

**U.S. Department of Justice**

**Executive Office for United States Attorneys**



---

---

*United States Attorneys*

*Annual Statistical Report*

---

---

*Fiscal Year 1997*

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS  
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1997



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

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



## U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

---

Office of the Director

Washington, DC 20530

### MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

I am pleased to provide this annual report which summarizes the work and accomplishments of the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1997. The United States Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General, are responsible for investigating and prosecuting those who violate our nation's laws, and for asserting and defending the interests of the United States, its departments and agencies, through the conduct of civil litigation. The United States Attorneys, appointed to serve in the 94 Federal judicial districts throughout the country, are charged with carrying out these prosecution and litigation responsibilities within their respective districts. Although there are 94 Federal judicial districts, there are only 93 United States Attorneys because one United States Attorney is appointed to serve in both the Districts of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. The 93 United States Attorneys direct and supervise the work of the Assistant United States Attorneys and support personnel located in each district's headquarters office and, as needed, in staffed branch offices. The United States Attorney system nationwide consisted of 94 headquarters offices and 121 staffed branch offices at the end of Fiscal Year 1997.

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

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

The charts and tables presented in this report reflect a statistical summary of the matters and cases handled by the United States Attorneys. These charts and tables, however, cannot and do not reflect the quality and complexity of the criminal prosecutions and civil litigation conducted by the offices.

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

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

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



Donna A. Bucella  
Director

April 1998

This Annual Statistical Report prepared by:

Data Analysis Staff  
Resource Management and Planning  
Executive Office for United States Attorneys  
Bicentennial Building  
600 E. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20530

## **FISCAL YEAR 1997 STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS**

### **OVERALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS**

- 39,291 cases filed against 58,906 defendants--case filings up three percent
- 34,634 cases against 51,492 defendants terminated--case terminations down one percent
- 45,375 defendants convicted
- 88 percent conviction rate
- 75 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

### **VIOLENT CRIME**

- 6,248 cases filed against 8,079 defendants--case filings up one percent
- 5,715 cases against 7,520 defendants terminated--case terminations down seven percent
- 6,569 defendants convicted
- 87 percent conviction rate
- 87 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

### **OVERALL NARCOTICS**<sup>1</sup>

- 11,935 drug cases filed against 23,542 defendants--case filings up 14 percent
- 9,701 cases against 19,155 defendants terminated--case terminations up five percent
- 16,705 defendants convicted
- 87 percent conviction rate
- 89 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

### **OCDETF**<sup>1</sup>

- 1,557 cases filed against 5,501 defendants--case filings up four percent
- 1,293 cases against 4,258 defendants terminated--case terminations down 11 percent
- 3,683 defendants convicted
- 87 percent conviction rate
- 90 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

### **NON-OCDETF**<sup>1</sup>

- 10,378 cases filed against 18,041 defendants--case filings up 15 percent
- 8,408 cases against 14,897 defendants terminated--case terminations up eight percent
- 13,022 defendants convicted
- 87 percent conviction rate
- 89 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

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

## **IMMIGRATION**

- 6,929 cases filed against 7,644 defendants--case filings up 20 percent
- 5,974 cases against 6,554 defendants terminated--case terminations up 16 percent
- 6,254 defendants convicted
- 95 percent conviction rate
- 80 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

## **ORGANIZED CRIME**<sup>2</sup>

- 195 cases filed against 561 defendants--case filings down 14 percent
- 183 cases against 519 defendants terminated--case terminations up ten percent
- 454 defendants convicted
- 88 percent conviction rate
- 66 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

## **OFFICIAL CORRUPTION**

- 487 cases filed against 754 defendants--case filings up four percent
- 418 cases against 602 defendants terminated--case terminations down seven percent
- 531 defendants convicted
- 88 percent conviction rate
- 49 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

## **WHITE COLLAR CRIME**

- 6,312 cases filed against 8,839 defendants--case filings down seven percent
- 5,969 cases against 8,386 defendants terminated--case terminations down five percent
- 7,406 defendants convicted
- 88 percent conviction rate
- 56 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison

## **ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION**

- Asset forfeiture counts filed in 1,214 criminal cases--down 28 percent
- A total of 1,964 civil asset forfeiture actions filed--up eight percent
- Estimated recoveries of over \$570 million in forfeited cash and property--up 51 percent

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

## **OVERALL CIVIL LITIGATION**

- 91,241 cases filed or responded to--up four percent
- 80,669 cases terminated--down six percent
- 16,811 judgments, or 85 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 22,397 settlements--28 percent of all cases terminated

## **AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL LITIGATION**

- 14,396 cases filed--down two percent
- 14,122 cases terminated--up three percent
- 6,122 judgments, or 98 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 3,176 settlements--23 percent of all affirmative cases terminated

## **AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL ENFORCEMENT**

- 2,554 cases filed--up one percent
- 2,184 cases terminated--up five percent
- 530 judgments, or 91 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 728 settlements--33 percent of all affirmative cases terminated
- More than \$1 billion recovered--up 83 percent

## **DEFENSIVE CIVIL LITIGATION**

- 55,301 cases responded to--up 16 percent
- 43,169 cases terminated--down three percent
- 10,013 judgments, or 78 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 7,869 settlements--18 percent of all defensive cases terminated

## **CIVIL LITIGATION WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED**

- 21,544 cases filed or responded to--down 15 percent
- 23,378 cases terminated--down 16 percent
- 676 judgments, or 82 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 11,352 settlements--49 percent of all otherwise designated cases terminated

## **DEBT COLLECTION**

- 120,440 debts opened--up 31 percent
- \$4.9 billion in debts opened--up 62 percent
- \$2.3 billion in debts collected and property recovered--up 42 percent
- Amount collected equaled 2.3 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide
- 206,408 debts pending--up 17 percent
- \$10.2 billion due in pending debts--up from \$8.1 billion the prior year

## **CRIMINAL DEBT COLLECTION**

- 75,425 debts opened--up 12 percent
- \$2.6 billion in debts opened--up 77 percent
- \$514.8 million in debts collected and property recovered--down 15 percent
- \$363 million deposited to the Crime Victims Fund
- 137,550 debts pending--up ten percent
- \$8.1 billion due in pending debts--up from \$5.9 billion due the prior year

## **CIVIL DEBT COLLECTION**

- 45,015 debts opened--up 83 percent
- \$2.3 billion in debts opened--up 47 percent
- \$1.8 billion in debts collected and property recovered--up 76 percent
- 68,858 debts pending--up 34 percent
- \$2.1 billion due in pending debts--down from \$2.2 billion due the prior year

## **CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS**

- 13,134 appeals filed--down four percent
- 7,660 criminal appeals filed--down five percent
- 5,474 civil appeals filed--down two percent
- 82 percent of all criminal appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 83 percent of all civil appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 10,974 post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants--up 27 percent



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Message from the Director	
Fiscal Year 1997 Statistical Highlights	
Table of Contents	
Index to Graphical Charts in the Narrative	
I. Overview of the United States Attorneys' Offices	1
Mission and Organization	1
Staffing	1
Supporting Law Enforcement And The Community	3
Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees	3
Helping to Put More Police on the Beat	4
Encouraging the Use of Locality-Based Strategies	4
Guaranteeing the Rights of Victims and Witnesses	5
Victim/Witness Assistance	5
Emergency Witness Assistance Program	6
Promoting Organizational Effectiveness	6
Paying Their Way	7
II. Criminal Prosecutions	8
United States District Court	8
United States Magistrate Court	17
District of Columbia Superior Court	19
Priority Criminal Prosecution Areas	20
International and Domestic Terrorism	20
Violent Crime	21
Violence in Public Housing Initiative	24
Violent Crime Control Act of 1994	25
Three Strikes	25
Violence Against Women Act	26
Assault Weapons Ban	26
Youth Handgun Safety Act	27
Violence Against Juveniles	27
Firearms Prosecutions	28
Violent Street Gangs	29
Violent Crime in Indian Country	31
Narcotics Prosecutions	33
OCDETF	33
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs/Non-OCDETF	34

	Immigration	38
	Border Enforcement	38
	Anti-Smuggling Initiative	38
	Detention and Removal of Criminal Aliens	39
	Organized Crime	40
	Official Corruption	41
	Labor Management Offenses	43
	White Collar Crime	45
	Health Care Fraud	46
	Major Financial Institution Fraud	47
	Computer Crime	48
	Pension Fraud	49
	Other White Collar Crime	50
	Government Regulatory Offenses	53
	Counterfeit Goods	55
	Environmental Crime	55
	Child Support Recovery Act	57
	Civil Rights Prosecutions	58
	National Church Arson Task Force	59
III.	Asset Forfeiture Litigation	61
IV.	Civil Litigation	65
	Affirmative Civil Litigation	72
	Affirmative Civil Enforcement	73
	Defensive Civil Litigation	76
	Debt Collection	78
	Criminal Debt Collection	79
	Civil Debt Collection	80
	Bankruptcy and Foreclosure	80
	Private Counsel Debt Collection Program	81
V.	Criminal and Civil Appeals	82
	Criminal Appeals	82
	Post-Sentencing Motions	84
	Civil Appeals	85
VI.	Reconciliation of Federal Case Processing Data	87
VII.	Conclusion	91
VIII.	Detailed Statistical Tables	92

## INDEX TO GRAPHICAL CHARTS IN THE NARRATIVE

<u>Chart</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
1 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Personnel	2
2 Court Related Attorney Work Hours	3
3 Criminal Matters Received	9
4 Criminal Matters Declined	9
5 Proceedings before Grand Jury	10
6 Criminal Cases Filed	11
7 Criminal Cases and Defendants Terminated	11
8 Criminal Defendants Disposed of by Trial	12
9 Conviction Rate	12
10 Percentage of Guilty Defendants Sentenced to Prison	13
11 Criminal Cases and Defendants Pending	14
12 Age of Pending Criminal Cases	14
13 Criminal Cases Filed by Program Category	15
14 Criminal Cases Pending by Program Category	16
15 Criminal Defendants Filed in U.S. Magistrate Court	17
16 Criminal Defendants Disposed of by Trial in U.S. Magistrate Court	18
17 Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Judgments Obtained	62
18 Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Collections	62
19 Civil Matters Received	65
20 Civil Cases Filed or Responded to	66
21 Civil Cases Terminated	67
22 Civil Cases Disposed of by Trial	67
23 Civil Cases Pending	68
24 Age of Pending Civil Cases	68
25 Civil Cases Filed or Responded to by Cause of Action	70
26 Civil Cases Pending by Cause of Action	71
27 Criminal and Civil Debts Collected	78
28 Criminal Appeals Filed by or Against the United States	82
29 Post-Sentencing Motions Filed by Incarcerated Defendants	84
30 Civil Appeals Filed by or Against the United States	86

## I. OVERVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

### **Mission and Organization**

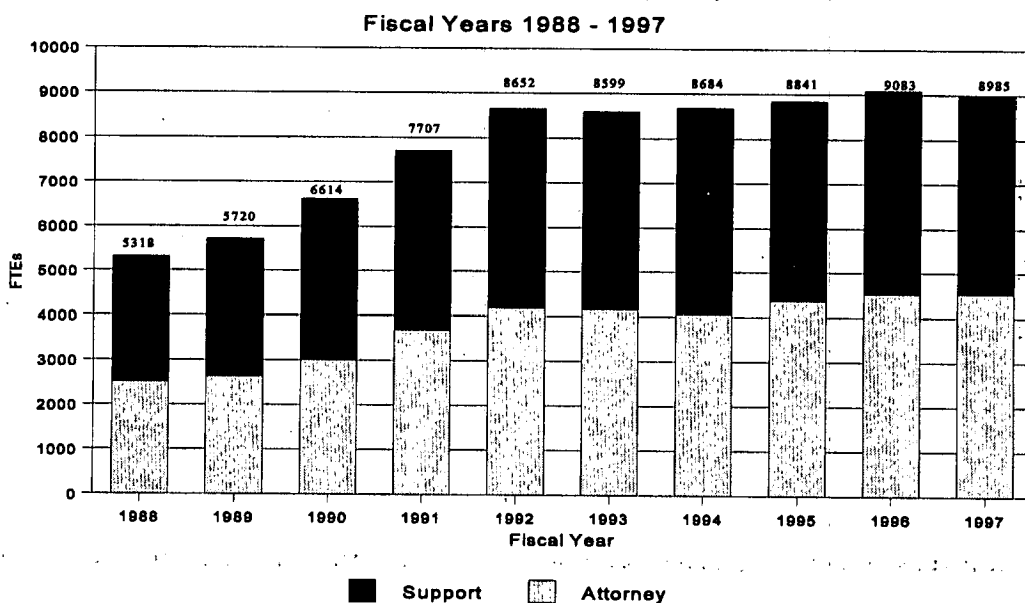
The United States Attorneys serve as the chief Federal law enforcement officers within their respective districts. They are appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and report to the Attorney General through the Deputy Attorney General. Each United States Attorney is responsible for establishing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

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys worked to ensure that the programs and initiatives of the Attorney General were implemented. This included implementation of an agreement between the Attorney General and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, which called for a joint effort to combat violence in public housing, and resulted in the development of model anti-crime and violence reduction programs in 13 cities across the country. In further implementing the Attorney General's Midwest Methamphetamine Strategy, which called for increased law enforcement efforts against clandestine methamphetamine labs, the United States Attorneys designated Assistant United States Attorneys to coordinate investigations among Federal, state, and local law enforcement officials, to share intelligence, and to work to control illegal distribution of the chemicals used to make methamphetamine. Additionally, during Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys directed attention toward the prosecution of those who abuse our nation's pension plans, those who illegally reproduce, distribute or traffic in counterfeit goods, and those who perpetrate health care frauds. As directed by the Attorney General, the United States Attorneys continued to work with other Department components to secure our nation's borders, and to investigate and prosecute those responsible for attacks on houses of worship, primarily through the establishment of local task forces working with the National Church Arson Task Force.

### **Staffing**

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys' offices varied in size from eight allocated Assistant United States Attorney positions in the District of Guam to 310 in the District of Columbia. In the District of Columbia, the United States Attorney's office also bears responsibility for the prosecution of local crimes in the District of Columbia Superior Court. The staffing levels in the United States Attorneys' offices nationwide equaled 4,536 full time equivalent (FTE) attorneys and 4,449 FTE support employees. Decreases in FTE from Fiscal Year 1996 levels were caused by normal attrition and continued Congressional FTE ceilings. See Chart 1 below.

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



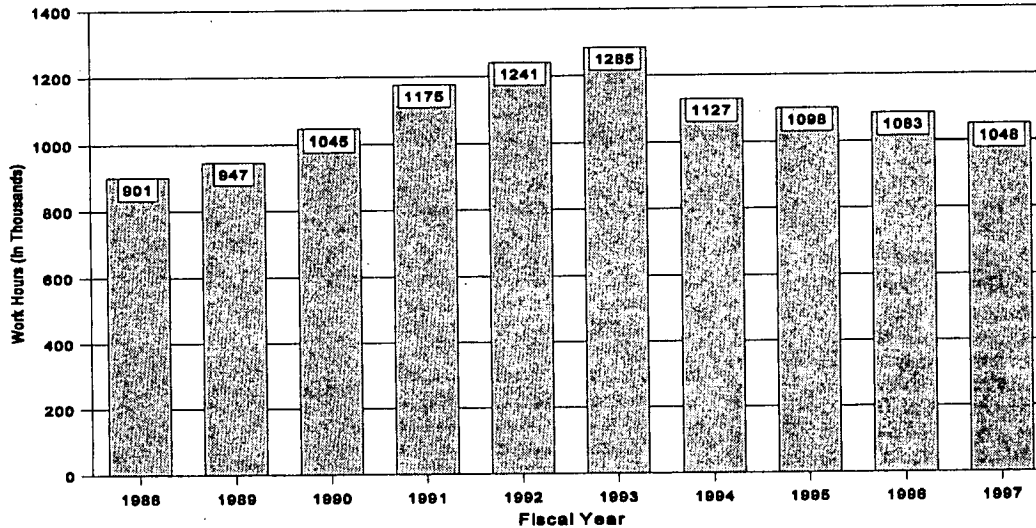
Assistant United States Attorneys constituted 54 percent of all Department of Justice attorneys and about 60 percent of those Department attorneys with prosecution or litigation responsibilities. Most new Assistant United States Attorneys have prior litigation experience with a prosecuting attorney's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

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

During Fiscal Year 1997, a total of 1,048,447 attorney work hours were devoted to court-related activity. See Chart 2 below, and Table 13. Of the total court-related work hours, Assistant United States Attorneys spent 522,686 hours, or 50 percent, of their time in court. Sixty-two percent of this time in court was spent on criminal cases in United States District Courts, 18 percent in United States Magistrate Courts, seven percent on civil cases in United States District Courts, and seven percent on special hearings. The remaining six percent of the time was spent in the United States Courts of Appeals, United States Bankruptcy Courts, and in state courts. Of the other 525,761, or 50 percent, of court-related work hours, 11 percent was spent on grand jury proceedings, 22 percent on court travel time, and 67 percent on witness preparation.

**CHART 2 -- Court Related Attorney Work Hours**

Fiscal Years 1988 - 1997



## **Supporting Law Enforcement And The Community**

### **Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees**

The United States Attorneys continued to make the best use of resources during Fiscal Year 1997 by promoting coordination and cooperation among Federal, state and local law enforcement through continued use of their Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECCs). The LECCs bring together Federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, along with state and local prosecutors' offices, state police agencies, and local sheriffs' and police departments, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

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

One of the most successful tools in encouraging Federal, state, and local law enforcement coordination has been training seminars. These seminars allow for the sharing of experience and expertise, investigation and prosecution techniques, and crime information. They also assist state and local law enforcement entities, whose budgets often do not provide for in-service training or travel to training sites.

During Fiscal Year 1997, Law Enforcement Coordinators provided training and assistance in Department priority areas including the COPS Program, the Weed and Seed Program, and the reinvigoration of the Asset Forfeiture Program.

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

### **Helping to Put More Police on the Beat**

The United States Attorneys, working with the Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), continued to play an important role during Fiscal Year 1997 in promoting the COPS Program at the local level. Through their respective Law Enforcement Coordinators, United States Attorneys facilitated community policing training using Innovative Community Policing Grants as the vehicle to bring site-specific training to police departments in their states. For example, the **Eastern District of Arkansas** received grant funding for training geared toward both law enforcement and community members working together to solve crime and improve the quality of life for local residents. The **District of Maryland**, in conjunction with state and local police, the Maryland Police Training Commission, and Johns Hopkins University, developed the Maryland Community Policing Academy administered by the Maryland State Police which has sponsored more than 12 regional training programs since 1995, training more than 500 police personnel and community members.

### **Encouraging the Use of Locality-Based Strategies**

Community partnerships play a vital role in the reduction of crime. Through task forces comprising Federal, state and local law enforcement agents, United States Attorneys have worked to develop partnerships between members of law enforcement and the community. During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys continued their work in support of Operation Weed and Seed by making funding available for local Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees to promote Weed and Seed programs through training and the publication of brochures. Operation Weed and Seed is a multi-agency strategy designed to "weed out" violent crime, gang activity, drug use and drug trafficking in targeted high-crime neighborhoods by moving in with a wide range of crime and drug prevention programs and then to "seed" the target areas by restoring these neighborhoods through social and economic programs that stimulate revitalization.

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorney's office in the **Eastern District of Missouri** led efforts in both St. Louis and southeast Missouri to implement a Weed and Seed strategy. Five Weed and Seed sites are now officially recognized and expansion into four southeast Missouri communities is underway. The office is actively participating in these sites, using Weed and Seed funds in support of the programs. The United States Attorney's strategy includes daily review of all criminal matters arising from the recognized sites, aggressively targeting violent gangs. This Weed and Seed strategy, just one example of many, has enhanced the United States Attorney's efforts to broaden contacts and coalitions within the

community. These partnerships are enabling children to work to restore their neighborhoods, enhancing community policing presence, providing educational alternatives, addressing curfew and truancy problems, bringing the community together and returning these neighborhoods to safe communities.

Other locality-based strategies also were employed by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997. In Richmond, Virginia, the United States Attorney's office for the **Eastern District of Virginia** commenced "Project Exile" in February, 1997. Under Project Exile, the United States Attorney's office, in conjunction with the Richmond Commonwealth Attorney's Office and Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, began to prosecute all felons with guns. The cases are handled on an expedited basis, with the United States Attorney's office taking an aggressive stance on bail and sentencing. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1997, grand juries had indicted 173 individuals in Richmond for Federal gun violations. Among the 39 defendants who have been sentenced, the average sentence has been six years and eight months. One aspect of this project that has dramatically increased its impact has been the effort to publicize the project. Using funds from various sources, including local businesses, the agencies involved have publicized the project's success by purchasing advertising on billboards and painting a bus, all with the message, "An Illegal Gun Gets You 5 Years in Federal Prison." The project has taken a significant number of guns off the streets. Richmond is experiencing a substantial reduction in homicides by firearms.

## **Guaranteeing the Rights of Victims and Witnesses**

### **Victim/Witness Assistance**

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys continued their mission of guaranteeing the rights of all victims of crime through training of Assistant United States Attorneys, enhancing the services provided to crime victims, and better coordinating efforts to address victim issues. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys appointed an Assistant Director in its Office of Legal Education to educate Assistant United States Attorneys on victims' rights issues. Presentations were made in 17 classes to ensure that Assistant United States Attorneys understand the rights of victims and the services available to victims. A national conference was also held for all Federal Victim-Witness Coordinators who represent agencies investigating Federal crimes. At this conference, coordinators were able to share innovative ideas on how to approach victim services seamlessly. Specialized, local victim assistance training was provided as well. For example, in addition to their prosecution efforts, the United States Attorneys' offices for the **District of Columbia**, the **District of Maryland**, and the **Eastern District of Virginia** sponsored a three-day intensive training program in Fiscal Year 1997 on responding to physical abuse, child homicides, and secondary victimization of children exposed to domestic violence. The training featured nationally-recognized experts and was provided at no cost to participants. More than 300 law enforcement officers, prosecutors, social workers, and medical professionals attended the training.

In order to better serve Indian Country and other under-served populations, additional Domestic Violence Counselors were placed in Indian Country during Fiscal Year 1997. These counselors will ensure that victims of crime receive proper attention. Also during the year, representatives of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys worked closely with other Federal agencies and private organizations to develop protocols and program plans for use in cases with numerous victims. Such planning will guarantee that all victims are identified and receive assistance. Partnerships have been forged with the Red Cross, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Transportation Safety Board.



## **Emergency Witness Assistance Program**

In February 1997, the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys developed a program to assist witnesses called the Emergency Witness Assistance Program (EWAP). EWAP provides the United States Attorneys' offices with the flexibility to assist witnesses with emergency concerns and problems. This assistance helps to ensure witnesses will be available to the government for trials, other court proceedings, or activities related to an ongoing criminal case.

Through the use of this program, the United States Attorneys' offices have provided services for witnesses to leave their town, city, or state; emergency phone services; temporary subsistence; child or elderly care; or temporary housing/moving expenses. This program relieves some of the fear and concerns witnesses may have about assisting the government and gives them peace of mind which ultimately enhances their ability to testify on the government's behalf.

## **Promoting Organizational Effectiveness**

During Fiscal Year 1997, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys worked with the United States Attorneys to implement a number of initiatives designed to assist the United States Attorneys' offices in their work and to promote organizational effectiveness.

Work continued on the building of the National Advocacy Center on the campus of the University of South Carolina in Columbia, South Carolina, during Fiscal Year 1997. The National Advocacy Center provides, for the first time, joint training programs for federal prosecutors, agency attorneys, and local prosecutors in areas where they have mutual interests as well as a state-of-the-art facility for conducting these training sessions. This integrated educational environment will foster greater partnership and cooperation among Federal, state and local prosecutors throughout the nation.

In Fiscal Year 1997, the fourth major revision of the United States Attorneys' Manual was published. The revised manual features many improvements and, in consonance with the tenets of the National Performance Review, was substantially reduced in size through the removal of non-policy materials. The manual is now available electronically to all employees in the United States Attorneys' offices using the USABook Computer Legal Research Program, which also contains non-policy resource materials consisting of thousands of Department memoranda, case summaries, monographs and model forms, and other useful materials. In Fiscal Year 1997, for the first time, all of this material was made available on CD-ROM. These advances provide desktop access to the materials for all litigating staffs throughout the Department.

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys continued their work on implementation of proposals developed by the Department's Civil Justice Reform Task Force. The United States Attorneys worked with the Senior Counsel for Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) to promote the use of ADR by Department attorneys through education and support. Also during the year, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys assumed leadership of the Department's Justice Performance Review Laboratory which was established to implement electronic document exchange between the Department and the Federal courts. A pilot electronic filing project was established in the **District of New Mexico** between

the United States Attorney's office and the United States District Court. Additionally, nine other United States Attorneys' offices will be participating in similar prototype projects fielded by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts during Fiscal Year 1998.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys remained at the forefront of the emerging technologies associated with "standards based" video teleconferencing. These emerging technologies permit increased teleconferencing usage and affordability. Video Teleconferencing enables the Department to reduce travel, increase meeting attendance, extend training audiences, and provide a safer and more secure environment for certain aspects of litigation, including less movement of witnesses and prisoners. During Fiscal Year 1997, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys completed implementation of video teleconferencing systems in all staffed United States Attorneys' offices across the country.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys completed the PHOENIX automation upgrade project in all United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1997. The upgrade provides users with more current technology, including new or enhanced capabilities such as a new Windows-based E-mail system, access to a United States Attorneys' office-wide Intranet system called USANet, access to the Internet from each desktop, and faster modems for improved access to on-line research services such as Westlaw. In all, over 400 servers were installed in over 200 locations, including systems in the OKBOMB and UNABOMB task force offices in Denver, Colorado, and Sacramento, California.

### **Paying Their Way**

The United States Attorneys' offices had a direct and positive impact on the Federal budget through their aggressive Federal debt collection efforts, affirmative civil enforcement litigation endeavors, skillful defense of monetary claims filed against the United States and utilization of asset forfeiture laws. As noted later in the report, the United States Attorneys' Fiscal Year 1997 civil and criminal collection efforts alone equaled 2.3 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide, and 2.7 times the amount of the entire nationwide budget when estimated asset forfeiture recoveries are included.

## II. CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

### United States District Court

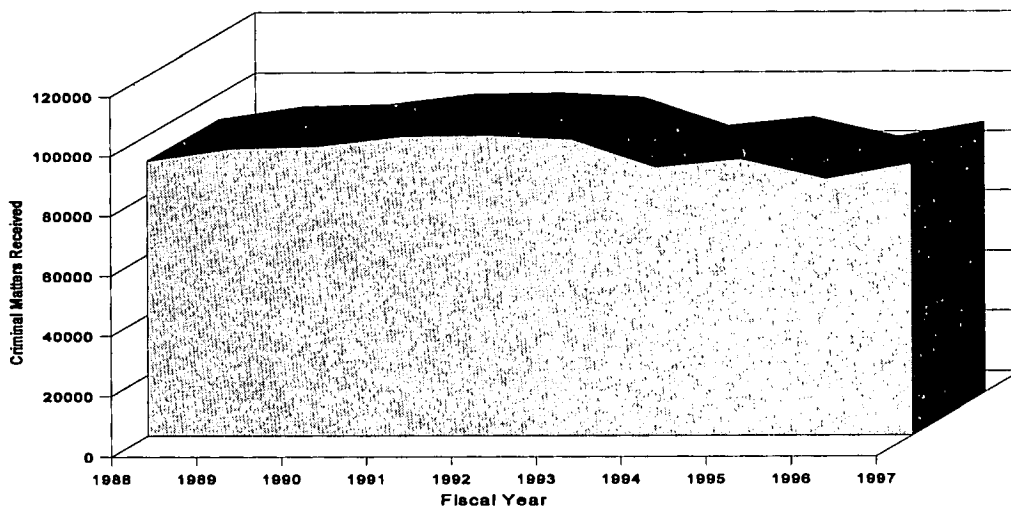
The United States Attorneys' offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities and now handle a more diverse workload than ever before. The offices' caseloads include emotionally charged violent crime and international and domestic terrorism, complex and time consuming financial institution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

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

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

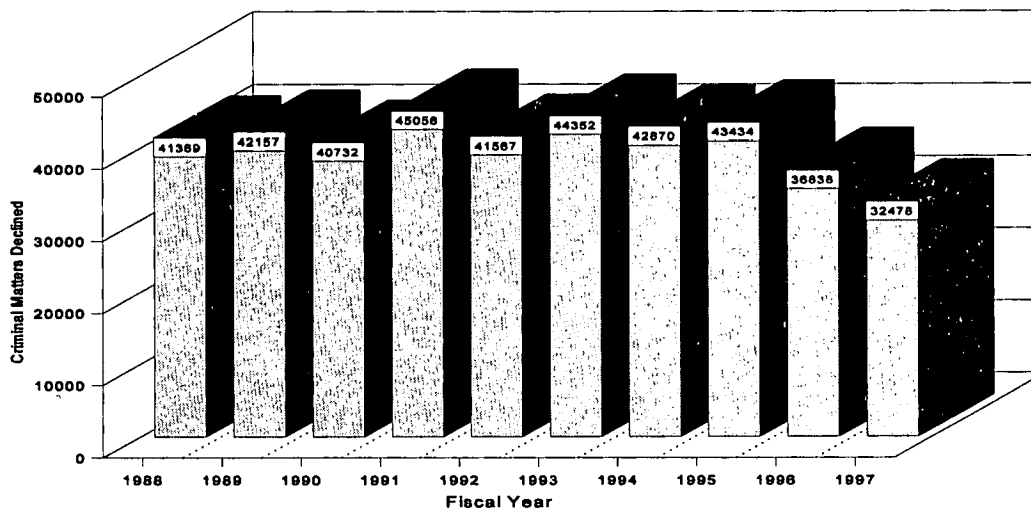
During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys' offices received 90,255 criminal matters, an increase of 5,011, or six percent, in the number of criminal referrals made by law enforcement agencies, when compared to the prior year. See Chart 3 below, and Table 11. Matters received includes immediate declinations in addition to later declinations and files initiated in any court.

