522	13,942	8,715	45.7	62.5
Criminal record					
No conviction or arrest ^b	20,482	8,751	5,429	42.7%	62.0%
Misdemeanor conviction only	12,795	6,396	4,337	50.0	67.8
Felony conviction					
Nonviolent	17,607	11,013	8,930	62.5	81.1
Violent	13,301	9,182	7,578	69.0	82.5
Number of prior convictions					
1	12,476	6,785	5,029	54.4%	74.1%
2 to 4	17,884	10,938	8,591	61.2	78.5
5 or more	13,343	8,868	7,225	66.5	81.5
Criminal justice status					
Not under supervision	44,195	20,784	13,723	47.0%	66.0%
Pretrial release	2,818	1,668	1,176	59.2	70.5
Probation	4,144	2,200	1,680	53.1	76.4
Parole	1,644	1,061	927	64.5	87.4
Court appearance history					
No prior arrests	23,188	11,077	7,527	47.8%	68.0%
Failure to appear					
None	41,445	23,524	17,924	56.8	76.2
1	5,564	3,596	2,767	64.6	76.9
More than 1	6,108	4,367	3,548	71.5	81.2
Drug abuse					
No known abuse	34,107	15,638	10,072	45.8%	64.4%
Drug history	19,128	11,276	7,785	59.0	69.0

Note: Percentages in this table are not directly comparable to those in the 1993 and prior compendia; see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 55.

^aIncludes defendants for whom these characteristics are unknown.
^bIncludes only defendants whose PSA records explicitly show no prior arrest or conviction.

Table 3.8. Behavior of defendants released prior to trial for cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Most serious offense charged	Percent of released defendants who had—							Number of released defendants
	Violations while on release						Release revoked	
	No violation	At least one violation	Failed to appear	New offense charged		Technical violations of bail conditions		
			Felony	Misdemeanor				
All offenses*	80.2%	19.8%	2.2%	1.8%	1.7%	18.2%	7.6%	31,613
Violent offenses	77.7%	22.3%	2.8%	1.1%	1.9%	20.9%	11.4%	1,156
Property offenses	87.7%	12.3%	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%	11.2%	4.4%	10,349
Fraudulent offenses	88.3	11.7	1.3	1.2	0.9	10.6	3.9	8,414
Other property offenses	85.4	14.6	1.5	1.8	0.9	13.6	6.3	1,935
Drug offenses	70.2%	29.8%	3.1%	2.5%	2.5%	27.8%	11.1%	10,776
Public-order offenses	91.9%	8.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	7.3%	2.6%	5,240
Regulatory offenses	91.4	8.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	7.9	2.8	1,354
Other public-order offenses	92.2	7.8	1.0	0.4	0.9	7.2	2.5	3,886
Weapon offenses	68.5%	31.5%	2.7%	3.4%	3.6%	28.7%	14.0%	2,562
Immigration offenses	81.7%	18.3%	4.3%	1.6%	0.7%	16.5%	8.6%	1,463

Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated during fiscal year 2003. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, the sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation. For further information, see *Chapter notes*, item 1, p. 55. *Includes 67 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined.

Table 3.9. Behavior of defendants released prior to trial for cases terminated, by type of release, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Type of release	Percent of released defendants who had—							Number of released defendants
	Violations while on release						Release revoked	
	No violation	At least one violation	Failed to appear	New offense charged		Technical violations of bail conditions		
			Felony	Misdemeanor				
All releases	80.2%	19.8%	2.2%	1.8%	1.7%	18.2%	7.6%	31,613
Financial release	77.1%	22.9%	3.6%	2.7%	1.9%	20.5%	7.7%	6,068
Deposit bond	74.3	25.7	3.7	2.6	1.9	23.1	8.3	2,690
Collateral bond	80.3	19.7	3.1	3.2	1.2	17.7	6.4	1,496
Corporate surety	78.6	21.4	3.9	2.4	2.5	19.0	8.0	1,882
Unsecured bond	80.6%	19.4%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	17.9%	7.5%	14,516
Personal recognizance	78.9%	21.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.8%	20.0%	8.9%	9,613
Conditional release	99.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0%	0%	0.4%	0.3%	1,416

Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated during fiscal year 2003. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, the sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation. For further information, see *Chapter notes*, item 1, p. 55.