**CHART 3 -- Criminal Matters Received**  
Fiscal Years 1988 - 1997



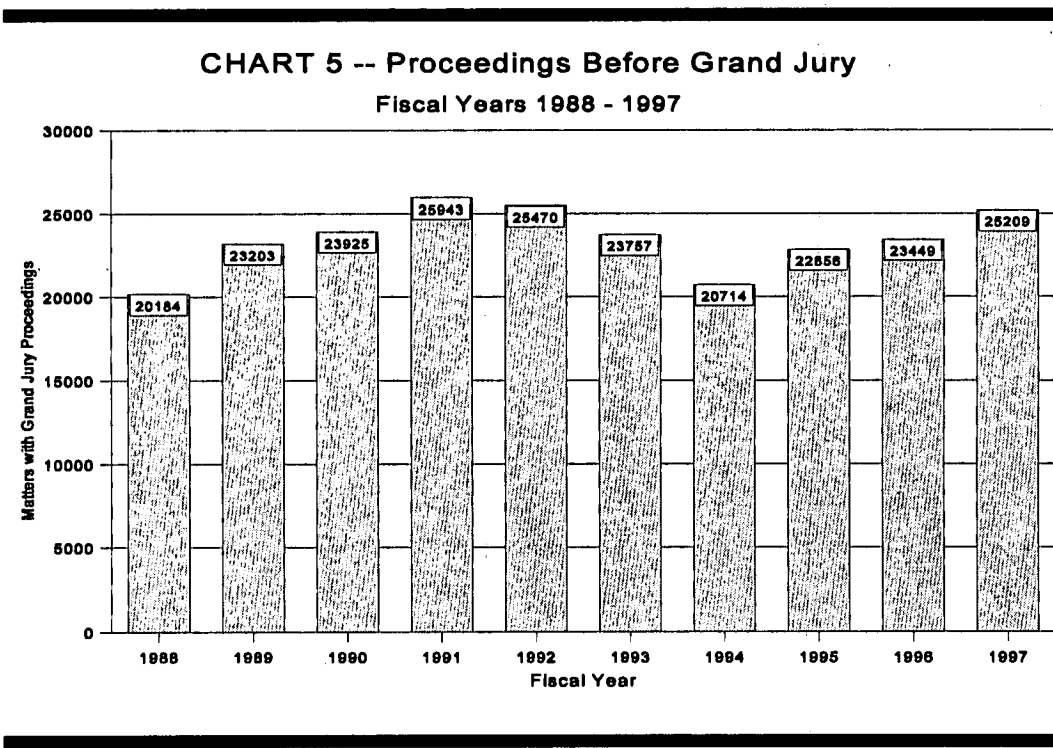
The offices reviewed and immediately or later declined a total of 32,478 criminal matters during the year, a decrease of 4,360, or 12 percent, when compared to the prior year. See Chart 4 below, and Tables 18 and 19. As reflected on Tables 18 and 19, the reasons most commonly reported for the declination of these matters included weak or insufficient evidence, the suspect to be prosecuted by another authority, lack of a Federal offense or criminal intent, office policy, a lack of resources, and minimal Federal interest.

**CHART 4 -- Criminal Matters Declined**  
Fiscal Years 1988 - 1997



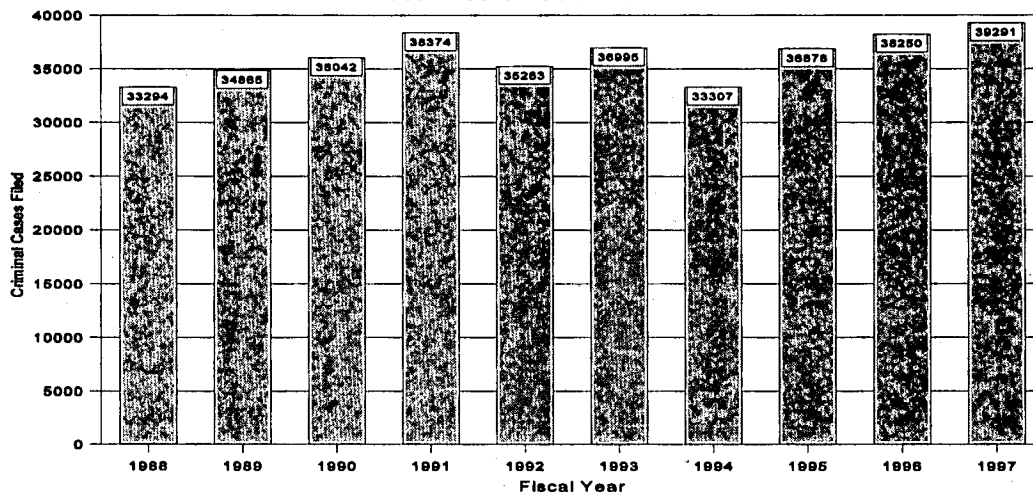
As of the end of Fiscal Year 1997, a total of 63,216 criminal matters were pending, an increase of 7,230, or 13 percent, when compared to the prior year. Of these, 8,489, or 13 percent, were matters where the defendant was a fugitive, was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program, or was unknown. See Table 14. Of all pending matters, 44,163, or 70 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 51,120, or 81 percent, for 36 months or less, as of the end of the fiscal year.

The grand jury, a body of 16 to 23 citizens, functions to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a person has committed a criminal offense. An Assistant United States Attorney's responsibility is to advise the grand jury on the law and to present evidence for the grand jury's consideration. The grand jurors decide whether to return an indictment. In instances where more information is required, the grand jury can issue subpoenas in order to obtain additional evidence. The United States Attorneys' offices handled a total of 25,209 criminal matters during Fiscal Year 1997 in which grand jury proceedings were conducted, an increase of 1,760, or eight percent, over the previous year. See Table 11. This increase in grand jury proceedings continues the reversal of a decline seen in these proceedings between Fiscal Years 1991 and 1994. Chart 5 below reflects the number of matters in which grand jury proceedings were conducted over the past ten years.



During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys' offices filed 39,291 criminal cases against 58,906 defendants in United States District Court. See Chart 6 below, and Table 1. This represents a three percent increase in cases filed and a one percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year, and represents the highest number of cases filed over the past ten years. For the third year in a row, the United States Attorneys filed a greater proportion of cases when viewed as a percentage of criminal matters received.

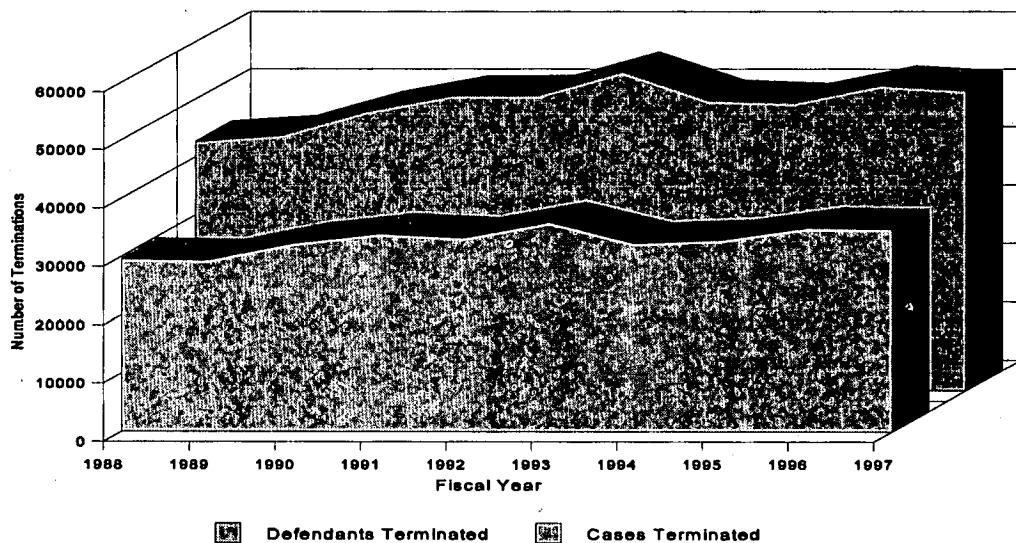
**CHART 6 -- Criminal Cases Filed**  
Fiscal Years 1988 - 1997



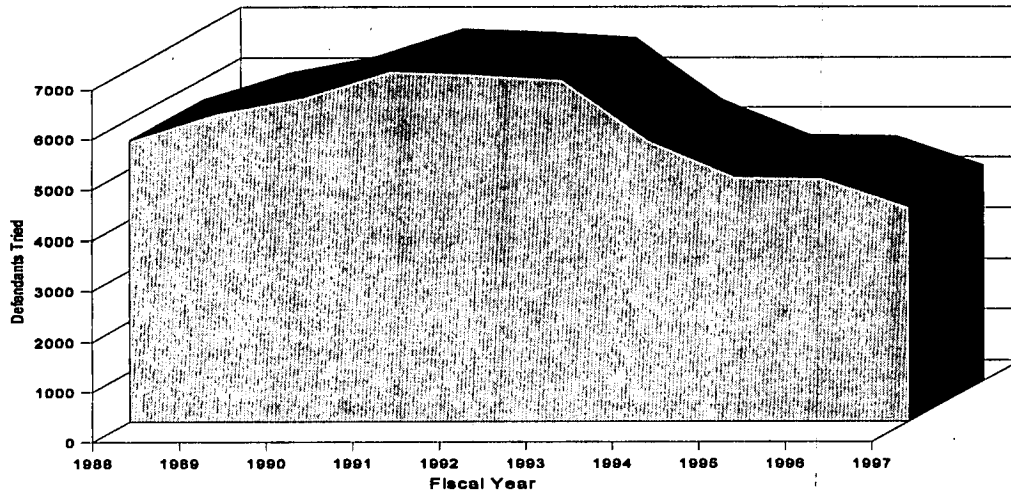
See Chart 13 below for a display of criminal cases filed by program category, or case type, for Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997. Charts 6 through 14 do not include United States Magistrate Court or appellate cases.

A total of 34,634 cases against 51,492 defendants were also terminated during Fiscal Year 1997. See Chart 7 below. A total of 4,249, or eight percent, of the terminated defendants were disposed of by trial. See Chart 8 below, and Table 2.

**CHART 7 -- Criminal Cases and Defendants Terminated**  
Fiscal Years 1988 - 1997



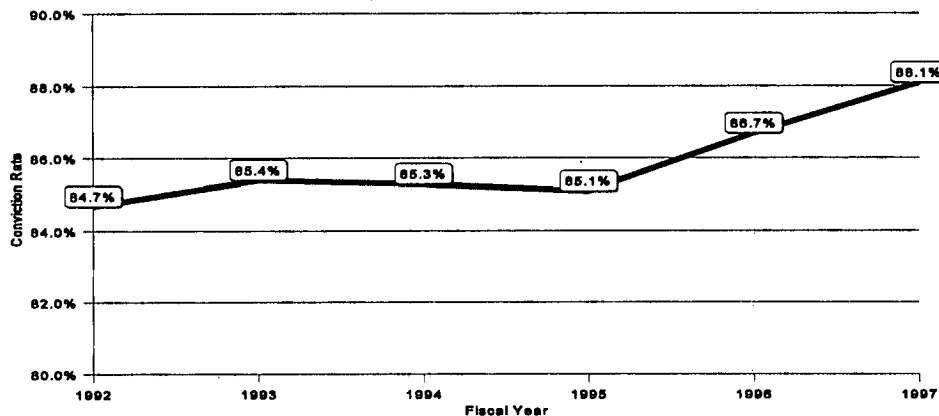
**CHART 8 -- Criminal Defendants Disposed of by Trial**  
Fiscal Years 1988 - 1997



According to data maintained by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, between Fiscal Years 1992 and 1997 there has been an almost consistent decrease in the percentage of trials lasting one, two or three days, and a consistent increase in the percentage of trials lasting four-to-nine and 10-to-19 days. The percentage of trials lasting 20 days or more increased from 1.7 percent of all trials in Fiscal Year 1992 to 2.3 percent of all trials in Fiscal Year 1997.

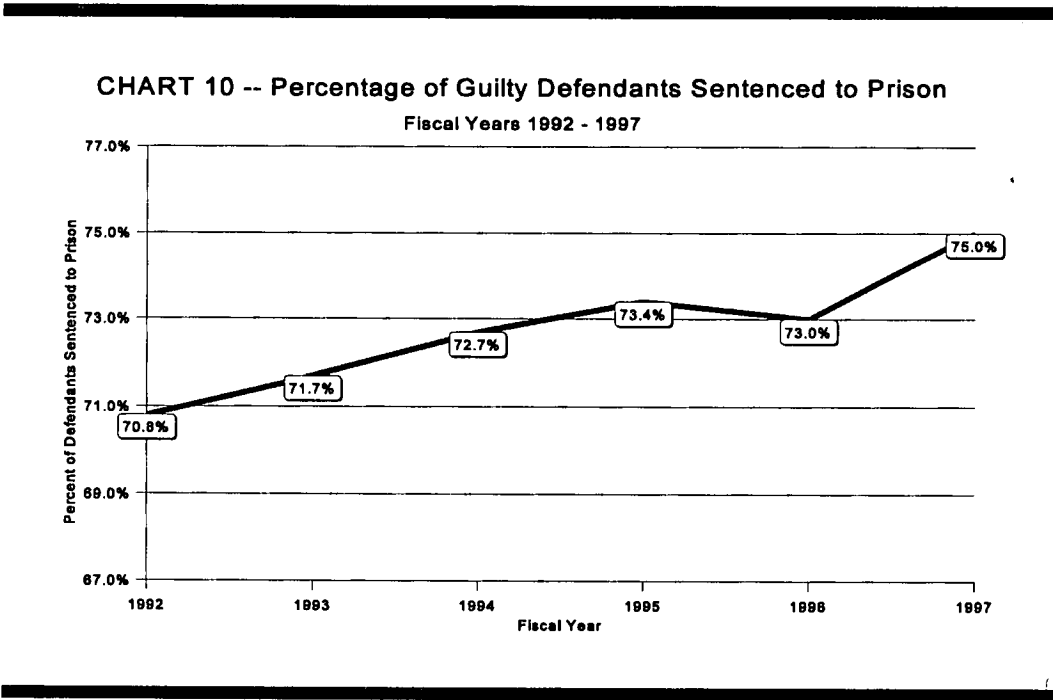
Of the 51,492 defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 1997, 45,375, or 88 percent, either pled guilty or were found guilty. See Chart 9 below, and Table 3. This rate of conviction represents more than a one percent increase over that of Fiscal Year 1996, and represents the highest conviction rate over the past several years.

**CHART 9 -- Conviction Rate**  
Fiscal Years 1992 - 1997



During Fiscal Year 1997, a total of 41,713, or 81 percent, of all terminated defendants pled guilty prior to or during trial. This represents nearly a two percent increase in the percentage of terminated defendants who pled guilty when compared to the prior year. The Fiscal Year 1997 increase continues the trend of additional defendants pleading guilty and fewer defendants being disposed of by trial.

Of the 45,375 criminal defendants who either pled or were found guilty during the fiscal year, 34,044, or 75 percent, received prison sentences. This represents the highest number and percentage of guilty defendants to receive prison sentences over the past several years, and a notable increase over Fiscal Year 1992, when 71 percent of guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. A total of 276 guilty defendants received sentences of life imprisonment, an increase of eight, or three percent, when compared to the prior year. See Chart 10 below.

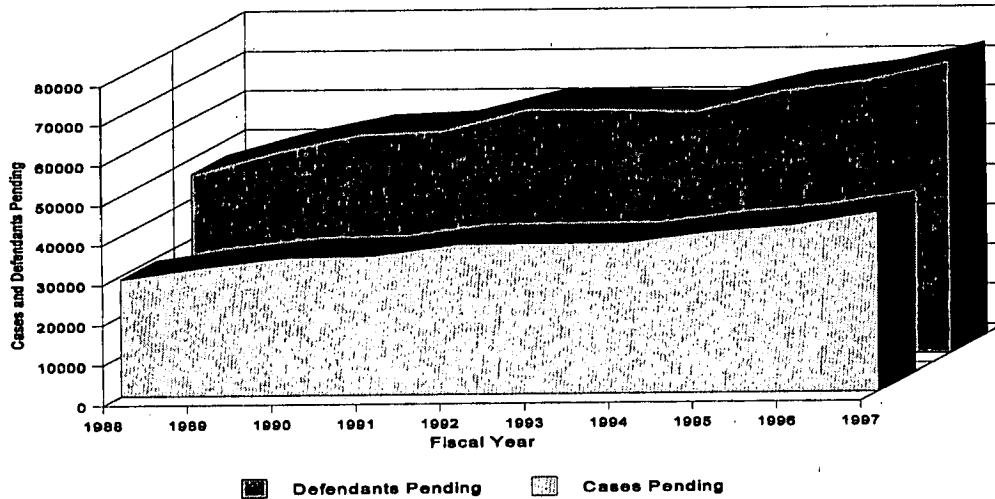


In Fiscal Year 1997, the Attorney General authorized the United States Attorneys to seek the death penalty against 24 defendants. Also during the fiscal year, 11 defendants against whom the government sought the death penalty were prosecuted and convicted. Three of the defendants were sentenced to death, seven defendants were sentenced to life in prison, and one is currently awaiting sentencing.

As of the end of Fiscal Year 1997, 44,863 criminal cases against 73,447 defendants were pending. This represents an increase of eight percent in the number of cases pending and seven percent in the number of defendants pending, when compared to the prior year. See Chart 11 below, and Table 1.

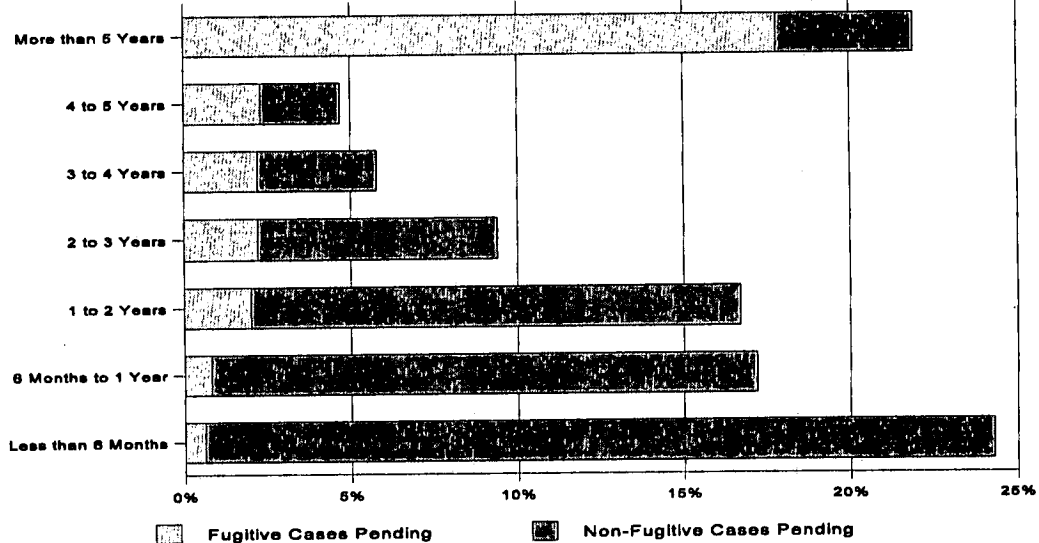


**CHART 11 -- Criminal Cases and Defendants Pending**  
Fiscal Years 1988 - 1997



Of the 44,863 pending criminal cases, 30,294, or 68 percent, have been pending for 36 months or less, and 26,068, or 58 percent, have been pending for 24 months or less. See Table 15. In 28 percent of the cases the defendant was a fugitive, was in a mental institution, or was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program. As Chart 12 below shows, the percentage of pending cases where the defendant is a fugitive is greatest in those cases that have remained pending for several years.

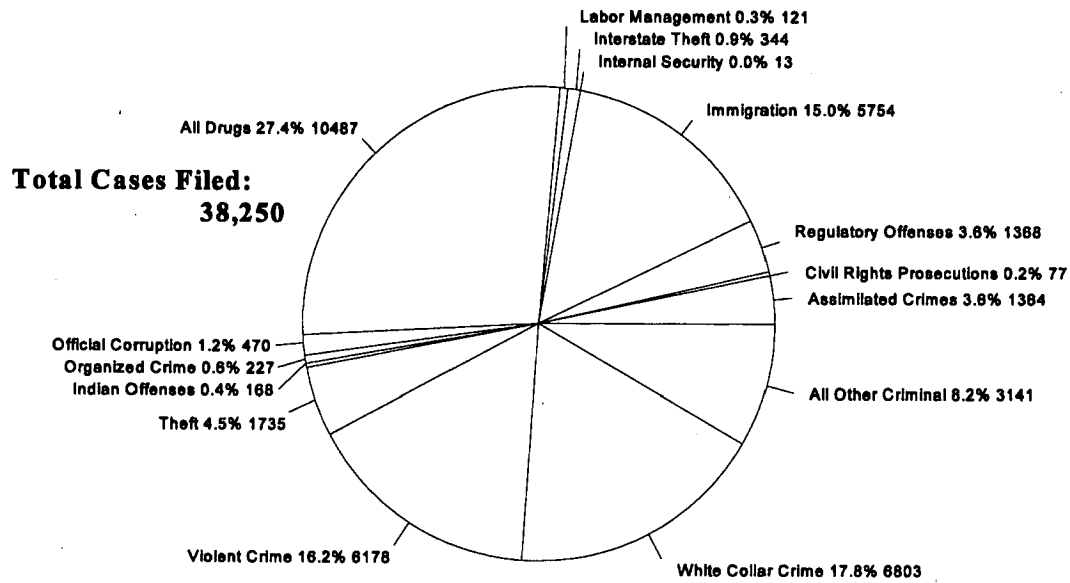
**CHART 12 -- Age of Pending Criminal Cases**



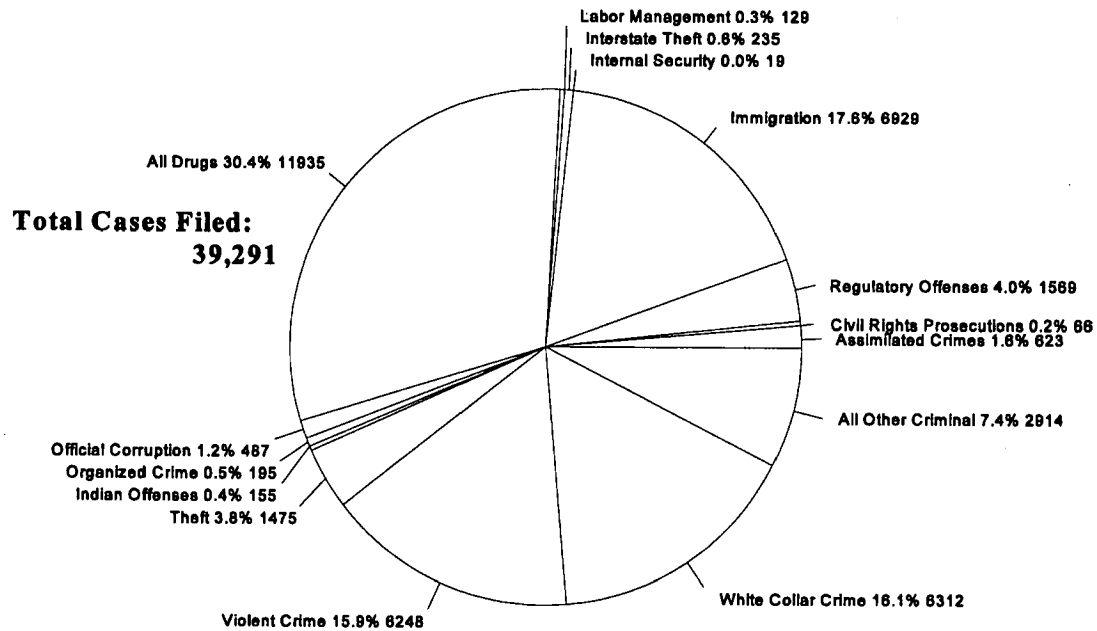
See Chart 14 below for a display of pending criminal cases by program category, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997. Chart 14 does not include cases pending in United States Magistrate Court or pending appellate cases.

## CHART 13 -- Criminal Cases Filed by Program Category

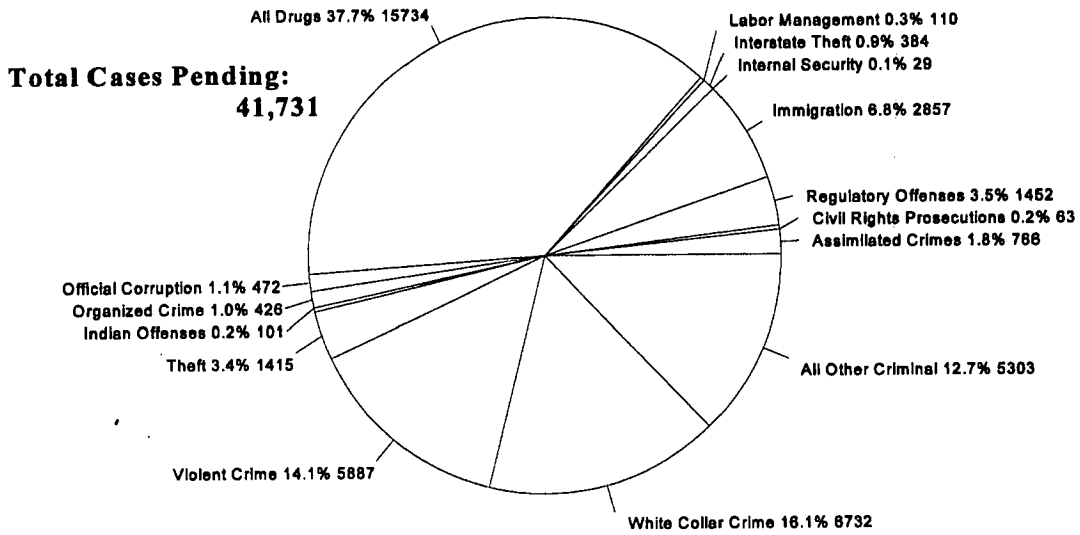
Fiscal Year 1996



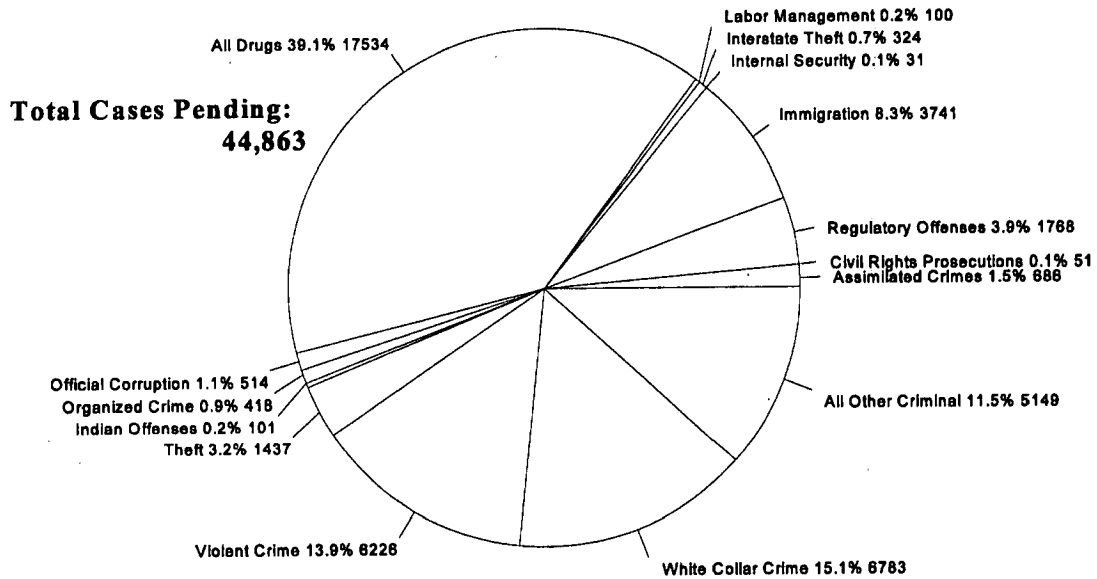
Fiscal Year 1997



**CHART 14 -- Criminal Cases Pending by Program Category**  
**Fiscal Year 1996**



**Fiscal Year 1997**

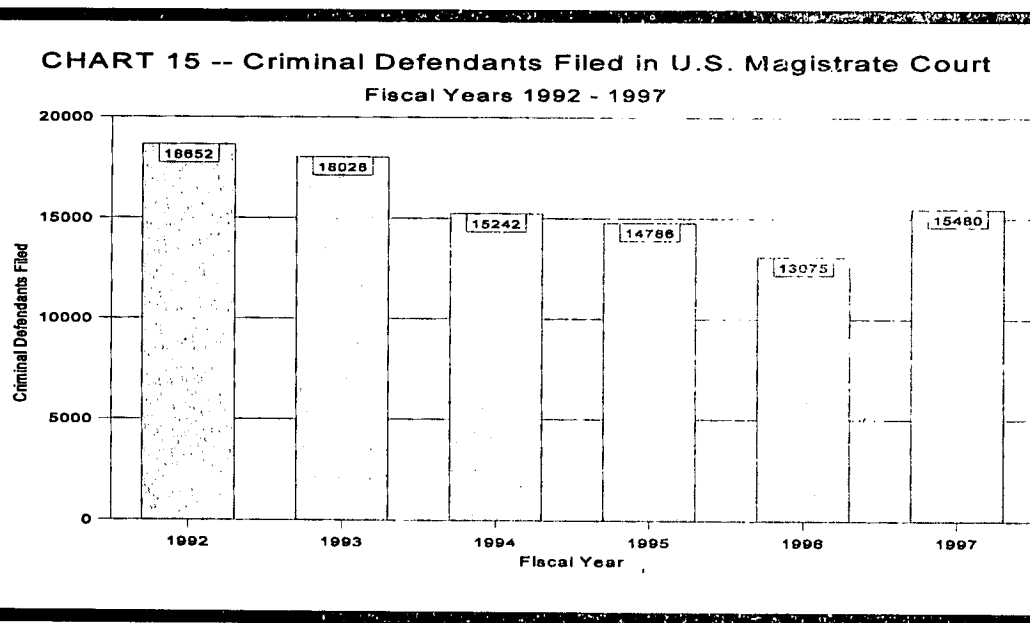


## United States Magistrate Court

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

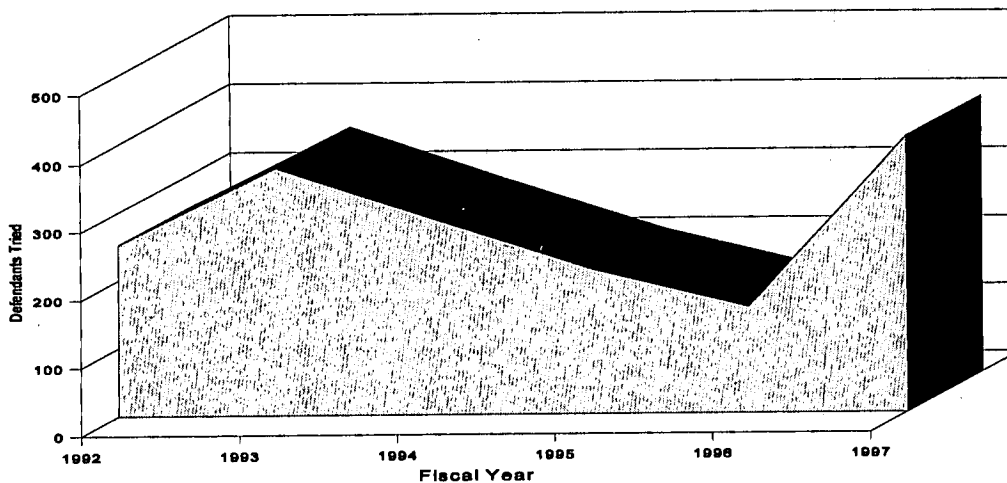
Magistrate judges are authorized by statute to perform a variety of judicial duties as assigned by the District Courts, including misdemeanor trials, conducting preliminary hearings and entering rulings or recommended dispositions on pretrial motions. Spurred by the Civil Justice Reform Act of 1990,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

In addition to those cases filed and handled in United States District Court, the United States Attorneys' offices filed criminal cases against an additional 15,480 defendants during Fiscal Year 1997 in United States Magistrate Courts, an increase of 18 percent when compared to the prior year and reversing a trend over the last several years of declining Magistrate Court caseloads. See Chart 15 below, and Table 1. A total of 11,023 defendants were also terminated during the year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1997, criminal cases against 16,659 defendants were pending in United States Magistrate Courts, an increase of 24 percent over the number pending at the end of Fiscal Year 1996. See Table 1. Petty offenses handled in United States Magistrate Court are not included in this data.



Of the defendants terminated in Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 1997, 405, or four percent, were terminated after a court or jury trial. See Chart 16 below, and Table 2A. This represents an increase of 249 defendants disposed of by trial, or 160 percent, when compared to the prior year, and sharply reverses a trend seen in recent years of a decreasing number of trials in Magistrate Courts.

**CHART 16 -- Criminal Defendants Disposed of by Trial in U.S. Magistrate Court  
Fiscal Years 1992 - 1997**



## District of Columbia Superior Court

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

The following data details the Superior Court Division's caseload during Fiscal Year 1997. This data is not included in the other charts and tables contained in this report.

Filings		
		Percent of Total
Felony	9,344	28.55%
Misdemeanor	23,381	71.45%
Total	32,725	

Trial by Jury				
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Acquitted	Mistrial
Felony	370	115	16	86
Misdemeanor	23	16	0	3
Total	393	131	16	89

Trial by Court				
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Acquitted	Mistrial
Felony	77	17	6	0
Misdemeanor	621	239	69	0
Total	698	256	75	0

Other Dispositions		
	Plea	Dismissed
Felony	3,693	6,780
Misdemeanor	3,523	12,703
Total	7,216	19,483

## Priority Criminal Prosecution Areas

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

### International and Domestic Terrorism

The United States Attorneys continued to direct their attention toward and vigorously prosecute those who participate in terrorist acts and threaten the lives and well being of American citizens and our national security and defense. During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys vigorously pursued and prosecuted terrorists, both domestic and foreign, furthering the Department's efforts to assure that these individuals are brought to justice and that the justice meted out is swift, certain, and severe. At the request of the Attorney General, each United States Attorney designated an experienced Assistant United States Attorney during Fiscal Year 1996 to serve as a point of contact on domestic terrorism and to gather information relating to domestic terrorism activity. These focal points in each district continued to ensure that the Department's goal of effective investigation and prosecution of terrorist acts was pursued.

In June 1997, a Federal jury convicted Timothy McVeigh for his role in the April 19, 1995, bombing that devastated the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building and killed 168 people in Oklahoma City. He was subsequently sentenced to death. His co-defendant, Terry Nichols, was found guilty of conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction and eight counts of involuntary manslaughter. Nichols awaits formal sentencing. He faces up to life in prison. Also, a Federal jury in the **Southern District of New York** convicted Ramsi Ahmed Yousef and Eyad Ismoil of participating in the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center, which killed six people and injured more than 1,000. Yousef was sentenced to prison for 240 years plus life with a recommendation that he serve his time in solitary confinement. The life imprisonment portion of the sentence was imposed because of Yousef's plot to blow up several commercial airliners and is consecutive to the 240 years he received for the Trade Center bombing. Ismoil is currently awaiting sentencing.

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

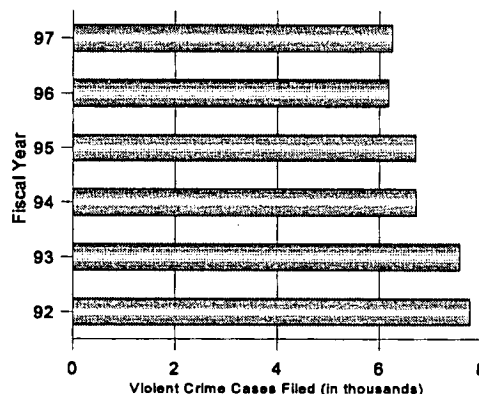
In the **District of Nevada**, a defendant was sentenced to 36 years in prison for attempted destruction of a government building, aiding and abetting, and use of an explosive device in relation to a crime of violence. The defendant placed a bomb in the parking lot of a Reno, Nevada, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) building, inserted a blasting cap and safety fuse, and lit the fuse. Although the blasting cap ignited, it failed to light the main charge, which would have detonated approximately 100 pounds of a fertilizer-kerosene mixture. The defendant's accomplice confessed to the crime, saying that he and the defendant had "problems" with the IRS. The defendant had not paid his taxes since 1985, and the IRS had garnished his wages. A third defendant was sentenced to two years of probation and 200 hours of community service, and ordered to pay a \$3,000 fine, for lying to Federal investigators.

In the **Eastern District of North Carolina**, a Montana Freemen leader was sentenced to 30 years in prison and his co-defendant was sentenced to 12 years in prison following their jury convictions for conspiracy to intimidate a Federal law enforcement officer, attempting to interfere with Federal tax law administration, bank fraud conspiracy, and conspiracy to transport and transportation in interstate commerce of property obtained by fraud. The Freemen leader also will serve three years of supervised release and pay \$183,961 in restitution, and the co-defendant will serve five years of supervised release and pay \$214,768 in restitution. The court granted the government's motion for upward departure and sentenced the defendants as domestic terrorists. Both defendants attended Montana Freemen classes in Brusset, Montana, where they obtained the worthless "Comptroller Warrants" they later used in North Carolina.

In the **Western District of Virginia**, a defendant was sentenced to four years and four months in prison after pleading guilty to placing a hoax bomb device in the Grottoes, Virginia, Post Office. The device was completely functional but lacked explosive material. The defendant also pleaded guilty to making phone calls threatening to bomb a high school and the post office.

## Violent Crime

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



The United States Attorneys filed a total of 6,248 criminal cases against 8,079 violent offenders during the year, representing a one percent increase in the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year. These cases represented nearly 16 percent of all criminal cases filed by the United States Attorneys in Fiscal Year 1997. The time required of Assistant United States Attorneys to successfully prosecute violent crime cases has risen each year since Fiscal Year 1992. During Fiscal Year 1997, 14



percent of all criminal attorneys across the nation were devoted to violent crime cases, up from only ten percent as recently as 1992. A total of 5,715 violent crime cases against 7,520 defendants were also terminated in Fiscal Year 1997. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 87 percent were convicted. This represents the highest conviction rate for violent crime over the last several years. Eighty-seven percent of all guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. One hundred of the guilty defendants were sentenced to life in prison, and two guilty defendants were sentenced to death.

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

Beginning in Fiscal Year 1996, in an effort to eliminate confusion and display both violent crime and narcotics case data, Table 3 of this report was broken out further to display those narcotics cases included under the Violent Crime program category. This display of the case data allows users of Table 3 to see all narcotics cases, without double counting cases and without losing information on an equally important criminal prosecution area, violent crime. As shown on Table 3, a total of 416 cases filed against 814 defendants during Fiscal Year 1997 were classified under the Violent Crime program category, but included narcotics charges.

The Violent Crime program category consists of the sum of the various violent crime case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1997 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1996, are as follows:

Case Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1997	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1996
Project Triggerlock -- Non-OCDETF Drugs	205	-28.6%
Project Triggerlock -- OCDETF Drugs	140	-31.7%
Project Triggerlock -- Other	2,499	3.6%
Violent Indian Offenses	531	-4.0%
Other Violent Crime -- Non-OCDETF Drugs	40	14.3%
Other Violent Crime -- OCDETF Drugs	31	-11.4%
Other Violent Crime -- Organized Crime	50	-36.7%
Other Violent Crime -- Financial Institution Fraud	21	0.0%
All Other Violent Crime	2,731	7.0%
<b>Violent Crime Total</b>	<b>6,248</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

Some examples of successful violent crime prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **Southern District of Iowa**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison following his guilty plea to interstate murder for hire. The victims were found bound, gagged, and shot to death in their trailer, which was parked at the Iowa State Fair campground in Des Moines. An alleged co-conspirator, the victims' son-in-law, recently was convicted of the murder in Polk County District court.

In the **Western District of Kentucky**, following an eight-week trial, two defendants were sentenced to life in prison for conspiracy to commit arson and mail fraud, and for arson of the Howard Johnson Hotel in Bowling Green, Kentucky. As a result of the fire, four hotel guests died and fifteen people were injured. Evidence presented at the trial showed that at the time of the fire, the hotel faced the imminent loss of its franchise unless it completed over \$500,000 in repairs. The hotel's maintenance worker was recruited and offered \$3,500 by the two defendants, the hotel's owners, to set a fire inside a storage hut in the atrium of the hotel. After the fire, one of the defendants submitted a claim of more than \$5 million to his insurance company. The defendant also owned a Travelodge Motel in Nashville, Tennessee, which had five separate fires during 1995. He filed four insurance claims and received over \$250,000 for renovations to the Travelodge.

In the **Eastern District of Missouri**, a defendant was sentenced to six consecutive life sentences, one each for carjacking that resulted in a murder, using a firearm in relation to a carjacking in which a death resulted, kidnaping in which a death resulted, using a gun in relation to a kidnaping in which a death resulted, kidnaping the victim's friend and using a firearm in relation to this kidnaping. The defendant's six life sentences run concurrently to the life sentences he previously received on 14 felony charges that included rape, sodomy, kidnaping, robbery, and armed criminal action. In this latest kidnaping, the defendant and his then 16-year-old cousin accosted two victims as they were getting into their car. The defendant and his cousin forced the women into the backseat and drove to East St. Louis. When one of the victims tried to yell for help, the defendant shot her at close range with a .22 caliber pistol, but did not kill her. After reaching Illinois, he dragged the wounded woman from the car and shot her again. He then raped the friend and shot her three times in the head. Thinking she was dead, the two men left the scene. The second victim survived.

In the **District of North Dakota**, a defendant who held ten members of a family hostage, threatening and binding the victims and terrorizing a ten-year-old girl, was sentenced to life in prison for kidnaping, carjacking, conspiracy to kidnap and withdraw cash from an automated teller machine, use of a firearm during a crime of violence, and possession of a firearm by a felon. The defendant's son was sentenced to five years in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release, for his role in the crime.

In the **District of Oregon**, a 65-year-old career, serial armed bank robber was sentenced to 40 years and eight months in prison following his conviction for four bank robberies and two counts of carrying a firearm during a crime of violence. Nicknamed "Yamhill Fats" for robbing banks in the town of Yamhill during four different decades, the defendant committed 23 bank robberies during his 29-year reign of terror, interrupted periodically by stints in prison. The defendant had been labeled by the local Federal Bureau of Investigation office as the most prolific bank robber in Oregon history.

In the **Middle District of Pennsylvania**, a defendant was sentenced to 60 years in prison for a carjacking spree in which he attacked and brutally assaulted four women and raped two of the victims. In conjunction with a state prosecution for two other rapes, including that of a ten-year-old, the defendant received a cumulative 85-year prison term. The evidence leading to the jury's guilty verdict in the carjacking case included DNA matching of blood and semen found at the scene of the attacks.

In the **District of Puerto Rico**, two defendants were sentenced to life in prison plus 20 years for the carjacking murder of a van driver for the J.M. Blanco pharmaceutical distribution company. The defendants took the van at gunpoint and forced the victim to drive to an isolated area where they shot him three times in the back of the head. This was one of a series of carjackings involving J.M. Blanco vans.

In the **Middle District of Tennessee**, following their conviction by a jury, two brothers were sentenced to more than 117 years in prison and 94 years in prison, respectively, for a carjacking spree. The brothers and a co-conspirator carjacked six victims and used their cars to carry out other attempted carjackings and armed robberies throughout Nashville, Tennessee. A total of 20 victims were ultimately involved. The co-conspirator testified against the defendants and was sentenced to 11 years in prison. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department conducted the investigation.

### **Violence in Public Housing Initiative**

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys worked to implement an agreement between the Attorney General and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to combat violence in public housing. The agreement resulted in the development of model anti-crime and violence reduction programs in 13 cities including San Francisco, California; Washington, D.C.; Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Gary, Indiana; New Orleans, Louisiana; Boston, Massachusetts; Detroit, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri; Greensboro, North Carolina; Newark, New Jersey; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Memphis, Tennessee.

Representatives of each of the cities involved in the pilot met with housing authorities and local police to develop strong management programs to certify residents and to enforce leasing agreements. In addition, several cities designated attorneys to prosecute all targeted area offenses, including the eviction of tenants who are involved in drug or violent crimes. Other activities have focused on youth violence, particularly youths and guns. Several United States Attorneys' offices established local, state and Federal task forces to combat gang-related crime and narcotics trafficking. One particular United States Attorney's

office is focusing efforts on employment development for public housing residents in the hope of developing job training opportunities that will address the residents' needs and provide jobs to those residents. Finally, community oriented policing and Weed and Seed activities were expanded in many of the pilot cities. These initiatives will have a direct impact on public safety in public housing facilities. The United States Attorneys will continue to provide leadership in this important area and work with the participants to implement the model programs. An example of a successful prosecution by a United States Attorney under the public housing initiative includes:

In the **Western District of Tennessee**, a defendant was sentenced to 27 years in prison after he was found guilty following a one-week trial of distributing crack cocaine in Dixie Homes, a public housing facility. The defendant employed various individuals, including minors, to distribute crack cocaine in the housing projects. This case was one of 14 initiated as a result of Operation Safehome, an investigation targeting drug-trafficking and violence in public housing facilities.

#### **Violent Crime Control Act of 1994**

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys continued to implement the enhanced violent crime provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. The Act offers a tough, targeted approach to fighting crime in communities around the country.

**Three Strikes:** The Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 made "Three Strikes and You're Out" the law of the land. The purpose of the "Three Strikes" law is to remove serious repeat offenders from society for long periods of time. The law requires life imprisonment, without the possibility of parole, for Federal offenders convicted of a serious violent felony after two or more Federal or state convictions for a serious violent felony, or for a serious violent felony and a serious drug offense. To date, 35 defendants have been convicted and sentenced to life in prison, with cases against an additional four defendants pending. Examples of "Three Strikes" prosecutions successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **District of Arizona**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison in the district's first "Three Strikes" case. The defendant, who had several previous convictions for armed robbery, bank robbery, burglary, grand theft, and assault, was convicted of engaging in a three-day crime spree in which he interfered with interstate commerce by attempting to rob a restaurant, a QuikMart, and a Dunkin' Donuts. At the time he committed the robberies, the defendant was a fugitive, having left a halfway house without permission to get money to buy drugs.

In the **Western District of Tennessee**, a defendant was sentenced to eight concurrent life sentences under the "Three Strikes" statute. During a week-long crime spree in Memphis, the defendant robbed a bank, robbed several businesses and individuals, shot and wounded one victim, and committed an armed carjacking. The defendant was captured only when police officers were able to shoot and wound him after he had taken a hostage during a stand-off. The defendant had been released in 1993 from a 31-year Federal bank robbery sentence.

Violence Against Women Act: The United States Attorneys also continued to utilize the Violence Against Women Act to protect domestic partners. The Violence Against Women Act, designed to improve the response of police, prosecutors, and service providers to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, established new Federal offenses in cases where an abuser crosses state lines to violate a protection order or to injure, harass, or intimidate a spouse or partner. These Federal remedies are important tools in cases where movement across state lines makes state prosecution difficult and where state law penalties may not be enough. Thirty-seven defendants have been convicted thus far under the Violence Against Women Act provisions. Successful prosecutions concluded during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **Northern District of Iowa**, a defendant was sentenced to seven years and ten months in prison following his conviction for possessing a firearm while subject to a domestic violence restraining order and for mailing letters threatening the lives of his wife and other family members. The defendant was the first person in Iowa, and one of the first in the nation, charged under a provision of the Violence Against Women Act that prohibits the possession of firearms by persons subject to a domestic violence restraining order. The court found that the defendant posed a substantial danger to his wife and her family, which warranted an upward departure from the identified Sentencing Guidelines range. A February 1995 state court order prohibited the defendant from contacting or harassing his wife, the victim of the domestic abuse incident for which state criminal charges were pending. Less than two weeks later, the defendant purchased a .22 caliber rifle, shot himself with it and, bleeding, entered his wife's place of employment, asking that she come out to see him. While the defendant was in state custody, he mailed several letters threatening the lives of his wife and other family members.

In the **Middle District of Louisiana**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison following his conviction on charges of interstate domestic violence for raping and beating his estranged wife. While awaiting sentencing in the case, the defendant hired a fellow inmate to kill his wife, a solicitation which came to light during the sentencing hearing. The life sentence was given because of the defendant's history of domestic violence, including the solicitation of murder. After years of physical and mental abuse, the defendant's wife moved to Louisiana from Alabama. The defendant drove to Louisiana, where he waited for his wife at her home, attacked her as she arrived, forced her inside, and raped and beat her. This was the latest of several trips he made to injure, harass, and intimidate his wife, including a previous kidnaping in Texas. The murder solicitation was discovered when the inmate the defendant had hired contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation and agreed to cooperate. In taped conversations, the defendant and the inmate discussed the murder plan and fee payment arrangements. The defendant offered his three-year-old child as collateral for the contract killing, telling the inmate he could kill the child if the fee were not paid.

Assault Weapons Ban: Assault-type weapons are considered to be the deadliest of firearms. According to the National Institute of Justice, they appear to be disproportionately involved in murders with multiple victims, many wounds per victim, or with police officers as victims. The Act banned the manufacture, transfer, and possession of designated semi-automatic assault weapons and large-capacity magazines. During the year, the United States Attorneys continued to utilize the Assault Weapons Ban

in an effort to deter the manufacture and proliferation of combat-style firearms that are designed to kill as many people as quickly as possible. Thirty Assault Weapons Ban offenders have been indicted, with 22 defendants convicted thus far. An example of an Assault Weapons Ban case successfully prosecuted during Fiscal Year 1997 includes:

In the **District of Puerto Rico**, a defendant was sentenced to four years and three months in prison following her conviction after a five-day trial of conspiracy to illegally deal in assault rifles and the actual delivery of assault rifles. The defendant imported the weapons, Norinco (North China Industries) brand manufactured in China, from Miami, using the United States mail. Once the rifles arrived in Puerto Rico, a co-conspirator who worked for the San Juan Municipal Police would provide an official vehicle to transport the rifles to another co-conspirator, who would sell them to narcotics distribution gangs. All of the co-conspirators were arrested in a joint controlled delivery operation of the United States Postal Service's Postal Inspection Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

Youth Handgun Safety Act: The Youth Handgun Safety Act made it a Federal offense for a juvenile under 18 years of age to knowingly possess a handgun or handgun ammunition. The Act also made it illegal to knowingly transfer a handgun or ammunition to a person under 18 years of age. To date, 78 defendants have been charged under the provisions of the Youth Handgun Safety Act, with 61 defendants convicted thus far. An example of a case successfully prosecuted during Fiscal Year 1997 includes:

In the **Western District of Tennessee**, a defendant was sentenced to two years and seven months in prison for various firearm charges, including transferring a handgun to a juvenile in violation of the Youth Handgun Safety Act. The defendant, a convicted felon, operated a business that engaged in dealing firearms without a license. Among other illegal firearms activity, he sold a pistol to a 13-year-old boy and to another convicted felon.

Violence Against Juveniles: The United States Attorneys continued to pursue the prosecution of those who harm America's children through the commission of criminal acts. Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **District of Maryland**, a former camp counselor and school teacher was sentenced to the statutory maximum of ten years in prison for sending a videotape containing child pornography from Germany to Maryland. The defendant sent the tape to a 19-year old boy whom he had molested for more than three years during the time the child was 11 to 14-years old. The tape mailing was the culmination of almost two years of "stalking" by the defendant, who frequently called the boy, showed up at his high school and favorite hangouts, and left love notes on his car. Upon receiving the tape, the boy was terrified that it contained footage of the defendant's abuse of him, and believed the defendant might kill him. The boy later committed suicide.

In the **District of Nevada**, a defendant was sentenced to nine years in prison following his conviction on child pornography production and attempted production charges. The defendant was convicted of enticing, or attempting to entice, a minor, or taking a minor across state lines, for purposes of producing sexually explicit visual depictions to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce. The case was investigated by the Las Vegas Federal Bureau of Investigation field office and the Mesquite Police Department, who are members of the Las Vegas Child Exploitation and Obscenity Task Force.

In the **Western District of Oklahoma**, a defendant was sentenced to 15 years and eight months in prison for his role as a producer of, and trafficker in, child pornography. The defendant was a leading member of a conspiracy using Internet chat rooms known as the "United Pedophilia Network" and the "Young Girl Watchers" to trade child pornography, including homemade material or "private pics." Two others involved in the conspiracy await sentencing in this district, and two more have been charged elsewhere.

In the **Middle District of Tennessee**, a defendant was sentenced to 33 years and nine months in prison following his plea of guilty to kidnaping and interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle. The defendant, who had five prior convictions for violent offenses including rape, kidnaped a 17-year-old from her trailer in Kentucky, repeatedly raped and sexually assaulted her, burned the trailer, and ultimately placed her in the trunk of her fiancé's car. The defendant then drove the car to Tennessee where the victim was rescued by passersby after she banged on the trunk of the car and screamed for help. The defendant was apprehended by local citizens.

In the **Eastern District of Wisconsin**, a defendant was sentenced to 30 years in prison for kidnaping a 16-year-old girl. The defendant used a gun to force his way into a private home, assaulted a four-year-old boy and his father, and abducted the teenager. The defendant drove the victim to Indiana, holding her at gunpoint for 14 hours and sexually assaulting her.

### **Firearms Prosecutions**

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys continued to prosecute those who violate Federal firearms statutes. Firearms prosecutions now focus on individuals with long criminal histories or excessively violent criminal behavior, and those who sell firearms as gun runners. A defendant already convicted of three or more drug or violent felonies who uses or possesses a firearm in the commission of a later offense is deemed an armed career criminal and is subject to a minimum mandatory sentence of 15 years. The United States Attorneys rely on this and other stiff Federal penalties and the joint efforts of Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to prosecute firearms offenders successfully.

According to information maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys in a separate firearms database, a total of 4,444 defendants were charged with firearms violations during Fiscal Year 1997. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 79 percent were convicted. Ninety-five percent of the defendants convicted during the year were sentenced to prison. The average

prison sentence was 105 months, with 594 of the defendants sentenced to life or more than 15 years. Some examples of successful firearms prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **District of Columbia**, a defendant was sentenced to four consecutive terms of life in prison, including two without the possibility of parole, after a jury trial in which he was convicted of two murders, armed kidnaping, armed robbery, rape, and obstruction of justice. The charges arose from an incident in which the defendant, while riding with a friend and his friend's girlfriend, decided to rob the friend, and fired seven bullets from a semi-automatic .32 caliber pistol into his friend's body. After the car crashed, the defendant took \$900 and then attempted to shoot the girlfriend but the weapon failed to fire. He dragged the girlfriend to his nearby apartment and later took her to a Maryland apartment where he held her captive for two days while he enlisted two others to kill her. The two later took the victim from the apartment in a van, raped her, and beat her to death, leaving her body in a trash dumpster.