Table 3.10. Behavior of defendants released prior to trial for cases terminated, by defendant characteristics, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Defendant characteristic	Percent of released defendants who had—						Release revoked	Number of released defendants
	Violations while on release							
	No violation	At least one violation	Failed to appear	New offense charged		Technical violations of conditions		
			Felony	Misdemeanor				
All defendants^a	80.2%	19.8%	2.2%	1.8%	1.7%	18.2%	7.6%	31,613
Male/female								
Male	79.1%	20.9%	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%	19.2%	8.1%	23,604
Female	83.4	16.6	1.8	1.1	1.2	15.5	6.2	7,946
Race								
White	81.6%	18.4%	2.2%	1.5%	1.4%	17.1%	7.3%	20,336
Black	76.5	23.5	2.2	2.5	2.4	21.4	8.2	8,897
Native American	70.5	29.5	3.2	1.5	2.7	27.4	16.5	818
Asian/Pacific Islander	87.2	12.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	12.0	4.3	963
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	77.5%	22.5%	4.2%	1.7%	1.5%	20.7%	7.5%	6,198
Non-Hispanic	80.7	19.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	17.8	7.7	25,033
Age								
16-18 years	71.6%	28.4%	2.4%	2.4%	3.8%	26.8%	12.6%	585
19-20 years	71.1	28.9	2.6	2.2	3.4	26.9	12.8	1,756
21-30 years	76.1	23.9	2.7	2.3	2.2	21.9	9.0	11,049
31-40 years	80.0	20.0	2.4	1.7	1.5	18.4	7.9	8,502
Over 40 years	87.3	12.7	1.3	1.1	0.8	11.8	4.6	9,589
Education								
Less than high school graduate	71.8%	28.2%	3.7%	2.4%	2.4%	26.2%	11.8%	8,008
High school graduate	77.7	22.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	20.7	8.6	10,552
Some college	84.1	15.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	14.6	5.2	7,133
College graduate	92.3	7.7	1.2	0.9	0.4	6.9	2.2	3,338
Marital status								
Never married	73.3%	26.7%	2.8%	2.4%	2.6%	24.7%	10.7%	10,918
Divorced/separated	78.8	21.2	2.1	1.8	1.4	19.8	8.2	5,699
Married	87.5	12.5	1.7	1.1	0.9	11.5	4.2	10,224
Common law	72.5	27.5	3.0	2.7	2.5	25.5	10.5	2,258
Other	91.6	8.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	7.6	4.1	2,514
Employment status at arrest								
Unemployed	73.7%	26.3%	2.9%	2.3%	2.2%	24.4%	11.4%	11,057
Employed	82.8	17.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	15.8	5.8	18,239
Criminal record								
No conviction or arrest ^b	89.7%	10.3%	1.6%	0.8%	0.8%	9.3%	3.2%	12,363
Misdemeanor conviction only	74.5	25.5	2.5	2.1	2.4	23.7	10.6	6,894
Felony conviction								
Nonviolent	72.6	27.4	2.7	2.6	2.1	25.2	11.6	4,754
Violent	67.2	32.8	3.3	3.6	3.1	30.3	14.5	2,824
Number of prior convictions								
1	77.7%	22.3%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%	20.8%	8.1%	5,300
2 to 4	71.1	28.9	3.1	2.9	2.2	26.7	12.2	5,887
5 or more	66.5	33.5	3.0	3.3	3.8	30.8	16.4	3,285
Criminal justice status								
Not under supervision	83.3%	16.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%	15.4%	6.0%	24,427
Pretrial release	67.2	32.8	3.1	3.4	3.4	30.2	14.1	1,402
Probation	70.1	29.9	2.7	3.8	3.7	26.4	12.0	1,396
Parole	75.3	24.7	3.3	3.3	3.8	21.8	10.0	239
Court appearance history								
No prior arrests	89.6%	10.4%	1.6%	0.8%	0.8%	9.4%	3.2%	12,545
Failure to appear								
None	76.0	24.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	22.2	9.5	15,457
1	67.5	32.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	29.9	13.4	1,824
More than 1	64.2	35.8	4.4	3.3	2.7	33.9	16.5	1,787
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	87.3%	12.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%	11.4%	4.2%	18,932
Drug history	63.6	36.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	34.5	15.0	9,102

Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated during fiscal year 2003. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, the sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation. For further information, see *Chapter notes*, item 1, p. 55.

^aIncludes defendants for whom these characteristics could not be determined.

^bIncludes only defendants whose PSA records explicitly show no prior arrest or conviction.

Table 3.11. Length of pretrial detention for cases terminated, by form of release or detention, and most serious offense charged, October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003

Most serious offense charged	Among defendants detained for any time prior to case disposition, the average number of days detained ^a					
	Released on—				Not released	
	Financial conditions	Unsecured bond ^b	Personal recognizance	Conditional release	Financial condition	Detained by court
All offenses	26.2 days	36.0 days	39.1 days	81.0 days	70.1 days	109.6 days
Violent offenses	35.2 days	63.8 days	42.6 days	136.3 days	137.2 days	158.0 days
Murder ^c	—	4.3	35.8	—	...	232.8
Negligent manslaughter	...	—	—	—
Assault	47.8	84.0	39.2	11.0	77.3	127.7
Robbery	33.8	61.5	49.0	184.3	165.5	159.7
Sexual abuse ^c	—	33.6	31.9	—	—	142.4
Kidnaping	—	—	—	—	...	136.7
Threats against the President	—	—	—	—	...	193.1
Property offenses	23.6 days	38.1 days	29.7 days	70.1 days	68.7 days	93.9 days
Fraudulent	23.1 days	34.0 days	25.2 days	78.9 days	69.1 days	89.1 days
Embezzlement	11.6	36.6	22.4	...	—	112.6
Fraud ^c	24.0	32.2	21.7	78.9	72.4	88.2
Forgery	53.3	8.4	67.0	—	—	88.7
Counterfeiting	16.3	43.4	43.5	—	49.3	90.2
Other	27.1 days	57.5 days	38.2 days	35.0 days	64.3 days	114.0 days
Burglary	—	38.2	20.1	—	—	99.1
Larceny ^c	23.3	46.2	42.0	35.0	69.6	93.8
Motor vehicle theft	33.7	164.1	4.8	—	—	156.4
Arson and explosives	8.5	69.0	85.8	—	...	194.2
Transportation of stolen property	62.1	25.4	23.0	...	—	85.8
Other property offenses ^c	—	6.0	6.9	—	—	—
Drug offenses	27.1 days	35.2 days	43.7 days	72.1 days	89.0 days	133.4 days
Trafficking	28.0	34.8	44.3	72.4	89.3	134.0
Other drug offenses	16.0	40.3	35.8	68.9	86.6	124.8
Public-order offenses	25.8 days	34.7 days	36.1 days	90.0 days	61.6 days	102.8 days
Regulatory	18.7 days	51.7 days	31.4 days	77.2 days	47.9 days	78.6 days
Other	28.5 days	25.9 days	38.7 days	108.6 days	80.5 days	112.3 days
Tax law violations ^c	12.8	31.3	28.2	—	—	35.9
Bribery	23.0	5.5	4.5	—	...	120.2
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	3.9	11.3	51.2	—	—	98.2
National defense	15.3	30.0	6.0	—	—	—
Escape	5.6	11.0	44.5	—	—	55.5
Racketeering and extortion	34.0	40.4	95.4	—	173.3	181.9
Gambling	—	—	—	—
Liquor offenses	...	—	4.2	—
Nonviolent sex offenses	23.5	20.0	39.4	...	—	120.1
Obscene material ^c	—	27.0	6.0	—	—	—
Traffic	...	30.7	27.4	31.5	—	26.8
Wildlife	—	13.0	44.0	—	...	—
Environmental	—	...	35.5	—
All other offenses ^c	43.4	27.7	29.5	14.0	—	68.2
Weapon offenses	35.3 days	39.4 days	43.6 days	146.9 days	105.2 days	117.5 days
Immigration offenses	16.2 days	18.4 days	16.8 days	70.6 days	52.9 days	69.8 days

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

...No case of this type occurred in the data.

^aData describe 76,305 defendants who terminated pretrial services during fiscal year 2003. Data exclude defendants for whom periods of detention could not be determined or were unavailable. For further information, see *Chapter notes*, item 1, p. 55.

^bIncludes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

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

Chapter notes

1) All tables in chapter 3 were created from data in the Pretrial Services Information Act System data base, which is maintained by the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) within the AOUSC. The data describe pretrial defendants processed by Federal pretrial service agencies within each district. Defendants who received pretrial services through a local, non-Federal agency, such as the District of Columbia, are not included. The data describe 83,419 defendants whose cases commenced and 76,305 defendants who terminated pretrial services during October 1, 2002, through September 30, 2003, and whose cases were filed by complaint, indictment, or information. In these tables, the totals (e.g., "all offenses") included records whose offense or other attributes were missing or indeterminable. The percentage distributions were based on nonmissing values, and missing values were reported in a separate row or in a footnote.

Offenses in the PSA are based on the most serious charged offense, as determined by the probation officer responsible for the interview with the defendant. The probation officer classifies the major offense charged into AOUSC four-digit offense codes. For defendants charged with more than one offense on an indictment, the probation officer chooses as the major charged offense the one carrying the most severe penalty or, in the case of two or more charges carrying the same penalty, the one with the highest offense severity. The offense severity level is determined by the AOUSC, which ranks offenses according to the maximum sentence, type of crime, and maximum fine amount. These four-digit codes are then aggregated into the same offense categories as those used in chapter 4.

For drug offenses, the type of drug activity — trafficking or possession — is obtained by the probation officers from their reading of the indictment or other charging documents.

The AOUSC citation manual provides probation officers with detailed instructions on how to code drug crimes.