In the **Southern District of Indiana**, a defendant was sentenced to 15 years in prison as an Armed Career Criminal for his possession of two semi-automatic handguns, discovered during a traffic stop by local police in August 1996. The defendant had nine prior felony burglary convictions.

In the **Western District of Kentucky**, a defendant was sentenced to 172 years in prison without parole following his conviction for a series of robberies over a one-year period of banks, credit unions, and supermarkets. The defendant stole more than \$70,000. Most of his sentence, 165 years, was for use of a firearm in each robbery. The defendant was finally arrested when an assistant manager at a Winn Dixie store yanked his gun away and immobilized him in a headlock while other store employees called police.

In the **Western District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to 17 years and six months in prison following his conviction for possessing a firearm. The defendant, a convicted felon, attended a birthday party where rival gang members confronted one another. When the defendant's brother was shot during the confrontation, the defendant fired four shots from an ACCU-TEK .380 semi-automatic pistol at the assailant, killing him.

### **Violent Street Gangs**

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



According to the National Institute of Justice, research on the relationship between gangs and delinquency has shown that gang members have significantly higher levels of delinquency than other youths and that law enforcement focus on gang-related crime and delinquency has consistently increased over the past two decades. Gangs, by their very nature, foster criminal behavior, especially violence. One national survey found that the most commonly reported criminal activity for gangs was violence. Other research suggests that increases in gang violence are the result of a "contagion" effect, subsequent acts of violence -- usually in retaliation -- following an initial act of violence. The United States Attorneys have successfully prosecuted violent gang members, and have seen harsh sentences handed down. Prosecutions handled during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **Central District of Illinois**, the reputed leader of the Vice Lords gang in East-Central Illinois was sentenced to life in prison following his conviction for possession with intent to distribute crack cocaine. The defendant had numerous prior convictions, including two drug distribution felonies, and an extensive history of drug trafficking and violence.

In the **Western District of Michigan**, the president of the Grand Rapids chapter of the Devils Disciples Motorcycle Club was sentenced to 30 years in prison following his jury conviction on methamphetamine and firearms charges. The defendant, a career criminal, had four prior felony convictions for drug or violent crimes. Four other defendants also were convicted of various charges. On the same day that the defendant was sentenced, another defendant, the "Warlord" of the Grand Rapids chapter, pled guilty in Indiana to the murder of a fellow club member.

In the **District of New Jersey**, four defendants were sentenced to life in prison, and another defendant was sentenced to 50 years in prison, following their racketeering convictions stemming from their roles in a violent heroin distribution gang that operated for four years. The government estimates that during the organization's existence it distributed ten to 30 kilos of heroin, in individual doses, 14 hours a day, seven days a week. Five of the six men sentenced were convicted by a jury after a four-and-a-half-week trial. The sixth defendant pled guilty the day the trial started. The convictions marked the end of a case that began with the indictment of 17 persons.

In the **District of New Mexico**, an "Uptown Kings" gang member was sentenced to 34 years and nine months in prison for carjacking, interfering with interstate commerce by threats or violence, and using a firearm in crimes of violence. The defendant admitted to the carjacking, the armed robbery of an Oregon tourist, and aiding and abetting in the use of a sawed-off shotgun for both crimes. A co-defendant was previously sentenced to 16 years and six months in prison. Hours after the Federal sentencing, the defendant was sentenced in state court to life plus nine years for a murder committed with another gang member the night before the carjacking.

In the **District of Nevada**, the two convicted masterminds of the 1994 Harrah's Casino takeover robbery by Los Angeles gang members were sentenced to 18 years and six months in prison and 21 years and ten months in prison, respectively, the maximums

available under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines. A videotape of the perpetrators looting the cashier cage and terrorizing employees and patrons was broadcast on network television. Four gang members, one of whom was a juvenile transferred to adult status, were previously convicted of carrying out the robbery. The defendants and a female fugitive planned the robbery, recruited the members of the 118th St. East Coast Crips, and provided firearms and stolen vehicles. The lower sentence for one of the defendants resulted from his plea bargain.

In the **District of Rhode Island**, eight members of the Latin Kings street gang were sentenced to prison following their conviction for RICO murder and other gang-related offenses. Four of the defendants were sentenced to life in prison, with one of the four receiving three consecutive life terms for the execution-style slaying of a rival and carjack shotgun killing. Another defendant received two life terms. The others were sentenced to terms ranging from two to 11 years for RICO offenses and witness intimidation. Thirteen gang members have been convicted of Federal or state offenses as a result of Operation Checkmate, a Federal-state task force investigation.

### **Violent Crime in Indian Country**

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys, with exclusive jurisdiction over most serious crimes in Indian Country, continued their efforts to enhance communication with Native American Tribes and to be more responsive to the violent crime problems on reservations. Assistant United States Attorneys, appointed by the United States Attorneys to respond to Native American concerns, continued to work with Multi-Disciplinary Teams to better respond to violent crime, including child abuse, and to prosecute violent crimes in Indian country.

In contrast to declining national violent crime trends, serious and violent crime in Indian Country has risen significantly in recent years. Gang violence and juvenile violence, in particular, have risen dramatically. Based on a Presidential directive, the Attorney General formed an interdepartmental Executive Committee to address this concern. United States Attorneys responded by holding an unprecedented series of consultations with tribal leaders around the country. These consultations identified a glaring problem of insufficient law enforcement resources in Indian Country. Because law enforcement in Indian Country often fails to meet basic public safety needs, tribal governments expressed a desire to add resources and consolidate law enforcement services.

The United States Attorneys responded to these problems by designating Assistant United States Attorneys to serve as tribal liaisons and to work cooperatively with tribal police, prosecutors, and judges to address criminal issues such as juvenile violence. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), placed more Agents in Indian Country and created an Office of Indian Country Investigations within its Violent Crime and Major Offenders Section. Thirty special agents were reassigned to those FBI offices with the greatest need for Indian Country resources. The Office of Indian Country Investigations has facilitated training for more than 170 investigators working to combat gang problems in Indian Country. The United States Attorneys have cooperated with the FBI in forming multi-disciplinary teams and FBI Safe Trails Task Forces. The task forces have taken an aggressive stance in combating violent crime in Indian Country and have made a difference in the communities in which they are active.

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 531 cases charging 571 defendants with violent crimes in Indian Country. In addition, 519 cases against 572 defendants were terminated. Eighty-six percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, an increase from the 82 percent conviction rate during the prior fiscal year and the highest conviction rate seen since at least Fiscal Year 1992. Eighty percent of all convicted defendants were sentenced to prison, with 128, or 32 percent, of all defendants sentenced to terms of more than five years, including four life sentences.

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

Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **District of Arizona**, in one of the first RICO cases involving a violent gang on an Indian reservation, four residents of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community near Scottsdale were sentenced to prison for their parts in vicious crimes committed by the Eastside Crips "Rolling 30's" street gang. Two defendants were sentenced to life in prison, a third defendant was sentenced to 33 years and nine months in prison, and a fourth defendant was sentenced to 30 years in prison. The defendants engaged in a year-and-a-half crime spree that included the robbing and murder of a store clerk, the beating death of a 15-year-old boy, the fire bombing of three residences, two drive-by shootings, and intimidation of witnesses. There was also evidence indicating the defendants had plans to kill Tribal police officers, Federal prosecutors, and judges. The investigation was conducted by the Salt River Tribal Police Department and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

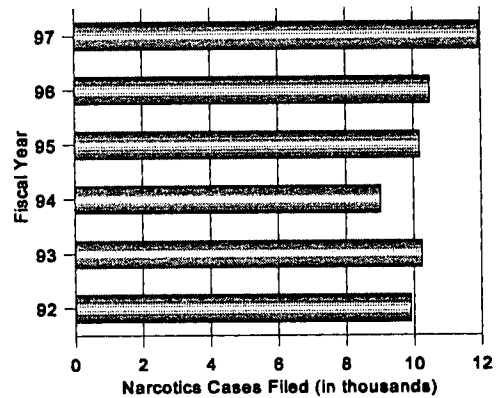
In the **District of New Mexico**, a 22 year-old defendant was sentenced to 17 years and six months in prison for the second degree murder of a Laguna Pueblo resident. The court departed upward two Sentencing Guideline levels, handing the defendant the maximum sentence within the higher level. The court based its upward departure on evidence that the defendant's conduct constituted a gratuitous infliction of injury on the victim, whom he stabbed multiple times with an ice pick.

In the **District of Utah**, a defendant was sentenced to 32 years and six months in prison and ordered to pay over \$14,000 in restitution for medical expenses following his jury conviction for physically battering his wife with a board, causing her serious bodily injury, and then sexually assaulting her. The crime occurred on the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. The defendant, who has a history of violence against women, was sentenced as a career offender.

In the **Western District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to 20 years in prison, ordered to pay \$7,300 in restitution to the victim, and given five years of supervised release following his conviction for assault with a dangerous weapon and aggravated sexual abuse. The defendant was charged after his unprovoked stabbing attack and attempted rape of a woman at the Hoh Indian Reservation near Forks, Washington. The victim's husband heard her cries for help and was able to fight off the attack.

**Narcotics Prosecutions**

The United States Attorneys' drug strategy is to target and prosecute significant drug traffickers and highly structured drug organizations. A task force approach is utilized throughout the country to benefit from the expertise and criminal intelligence of Federal, state, and local law enforcement officials. An example of the success of this approach can be seen in Operation Zorro II, an Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) and Southwest Border Initiative case. This eight-month investigation involved unprecedented cooperation from ten Federal law enforcement agencies, more than 40 state and local agencies, and 14 United States Attorneys' offices. The initiative resulted in the indictment of 120 defendants and 49 convictions to date. Also, more than six tons of cocaine and more than \$20 million in currency and assets have been seized.



During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys again directed substantial resources to the prosecution of narcotics and OCDETF cases. These cases represented 30 percent of all criminal cases filed during the year. During Fiscal Year 1997, a total of 11,935 cases were filed against 23,542 drug defendants and classified under the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (Non-OCDETF) and the OCDETF program categories. See Table 3. This represents an increase of 14 percent in the number of cases filed and ten percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year, and the highest number of drug cases and defendants filed over the past six years. A total of 9,701 cases against 19,155 defendants were also terminated. Eighty-seven percent of these defendants were convicted, with 89 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

As noted in the Violent Crime section, beginning in Fiscal Year 1996 Table 3 was broken out further to display those narcotics cases that are classified under the Violent Crime and the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. Of the cases falling under these two program categories during Fiscal Year 1997, 502 cases filed against 991 defendants were narcotics cases.

**OCDETF**

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

United States Attorneys may initiate a grand jury investigation as a result of historical information provided by a number of sources.

In Fiscal Year 1997, the Department, in conjunction with the United States Attorneys, initiated an OCDETF regional restructuring designed to respond more effectively to current and emerging drug trafficking patterns, to cluster districts with common drug trafficking problems, and to enhance communications and coordination within and among OCDETF regions. Consistent with the Department's Strategic Plan and the National Drug Control Strategy, the OCDETF regional restructuring provides an opportunity to focus greater attention, expertise, and resources on those criminal organizations that are responsible for the greatest volume of drugs and violence in our country.

The United States Attorneys filed 1,557 OCDETF cases against 5,501 defendants during Fiscal Year 1997, an increase of four percent in the number of cases filed and an 18 percent increase in the number of defendants filed, when compared to the prior year. In addition, 1,293 cases against 4,258 defendants were terminated during the year. Eighty-seven percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1997 were convicted. Ninety percent of the convicted defendants were sentenced to prison, the highest percentage seen over the last several years. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 1,781, or 54 percent, were sentenced to terms of five years or more, including 76 life sentences. During Fiscal Year 1997, the OCDETF program initiated 723 new investigations, an increase of 22 percent over 1996.

As noted in the section on Violent Crime, during Fiscal Year 1996 Table 3 was broken out further to display those narcotics cases that are classified under the Violent Crime and the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. This display of the data allows users of Table 3 to see all narcotics cases, without double counting cases. As shown on Table 3, an additional 171 OCDETF cases were filed against 399 defendants during Fiscal Year 1997, but were classified under the Violent Crime program category.

#### **Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs/Non-OCDETF**

In addition to OCDETF cases, a total of 10,378 cases were filed by the United States Attorneys against 18,041 non-OCDETF drug defendants during Fiscal Year 1997 and classified under the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (Non-OCDETF) program category. This represents an increase of 15 percent in the number of cases filed and seven percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. A total of 8,408 cases against 14,897 defendants were also terminated. Eighty-seven percent of these defendants were convicted, with 89 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 4,175, or 36 percent, were sentenced to prison terms of five years or more, including 86 defendants sentenced to life in prison. The number of defendants sentenced to life in prison represents a 32 percent increase when compared to the prior year.

As noted in both the Violent Crime and OCDETF sections, beginning in Fiscal Year 1996 Table 3 was broken out further to display those narcotics cases that are classified under the Violent Crime and the Government Regulatory Offense/Money Laundering program categories. Of the cases falling under these two program categories during Fiscal Year 1997, 331 cases filed against 592 defendants were non-OCDETF drug cases.

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys continued work to implement the Midwest Methamphetamine Strategy. The Attorney General announced the Midwest Methamphetamine Strategy in Fiscal Year 1996 to augment the National Methamphetamine Strategy. The goal of both the National and Midwest strategies is to develop a partnership among all levels of law enforcement, educators, treatment professionals, and the community to deter the growth of methamphetamine production and use. In response to the Attorney General's Methamphetamine Strategy, each United States Attorney in the Midwest designated an Assistant United States Attorney to coordinate investigations among Federal, state and local law enforcement, to share intelligence, and to control illegal distribution of the chemicals used to make methamphetamine. Under the strategy, law enforcement officers are being trained to detect precursor chemicals, investigate labs, safely seize methamphetamine-making materials, and understand the pharmacological and psychoactive effects of the drug. Also, communities are being educated about the dangers of methamphetamine and prevention and treatment programs are being established. The United States Attorneys in Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, Nebraska, and Iowa are all participating in the Midwest Methamphetamine Alliance.

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

In the **Northern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison for operating a continuing criminal enterprise that funneled hundreds of thousands of dosage units of methamphetamine from California into Oklahoma and Arkansas. The defendant also was ordered to forfeit \$1 million in assets. Several other individuals, including a co-kingpin, also have been convicted since this operation was uncovered. At sentencing, the judge commented that the defendant and his organization had done "incalculable damage" to hundreds of lives and the community.

In the **Southern District of California**, an OCDETF defendant, the primary lieutenant for the Mexico-based trafficking organization headed by Joaquin Guzman-Loera, was sentenced to life in prison and ordered to forfeit \$9.6 million following his conviction under the drug kingpin statute for operating a continuing criminal enterprise. The Guzman-Loera organization was responsible for transporting more than eight tons of cocaine into the United States and specialized in transporting cocaine into the United States in many devious ways, including a 1,450-foot secret tunnel under the border from Agua Prieta, Mexico, to Otay Mesa, California, intended for couriers to hand-carry the drugs into the United States. More than 7.3 tons of cocaine attributable to the Guzman-Loera organization have been seized in Mexico. Drug Enforcement Administration agents have seized in excess of 700 kilograms of cocaine and \$700,000 of narcotics-related proceeds in the United States.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a Venezuelan national and right-hand man to a general who was Commander of the Anti-Narcotics Unit of the Venezuelan National Guard (VNG) from 1988 to 1992, was sentenced to 19 years and seven months in prison following his conviction of conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute approximately 5,000 kilograms of cocaine. The charges stemmed from an investigation into allegations

that the defendant and the general protected and guaranteed safe passage for hundreds of kilograms of cocaine through Venezuela from Colombia en route to the United States. This occurred even as Central Intelligence Agency officers and Drug Enforcement Administration agents were working with the VNG in an anti-narcotics effort in Caracas. At trial, several convicted drug traffickers testified that the defendant and the general routinely protected cocaine loads for the Cali and Medellin drug cartels in exchange for large cash payments.

In the **Southern District of Illinois**, a defendant was sentenced to 30 years in prison for his role in a crack cocaine distribution ring. The defendant, one of ten conspirators, was convicted after a month-long jury trial. Another member of the drug ring was sentenced to life in prison for conspiracy to distribute crack cocaine and to concurrent sentences of 30 years each for distribution of crack cocaine. He was also sentenced to ten years, concurrent with all other sentences, for being a felon in possession of a firearm. Three other defendants in the case were previously sentenced to life in prison, 30 years and nine months in prison, and 15 years and five months in prison, respectively. The investigation and prosecution was conducted by the district's Violent Crime Task Force. At least one witness and a judicial officer were threatened during the investigation and prosecution of the case.

In the **Western District of Louisiana**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison following his conviction for operating a continuing criminal enterprise that trafficked large volumes of crack cocaine for more than a year in southern Louisiana. The defendant also was sentenced to twelve 30-year terms for drug distribution, four years for use of a communication facility, and a consecutive sentence of five years for carrying a firearm. Eleven co-defendants have been sentenced to prison for terms ranging from three years and ten months to 22 years and two months. Each week, the defendant's organization distributed between one and two kilograms of crack cocaine.

In the **District of Nebraska**, a defendant and six of his family members, all previously convicted of multiple charges of conspiring to distribute Mexican black tar heroin in various parts of the western United States, were sentenced to terms ranging from 14 years and seven months to 27 years and six months in prison. The defendants, most of whom are Mexican nationals residing illegally in the United States, conspired to distribute heroin in Omaha, Denver, Des Moines, Oklahoma City, Albuquerque, and other locations. Another ten defendants were already convicted as a result of guilty pleas. The principal defendant, who was the ring-leader and organizer, and his sister, were each sentenced to 27 years and six months, followed by a ten year term of supervised release. Two other members of the conspiracy, who were not members of the family, were sentenced to ten years and ten months in prison and 14 years and seven months in prison, respectively.

In the **Northern District of New York**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison for operating a continuing criminal drug and firearms enterprise. The defendant was also sentenced for 12 related drug and firearms felony offenses, including gun-selling, conspiracy to engage in interstate gun trafficking, and firearms possession by a convicted

felon, and was ordered to forfeit \$185,000 in drug profits. The defendant was convicted of leading an enterprise which purchased cocaine in New York City and distributed it to Utica, Rome, Herkimer, and Auburn, New York. The organization was highly-structured and often recruited homeless teenagers to sell crack cocaine from houses and rented apartments controlled by the group.

In the **Southern District of Ohio**, a drug kingpin was sentenced to 25 years in prison following his guilty plea to charges of operating a continuing criminal enterprise that was responsible for bringing approximately 1,000 kilograms of cocaine to the Columbus, Ohio, area. The defendant is one of 30 defendants prosecuted for participation in the drug enterprise which had ties to the Cali Cartel. The defendant was arrested in Houston, Texas, on a fugitive warrant. He had been kidnaped because of a large drug debt, but escaped his captors by jumping through a motel window and was later taken into custody.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, three defendants were sentenced to lengthy prison terms for their roles in a drug distribution network that supplied heroin to a neighborhood on the north side of Richmond, Virginia. The conspiracy organizer was sentenced to 32 years in prison, a second defendant received ten years in prison and a third defendant, a career offender under the Sentencing Guidelines, was sentenced to 30 years in prison. The three were charged with three other defendants in a ten-count indictment. The organizer also was ordered to forfeit \$2 million in cash and real estate holdings to the government.

In the **Western District of Virginia**, a defendant was sentenced to 41 years and eight months in prison for his role as the principal of one of the largest and longest operating PCP manufacturing and distribution enterprises in the nation. The defendant was convicted both of narcotics and environmental violations. His girlfriend and co-defendant was sentenced to five years and eight months in prison for her role as facilitator of the conspiracy. A third co-defendant, formerly a Ph.D. organic chemist for the United States Food and Drug Administration, was sentenced to six years and six months in prison for drug and environmental offenses, and a fourth co-defendant received five years and four months in prison. The investigation and prosecution involved participation by Federal, state and local law enforcement in Virginia, California, Texas, and Washington, D.C., and the United States Attorneys' Offices in the **Western District of Virginia, Central District of California, Northern District of Texas** and the **District of Columbia**.

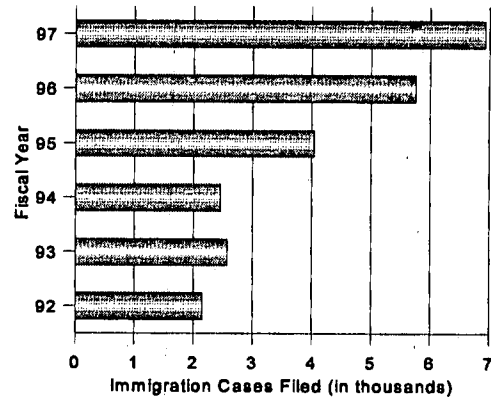
In the **Eastern District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison, and two co-defendants were each sentenced to 30 years in prison, for their involvement in an international methamphetamine ring. Investigators believe the drug organization produced more than 300 pounds of methamphetamine a year at clandestine labs in Canada and Oregon.



## Immigration

### Border Enforcement

The United States Attorneys continued to work with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and other Department components in taking an aggressive stance to secure the borders of the United States. In all, the United States Attorneys filed 6,929 immigration cases against 7,644 defendants during the year. This represents a 20 percent increase in the number of cases and defendants filed when compared with the prior year. Ninety-five percent of the 6,554 defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1997 were convicted, with 80 percent of these defendants sentenced to prison. Both the percentage of defendants convicted and the percentage of convicted defendants receiving prison sentences represent the highest levels over the past several years. The immigration caseload accounted for nearly 18 percent of all criminal cases filed by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997, up from 15 percent in Fiscal Year 1996 and only six percent in Fiscal Year 1992. Fifty-eight percent of all immigration cases during Fiscal Year 1997 were filed by the five United States Attorneys' offices along the Southwest border. Examples of immigration cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:



In the **Western District of Texas**, a defendant, a resident alien, was sentenced to three years in prison after pleading guilty to fraud in connection with identification documents, possession of false immigration documents, and possession of a firearm by a convicted felon. A search warrant executed at the defendant's residence resulted in the seizure of more than 200 false identification documents and document-making implements.

In the **Western District of Virginia**, five Peruvians and one Venezuelan, all illegal aliens, were sentenced to prison following their guilty pleas for stealing more than \$800,000 worth of consumer electronics at a trucking terminal. The defendants' sentences ranged from one year and eight months in prison to four years in prison. All six defendants were ordered to be turned over to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for deportation consideration after completion of their sentences. Several of the defendants presented false identity documents when arrested. Two individuals have since been indicted in New Jersey for other thefts from interstate shipments. The victim, Overnite Trucking, documented losses from similar thefts in excess of \$10 million during the two years prior to the defendants' arrests, and reports no losses since the arrests.

### Anti-Smuggling Initiative

Part of the United States Attorneys' border enforcement efforts include the prosecution of those who smuggle illegal aliens into the United States. Prosecutions for bringing in and harboring aliens increased by 11 percent during Fiscal Year 1997, with 1,132 cases filed against 1,711 defendants. Eighty-

six percent of the 1,471 defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, with 69 percent of these defendants sentenced to prison. Seventy-eight percent of the cases filed during the year were filed in the five Southwest Border districts. Two districts, the **Southern District of California** and the **Southern District of Texas**, each accounted for more than 26 percent of all illegal alien smuggling cases filed during the fiscal year. Examples of successful anti-smuggling prosecutions by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **Eastern District of New York**, an Immigration and Naturalization Service Inspector was sentenced to three years and five months in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release, following his conviction of six counts relating to a wide-ranging scheme to smuggle aliens into the United States. Trial evidence established that the defendant had his Dominican Republic associates recruit aliens who paid smuggling fees ranging from \$5,000 to \$6,500. The aliens had been convicted of violent felonies, such as kidnaping and drug trafficking. The inspector permitted the aliens to enter the United States, knowing they were not legally admissible.

In the **Western District of Texas**, a Mexican national was sentenced to seven years in prison, and his wife was sentenced to one year in prison, for holding an undocumented alien against her will in an attempt to collect approximately \$1,400 in smuggling fees. The case resulted from a joint Federal, state, and local investigation after the Kerrville Police Department received information about the defendants' scheme. The woman being held, and her husband, were allegedly part of a larger group of illegal aliens brought into the United States by the defendants several weeks earlier. The woman's husband was released by the defendants to enable him to work and pay the smuggling fees. While being held, the woman was allegedly locked in the garage at night and was forced to perform domestic tasks during the day.

### **Detention and Removal of Criminal Aliens**

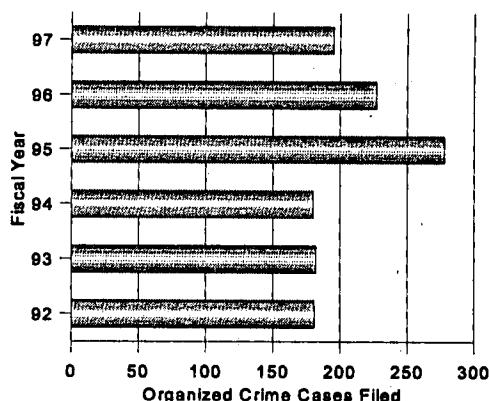
For years, criminal aliens formally deported by Immigration and Naturalization Service, after the commission of serious felonies, repeatedly found their way back into the country only to commit further serious felonies. Although some, when arrested again, were charged with felony re-entry, most were prosecuted as misdemeanor illegal entries because of the large volume of these cases along the Southwest border. When convicted of the misdemeanor, the criminal alien received no more than 180 days in jail, and often less. Again in Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys located on the Southwest border, along with all other United States Attorneys, continued to increase significantly the number of prosecutions brought for attempted re-entry of aliens previously convicted of felonies and deported. A total of 5,001 cases were filed against 5,029 defendants during the year, representing a 30 percent increase in the number of cases and defendants filed when compared with the prior year. Fifty-nine percent of the cases filed were filed by the five Southwest Border districts. Ninety-six percent of the 4,347 defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1997 were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 93 percent were sentenced to prison. Successful criminal re-entry prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **Western District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to eight years and four months in prison after pleading guilty to charges that he illegally re-entered the United States as a deported alien. The defendant had been deported from the United States on four different occasions, and had been arrested in the United States on at least 13 other occasions for various offenses dating back to 1986. A penalty enhancement notice was filed against the defendant due to a 1991 aggravated felony conviction of assault with a deadly weapon.

In the **District of Utah**, a Mexican citizen was sentenced to six years and five months in prison following his conviction on charges that he re-entered the United States as a deported alien involved in aggravated felonies. The defendant's prior criminal history included six convictions for possession and distribution of controlled substances in Oregon and Utah. He had been deported three times.

## Organized Crime

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys continued to work to eliminate the acts of violence and the many criminal enterprises of the La Cosa Nostra families and their associates. Organized crime can encompass violations of statutes relating to gambling, extortion, and the infiltration of legitimate business. In addition to pursuing traditional organized crime, the United States Attorneys investigated and prosecuted the illegal activities of other non-traditional organized crime groups. During the year, a total of 195 cases were filed against 561 defendants and classified under the Organized Crime program category. Additionally, a total of 183 cases against 519 defendants were terminated. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1997, 88 percent either pled or were found guilty. Sixty-six percent of these defendants received prison sentences, with ten life sentences obtained. In all, 98, or 33 percent, of the defendants sentenced to prison received prison sentences of five years or more. Also during Fiscal Year 1997, an additional 50 organized crime cases were filed against 85 defendants, but were classified under the Violent Crime program category.



Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

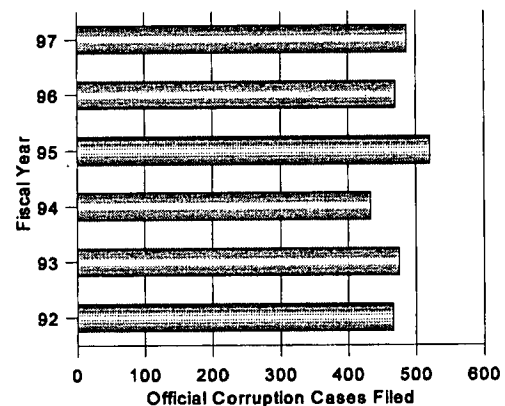
In the **Eastern District of New York**, a former president of Local 707 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters was sentenced to 12 months in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$500,000 in restitution after pleading guilty to charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States. The defendant was charged with having a corrupt relationship with the Colombo La Cosa Nostra Crime Family while he was Local 707's president and a trustee of the Local's pension fund. The charges were filed after Local 707's pension fund acquired a headquarters facility in Hempstead, New York, for \$3.65 million. According to the information, the defendant

conspired to defraud the Internal Revenue Service by concealing monetary payments to the acting boss of the Colombo family, in connection with the purchase. Two other defendants in the case were also sentenced--one defendant to 33 months in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release, and to pay \$1.5 million in restitution, and the other defendant to 16 months in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release, and to pay a \$20,000 fine.

In the **Southern District of New York**, the acting boss of the Genovese Organized Crime Family was sentenced to ten years in prison following his conviction of participating in two extortion conspiracies. In one scheme, the defendant extorted money from owners and operators of Enviro Express, a Connecticut-based carting company that made monthly bogus "consulting" payments totaling more than \$200,000 to another carting company controlled by the defendant. In the other scheme, the defendant conspired to "shake down" contractors who hired Mason Tenders Local 46 laborers. Two other Genovese Family members also received prison sentences in connection with a three-year racketeering investigation that has resulted in the conviction of the Family's entire hierarchy.

## Official Corruption

Work on rooting out corruption by officials in whom the public trust is vested, and other government-related corruption, continued to receive the United States Attorneys' attention. Over the years, Federal and state legislators, governors, judges, and other Federal, state and local public officials have been prosecuted for violating their oaths of office. During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys continued their prosecution of public officials and employees for misconduct in, or misuse of, office, including attempts by private citizens to bribe or otherwise corrupt public employees. These prosecutions included official corruption in Federal procurement, Federal programs, Federal law enforcement and other Federal activities, as well as corruption by state, local and other officials. The unique nature of the Federal criminal justice system provides maximum support in prosecuting these sensitive and often complex cases.



During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys filed 487 criminal cases charging 754 defendants with official corruption, representing a four percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 17 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated 418 cases against 602 official corruption defendants during the year. A total of 531, or 88 percent, of the terminated defendants either pled or were found guilty, the highest conviction rate in the past several years. Forty-nine percent of the convicted defendants were sentenced to prison, an increase of four percent over the prior year.

The Official Corruption program category consists of several case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1997 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1996, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1997	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1996
Federal Procurement	50	-2.0%
Federal Program	70	-27.8%
Federal Law Enforcement	38	40.7%
Other Federal Corruption	136	18.3%
Local Corruption	99	-3.9%
State Corruption	53	26.2%
All Other Official Corruption	41	17.1%
Official Corruption Total	487	3.6%

Examples of official corruption cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **Eastern District of Arkansas**, a former Seventh Judicial District prosecuting attorney was convicted on five Federal felony charges, including RICO, drug possession and extortion. The defendant used his position as prosecuting attorney to facilitate taking money from individuals caught with drugs in exchange for not pursuing prosecution. The defendant also participated in and benefited from the sale of 117 pounds of marijuana found in a car during a traffic stop. The defendant is currently awaiting sentencing. A former head of the Seventh Judicial District Drug Task Force and a defense lawyer are co-defendants awaiting trial on some of the same charges.

In the **District of Guam**, a police officer was sentenced to 19 years and seven months in prison, followed by five years of supervised release, after he pled guilty to drug trafficking charges. Additionally, the defendant will forfeit a quantity of gold jewelry. The defendant, a 20-year veteran of the Guam Police Department, pled guilty to a conspiracy to import approximately 392 grams of methamphetamine and approximately 168 grams of heroin, attempted possession of approximately 196 grams of methamphetamine with intent to distribute, and attempted possession of approximately 84 grams of heroin with intent to distribute.

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, a former Chicago Congressman was sentenced to six years and six months in prison following his conviction of conspiracy to defraud the Federal Elections Commission (FEC), making false statements to the FEC, and misusing campaign funds during his 1990, 1992, and 1994 Congressional campaigns. The former Congressman was also convicted of bank fraud, two counts of wire fraud, and seven counts of making false statements, including failure to disclose outstanding debts, on loan applications to obtain a \$279,000 home mortgage and additional bank loans totaling

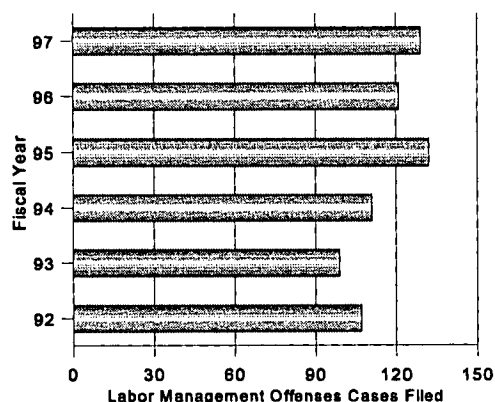
\$150,000. The defendant was acquitted of one count of making a false statement on a mortgage loan application that he did not sign. His estranged wife pled guilty earlier to the FEC fraud conspiracy count and was sentenced to three years of probation.

In the **Western District of Michigan**, the chairman of the Keweenaw Bay Indian Tribe in northern Michigan was sentenced to three years in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release, and was fined \$60,000, following his conviction after a three-week jury trial on three counts of accepting bribes totaling approximately \$125,000. The defendant was found guilty of taking secret payments from a gambling consulting business, International Gaming Management of Minneapolis, in return for granting exclusive contracts to supply gambling machines. In the same trial, an owner of the gambling business and co-defendant was sentenced to three years in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release, and was fined \$30,000, following his conviction on substantive bribery charges. The Tribe chairman also was convicted of tax evasion for failing to report the bribery payments.

In the **District of Minnesota**, a former Carver County, Minnesota, Chief Deputy Sheriff was sentenced to four years and six months in prison after pleading guilty to embezzling approximately \$340,000 from crime prevention and drug task force programs. The defendant used his position to solicit charitable donations from private citizens and companies, concealed the receipt of the funds from the sheriff, and used the contributions for his personal benefit. He also skimmed more than \$14,000 paid to the sheriff's department for security provided at the 1991 United States Open Golf Tournament. The case was the result of an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Internal Revenue Service.

### Labor Management Offenses

The Labor Management Offenses program category encompasses cases that include a wide range of violations of government statutes and regulations relating to labor management relations, internal operations of labor unions, embezzlement, conversion, and other misuse of union pension, welfare, and benefit funds, and bribery of, or extortion by, union officials. During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys filed 129 criminal cases charging 141 defendants with labor management offenses, representing a seven percent increase in the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated 132 cases against 149 defendants during the year, representing increases of 27 percent and 19 percent, respectively, when compared to Fiscal Year 1996. A total of 135, or 91 percent, of the terminated defendants either pled or were found guilty.



The Labor Management Offenses program category consists of several labor management case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1997 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1996, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1997	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1996
Corruption -- Bribery	9	125.0%
Corruption -- Pension	43	-6.5%
Labor Racketeering	17	70.0%
All Other Labor Management Offenses	60	-1.6%
Labor Management Offenses Total	129	6.6%

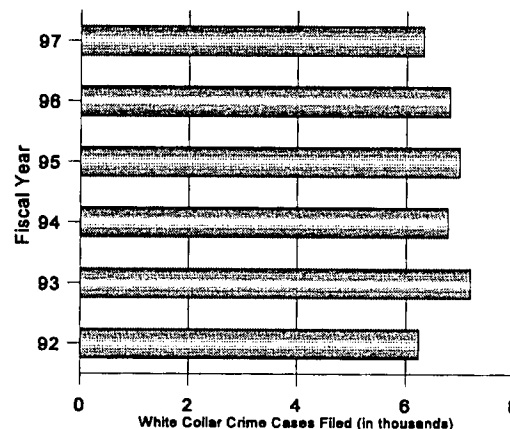
Examples of labor management offense cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **District of Connecticut**, a New York state resident was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison following his conviction for conspiracy, making false statements, and the theft of \$2.8 million from more than 250 members of the roofers Local Union 12 pension plan. The defendant was hired in the 1970's as the union's investment manager. His co-defendant used the pension monies to purchase a Manhattan apartment building and other properties and to buy personal life insurance policies as well as other things. The defendant was ordered to make full restitution to the roofers union. The co-defendant was sentenced to three years and one month in prison. She subsequently entered into a cooperation agreement and testified against the defendant at trial.

In the **Northern District of Ohio**, a defendant was sentenced to prison for two years and three months and his wife was sentenced to four years of probation, including six months of home confinement with electronic monitoring, for offenses related to the embezzlement of approximately \$23,000 from the United Auto Workers Local 170 in Youngstown, Ohio. The defendant volunteered to serve as the union local's Financial Secretary Treasurer, even though he knew he was legally prohibited from holding that office due to a prior grand larceny conviction. He failed to disclose the conviction to his employer or to the union. The defendant's wife assisted her husband in fraudulently transferring union funds into their personal accounts. The two defendants admitted using the funds for personal expenses, including cocaine and their daughter's wedding.

## White Collar Crime

The United States Attorneys handled a myriad of white collar crime prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1997, including health care fraud, financial institution fraud, pension fraud, securities fraud, tax fraud, and computer crime. In all, 6,312 cases were filed against 8,839 defendants charged with white collar crime. A total of 5,969 cases against 8,386 defendants were also terminated. Eighty-eight percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year either pled or were found guilty. Fifty-six percent of the guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. The rate of conviction during Fiscal Year 1997, and the percentage of guilty defendants who received prison sentences, both represent the highest rates over the past six years. Discussions of some of the priority white collar crime prosecution areas follow.



The White Collar Crime program category consists of a number of fraud and other white collar crime case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1997 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1996, are as follows:

Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1997	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1996
Advance Fee Schemes	109	-27.3%
Fraud Against Business Institutions	509	-7.1%
Antitrust Violations	14	-17.6%
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	2,137	-11.1%
Bankruptcy Fraud	145	-33.2%
Commodities Fraud	7	-12.5%
Computer Fraud	42	16.7%
Consumer Fraud	184	-22.4%
Federal Procurement Fraud	93	-17.0%
Federal Program Fraud	622	-13.2%
Health Care Fraud	281	14.7%
Insurance Fraud	161	6.6%
Other Investment Fraud	77	32.8%
Securities Fraud	135	25.0%
Tax Fraud	971	7.4%
All Other Fraud	825	-7.5%
White Collar Crime Total	6,312	-7.2%



## **Health Care Fraud**

In 1996, the President signed the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 which contained many provisions that strengthen the United States Attorneys' ability to combat health care fraud. Additionally, during Fiscal Year 1997, new health care fraud resources were authorized for the United States Attorneys' offices. The Attorney General also approved new guidelines on multi-district health care fraud cases which enhances cooperation and communication between the United States Attorneys and the Department's Criminal and Civil Divisions in cases which potentially require a multi-district or nationwide strategy. Further, the Attorney General delegated authority to the United States Attorneys and to the Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division to issue investigative demands.

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

Health care fraud takes many forms, including defrauding Medicare, Medicaid, Department of Veterans Affairs or other government issuers or providers, defrauding insurance companies, and defrauding or misleading patients on quality of care issues. The fraudulent activity may include double billing schemes, billing for unnecessary or unperformed tests, or may be related to the quality of the medical care provided. The United States Attorneys prosecute those responsible for such fraudulent activities, such as health care professionals, hospitals, nursing homes and other providers, specialized business entities, pharmacies, medical supply companies, and other persons associated with these entities. The primary objective of criminal prosecution is to ensure the integrity of our nation's health care programs and to punish those who, through their fraudulent activities, abuse the health care system and the taxpayers. Civil remedies are also pursued by the United States Attorneys to obtain monetary penalties and restitution enforcement.

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys filed 281 health care fraud cases against 530 defendants. This represents a 15 percent increase in cases filed and an 18 percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. Also during Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys terminated 230 cases against 396 defendants, representing a 20 percent increase in cases terminated and a 14 percent increase in defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Of the health care fraud defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1997, 90 percent were convicted. Fifty-four percent of the convicted defendants received prison sentences, an increase of four percent when compared to the prior year. Some of the United States Attorneys' successful prosecutions during the year include:

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a Miami man, who posed as a physician and bilked Medicare of more than \$6.5 million, was sentenced to 14 years in prison and ordered to pay over \$5 million in restitution. The defendant was convicted of 38 counts of money

laundering and mail fraud following a month-long trial. Using a phony Cuban medical diploma, the defendant obtained a Florida medical license and operated three Little Havana medical clinics which, among other things, staged automobile accidents and billed the system for non-existent injuries.

In the **District of Kansas**, a Florida man, who supplied diapers to nursing home patients and billed Medicare for prosthetic devices, was sentenced to ten years in prison, the statutory maximum, for receiving more than \$47 million in Medicare reimbursements for false claims he submitted. The defendant was also sentenced to five years in prison for mail fraud and five years for conspiring to commit mail fraud for submitting thousands of fraudulent claims to Medicare carriers for the costs of adult diapers that he knew Medicare did not cover.

In the **Northern District of Texas**, a physician and his office manager were sentenced to seven years and three months in prison and three years and ten months in prison, respectively, following their convictions on conspiracy and mail fraud. The physician, who also was convicted of making a false claim to a government agency, was ordered to pay \$3.6 million in restitution. The defendants participated in an extensive scheme to file thousands of dollars worth of fraudulent insurance claims with CHAMPUS, Medicare, Medicaid, and various private insurance carriers. The physician received money from the Psychiatric Institute of Fort Worth for services claimed but not rendered to his patients, and he and the office manager falsified patient files and records.

In the **Western District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to one year in prison and ordered to pay restitution and taxes of more than \$300,000 for mail fraud and failing to file his Federal income tax return. The defendant pled guilty to cheating Medicare and other insurers by charging for high-priced lymphedema pumps prescribed by doctors while substituting lower-cost units selling for nearly \$3,000 less.

### **Major Financial Institution Fraud**

The United States Attorneys continued to prosecute the perpetrators of crimes that threaten to undermine our financial institutions. The enforcement strategy proceeded with a coordinated approach whereby Assistant United States Attorneys and Department attorneys from the Criminal, Civil and Tax Divisions not only send defrauders to prison, but obtain restitution for victims, criminal fines, civil monetary penalties, and forfeiture of property traceable to fraud. A major financial institution fraud case is defined as a case in which the amount of fraud or loss is \$100,000 or more; the defendant is or was an officer, director, owner, or shareholder of the financial institution; or the scheme involved multiple borrowers within the same institution. Since October 1988, the United States Attorneys, with the Dallas, New England, and San Diego Bank Fraud Task Forces, have filed criminal charges against 7,697 defendants in major financial institution fraud cases. Ninety-seven percent of the defendants have been convicted, with 74 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys filed major financial institution charges against 430 defendants. Of the 427 defendants whose cases were terminated during Fiscal Year 1997, 98 percent were convicted. Sixty-nine percent of the convicted defendants received prison sentences. Some of the United States Attorneys' successful prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **Western District of Arkansas**, a former vice president of the First National Bank of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and a real estate promoter were each sentenced to four years and three months in prison following their 13-count conviction for bank fraud, misapplication of bank funds, and money laundering. Their five-year scheme to defraud used nominee and/or fictitious individuals to generate 28 fraudulent loans on worthless properties, causing losses of more than \$1.3 million. The defendants also used false land appraisals and forged documents.

In the **Central District of California**, a former owner of the Los Angeles Kings hockey team was sentenced to five years and ten months in prison and ordered to pay \$5 million in restitution after he admitted that he caused the preparation of numerous false documents, including financial statements, tax returns, inventory lists, and invoices. These documents were used to support loan applications he made and the companies he owned and controlled.

In the **Southern District of New York**, a former executive vice president of the New York Branch of The Dawai Bank, Ltd., was sentenced to four years in prison and was fined \$2 million in connection with a \$1.1 billion loss that resulted from his unauthorized trading in United States' government securities on behalf of the bank. The defendant was also sentenced for embezzling \$570,000 from the bank and for his involvement in the efforts of the bank and its senior management to conceal the losses and other illegal conduct from United States authorities.

In the **Eastern District of Wisconsin**, following his conviction by a jury, the leader of Family Farm Preservation was sentenced to 15 years in prison for conspiracy to commit bank and mail fraud. Operating from Tigerton, Wisconsin, the Family Farm organization set up a nationwide network to print and distribute worthless money orders as part of their effort to undermine the United States banking system. Investigators found fraudulent Family Farm money orders in almost every state, with a total face value of more than \$250 million.

### **Computer Crime**

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

fraudulently prepared documents. Computer crime can also include cases involving schemes in which a computer is the target of the offense, for example, computer viruses or instances where the goal is to obtain information or property from a computer or to attack a telecommunications system or data network. Prosecution of computer crime requires sophisticated knowledge of computer technology and systems. This high-tech crime represents an emerging area of concern for Federal law enforcement agencies and the United States Attorneys.

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys filed 66 computer crime cases against 77 defendants. This represents a 16 percent increase in cases filed and a seven percent increase in defendants filed when compared to the prior year. During the same period of time, a total of 58 cases against 64 defendants were terminated. Eighty-four percent of those defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. The data reported here includes those cases classified under the White Collar Crime computer fraud program category, as well as cases including other computer crime charges. Examples of cases successfully prosecuted during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **Northern District of California**, four defendants were given sentences ranging from probation to 30 months in prison following their convictions on conspiracy and mail and wire fraud charges relating to the theft of confidential high-technology business information. The defendants were involved in a scheme in which proprietary information, specifically design drawings of spare parts used in the semiconductor industry, was stolen from the original equipment manufacturers by current or former employees. The defendants then used the stolen drawings to manufacture the parts and sell them at a discounted prices. Two additional defendants are currently awaiting trial.

In the **Western District of Virginia**, a former postmaster of Bridgewater, Virginia, was sentenced to 15 months in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release, after she pled guilty on the fourth day of her trial to one felony count of falsifying documents and four misdemeanor charges of misappropriation of postal funds. The defendant was postmaster from 1990 until her suspension in December 1995. While in that position, she entered false financial transactions into the Post Office computer which enabled her to convert funds to her personal use. She created phony paper documents to corroborate her false computer entries.

### **Pension Fraud**

The pension abuse initiative, which seeks to protect the safety and integrity of funds exceeding \$3.5 trillion in the private retirement system, will direct attention toward the prosecution of criminal abuses of pension plans, the development of regional working groups, and the development of legislation and other means of improving the Federal law enforcement effort against fraud and other crimes involving retirement arrangements. At the request of the Attorney General, the initiative was developed by the Department's Criminal Division and the United States Attorneys by means of an inter-agency working group. The working group is chaired by attorneys from the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department's Criminal Division, and includes attorneys and investigators from other Department

components, the Department of Labor, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Internal Revenue Service. The initiative was endorsed by the Attorney General's White Collar Crime Council and formally approved by the Attorney General.

In Fiscal Year 1997, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Labor publicly announced this initiative to combat abuse in the nation's pension and retirement fund system. The announcement highlighted the 70 criminal cases brought by the United States Attorneys against pension abuse defendants in 29 districts across the country during the first eight months of the initiative. These cases represented losses to pension plans totaling more than \$90 million. The pension abuse inter-agency working group continues to monitor significant pension abuse prosecutions and is presently drafting legislation to enhance enforcement against pension abuse.

Examples of pension fraud cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **Southern District of Indiana**, a self-employed financial planner who pled guilty to embezzling Employee Retirement Insurance Savings Act (ERISA) pension plan funds was sentenced to three years and ten months in prison and ordered to make restitution of \$1.3 million to Guardian Life Insurance Company. The defendant admitted embezzling more than \$500,000 from the ERISA pension plan. He used part of the money to pay back funds he previously stole from another ERISA pension plan. He also pled guilty to embezzling more than \$1 million from individual clients for whom he made financial investments for approximately ten years. The defendant also was convicted of filing a false income tax return, and he admitted to failing to report more than \$500,000 in taxable income over a three-year period.

In the **Eastern District of Louisiana**, a company's former president was sentenced to one year and one day in prison, followed by five years of supervised release, for defrauding the employees' pension fund plan. A co-defendant, an independent commissioned salesman, was sentenced to ten months in prison, followed by three years of supervised release. Both defendants pled guilty to using funds from the employees' pension plan to pay the company's bills. The company's comptroller was sentenced to two years of probation for misprision of a felony for concealing the fraud. Restitution to the pension fund was made prior to sentencing. The joint investigation was conducted by the Dallas Office of the Department of Labor's Pension and Welfare Benefit Administration and the New Orleans office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The defendants also reimbursed the pension plan \$323,000 as part of a consent judgment in a related civil case.

### **Other White Collar Crime**

The United States Attorneys' offices handled other white collar crime prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1997, such as fraud against business institutions, commodities fraud, consumer fraud, insurance fraud, procurement and program fraud, tax fraud, telemarketing fraud, and investment fraud. Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during the year include:

In the **Central District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to 27 years and eight months in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, and was fined \$26,000 following her conviction on 26 Federal charges for selling fraudulent checks that she called "Comptroller Warrants." The defendant charged hundreds of people fees for attending seminars, where she told participants they could use her warrants to pay off debts. The defendant said the documents were backed by liens against the government. She issued more than 8,000 of the fraudulent warrants with a face value of more than \$800 million.

In the **District of Connecticut**, the owner of two companies was sentenced to nine years and two months in prison following his conviction for defrauding insurance companies of more than \$13 million. The two companies, Labor Force of America, Inc., a temporary employment company, and Employee Staffing of America, Inc., an employee leasing firm, provided employees to businesses in approximately 38 states and generated more than \$250 million in annual sales. The chief financial officer for both companies, and part owner of Labor Force of America, was sentenced to two years and six months in prison. The defendants were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies by falsifying information to obtain workers' compensation benefits, multiple counts of mail and wire fraud, conspiracy to defraud the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA) by failing to report the earnings and wages of the employees of their businesses, and failing to pay the IRS and report to the SSA the withholding and social security taxes taken out of hundreds of employees' paychecks. The defendants were found to owe an additional \$2.6 million in taxes.

In the **Northern District of Iowa**, seven defendants were sentenced to terms ranging from 15 years and eight months in prison to two years in a community facility and home confinement, following their jury conviction on 43 counts of mail fraud and money laundering conspiracy. The defendants belonged to a group called "We the People" that claimed at meetings around the country that the United States' monetary, banking, and tax systems had been declared unconstitutional by a Federal court in Colorado, and that a multi-billion dollar award of damages in "new money" was forthcoming. The defendants and their associates induced more than 6,800 individuals from 50 states and two Canadian provinces to file "claims" to share in the damages. About two-thirds of the claim filers paid "processing" fees of \$300 each, an aggregate of more than \$1.3 million.

In the **Southern District of Illinois**, a defendant was sentenced to three years and ten months in prison and ordered to pay approximately \$2.2 million in restitution for embezzling funds from the Hitz Memorial Home for the elderly. The defendant pled guilty to embezzlement and tax fraud, and admitted defrauding an elderly nursing home resident of approximately \$67,000, a construction company of approximately \$625,000, and the nursing home itself of approximately \$920,000. The investigation was a joint effort by the Illinois State Police, the Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Postal Service's Postal Inspection Service, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Southern Illinois Task Force.

In the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, a defendant was sentenced to six years and three months in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, and was fined \$5,000 for interference with interstate commerce by threats of violence, tampering with a consumer product, and threatening to tamper with a consumer product. The defendant poisoned a can of Similac concentrated infant formula and placed it on a supermarket shelf. He notified the supermarket's headquarters office of the contaminated can's general location, stating he had marked the bottom of the can with an "X," and said he would make his demands later. The can was immediately retrieved from the shelf. Food and Drug Administration tests showed the presence of about nine percent methanol, an odorless substance that would have made the prescribed amount of mixed formula lethal to a six-pound infant. Until his arrest more than a month later, the defendant made 11 extortion calls and sent four letters demanding \$5,000 in cash and the ATM cards and PIN numbers of the grocery chain's president and vice president. His arrest came after one of his calls was traced to a phone booth under Federal Bureau of Investigation surveillance.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant was sentenced to seven years in prison for a securities fraud conspiracy involving Cascade International, Inc., and for filing a false income tax return. In November 1991, following the defendant's disappearance with her then husband and co-defendant, trading in Cascade's common stock ceased and the stock became worthless. This caused thousands of investors to lose approximately \$170 million and several financial institutions to lose approximately \$15 million. As part of the scheme to inflate artificially the price of Cascade's common stock, the defendants disseminated a wide variety of fraudulent materials that misrepresented Cascade's profitability and operations.

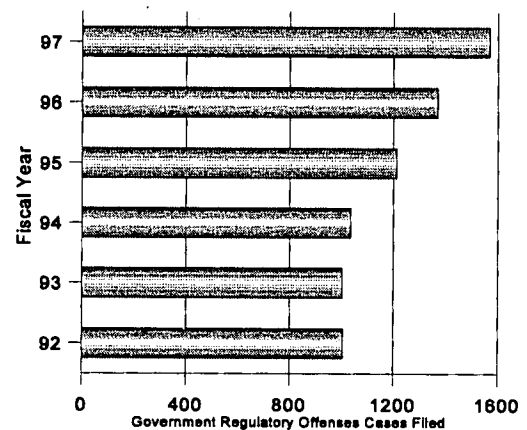
In the **Northern District of Ohio**, a securities broker was sentenced to four years and three months in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, and was ordered to pay \$7.2 million in restitution for making false statements to induce various school districts, municipalities, and counties in the State of Ohio to purchase risky and volatile derivative securities. The defendant was convicted by a jury trial of falsely representing that these securities were backed by the United States Government and that the initial investment could never be lost when, in fact, the securities were not backed by any entity and were entirely at risk.

In the **District of South Dakota**, a defendant was sentenced to 20 years and six months in prison for fraud and money laundering in an investment scheme that defrauded 143 people of more than \$1.3 million. Three other defendants involved in the scheme were also sentenced to terms ranging from four years to four years and eight months. The defendant told people in South Dakota, Minnesota, and other states that he would invest their money through a commodities market investment group. The scheme included sending fictitious monthly statements to victims showing high profits on investments. In fact, the money was not invested but was used for personal purposes.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to the maximum 12 years and seven months in prison and ordered to pay \$50,000 in restitution following his conviction on 36 counts of conspiracy, interstate transportation of money obtained by fraud, and money laundering in connection with his involvement in an illegal investment telemarketing operation. To date, nine defendants have been convicted in three separate cases related to the defendant's organization. The defendants operated investment fraud schemes in Houston that yielded more than \$2 million in proceeds. The schemes used brokers to telephone potential customers and offer to invest their money in ancient coins and precious metals contracts. Investors' money was immediately funneled to the defendants and used to pay brokers' commissions and operating expenses.

### Government Regulatory Offenses

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



During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys filed 1,569 cases charging 2,432 defendants with government regulatory offenses. This represents a 15 percent increase in the number of cases filed and an 11 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. These increases follow a 13 percent increase in the number of cases filed in Fiscal Year 1996 and represents a 56 percent increase when compared to the number of cases filed in Fiscal Year 1992. The United States Attorneys also terminated 1,264 cases against 1,975 defendants during the year, representing a ten percent increase in the number of cases terminated and a 15 percent increase in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. A total of 1,718 of the defendants either pled or were found guilty, representing an 87 percent conviction rate. Of the convicted defendants, 49 percent received prison sentences.

The Government Regulatory Offenses program category consists of a number of specific case categories. Those categories, including the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 1997 and the percentage of change from Fiscal Year 1996, are as follows:



Program Category	Cases Filed in Fiscal Year 1997	Percent Change from Fiscal Year 1996
Copyright Violations	41	-12.8%
Counterfeiting	629	36.4%
Customs Violations -- Duty	61	-6.2%
Customs Violations -- Currency	147	-7.5%
Energy Pricing Violations	2	100.0%
Environmental Offenses	230	-10.5%
Health and Safety Violations	22	-60.0%
Money Laundering -- Narcotics	86	7.5%
Money Laundering -- Other	85	54.5%
Trafficking in Cigarettes	31	375.0%
All Other Regulatory Offenses	235	27.7%
Government Regulatory Offenses Total	1,569	14.7%

Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **District of Puerto Rico**, a defendant was sentenced to ten months in prison for attempting to transport thousands of dollars in United States currency to Caracas, Venezuela, without declaring it to the United States Customs Service. The defendant was also ordered to forfeit the \$403,944 seized by Customs agents.