2) In tables 3.1-3.5, the percentages showing the methods of release or methods of detention were based on the number of defendants released or the number of defendants detained. In tables 3.6 and 3.7, the percentages were based on the number of defendants who had hearings and were ordered detained. This method departs from the 1993 and prior compendia, in which the percentages were based on the number of defendants terminating pretrial services.



The Federal justice database

Source of data

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

Reporting period

Wherever possible, matters or cases have been selected according to the event which occurred during fiscal year 2003 (October 1, 2002, through September 30, 2003). Files which are organized by their source agencies according to fiscal year nonetheless include some pertinent records in later years' files. For example, tabulations of suspects in matters concluded during fiscal year 2003 in this *Compendium* have been assembled from source files containing records of 2003 matters concluded which were entered into the data system during fiscal years 2003 or 2004.

Availability of data items

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

once they are filed in U.S. district court, however.

Table construction and interpretation

The tables presented report events that occurred during the Federal fiscal year — October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003. Generally the tables include both individual and organizational defendants. Organizational defendants are not included in tables describing defendants sentenced to incarceration, and offenders under post-conviction supervision. Juvenile offenders are included in the reported statistics.

Unit of analysis

The unit of analysis in chapters 1 through 6 is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it counts five times in the tabulation. In chapter 7 the unit of analysis for incarceration, probation, parole, or other supervised release is a person entering custody or supervision, a person leaving custody or supervision, or a person in custody or supervision at year-end. For example, a person convicted in two concurrent cases and committed once to the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in the indicated time period is counted as one admission to a term of incarceration. A person who terminates probation twice in the indicated time period, such as with a violation and again after reinstatement, is counted as two terminations of probation.

Interpretation

The tables in the *Compendium* are constructed to permit the user to make valid comparisons of numbers within each table and to compare percentage rates across tables. The total numbers of subjects in *Compendium* tables that are based on records linked between two files (e.g., the

demographic tables in chapters 4 and 5) are generally less than the total number of records in either source file. Accordingly, comparisons of absolute numbers across two or more tables in this volume and other data sources are not necessarily valid.

Offense classifications

Procedure

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

Offense categories for Federal arrestees in chapter 1 are based on the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) offense classifications, which are converted into U.S. Marshals' four-digit offense codes, which, in turn are aggregated into the offense categories shown in the tables. These categories are similar, but may not be directly comparable to the BJS offense categories used in other chapters of this *Compendium*. For data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, which include United States Code citations but do not include the Administrative Office offense classifications, United States Code titles and sections are translated into the Administrative Office classification system and then aggregated into the offense categories used in the tables. Offense categories for prisoners in chapter 7 are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the categories in other chapters and other tables in chapter 7, but may not be directly comparable.

Felony/misdemeanor distinctions

Felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where possible. Felony

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

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

Felonies

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

Class B felony — 25 years or more.

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

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

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

Misdemeanors

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

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

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

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

In this *Compendium*, felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where the data permit these distinctions. Chapters 1 and 2 do not use this distinction because many suspects cannot be so classified at the arrest and investigation stages in the criminal justice process. Chapter 3 no longer reports this distinction because the Pretrial Services Agency no longer gathers this information. Chapters 4 and 5 distinguish between felony and misdemeanor offenses, as do tables 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, and 7.7. Tables 7.9, and 7.11--7.14 follow the convention of other BJS publications by separately tabulating offenders whose actual imposed sentences are less than or equal to 1 year and those whose actual sentences are greater than 1 year.

Most serious offense selection

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense (the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence) is used to classify offenses. The offense description may change as the criminal justice process proceeds. Tables indicate whether investigated, charged or adjudicated offenses are used. In chapter 2 the most serious offense is based on the criminal lead charge as determined by the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the criminal proceeding. In chapter 3 the major charged offense is based upon the Administrative Office's offense severity classification system, as determined by the pretrial officer responsible for the case. To select this offense, the officer ranks offenses according to severity based on maximum imprisonment, type of crime, and maximum fines. In chapter 4 the most serious offense charged is the one that has the most severe potential sentence. For chapter 5 conviction offenses are based on statutory maximum penalties. In chapter 6 offenses are classified by the offense of conviction. In tables 7.1--7.8, the most serious offense of conviction is either the one having the longest sentence imposed or, if equal sentences were imposed or there was no imprisonment, it was the offense carrying the highest severity code as determined by the Administrative Office's offense severity code ranking. In tables 7.9--7.16, prisoners are classified according to the offense which bears the longest single incarceration sentence.

Offense categories

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

"Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

"Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses.

"Fraud" excludes tax fraud.

"Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property.

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

"Tax law violations" includes tax fraud.

"Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof.

"Wildlife" includes offenses previously included in the "Migratory birds" category

"Environmental" includes some offenses previously included in the "Agriculture" and "Other Regulatory" categories

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

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

"Drug possession" also includes other drug misdemeanors.

Source agencies for *Compendium* data tables

Data source agency — data files	Description of data files contents	<i>Compendium</i> tables
United States Marshals Service (USMS) — Prisoner Tracking System (PTS) --- Warrant Information Network	Contains data on suspects arrested for violations of Federal law, by Federal enforcement agencies and data about warrants initiated or cleared. The data include information on characteristics of Federal arrestees.	Arrest: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 Warrant: 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) — Defendant Statistical System	Contains data on suspects arrested by DEA agents, both within and outside the continental U.S. The data include information on characteristics of arrestees, type of drug for which arrested, as well as the type and number of weapons at time of arrest.	Arrest: 1.4, 1.5
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA) — Central System and Central Charge Files	Contains information on the investigation and prosecution of suspects in criminal matters received and concluded, criminal cases filed and terminated, and criminal appeals filed and handled by U.S. attorneys. The central system files contain defendant-level records about the processing of matters and cases; the central charge files contain the records of the charges filed and disposed in criminal cases. Data are available on matters and cases filed, pending, and terminated.	Prosecution: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6
AOUSC: Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) — Pretrial Services Act Information System	Contains data on defendants interviewed, investigated, or supervised by pretrial services. The information covers defendants' pretrial hearings, detentions, and releases from the time they are interviewed through the disposition of their cases in district court. The data describe pretrial defendants processed by Federal pretrial service agencies within each district. Defendants who received pretrial services through a local, non-Federal agency, such as the District of Columbia, are not included.	Pretrial release: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10 Adjudication: 4.5 (defendant characteristics) Sentencing: 5.4, 5.5, 5.6 (defendant characteristics)
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC) — Criminal Termination Files	Contains information about the criminal proceedings against defendants whose cases were filed in U.S. district courts. Includes information on felony defendants, Class A misdemeanants — whether handled by U.S. district court judges or U.S. magistrates — and other misdemeanants provided they were handled by U.S. district court judges. The information in the data files cover criminal proceedings from case filing through disposition and sentencing. Data are available on criminal defendants in cases filed, pending, and terminated.	Adjudication: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 Sentencing: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6
United States Sentencing Commission (USSC) — Monitoring Data Base	Contains information on criminal defendants sentenced pursuant to the provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. It is estimated that more than 90% of felony defendants in the Federal criminal justice system are sentenced pursuant to the SRA of 1984. Data files are limited to those defendants whose records have been obtained by the U.S. Sentencing Commission.	Adjudication: 4.5 (defendant characteristics) Sentencing: 5.4, 5.5, 5.6 (defendant characteristics)
AOUSC: Court of Appeals	Contains information on criminal appeals filed and terminated in U.S. Courts of Appeals. Records of appeals filed, pending, or terminated include information on the nature of the criminal appeal, the underlying offense, and the disposition of the appeal.	Appeals: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5
AOUSC — Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS)	Contains information about supervisions provided by probation officers for persons placed on probation or supervised release from prison. The files contain records of individuals entering, or currently on supervision, as well as records of offenders terminating supervision.	Corrections: 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8
Bureau of Prisons (BOP): Extract from BOP's online Sentry System	The data extracts contain information on all offenders released from prison over a specific period of time plus information about the offenders in prison when the data extracts are made. The information covers the time that offenders enter prison until their release from the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons. Tables 7.9-7.16 exclude prisoners sentenced by a District of Columbia Superior Court judge for violations of the DC Criminal Code.	Corrections: 7.9, 7.10, 7.11, 7.12, 7.13, 7.14, 7.15, 7.16

Glossary

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

Administrative case closure — The termination of a community supervision case due to administrative reasons such as: long-term hospitalization, death, deportation, incarceration in an unrelated case, or at the administrative discretion of the Chief Probation Officer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arson — willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7 (18 U.S.C. § 81; and 49A U.S.C. §§ 1804 and 1809). (*See also*, "Explosives.")

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

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

Booking — a procedure following an arrest in which information about the arrest and the suspect is recorded.

Bribery — offering or promising anything of value with intent to unlawfully influence a public official in the discharge of official duties. Applies generally to bank employees, officers or employees of the U.S. Government, witnesses, or any common carrier. Includes soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment in the U.S. Government. Also, receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or

indirectly, in cash or any kind in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending to purchase any good, service, or facility (18 U.S.C. §§ 201(a), 203(a)(b), 204, 207(a)(c), 208, 210, 211, 213, 215, and 663; 21 U.S.C. § 622; 46 U.S.C. § 239(i); and 49 U.S.C. §§ 104, 917(b), and 11904(b)).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commutation of sentence — the act of reducing a Federal criminal sentence resulting from a conviction by the executive clemency of the President of the United States.