In the **Western District of Washington**, Food Services of America, Inc., agreed to pay \$1 million in fines and restitution after pleading guilty to charges of offering for sale or transportation in commerce adulterated meat and poultry. The company, a large food wholesaling operation with corporate headquarters in Seattle, sold approximately 3,868 pounds of meat and 2,906 pounds of poultry that had not been reinspected and was contaminated with dirt, wood, and unidentified foreign objects, or was off-color or otherwise unwholesome.

In the **Western District of Wisconsin**, the Ladish Malting Co., Inc., a subsidiary of Cargill, Inc., was fined \$450,000 for a violation of Occupation Safety and Health Administration regulations that resulted in the death of an employee, who fell more than 100 feet when a fire escape platform collapsed beneath him. The court cited as inexcusable Ladish's failure to inspect the fire escape during the more than 50 years it had existed, and stated that the company's indifference to the most basic principles of safety was criminal.

## **Counterfeit Goods**

The emergence of a truly global marketplace has created an increased demand for United States' brand-named consumer goods and a concomitant rise in illegal copying and reproduction of these goods. By using the felony provisions of statutes criminalizing the unauthorized reproduction and distribution of copyrighted works, trafficking in counterfeit trademarked goods, and the theft of trade secrets, the United States Attorneys are addressing the misuse of intellectual property. During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys filed 100 cases charging 175 defendants with counterfeit goods violations. Seventy-nine percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 37 percent received prison sentences. Examples of counterfeit goods cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **Eastern District of Kentucky**, a defendant was sentenced to eight months in prison following his conviction for trafficking in counterfeit goods. The defendant trafficked in counterfeit Ray Ban sunglasses, Oakley sunglasses, Nike hats and shirts, Guess shirts, and Louis Vitton handbags.

In the **Middle District of North Carolina**, in a case which has led to charges in at least four other states, approximately 200 agents from 11 different law enforcement agencies executed search warrants at a place called "Wholesale Alley." Forty-nine search warrants were issued, and over 65,000 counterfeit items, which filled four tractor trailers, were seized. The seized goods included counterfeit clothes, such as Tommy Hilfiger, Adidas, and Reebok, and a limited amount of video and musical tapes. Thirty-two defendants were prosecuted in the case, and 30 of those defendants pled guilty to approximately 274 charges. Three defendants have been sentenced thus far, with one defendant receiving a prison sentence of 30 months in prison, a second defendant receiving a sentence of one year in prison, and a third defendant receiving a prison sentence of four months in prison. Some of the defendants in the case have aided the government in the investigation, which has led to Georgia, New York, Texas, and California. The investigation is continuing.

## **Environmental Crime**

United States Attorneys, in conjunction with the Department's Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD), enforce the nation's criminal and civil environmental laws such as the Clean Air Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act. The partnership between the United States Attorneys and the ENRD has been strengthened in the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes. The Environmental Subcommittee of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys worked with ENRD during Fiscal Year 1997 to develop a "rivers" enforcement program. As a part of this effort, many of the United States Attorneys whose districts encompass the Mississippi river basin attended a River Initiative conference. At the conference, they met with representatives from other Federal agencies, state governments, and environmental groups to discuss enforcement approaches and successes related to river pollution. Positive results of the "rivers" enforcement program are already occurring.

The United States Attorneys filed 230 criminal environmental cases against 349 defendants during Fiscal Year 1997. Also during the year, 221 cases against 336 defendants were terminated, an increase of three percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1996. Eighty percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted. Some of the cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, an internationally renowned writer and lecturer on the plight of endangered exotic birds in the wild was sentenced to six years and ten months in prison for leading an international conspiracy to smuggle parrots and other rare birds from South America into the United States. The sentence is the longest prison term ever imposed for bird smuggling, and one of the longest for any Federal wildlife crime. The defendant's mother was sentenced to two years and three months in prison for assisting him in the crimes.

In the **Southern District of Mississippi**, two defendants were sentenced to prison terms of five years and three months and six years and six months, respectively, following their convictions for illegal application of a pesticide. The defendants used two agricultural poisons, methyl parathion and Ambush, containing the chemical permethrin, to spray private residences. The cleanup costs, expected to exceed \$70 million, will be borne principally by the Federal "Superfund."

In the **District of Rhode Island**, the corporate owner, president, and captain of the tugboat Scandia and the oil barge North Cape signed plea agreements admitting their criminal liability in causing an 826,000-gallon oil spill off Matunuck, Rhode Island, in January 1996. The barge ran aground in heavy seas after the tug caught fire. According to the agreements, the owners will pay \$7 million in fines to the United States and Rhode Island. The defendants will also make a voluntary \$1.5 million payment to the Nature Conservancy. Three million dollars of the Federal fine will go to the Department of the Interior for wetlands preservation.

In the **Eastern District of Texas**, two defendants were sentenced to terms of six years and two years in prison, respectively, for their roles in a scheme to provide false wastewater and drinking water analyses to industry and cities in the district. The defendants falsely certified that employees at a laboratory that they owned were following Environmental Protection Agency approved methods, when in fact the laboratory failed to meet even minimum standards for wastewater and drinking water analysis. The sentencing judge found that the defendants had abused "a unique position of private trust" and that their actions posed a "serious risk of bodily injury" to both workers at affected plants and citizens in the community.

## **Child Support Recovery Act**

As part of the Attorney General's effort to protect America's children, the United States Attorneys have undertaken the investigation and prosecution of parents who willfully fail to pay support obligations for a child living in another state. Part of this effort includes developing effective referral and screening procedures in coordination with state and local child support agencies. In February 1997, the Department conducted new training sessions for Child Support Recovery Act (CSRA) Coordinators in the United States Attorneys' offices to assist them in prosecuting these cases. The Department also issued new prosecution guidelines for CSRA cases. The Criminal Child Support Enforcement Task Force of Federal, state, and local representatives also met several times during Fiscal Year 1997 to continue to foster cooperation among the different levels of government and the various agencies responsible for child support enforcement.

The United States Attorneys have steadily increased the number of prosecutions against parents who willfully fail to pay their child support obligations. The number of cases filed increased from 82 in Fiscal Year 1995, to 140 in Fiscal Year 1996, and 201 in Fiscal Year 1997. The number of cases filed in Fiscal Year 1997 represents an increase of 44 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1996 and a 136 percent increase when compared to Fiscal Year 1995. Also during Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys terminated 185 cases, representing an increase of 115 percent when compared to the prior year. Of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 72 percent were convicted.

Examples of successful prosecutions during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **District of Alaska**, a defendant was sentenced to six months in prison for failing to pay more than \$50,000 in support payments and approximately \$15,000 in medical expenses for his four children. His former wife testified that, in spite of the fact that she was working two jobs and putting herself through college to obtain a teaching degree, she and her four children were evicted from their house and forced into bankruptcy because of the lack of child support.

In the **Eastern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to five years of probation and ordered to pay more than \$100,000 in restitution for past due child support. The defendant had consistently failed to comply with child support orders issued by California courts.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant was sentenced following a two-day bench trial to five and one-half months in prison and ordered to pay more than \$4 million in restitution for back child support, maintenance, and alimony. At the time of his divorce in 1992, the defendant's net worth was estimated at approximately \$8.2 million. With the exception of \$10,000 paid under threat of contempt, the defendant made no child support payments after his divorce and consistently failed to comply with court orders for temporary child support. In the meantime, he led a lavish lifestyle while his ex-wife was forced to seek public assistance. The defendant also was engaged in a number of real estate transactions that netted him more than \$2 million in proceeds, which he transferred to the Cayman Islands.

## Civil Rights Prosecutions

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

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys filed 66 criminal civil rights cases against 148 defendants. While the number of cases filed during the year decreased slightly, the number of defendants prosecuted increased by 30 percent when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated a total of 74 cases against 129 defendants, representing an increase of four percent in the number of cases terminated and nine percent in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year, 88 percent either pled or were found guilty, representing the highest conviction rate for civil rights violations over the last several years. A total of 83, or 73 percent, of these defendants received prison sentences, with one defendant sentenced to life in prison and two defendants sentenced to death.

Civil rights cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **District of Kansas**, a defendant was sentenced to two years and six months in prison for burning a cross in the front yard of an African-American family's home. The defendant and a friend, a minor charged in state court, burned the cross following an argument the two had with the family the prior weekend in a public park. The defendant pled guilty to conspiring to violate civil rights.

In the **District of Maine**, one defendant was sentenced to eight years in prison and a second defendant was sentenced to one year and four months in prison based on Federal civil rights charges stemming from a cross-burning near the homes of minority families in Augusta, Maine. The defendants built a cross, doused it with flammable liquid, and set it on fire.

In the **District of New Jersey**, three former corrections officers at the now-closed Hudson County Jail were sentenced to prison for civil rights violations for the brutal beating and subsequent death of a prisoner. The indictment charged that the defendants, while acting under color of law, willfully deprived the victim of the right to life and liberty. One defendant, convicted after a six-week trial, was sentenced to 15 years in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release. A second defendant was sentenced to 14 years in prison, to be followed by three years of supervised release, while a third defendant, who pled guilty to misprision of felony, was sentenced to four months in prison, to be followed by one year of supervised release. The three defendants beat the victim after he complained of a headache and requested a blanket. They used fists and a fiberglass baton, causing fractures and fatal brain hemorrhaging.

In the **Eastern District of New York**, two defendants were convicted following a jury trial of a Federal civil rights violation arising out of the stabbing and death of a Jewish man in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, New York. The evidence showed that a crowd had gathered after a car accident in which a car driven by a Hasidic Jewish driver killed an African-American child and seriously injured his cousin. One of the defendants incited the crowd to commit acts of violence against Jewish people in Crown Heights, and the second defendant was part of a group that attacked the Jewish man and inflicted two of the stab wounds that led to his death. The two men were found guilty of the civil rights violation by injuring the Jewish man because of his religion and because he was enjoying the use of the public streets. The defendants are currently awaiting sentencing.

In the **Eastern District of Oklahoma**, a defendant was sentenced to five years and ten months in prison, to be followed by two years of supervised release, after he pled guilty to conspiracy to violate civil rights. The defendant fired several shots at a vehicle occupied by three African-American patrons who had been forced out of a bar.

### **National Church Arson Task Force**

The United States Attorneys, through local task forces, continued to work with the National Church Arson Task Force which was established in response to a directive from the Attorney General in June 1997 to investigate and prosecute those responsible for attacks on houses of worship. Many United States Attorneys also performed significant outreach activities, meeting with church and community leaders to address their concerns, to discuss the law enforcement response, and to provide information about arson prevention. In Fiscal Year 1997, there were 157 incidents of church arson and 64 suspects arrested. Since 1995, 240 suspects have been arrested and 101 defendants convicted nationwide. The United States Attorneys are also working with other Department officials to develop an initiative to address hate crimes. Some examples of successful prosecutions by the United States Attorneys, in support of the National Church Arson Task Force, during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **District of Nevada**, in the first prosecution in Nevada under the Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996, a defendant was sentenced to five years and three months in prison, the maximum permissible under the United States Sentencing Guidelines, for setting fire to The Church of Christ in Henderson, Nevada. The defendant admitted that he intentionally set fire to the church because minority individuals attend the church. His sentence was enhanced under the Sentencing Guidelines because he intentionally targeted the church for racial reasons.

In the **Eastern District of North Carolina**, a defendant was sentenced to two years and six months in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, after pleading guilty to arson charges in connection with burning a church located in Jones County, North Carolina. The defendant and three unnamed juvenile co-conspirators were charged with conspiring to maliciously damage and destroy the church. The defendant pled guilty to one count of using fire and using and carrying explosives to commit a felony, and one count of malicious destruction, by means of fire and explosives, of a building used in an activity affecting interstate commerce.

In the **Western District of North Carolina**, two defendants were sentenced to one year and three months in prison and one year plus one day in prison, respectively, following their convictions for leaving racist and threatening messages on the answering machines of two African-American churches. The Court recommended to the Federal Bureau of Prisons that both defendants be assigned to the Shock Incarceration Program, commonly known as "boot camp." The prosecution was one of the first conducted by the National Church Arson Task Force.

### III. ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

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

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

During Fiscal Year 1997, the Attorney General called on all Department law enforcement agencies to continue their efforts to reinvigorate the forfeiture program. In response to this call, the United States Attorneys periodically met with agency representatives to discuss forfeiture program initiatives in each district and the role of forfeiture in criminal investigations.

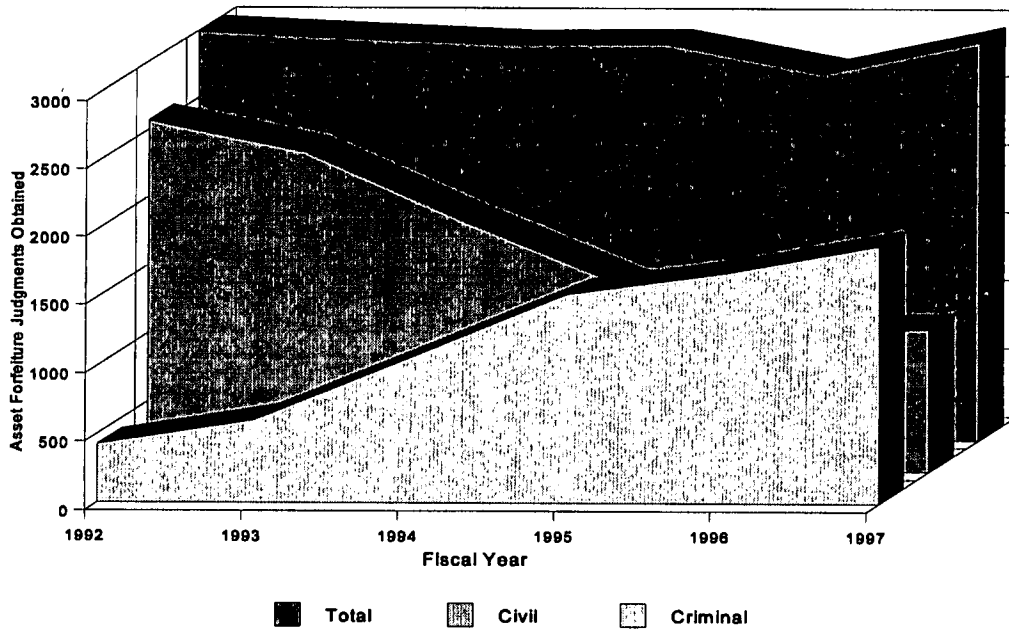
Information from the United States Attorneys' case management system includes judicial cases developed with both the Department of Justice and the Department of the Treasury but not Federal administrative matters or forfeitures brought by a state government. Increasing numbers of asset forfeiture cases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

As reflected on Table 20, the United States Attorneys' offices filed asset forfeiture counts in 1,214 criminal cases during Fiscal Year 1997. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 2,274 criminal asset forfeiture cases pending. Additionally, 1,964 civil forfeiture actions were filed by the United States Attorneys during the year, an increase of eight percent when compared to the prior year. Final Orders of Forfeiture of 2,129 assets were obtained in criminal cases. The United States Attorneys also obtained 1,044 civil asset forfeiture judgments during the year. Chart 17 below reflects the number of pieces of property (defendants) against whom the United States Attorneys' offices obtained criminal and civil asset forfeiture judgments during the past six years. The chart does not include Federal administrative asset forfeiture matters or state court filings.

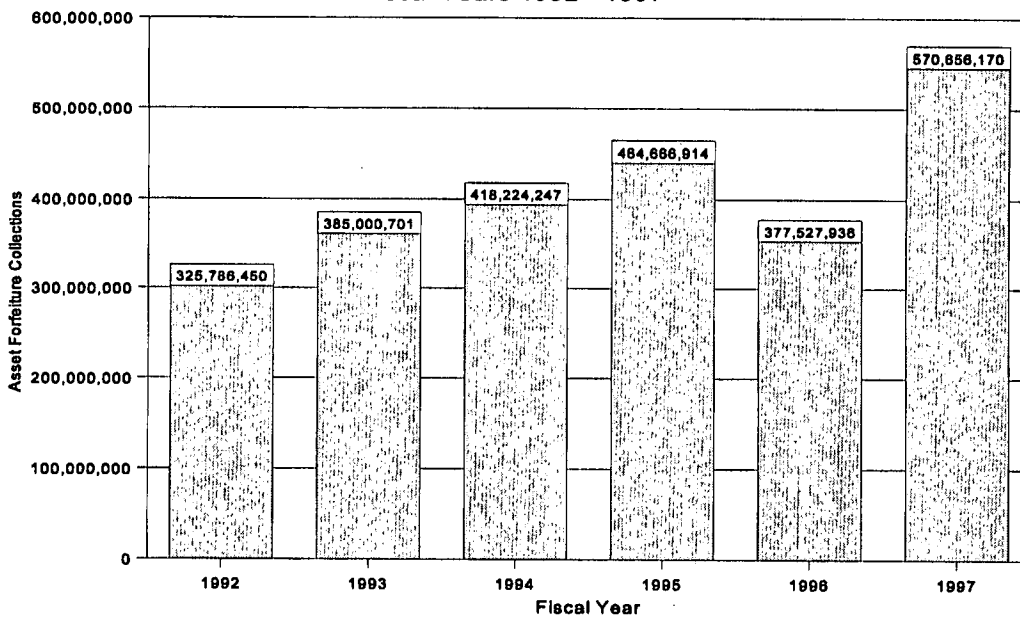
The United States Attorneys' work on judicial asset forfeitures resulted in an estimated recovery during Fiscal Year 1997 of over \$570 million in forfeited cash and property. This represents an increase of 51 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1996. Approximately \$7.8 million, or one percent, of the forfeited property was retained for official law enforcement use. See Table 20. The other assets were converted to cash value and the proceeds used for law enforcement purposes by Federal, state, local and foreign law enforcement. The largest single forfeiture recovery during Fiscal Year 1997 occurred in the **Eastern District of Virginia** in the Reiners case, in which \$221 million that was initially seized was returned to the victim banks as restitution. Chart 18 below shows the combined civil and criminal asset forfeiture recoveries reported through collections by United States Attorneys' offices over the past six years. The chart does not include Federal administrative forfeitures or state court forfeitures.



**CHART 17 -- Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Judgments Obtained**  
**Fiscal Years 1992 - 1997**



**CHART 18 -- Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Collections**  
**Fiscal Years 1992 - 1997**



Examples of asset forfeiture cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **District of Guam**, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) presented the Guam Police Department a check for \$480,000 in asset sharing funds, concluding an investigation and prosecution involving a drug ring that distributed more than 50 kilograms of "ice," a methamphetamine analog, in the last six years. Nearly \$1 million was forfeited in the case. The ringleader in the case was sentenced to 30 years in prison, and thirteen of his confederates also received prison sentences. The 34-month investigation was conducted by the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Guam Police Department, and other local agencies.

In the **Southern District of Ohio**, nearly \$1.5 million was paid to the government, one-half of nearly \$3 million that was seized and forfeited by the Swiss Central Authority in a case involving an international drug dealer. The forfeiture was the end result of a multi-agency investigation coordinated by the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) Office of International Operations. The drug dealer was indicted on tax evasion and narcotics charges for running an organization operating in Europe, North and South America, and the Caribbean. The defendant used a maze of nominees, foreign corporations, foreign banks, and false identities. He and family members also rented a number of safe deposit boxes in Switzerland. Following the defendant's arrest in Alaska, the IRS requested that the Swiss government freeze all of his accounts in Switzerland. The defendant was convicted on Federal charges in Mobile, Alabama, and is serving a 25-year sentence. The funds were forfeited by the Swiss, and the United States' share was deposited in the United States Customs Suspense Account.

In the **District of Rhode Island**, the government moved to forfeit \$2.1 million in gold as a substitute asset toward a \$136 million dollar forfeiture order against a convicted felon who is serving 660 years in prison for laundering cash for the Cali and Medellin cocaine cartels. Agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation unearthed the gold at the home of one of the defendant's relatives. Information about the gold was developed as the United States Attorney's office took depositions in a continuing search for assets. Agents found 6,000 troy ounces of gold in 82 bars and seven bags of pellets, some buried in the backyard and some hidden in the basement.

In the **Eastern District of Texas**, a defendant and his company, Home Packing Meat, Inc., pled guilty to conspiracy to purchase and redeem food stamps illegally. Under the terms of the plea agreements, the individual and the corporate defendants agreed to pay \$333,000 in restitution and consented to civil forfeiture of the business' real property and operating accounts as assets involved in the laundering of the conspiracy proceeds. The defendant and the company also are disqualified permanently from participating in the United States Department of Agriculture food stamp program.

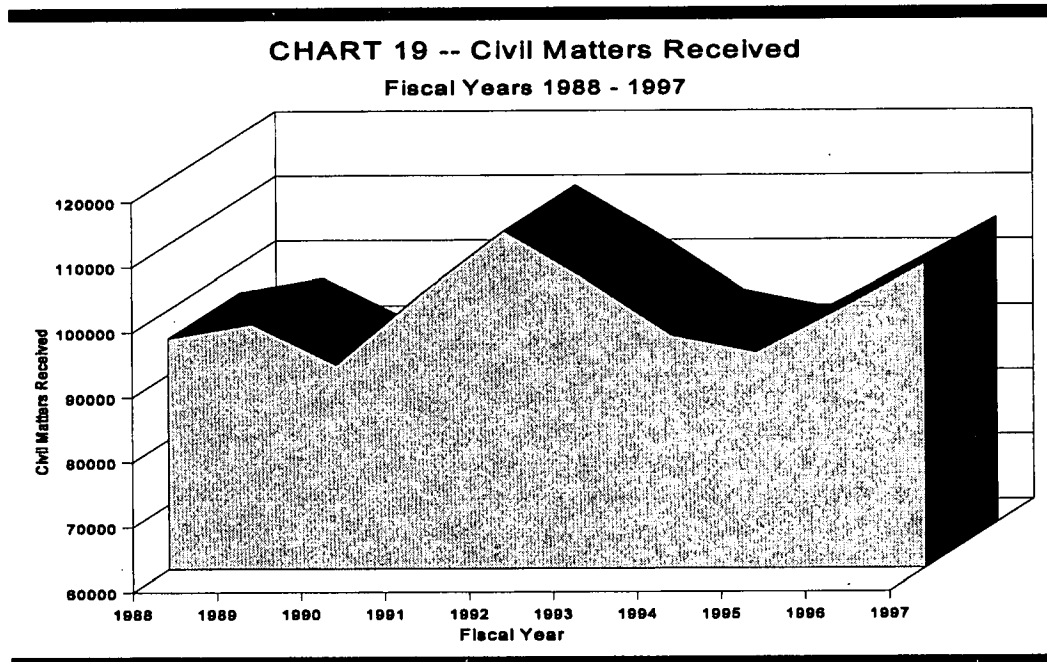
In the **District of Utah**, a defendant was sentenced to 20 years in prison and ten years of supervised release, fined \$20,000, and ordered to forfeit up to \$2 million in assets following his conviction for conspiracy to import more than 1,000 kilograms of marijuana, distribution of marijuana, and conspiracy to commit money laundering. The defendant's son was sentenced to one year and one month in prison and fined \$50,000 following his conviction for money laundering. The sentences were the result of a joint United States Customs Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, and Internal Revenue Service Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) investigation involving the importation of at least 6,000 pounds of marijuana into the United States by sailing vessel, and subsequent distribution of marijuana in the District of Utah.

#### IV. CIVIL LITIGATION

In their work in the civil arena, the United States Attorneys initiate civil actions, or affirmative litigation, to assert and protect the interests of the United States. They also defend the interests of the government in lawsuits filed against the United States, referred to as defensive litigation. Of all civil cases pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1997, 13 percent were affirmative litigation and 69 percent were defensive litigation. Other civil cases, such as when the United States is a third party plaintiff or defendant, a creditor, or an intervenor, represented the remaining 18 percent of the pending civil caseload nationwide.

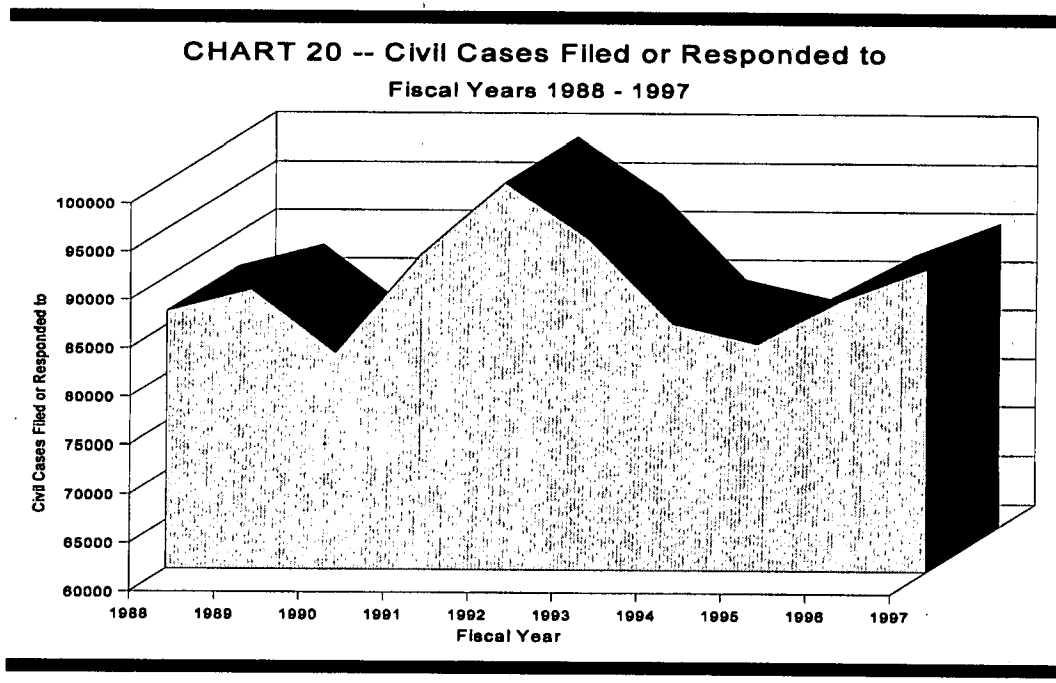
Civil matters and cases represent a significant portion of the United States Attorneys' workload. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1997, pending civil cases represented 71 percent of the 154,558 pending criminal and civil cases in the United States Attorneys' offices. However, except for appellate court and special master hearings, only about ten percent of total attorney work hours in court were devoted to civil litigation.

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys' offices received a total of 106,892 civil matters, representing an increase of seven percent when compared to the prior year. This increase in civil matters received represents the second year in a row in which the number of matters received increased by seven percent. The number of matters received during Fiscal Year 1997 was the highest over the last several years. See Chart 19 below, and Table 5. Twenty-four percent of the matters were referred for affirmative action. Fifty-three percent were referred for defensive action, an increase over the 49 percent of matters referred for defensive action the prior year. The remaining 23 percent were matters where the United States was a third party or otherwise designated, but in 81 percent of these the United States was identified as a creditor in bankruptcy proceedings.



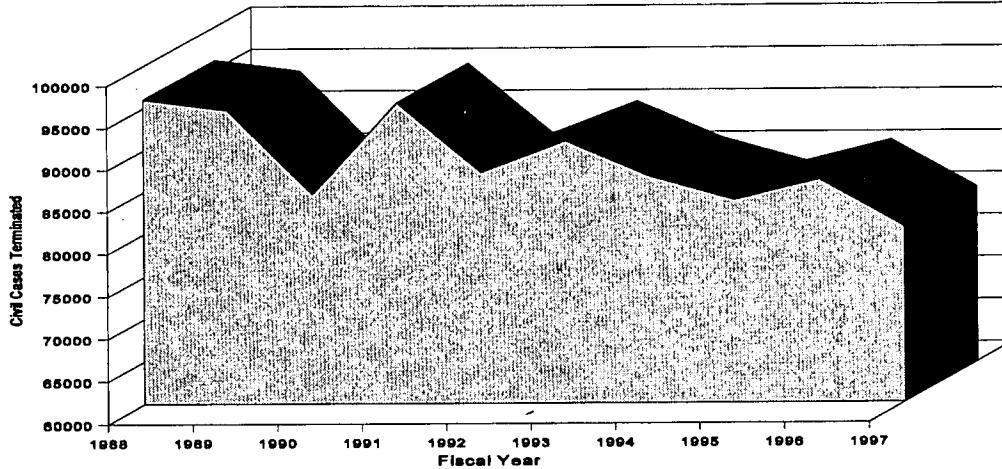
The majority of civil matters received during the year were referred by other components of the Department of Justice, the Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, and Housing and Urban Development, and the Internal Revenue Service. See Table 6. A total of 21,125 civil matters were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1997. Of these, 8,063, or 38 percent, had been pending for six months or less, 11,959, or 57 percent, for 12 months or less, and 16,181, or 77 percent, for 24 months or less. See Table 16.