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

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

Conditional release — in this *Compendium*, at the pretrial stage, a conditional release is release from detention contingent on any combination of restrictions that are deemed necessary to guarantee the defendant's

appearance at trial or the safety of the community (*see* text in Chapter 2 of this *Compendium*.)

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

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

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

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

Corporate defendant — the defendant in a case is an entity, a collection of persons, business or corporation, not an individual person.

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

Counterfeiting — falsely making, forging, or altering obligations with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged for that which is original or genuine. Applies to obligation or security of the United States, foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the United States, money order issued by the Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Includes passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Also, making, selling, or possessing any plates or stones (or any other thing or instrument) used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, Government transportation requests, or postal stamp; or knowingly and intentionally trafficking in falsified labels affixed to phono records, motion pictures, or audio visual works (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 471, 473, 477, 479, 481, 485, 487, 501, 507, 509, 513(b), 2318, and 2320).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Departure — under the Federal sentencing guidelines, the term used to describe a sentence imposed outside the applicable guideline sentencing range. A court may depart when it finds an aggravating or mitigating circumstance of a kind, or to a degree, not adequately taken into consideration by the Sentencing Commission in formulating the guidelines that should result in a sentence different from that described (18 U.S.C. § 3553(b); U.S.S.G. § 5K2.0). (*See also*, "Substantial assistance.")

Deportation or Treaty Transfer — the act of expelling a foreigner from a country, usually to the country of origin due to the commission of a crime or prior criminal record

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

Detainer — a notification sent by a prosecutor, judge, or other official (e.g., law enforcement officer) advising a prison official that a prisoner is wanted to answer criminal charges and requesting continued detention of the prisoner or notification of the prisoner's impending release.

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

Dismissal — termination of a case before trial or other final judgment

(including nolle prosequi and deferred prosecution).

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

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

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

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

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

Dual and Successive Prosecution Policy ("Petite Policy") — Prosecutorial guidelines used to determine whether to bring a federal prosecution

based on substantially the same act(s) or transactions involved in a prior state or Federal proceeding. *See Rinaldi v. United States*, 434 U.S. 22, 27, (1977); *Petite v. United States*, 361 U.S. 529 (1960).

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

Environmental offenses — violations of Federal law enacted to protect the environment, such as the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 7401-7491), and the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1376). Environmental protection laws protect the safety and well-being of communities from excessive and unnecessary emission of environmental pollutants.

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

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

Exclusion — the rule that evidence secured by illegal means and in bad faith cannot be introduced in a criminal trial.

Expiration of sentence — the completion of an offender's prison sentence by standard means (see Releases from prison).

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

Failure to appear — willful absence from any court appointment.

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

more; Class C, if less than 25 years, but 10 years or more; Class D, if less than 10 years, but five or more years; and Class E, if less than 5 years, but more than 1.

Filing — the initiation of a criminal case in U.S. district court by formal submission to the court of a charging document alleging that one or more named persons have committed one or more specified offenses. In this *Compendium*, each defendant in a case is counted separately, and only the most serious alleged offense is considered.

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

Fine — a monetary penalty imposed as punishment for an offense.

First release — in this *Compendium*, prisoners who are released from the Bureau of Prisons for the first time after their commitment by a U.S. district court (that is, excludes offenders who are returned to prison after their first release to supervision).

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

Forgery — falsely making or materially altering a document with the intent to defraud. Includes such falsification with intent to pass off as genuine any of the following: U.S. Postal Service

money order; postmarking stamp or impression; obligation or security of the United States; foreign obligation, security, or bank note; contractors' bond, bid, or public record; deed; power of attorney; letters patent; seal of a court or any department or agency of the U.S. Government; the signature of a judge or court officer; ships' papers; documents on entry of vessels; customs matters; coin or bar; and so forth. Also includes making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities, and detaching, altering, or defacing any official, device, mark or certificate (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 483, 493, 495, 497, 503, 505, 510(a)(b), and 511; 19 U.S.C. § 1436; and 21 U.S.C. §§ 458(b)(c)).

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

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

Fugitive — a person convicted or accused of a crime who hides from law enforcement or flees across jurisdictional lines to avoid arrest or punishment.

Fugitive investigation — a fugitive investigation is initiated upon receipt of a warrant typically involving persons violating conditions of probation, parole, or bond release, as well as escaped prisoners. The U.S. Marshals

Service has administrative responsibility for all Federal fugitive investigations.

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

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

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

Guilty plea — a plea in response to formal charges admitting that the

defendant committed offenses as charged. In this *Compendium*, this category also includes pleas of *nolo contendere*.

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

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

Homicide — see "Murder."

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

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

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

Indictment — the formal charging of the defendant with a particular crime by a grand jury. In the Federal system, a defendant may waive

indictment and be proceeded against through an information. (*See also*, Fed. R. Crim. P. 7(b).)

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

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

Initial appearance/hearing — the first appearance of a criminal defendant before a judge or a magistrate.

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

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

Jail credit — the number of days deducted from an offender's sentence for time spent in custody prior to being sentenced to prison.

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

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

Juvenile delinquency — a violation of Federal law committed by a person prior to the age of 18 years which

would have been a crime if committed by an adult (18 U.S.C. § 5031).

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

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

Larceny — the act of taking and carrying away any personal property of another with intent to steal or convert it to one's own use or gain. Includes stealing, possessing or illegally selling or disposing of anything of value to the United States or any of its departments or agencies; or stealing from a bank, the Postal Service, or any interstate or foreign shipments by carrier. Also encompasses receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property; and stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or that belong to, or are entrusted to, the custody of an Indian tribal organization (for example, 18 U.S.C. §§ 641, 659, 661-62, 667, 1168(a), 1704, 1707, and 2113(b)). (This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property.)

Liquor violations — violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor, as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as dispensing or unlawfully

possessing intoxicants in Indian country; transporting intoxicating liquors into any State, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited; shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants; shipping liquor by C.O.D.; knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned; and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (for example, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1154, 1156, 1263 and 1265; 26 U.S.C. §§ 5113, 5171(c), 5179, 5214, 5222, 5291, 5301(b), 5601, 5603(a), 5604, 5606, 5608(a), 5661(a), 5662, 5672, 5681(a)(c), 5683, 5685(b) and 5687; and 27 U.S.C. §§ 203, 205(f), 206(b) and 208(a)).

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

Mailing or transportation of obscene materials — a violation of Federal law relating to knowingly using the mail for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1461 and 39 U.S.C. § 3001(e). Also includes transporting for sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in interstate or foreign commerce. (See also, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1462-63.)

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

Mandatory sentences — a sentence that includes a minimum term of imprisonment that the sentencing court

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

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

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

Material witness — a person with significant information about the subject matter of a criminal prosecution necessary to resolve the matter.

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

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

Migratory birds offenses — violations of acts relating to birds which move from one place to another in season. Includes taking, killing, or

possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of Federal regulations or the transportation laws of the State, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Also, misuse or non-use of a migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp (*for example*, 16 U.S.C. §§ 690(g), 701, 703, 704-6, 707(b), 708, 711, and 718(a)(e)(g)).

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

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

Mistrial — the termination of a trial before its normal conclusion because of a procedural error, statements by a witness, judge or attorney which prejudice a jury, a deadlock by a jury without reaching a verdict after lengthy deliberation (a "hung" jury), or the failure to complete a trial within the time set by the court.

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

Most serious offense — in this *Compendium*, the offense with the greatest

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

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

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

Murder — the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, either express or implied. Nonnegligent manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice. This offense covers committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. § 7). Includes killing or attempting to kill any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. As applied to the owner or charterer of any steamboat or vessel, knowingly and willfully causing or allowing fraud, neglect, misconduct, or violation of any law resulting in loss of life (18 U.S.C. §§ 113(a), 115(a), 1111-13, 1115, 1117, 1512(a)(1), 1751(a), and 2332(b)).

National defense violations — violations of the national defense laws on the Military Selective Service Act, the

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

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

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

Nolle prosequi — Latin for "we shall no longer prosecute," the statement is

an admission by the prosecutor that the charges cannot be proved or that evidence has demonstrated the defendant's innocence.

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

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

Non-jury trial — a trial in which the judge alone decides factual as well as legal questions, and makes the final judgment.

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

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

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

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

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

offense) to level 43 (the most serious offense).

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

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

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

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

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

Plea bargaining — practice whereby a defendant in a criminal proceeding agrees to plead guilty to a charge in exchange for the prosecution's cooperation in securing a more lenient sentence or some other mitigation.

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

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

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

Presentence Investigation Report (PSR) — following a presentence investigation, a report to the court prepared by the probation officer before the imposition of sentence, as required by law; unless the court finds that there is information in the record sufficient to enable the meaningful

exercise of sentencing authority pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553, and the court explains this finding on the record.

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

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

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

Pretrial revocation — the decision to detain a defendant on pretrial release for violating conditions of release or committing a new crime.

Preventive detention — the detention of a defendant awaiting trial for the purpose of preventing further misconduct.

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

Procedural termination — a judgment based on the methods and mechanics of the legal process, including

all the rules and laws governing that process. Procedural law is distinguished from "substantive" law, which involves the statutes and legal precedents upon which cases are tried and judgments made. See also, "Administrative case closure" and "Terminated on the merits".

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

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

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

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

offenses are termed "non-regulatory" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "Public-order offenses, regulatory" below.