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys' offices filed or responded to a total of 91,241 civil cases, representing an increase of four percent when compared to the prior year. See Chart 20 below. The cases include those filed or responded to in United States District Courts, United States Bankruptcy Courts and state courts. Of the total, the United States Attorneys filed suit on behalf of the United States in 14,396, or 16 percent. The United States Attorneys defended the United States in 55,301, or 61 percent, of all civil cases, up from 54 percent during the prior year. The United States was otherwise designated, such as a bankruptcy creditor or third party litigant, in 21,544, or 23 percent, of all civil cases.

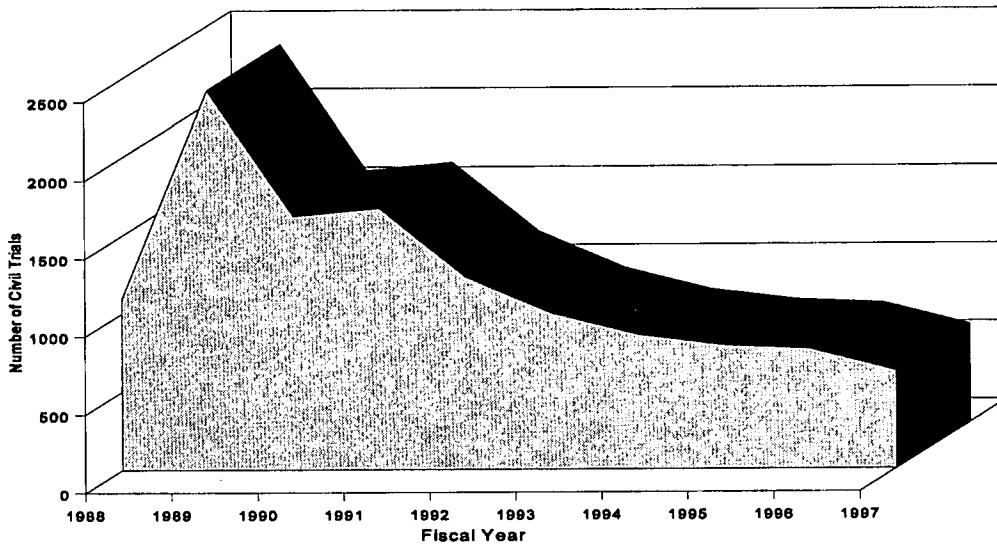


During the same period of time, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 80,669 cases. Judgments were issued in 19,840, or 25 percent, of these cases, and a total of 16,811, or 85 percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States. The percentage of civil cases in which judgments were issued, and the percent of those judgments in favor of the United States, has remained consistent for several years. Additionally, 22,397, or 28 percent, of the cases were settled. A total of 626 cases were disposed of by trial. See Charts 21 and 22 below, and Table 4.

**CHART 21 -- Civil Cases Terminated**  
Fiscal Years 1988 - 1997

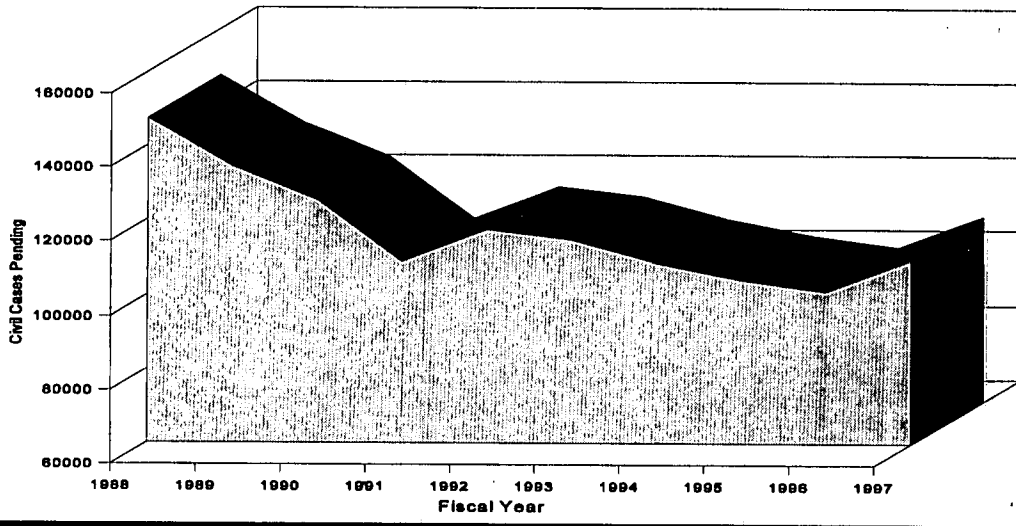


**CHART 22 -- Civil Cases Disposed of by Trial**  
Fiscal Years 1988 - 1997



A total of 109,695 civil cases were pending in the United States Attorneys' offices as of the end of Fiscal Year 1997, an increase of eight percent when compared to the prior year. See Table 10. Of these cases, 35,605, or 32 percent, had been pending for six months or less, 56,835, or 52 percent, for 12 months or less, and 79,771, or 73 percent, for 24 months or less. See Charts 23 and 24 below, and Table 17.

**CHART 23 -- Civil Cases Pending**  
Fiscal Years 1988 - 1997



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

**CHART 24 -- Age of Pending Civil Cases**

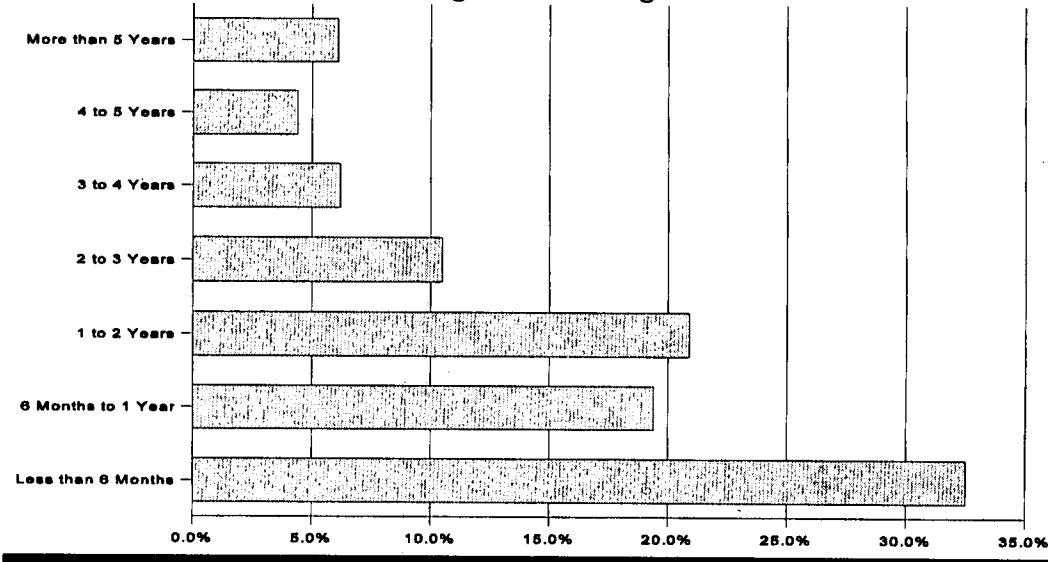
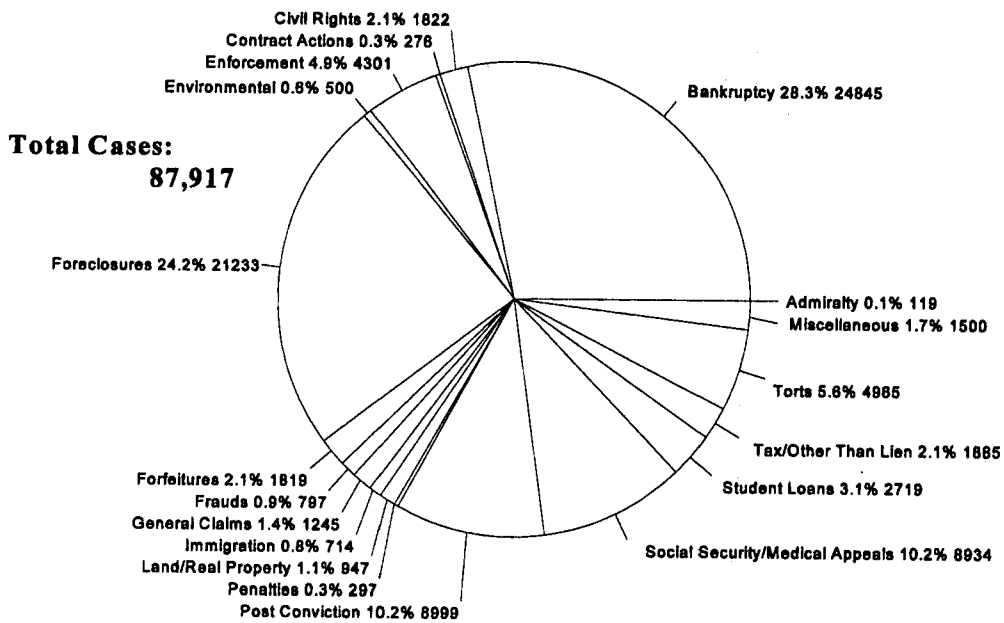


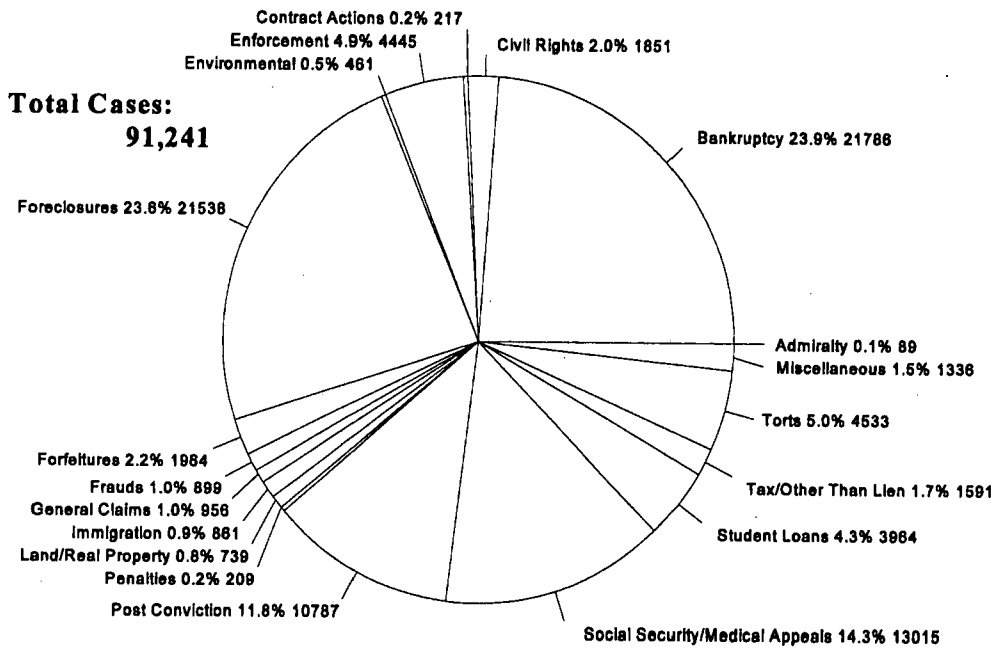
Chart 25 below displays civil cases filed or responded to by cause of action, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997, while Chart 26 below displays civil cases pending by cause of action for those two years.



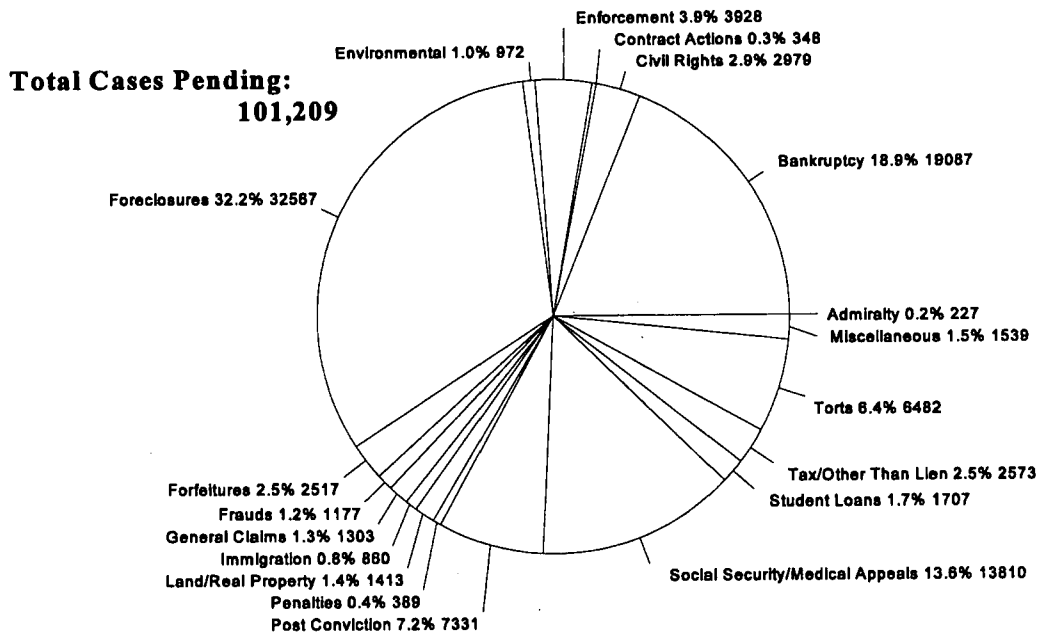
**CHART 25 -- Civil Cases Filed or Responded to by Cause of Action**  
**Fiscal Year 1996**



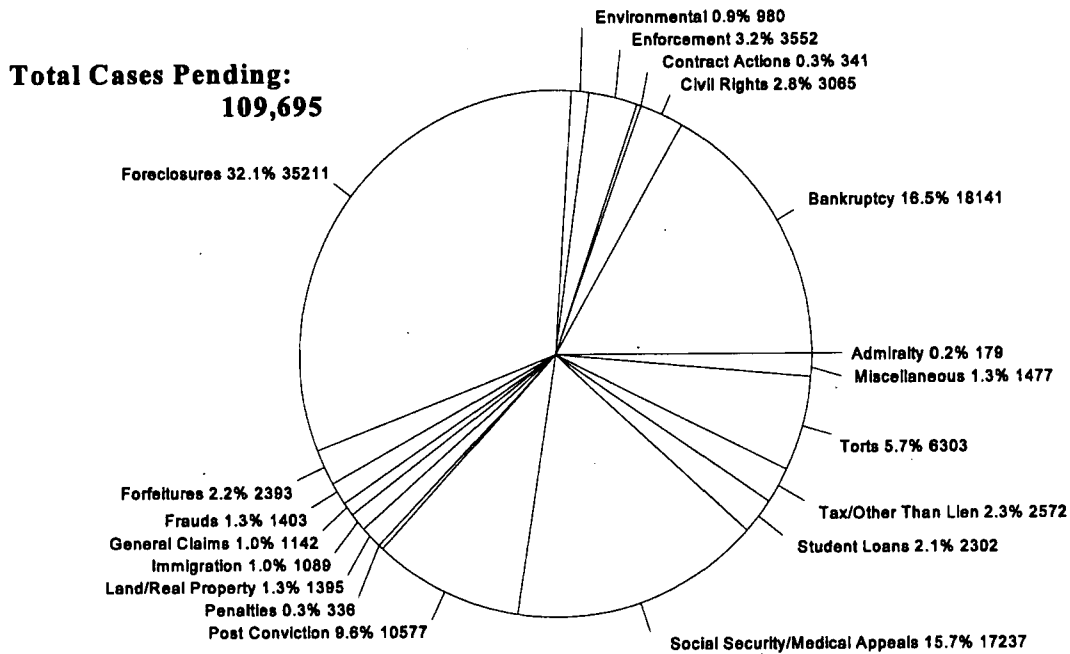
**Fiscal Year 1997**



**CHART 26 -- Civil Cases Pending by Cause of Action**  
Fiscal Year 1996

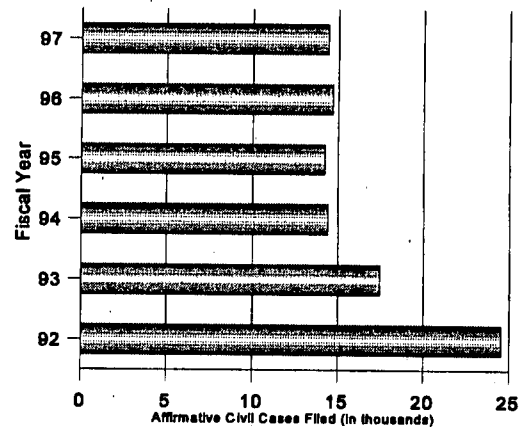


**Fiscal Year 1997**



## Affirmative Civil Litigation

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



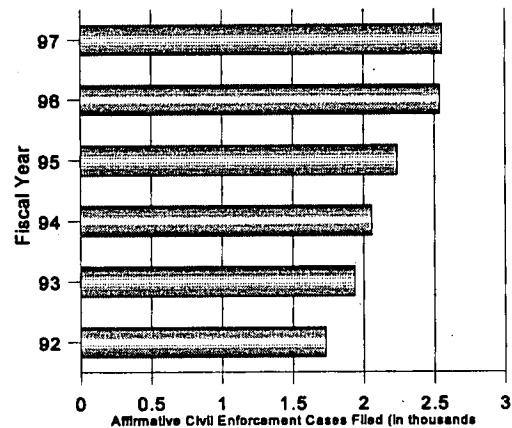
During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys' offices received 25,823 affirmative matters from Federal agencies, an increase of nine percent over the prior year. As reflected on Table 6, 83 percent of these matters were referred to the United States Attorneys by the Internal Revenue Service, the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services, and other components of the Department of Justice. Forfeitures, foreclosures, fraud, enforcement, student loan, and bankruptcy actions accounted for 82 percent of all affirmative matters received during the year. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys filed a total of 14,396 affirmative civil cases during Fiscal Year 1997, or a two percent decrease when compared to the prior year. The 16 percent increase in the number of civil defensive cases during Fiscal Year 1997--the 55,301 cases the United States Attorneys had no choice but to defend because the government was sued--diverted time and attention from affirmative civil cases. During the same period of time, the offices terminated 14,122 affirmative civil cases, an increase of three percent when compared to the prior year. The court issued judgments in 6,240 of these cases. A total of 6,122, or 98 percent, of the judgments were in favor of the United States, the highest percentage of favorable judgments obtained over the last several years. Only 1,641, or 12 percent, of all affirmative civil cases were dismissed, as compared to the 30 percent dismissal rate achieved by the United States Attorneys in cases filed against the United States. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1997, a total of 14,742 affirmative civil cases were pending.

The largest category of affirmative civil cases filed by the United States Attorneys' during Fiscal Year 1997 was student loan cases. During the year, the United States Attorneys filed 3,937 student loan cases, an increase of 46 percent when compared to the prior year and a 461 percent increase when compared to Fiscal Year 1995. This increase is due primarily to renewed emphasis placed on defaulted student loans by the Department of Education. During Fiscal Year 1997, student loan cases accounted for 27 percent of all new affirmative civil cases filed. This was also the category with the largest increase seen during Fiscal Year 1997, followed by civil fraud, which showed a 23 percent increase when compared to the prior year.

## Affirmative Civil Enforcement

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



During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys filed 2,554 ACE cases, an increase of one percent over the prior year. The increase during Fiscal Year 1997 represents the fifth consecutive year of increases in the number of ACE cases filed, and represents a 48 percent increase when compared to Fiscal Year 1992. A total of 2,184 cases were also terminated, an increase of five percent over the prior year. As of the end of 1997, 4,046 ACE cases were pending, representing an increase of eight percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1996.

ACE recoveries increased dramatically during Fiscal Year 1997, with more than \$1 billion being recovered by the United States Attorneys' offices. This represents a significant increase over the \$546.6 million recovered in the prior year. Under the initiative, the United States Attorneys have coordinated civil and criminal enforcement programs to target fraud in innovative and productive ways. For example, the **Central District of California** continued a fast track program to prosecute civilly cases involving loans by Federally insured institutions, including Small Business Administration (SBA) loan guarantees, for violations of the Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989. Under the program, the United States demands a civil penalty equal to a percentage of the requested loan amount and, if necessary, files a complaint requesting a penalty equal to that amount. This program has proven highly successful and has been credited by the SBA in significantly deterring loan fraud.

Many affirmative civil cases were successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997. Some examples include:

In the **Districts of Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont**, a joint regional cooperative effort by five United States Attorneys' offices resulted in an agreement by 102 hospitals in the five districts to pay more than \$3.4 million to settle allegations that the hospitals violated the civil False Claims Act. The five New England districts worked jointly with the Department of Health and Human Services' Inspector General's Office to coordinate simultaneous data development and create settlement formulas and agreements. The New England effort is patterned after previous projects in the **Middle District of Pennsylvania** and in the **District of Massachusetts**.

In the **Eastern District of California**, the United States Forest Service recovered \$4 million from the Plumas-Sierra Rural Electric Cooperative in a settlement involving charges of negligence resulting in fire on national land. The "Layman Fire" was ignited in September 1989 at the peak of the fire season and during a period of sustained drought. The fire, allegedly caused by the power company's failure to clear a dead tree that fell into its power lines, burned 4,500 acres in the Plumas National Forest.

In the **District of Hawaii**, in a civil qui tam case, Honolulu Disposal Service, Inc., paid the United States double damages of \$823,986 to settle two qui tam actions filed by a competitor, the Red River Service Corporation. The actions alleged that Honolulu Disposal Service defrauded the military by submitting inflated bills for refuse disposal. The competitor will receive 20 percent of the settlement amount. The Affirmative Civil Enforcement Investigator from the United States Attorney's office, the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, the Army Audit Agency, and the Army Pacific Internal Review Office conducted the investigation.

In the **District of Maryland**, a consent judgment for \$3 million and permanent exclusion from government contracting programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, was entered against Orem Medical Corporation, a Maryland health care company, and its president. The consent judgment contained an acknowledgment of liability and a stipulation that it is not dischargeable in any bankruptcy proceeding because it arises from fraud. The judgment is a result of a False Claims Act complaint filed by the United States Attorney's office for more than \$1 million in false billings under a medical supplies contract with the Department of Veterans Affairs.

In the **District of Massachusetts**, Harvard University, in one of the largest amounts ever paid under the Controlled Substances Act, paid \$775,000 to settle civil claims for Federal violations of the Act by its pharmacy. The University pharmacy was charged with lax security and improper pharmacy practices, which resulted in significant thefts of controlled drugs by a pharmacy technician. Additional charges in the case included persistent discrepancies between the pharmacy's inventory documents and physical counts, improper distributions of controlled drugs to unregistered Harvard locations, and improper handling of outdated controlled drugs that resulted in a significant risk of diversion.

In the **Eastern District of Missouri**, the United States reached a settlement with a real estate developer in which the developer's company, the Forsythe Group, Inc., agreed to pay \$4 million. The settlement is the result of litigation concerning the defendant's false statements during negotiations with the United States Postal Service for the sale of a building. As a negotiating mechanism to encourage the purchase of the property, the defendant falsely claimed the existence of a backup contract from Mercantile Bank to buy the building.

In the **District of New Mexico**, the Horizon/CMS Healthcare Corporation agreed to pay nearly \$5.8 million to resolve civil and administrative allegations associated with submitting false claims to Medicare Part B and Medicaid for supplies. Under a retroactive billing program, Horizon billed Medicare and Medicaid approximately \$3.4 million for supplies, and was actually paid \$1,137,248 by Medicare and \$171,003 by four state Medicaid agencies. After learning that the matter was under investigation by the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of the Inspector General, Horizon returned the amount it had billed inappropriately and for which the United States had paid out \$1,026,934 and the several states had paid \$154,416. Horizon has agreed to pay an additional \$4.6 million to resolve all claims concerning this retroactive billing program. In addition, Horizon has agreed to a comprehensive corporate compliance plan to ensure, in part, that all future Medicare and Medicaid billings submitted by Horizon are reviewed by personnel with clinical training who can more readily spot improper billings.

In the **Eastern District of New York**, Canon U.S.A., Inc., agreed to pay the United States \$6 million to settle allegations that the company violated the False Claims Act by failing to provide the General Services Administration with accurate discount and pricing information, and failing to pass on price reductions in connection with a 1988 multiple award schedule contract for micrographic products. The settlement represents the recovery of treble damages and civil penalties as allowed under the False Claims Act. The case originated with a criminal investigation that resulted in the 1994 guilty plea of a former Canon contracting officer to mail fraud.

In the **Southern District of New York**, in a civil qui tam case, New York University (NYU) Medical Center agreed to pay \$15.5 million to settle charges that it fraudulently received excessive payments for overhead costs associated with Federally-sponsored medical research, and to resolve its indirect research cost rate for the last several years. The settlement is the result of a three-year investigation and a qui tam suit filed by a former NYU financial employee who claimed that the Medical Center deliberately misled the Department of Health and Human Services about the Medical Center's costs associated with conducting medical research. The suit alleged that NYU deliberately understated its voluntary cost-sharing, submitted duplicate claims for certain expenses to different Federal programs, claimed the same expenses for the University and the Medical Center, and included expenses for unallowable items such as entertainment, catering, social expenses, and capital interest.

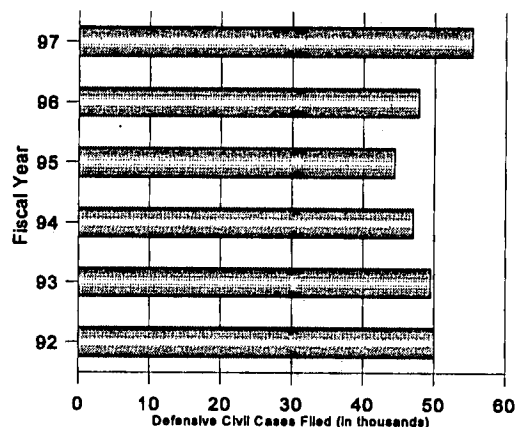
In the **Western District of Tennessee**, a local community leader agreed to pay \$170,000 to settle civil fraud charges before suit was filed asserting that he falsified two applications for disaster credit to the Farm Service Agency. In the first application, the defendant falsely reported loss of a turnip crop that he did not plant intending to harvest within the prescribed time period. He received more than \$78,000 in disaster credits as a result of the application. In the second application, the defendant claimed that a Mississippi River flood prevented him from planting a corn crop. Investigation showed that he did not lease the public lands he claimed he was prevented from planting during that season.

## Defensive Civil Litigation

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

All lawsuits filed against the government must be defended, and the number of defensive civil cases handled by the United States Attorneys has increased significantly during the past two years. During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys' offices received 56,871 defensive civil matters from Federal agencies, or an increase of 17 percent when compared to the prior year. These referrals represent 53 percent of all civil matters received during the year, up from 49 percent of all referrals during the prior fiscal year. As reflected on Table 6, 81 percent of the matters were referred to the United States Attorneys by the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Health and Human Services, and other components of the Department of Justice. Foreclosures, Social Security/medical appeals, post-conviction actions, and tort actions accounted for 81 percent of all defensive civil matters received during the year. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys represented the government in 55,301 defensive civil cases that were filed in court during Fiscal Year 1997, an increase of 16 percent when compared to the prior year. This represents 61 percent of all civil cases filed during the year, an increase over the 54 percent observed during the prior fiscal year. The 16 percent increase in the number of civil defensive cases during Fiscal Year 1997--the 55,301 cases the United States Attorneys had no choice but to defend because the government was sued--diverted time and attention from affirmative civil cases. During the same period of time, the offices terminated 43,169 defensive civil cases. Judgments were issued in 12,773 of these



cases, with a total of 10,013, or 78 percent, of these judgments in favor of the United States. An additional 12,763, or 30 percent, of the cases filed against the United States were dismissed. This represents a six percent increase in the number of cases dismissed when compared to the prior year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1997, a total of 76,064 defensive civil cases were pending, an increase of 16 percent when compared to the prior year.