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

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

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

Release

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rule 20 transfer — upon petition by a defendant, a transfer of proceedings to the district in which the defendant is arrested, when the defendant is arrested, held, or present in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against him. In this case, the defendant may state

in writing a wish to plead guilty or nolo contendere, to waive trial in the district in which the indictment or information is pending, and to consent to the disposition of the case in the district in which the defendant was arrested (Fed. R. Crim. P. 20).

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

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

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

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

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

Special maritime and territorial jurisdiction — areas of Federal jurisdiction outside the jurisdiction of any

State, including (1) the high seas, Great Lakes, and connecting waterways; (2) Federal lands; and (3) U.S.-owned aircraft in flight over the high seas (18 U.S.C. § 7).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tax law violations — tax fraud offenses such as income tax evasion and fraud; counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax; willfully failing to collect or pay tax; failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes; failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld; failing to

furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans; putting fraudulent or false statements on tax returns; and not obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items. Also included in this offense category are violations of excise and wagering tax laws and any other laws listed below from the Internal Revenue Service Code (*for example*, 26 U.S.C. §§ 3402, 4412, 5751, 5762(a1), 6047(a)(c), 6331, 6420(e2), 6674, 7121, 7201, 7203(c), 7204, 7206(a)(c), 7208(a)(c), 7210, 7213(b), (d), 7214(b), 7216, 7232, 7513, 7602, and 7604(b)).

Technical violation — failure to comply with any of the conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. May result in revocation of release status. Examples of conditions that may be imposed and then violated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

Terminated on the merits — a judgment made after consideration of the substantive as distinguished from procedural issues in a case. See also, "Procedural termination".

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

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

Time served — the portion of the imposed sentence that was spent in prison, from the prisoner's arrival into jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons until release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. For prisoners serving concurrent sentences, time served may exceed the longest single sentence imposed.

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

Trafficking — knowingly and intentionally importing or exporting any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. § 812). Includes manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, selling, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance; exporting any controlled substance in schedules I-V; manufacturing or distributing a controlled substance in schedule I or II for purposes of unlawful importation; or making or distributing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container, or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Also includes knowingly opening, maintaining or managing any place for the purpose of manufacturing, distributing, or using any controlled substance (*for example*, 19 U.S.C. § 1590; 21 U.S.C. §§ 333(e), 825(a)-(d), 830(a), 841(a)-(b) (d)(e)(g), 842(a), 843(a)(b), 845, 846, 848, 854, 856, 858, 859(a)(b), 860(a), 861(c)(f), 952(a)(b), 953(a)(e), 957, 959, 960(a)(b)(d), 961, 962, and 963; and 46A U.S.C. §§ 1903(g) and (j)).

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

Transportation of stolen property — transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen moneys, stolen cattle, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting, if the above articles or

goods involve or constitute interstate or foreign commerce (18 U.S.C. §§ 2315, 2317).

Trial conviction — conviction by judge or jury after trial.

True bill — an indictment.

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

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

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

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

Violent offenses — threatening, attempting, or actually using physical force against a person. Includes murder, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, sexual abuse, kidnaping, and threats against the President. (*See also*, specific offenses for citations.)

Warrant — an order (writ) of a court that directs a law enforcement officer to arrest and bring a person before the judge, such as those charged with a crime, escaped Federal prisoners, or probation, parole, or bond default violators.

Warrant clearance or execution — refers to the closing of a fugitive investigation. Warrants can be cleared or executed in many ways, such as with the arrest or surrender of a fugitive, dismissed by the court, or when a detainer is lodged against a fugitive already in custody (*see* Detainer).

Warrant initiation — refers to the opening of a fugitive investigation upon receipt of a warrant.

Weapons violations — violations of any of the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922 and 923 concerning the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Includes manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting (within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States) (18 U.S.C. §§ 7) any switchblade knife; or making, receiving, possessing, or transporting a firearm not registered in the National Firearms Registration Transfer Record. Also, engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted or not having paid a special occupational tax. In addition, this code covers cases where in a crime of violence or drug trafficking enhanced punishment is handed down when committed with a deadly weapon

(for example, 15 U.S.C. § 1242; 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(a)(c)(e)(g)(i)(k)(m)(n)(q), 923, 924(a)(c)(f)(h) and 930; 26 U.S.C. §§ 5801, 5811, 5821, 5841, 5843, 5851, and 5861(b)(d)(h)(j)(l); 40 U.S.C. § 193f(a); and 49A U.S.C. § 1472(q)).

Wildlife offenses — violations of Federal law enacted to protect endangered or threatened species, as well as migratory birds. The Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. §1531(b)) makes it unlawful for any person to take, import, sell or ship endangered or threatened wildlife, and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 703) protects migratory birds. The Lacey Act (16 U.S.C. § 3372) prohibits the trade in illegally taken fish and wildlife.