Foreclosures represented the largest category of cases in the United States Attorneys' defensive civil program. During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys responded to 18,678 defensive civil foreclosure cases, an increase of eight percent over the prior year. Defensive civil foreclosure cases represented 34 percent of all defensive civil cases. The defensive category with the largest increase during Fiscal Year 1997 was Social Security/medical appeals, which showed an increase of 4,097 cases, or 46 percent, when compared to the prior year.

Unlike affirmative civil litigation where the United States initiates legal action, the successes of defensive litigation are difficult to quantify. In some cases, liability issues must be resolved and the United States Attorney's office represents the interests of the United States in the resolution of those issues. In other cases, the United States may have apparent liability to a plaintiff and the United States Attorney's role is to confirm liability and then negotiate or litigate a reasonable damages award. Often, a plaintiff may sue the United States seeking to embrace a regulation or law, or restrain the United States from enforcing a regulation or law. In these cases, the United States Attorneys' offices represent not only the fiscal interests of the government, but also the government's intangible interest in the implementation of lawful policies and practices. Many defensive civil cases were handled successfully by the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1997. Some examples include:

In the **Western District of Texas**, the United States prevailed in a medical malpractice case which arose out of the death of a mid-50s patient at the Brooke Army Medical Center. The patient had undergone a three-vessel coronary artery bypass graft, post-operatively developed difficulty in breathing, and expired approximately three weeks later. The plaintiffs alleged that during the surgery the patient's phrenic nerves had been accidentally severed, causing the patient to suffer from bilateral diaphragmatic paralysis. Following a year of discovery and a three-day bench trial, the District Court found that the plaintiffs had not proven that the Army physicians performing the surgery had failed to meet the medical standards of care, or how the patient's phrenic nerves had been damaged. Absent an aggressive, full-scale defense of the case, an adverse judgment in excess of a million dollars could have been expected.

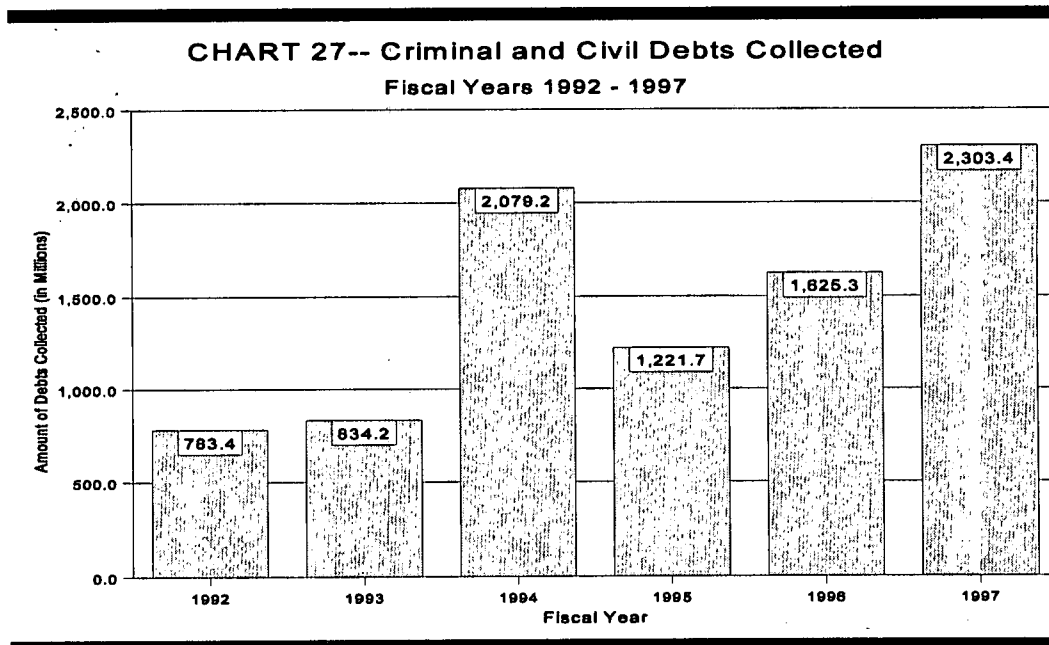
In the **Western District of Texas**, the United States District Court entered a judgment in favor of the United States in a multi-million dollar medical malpractice suit. The plaintiff sued the government alleging that he was negligently administered excessive doses of Thorazine by Department of Veterans Affairs' health care providers over the course of 15 years of treatment for schizophrenia. The plaintiff alleged that he suffered not from schizophrenia but from bipolar disorder. As a side effect of these alleged wrongful doses of medication, the plaintiff said that he suffered from an involuntary movement



disorder known as tardive dyskinesia. Following a year of discovery and a three-day bench trial, the court held that the more credible medical expert testimony established that there was no negligence in the diagnosis and treatment of the plaintiff. Further, the court found that even if the plaintiff did suffer from drug-induced tardive dyskinesia, that result was but an unfortunate consequence of otherwise medically necessary and appropriate treatment.

## Debt Collection

During Fiscal Year 1997, more than \$2.2 billion in civil and criminal debts, including those paid to other agencies and the courts, was collected due, in part, to work by the United States Attorneys' offices. In addition, the offices recovered property valued at \$81.2 million, for a grand total of \$2,303,384,284 collected in Fiscal Year 1997. See Table 12G, Grand Totals. The grand totals on Table 12G exclude asset forfeiture recoveries. If estimated recoveries for asset forfeiture were added to the grand totals for Fiscal Year 1997, the amount collected would increase to \$2,874,040,454. The grand total for civil and criminal collections for Fiscal Year 1997 equaled 2.3 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide, and 2.7 times the amount of the entire budget when estimated asset forfeiture recoveries are included. Chart 27 below displays the total amount of criminal and civil debts collected for Fiscal Years 1992 - 1997.



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

In addition to collecting civil debts for Federal agencies, the United States Attorneys' offices are responsible for enforcing the collection of unpaid fines and restitution imposed in Federal court in criminal cases. Most fine payments are deposited into the Department's Crime Victims Fund for distribution to state victim assistance programs. During Fiscal Year 1997, the Crime Victims Fund received deposits of \$363 million as a result of criminal prosecutions. To further this effort, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys informed hundreds of prosecutors, probation officers, and collection personnel about new restitution laws at local training programs sponsored by United States Attorneys' offices throughout the country.

The grand total of the 120,440 debts opened by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 amounted to nearly \$5 billion. The grand total balance due on the 206,408 debts pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1997 was more than \$10 billion, up from \$8.1 billion the prior year.

### **Criminal Debt Collection**

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

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

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys' offices opened a total of 75,425 criminal debts worth \$2.7 billion. This represents a 12 percent increase in the number of criminal debts opened and a 77 percent increase in the amount opened when compared to the prior year. Also during Fiscal Year 1997, a total of 62,769 criminal debts were closed, or an increase of six percent when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys reported collections of \$505.9 million in cash and \$8.9 million worth of property, for a total of \$514.8 million collected in criminal cases by their offices, the Courts, and the Bureau of Prisons. Of the total amount of cash and property collected on criminal debts during Fiscal Year 1997, \$414.1 million owed to the United States and \$100.7 million owed to third parties was collected. The Crime Victims Fund received funds in the amount of \$363 million during Fiscal Year 1997.

A total of 137,550 criminal debts worth more than \$8 billion were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 1997. The number of criminal debts pending shows an increase of ten percent when compared to the prior year, and a 39 percent increase over the dollar amount of pending criminal debts owed as of the end of the prior year. See Table 12C - Criminal Total. This table includes the debts on Table 12A - Criminal Debts Owed the United States and Table 12B - Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties.

## **Civil Debt Collection**

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

During Fiscal Year 1997, the offices opened a total of 45,015 debts worth \$2.3 billion in the civil collections system, representing an 83 percent increase in the number of debts opened and 47 percent increase in the value of the debts opened when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys collected more than \$1.7 billion in payments to satisfy civil debts during Fiscal Year 1997, more than double the amount collected during the prior fiscal year. Additionally, \$72.2 million in property was collected. As a result of collections, debts returned to agencies, assists by other districts, and debts closed as uncollectible, the United States Attorneys were able to close 20,821 debts during the year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys' offices had a total of 68,858 pending civil debts worth more than \$2 billion. This represents a 34 percent increase in the number of outstanding civil debts when compared to the prior year. See Table 12F - Civil Total. This table includes the debts shown in Table 12D - Bankruptcies and Foreclosures, and Table 12E - Other Civil Debts.

## **Bankruptcy and Foreclosure**

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts reported 1,366,887 filings in United States Bankruptcy Court during Fiscal Year 1997. Continuing the upward trend in bankruptcy filings over the last several years, this represents an increase of 255,773, or 23 percent, in the number of filings when compared to Fiscal Year 1996. When compared to Fiscal Year 1995, the number of filings represents an increase of 55 percent. It is in the vital interest of the United States to have a strong voice in bankruptcy proceedings. If creditors step forward to have their debts accounted for and considered in bankruptcy proceedings, and the interests of the United States are involved, the United States Attorneys must be among the attorneys of the creditors and be resolute in representing the government in such proceedings.

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

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys collected more than \$200 million in bankruptcy and foreclosure debts, and recovered property worth an additional \$64 million. As of the end of Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys' offices had a total of 59,737 pending bankruptcy and foreclosures cases, an increase of 16 percent when compared to the prior year. These cases represent 54 percent of all civil cases pending.

### **Private Counsel Debt Collection Program**

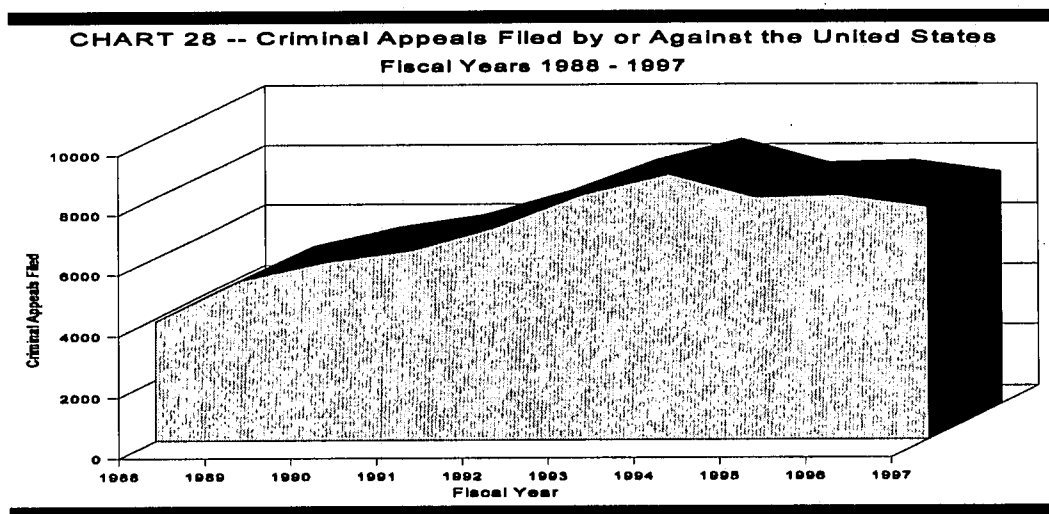
The Private Counsel Debt Collection Program, which authorizes the referral of certain Federal debts to private attorneys for enforced collection, continued in operation during Fiscal Year 1997. The United States Attorneys' offices that participate in the program include those in the Central District of California (Los Angeles), the Northern District of California (San Francisco), the District of Columbia (Washington, D.C.), the Middle District of Florida (Tampa), the Southern District of Florida (Miami), the Northern District of Illinois (Chicago), the Eastern District of Michigan (Detroit), the District of New Jersey (Newark), the Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn), the Northern District of New York (Syracuse), the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), and the Southern District of Texas (Houston). The debts that were referred to private counsel are included in the Table 12 collections data. In the private counsel districts, private counsel collected \$177,337,461 during Fiscal Year 1997.

## V. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

### Criminal Appeals

The number of criminal appeals handled by the United States Attorneys increased dramatically between Fiscal Years 1987 and 1994. Since Fiscal Year 1995, however, the number of criminal appeals filed by or against the United States has remained relatively stable. The increase in appeals between Fiscal Years 1987 and 1994 resulted, in part, from implementation of the Sentencing Guidelines which became effective in November 1987. While the Guidelines have resulted in additional case-related work overall, Assistant United States Attorneys now spend far more time than before on sentencing issues, such as preparing sentencing memoranda, conducting lengthy sentencing hearings, and handling sentencing appeals. Appeals, in general, are time consuming, requiring a thorough review of the entire record in the case, the filing of a brief and reply brief and, in most cases, participation in an oral argument which requires travel to the city where the United States Court of Appeals for the circuit is located. While deemed necessary, the additional work associated with the Sentencing Guidelines, nonetheless, has affected the United States Attorneys' ability to pursue the investigation and prosecution of more cases. Furthermore, the complexity of appellate work and the time required to handle that work increases when convictions are based on complex facts such as those found in organized crime drug enforcement and other narcotics cases, financial institution fraud, organized crime, armed career criminal, public corruption, health care fraud, and computer fraud cases.

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys handled a total of 7,660 criminal appeals filed by or against the United States, representing a decrease of five percent in the number of criminal appeals filed when compared to the prior year. A total of 7,159 appeals were terminated during the same period of time. This represents a decrease of four percent in the number of appeals terminated when compared to Fiscal Year 1996. The United States Courts of Appeals ruled in favor of the United States in 82 percent of the appeals terminated. See Chart 28 below, and Table 7. Even though the number of appeals handled by the United States Attorneys has remained relatively stable over the past several years, the 7,660 appeals handled during Fiscal Year 1997 represents a 97 percent increase in appeals since the time the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect.



The largest category of criminal appeals was narcotics, which accounted for 3,304, or 43 percent, of all criminal appeals filed during Fiscal Year 1997, despite the fact that the number of narcotics appeals decreased by eight percent during the year. Also during Fiscal Year 1997, the number of criminal immigration appeals increased by 20 percent or more for the fourth consecutive year. The largest increases during the fiscal year occurred in criminal immigration, which increased by 21 percent, and in regulatory offenses, which increased by 19 percent, when compared to the prior fiscal year. The criminal appeals categories which showed the largest decreases when compared to the prior year include narcotics offenses, which decreased by eight percent, and violent crime, which decreased by seven percent.

The likelihood of an appeal being filed was greatest for narcotics cases. During Fiscal Year 1997, 9,701 narcotics cases were terminated and 3,304 narcotics appeals were filed, for an appeals rate of 34 percent. Appeals of criminal immigration cases occurred in only six percent of cases terminated. In between were criminal case categories such as violent crime at 33 percent, white collar crime at 18 percent, and labor management offenses at 16 percent. While this cannot be used as a strict measurement of the percentage of cases that result in appeals, it does give a relative view of the types of criminal cases and the propensity of the defendants to appeal their convictions.

Examples of criminal appeals successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **District of Guam**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the convictions of 12 defendants responsible for the theft and distribution of 60 M-67 grenades stolen from Naval Ordnance on Guam in late 1993. This concluded a lengthy prosecution that resulted in the recovery of 36 live grenades, some of which were used as a medium of exchange by drug traffickers.

In the **District of Idaho**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, in an en banc opinion, held that two defendants acted illegally in buying a handgun that one of the defendants' teen-aged sons used to kill a police officer. The defendants were convicted for conspiracy and making a false statement in the purchase of a "Saturday night special" for the son, who was 14-years-old at the time. A circuit panel later reversed the convictions on a 2-1 vote, holding that under the law in effect at the time, there was no crime because it was not illegal for a parent to buy a firearm for a child, nor was it illegal for a minor to possess one. The Solicitor General's Office approved a petition for en banc review. The Ninth Circuit, in reinstating the convictions by an 8-3 vote, held that the two adults had lied to a pawn shop owner when they bought the gun and had, therefore, acted illegally.

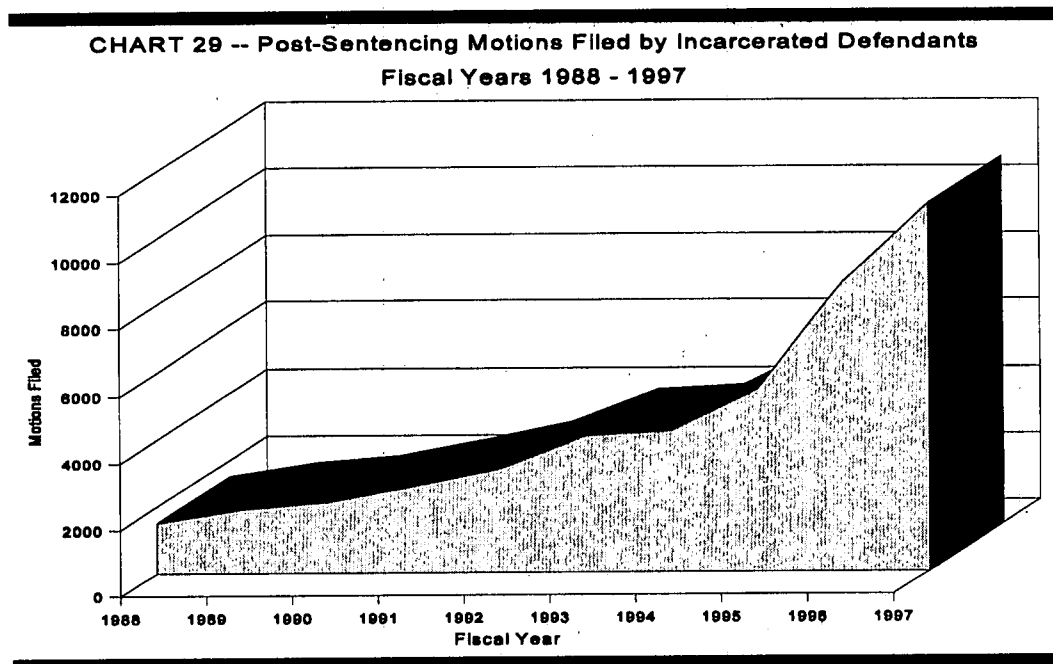
In the **Eastern District of Texas**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, in a published en banc opinion, affirmed the wire fraud and money laundering convictions of a former hearing examiner for the Texas Workers' Compensation Commission and a former City Council member in Beaumont, Texas. In a prior opinion, a Fifth Circuit three-judge panel had reversed the convictions. The panel determined that the conviction for wire fraud was invalid because Congress had not clearly stated its intent

that the language of the wire fraud statute prohibited public officials from defrauding the public of “honest services.” The panel also reversed the defendant’s conviction and sentence for money laundering related to the wire fraud counts of the indictment. In the *en banc* opinion, the Fifth Circuit rejected the finding of the panel opinion, concluding that Congress did intend the wire fraud statute to cover the “honest services” of public officials. It reinstated the convictions on all counts and the four-year sentence imposed by the trial judge.

In the **Southern District of West Virginia**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit affirmed the conviction and life sentence of the first person in the nation to be prosecuted and convicted under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The Court’s opinion is the first appellate decision upholding the constitutionality of the interstate domestic violence portion of VAWA. The appellate court also approved the United States District Court’s upward departure on the basis that the victim, who was permanently and catastrophically injured, required more than \$600,000 in medical care. In a published opinion, the United States Court of Appeals accepted the argument that a victim’s medical costs constitute “loss” within the meaning of the Sentencing Guidelines. The victim remains in a vegetative state.

### Post-Sentencing Motions

Since 1987, when the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect, there has also been a dramatic increase year to year in the number of post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. The number of these motions, filed by defendants primarily to vacate a sentence, increased from 1,053 cases in Fiscal Year 1987 to 10,974 cases in Fiscal Year 1997, or a 942 percent increase. In Fiscal Year 1997 alone, the number of cases increased by 2,342, or 27 percent, when compared with the prior year. See Chart 29 below.



These post-sentencing motions are in addition to the criminal appeals discussed above. The work required of Assistant United States Attorneys to respond to these motions is time consuming and has proven increasingly burdensome. The Prison Litigation Reform Act, which included provisions intended to curb abuses and excesses in prisoner litigation, was enacted in Fiscal Year 1996, and was expected to result in a reduction in post-sentencing motions. However, two factors, perhaps among others, have caused the number of motions to continue to increase. The United States Supreme Court's decision in Bailey, which changed in a major way how the law was viewed in gun cases, resulted in the subsequent filing of additional post-sentencing motions. The decision in Bailey established that for the enhanced penalties for using a firearm during a drug trafficking offense or crime of violence to apply, a defendant actually must have used a gun while committing the offense and not merely have possessed the weapon. This decision led many inmates who had received such enhanced penalties to file for sentence reductions. Additionally, because the newly enacted Prison Litigation Reform Act included a one-year statute of limitations, many incarcerated defendants and defense lawyers quickly filed hundreds of motions.

An example of a post-sentencing motion successfully defended by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 includes:

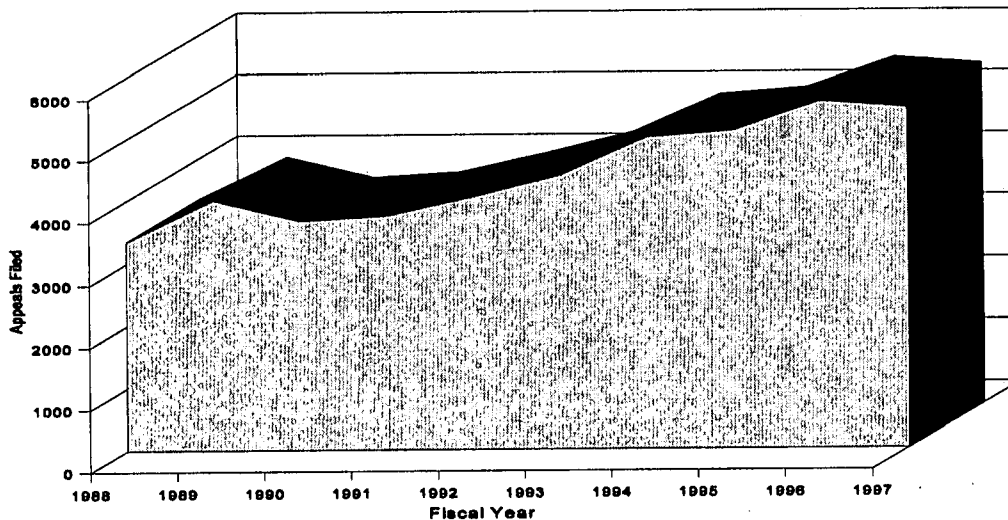
In the **Eastern District of Michigan**, the United States prevailed in a post-sentencing motion filed by an incarcerated defendant. The defendant argued that his guilty plea conviction to a firearm charge should be set aside in light of the United States Supreme Court's decision in Bailey. The United States argued to the United States District Court that the motion should not be granted because the defendant did not meet the "cause and prejudice" standard required to obtain relief. The Court agreed, stating in an opinion, that to uphold the guilty plea the Court may look beyond the guilty plea colloquy and consider any facts in the record, including statements in a pre-sentence report, statements made by defense counsel, or a proffer by the Government attorney. Because the pre-sentence report demonstrated that the defendant had displayed a gun during a drug transaction, the Court dismissed the motion.

## **Civil Appeals**

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys' offices also handled a total of 5,474 civil appeals filed by or against the United States, a decrease of two percent in the number of appeals handled when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys terminated 4,872 civil appeals during the year. Of the appeals terminated during the year, 83 percent were decided in favor of the United States, up one percent from the prior year. See Chart 30 below, and Table 7.



**CHART 30 -- Civil Appeals Filed by or Against the United States**  
Fiscal Years 1988 - 1997



Examples of civil appeals successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 1997 include:

In the **Central District of California**, the United States successfully represented the government before the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, resulting in the reversal of two adverse decisions rendered against the United States by the United States District Court. Both cases arose out of a severe storm that struck Redondo Beach, California, in January 1988, with numerous businesses destroyed or massively damaged by storm waves. The United States Army Corps of Engineers had designed, constructed and maintained the Redondo Beach breakwater. National Union Insurance and Travelers Indemnity each sued the United States in separate indemnity actions to recover amounts they paid to settle storm damage claims. Each contended that the Corps of Engineers' negligence in failing to maintain the breakwater at its design height caused wave damage. The District Court found the United States liable in both cases. The Court of Appeals' reversal of the District Court's decisions in these cases also disposed of the action filed by the City of Redondo Beach, and resulted in a total savings to the United States of \$27.7 million.

In the **Western District of Wisconsin**, after the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed the lower court's ruling and denied a petition for rehearing, Crown Equipment Corporation, through its insurers, paid the United States more than \$11.7 million to satisfy a judgment for negligence in designing and manufacturing a forklift. The faulty equipment allegedly caused a warehouse fire that destroyed government-owned commodities, including nearly 11 million pounds of butter. The United States District Court determined that the government was entitled to recover fair market value of the destroyed commodities. Crown agreed to the entry of a judgment in favor of the United States for more than \$10.6 million, but appealed the decision. The company's final payment included interest.

## VI. RECONCILIATION OF FEDERAL CASE PROCESSING DATA

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

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

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

The Attorney General recognizes the need for greater consistency in the way the Federal criminal agencies capture and report information and, to this end, called on components of the Department of Justice, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and United States Sentencing Commission to work together to address the issue of data reconciliation. During Fiscal Year 1997, representatives of this interagency Data Reconciliation Working Group continued to meet on a regular basis to identify data differences and try to make the data more compatible and readily understandable. The working group

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



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

February 1998, NCJ-169274

# Comparing Case Processing Statistics

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

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

## Federal criminal justice agencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

## Comparing published Federal case processing statistics

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

### *Tally of defendants and cases processed*

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

### *Defendants processed*

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

### *Offenses committed*

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

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

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

### *Disposition and sentence imposed*

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

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

## Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

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

## VII. CONCLUSION

The United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report is intended to provide a narrative and statistical summary of the work of the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1997. The report serves to illustrate the many prosecution and litigation accomplishments achieved by the men and women who work in the offices. The report also addresses the significant, and critically important, liaison work that is performed by the United States Attorneys and their staffs with Federal, state, and local law enforcement officials, the victims of crime, the local communities, schools, and other organizations.

During Fiscal Year 1997, the United States Attorneys continued to implement the Attorney General's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative and the enhanced violent crime provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994. The United States Attorneys utilized tough Federal penalties to prosecute terrorists and firearms offenders, worked to dismantle violent criminal gangs, helped protect women and children from violence and abuse, and were more responsive to violent crime in Indian country. Substantial resources were directed toward the prosecution of drug organizations and offenders. In addition to pursuing traditional organized crime, the United States Attorneys prosecuted the illegal activities of other non-traditional organized crime groups. During the year, the United States Attorneys continued their immigration initiatives and to work with other Department components to secure the country's borders. They also continued to prosecute vigorously white collar crime, official corruption, and civil rights violations. Important new initiatives from the Attorney General were implemented during the year.

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

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

The United States Attorneys also continued to aggressively pursue criminal and civil debts due to the government. In Fiscal Year 1997, the offices together collected more than \$2.2 billion due the United States, an amount far exceeding the total annual budget for all United States Attorneys' offices.

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

## VIII. DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES

### Index

<u>Table</u> <u>Number</u>		<u>Page</u> <u>Number</u>
1	Criminal Cases Handled by United States Attorneys	93
2	Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in U.S. District Court	96
2A	Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in U.S. Magistrate Court	99
3	Criminal Cases and Defendants in U.S. District Court	102
3A	Criminal Cases and Defendants in U.S. District Court by Referring Agency	104
4	Civil Cases Handled by United States Attorneys	105
5	Civil Matters and Cases by Cause of Action	108
6	Civil Matters and Cases by Referring Agency	110
7	Appeals Filed and Closed by United States Attorneys	112
8	Cases Filed in U.S. District and State Courts	115
9	Cases Terminated in U.S. District and State Courts	118
10	Cases Pending in U.S. District and State Courts	121
11	Grand Jury Proceedings and Criminal and Civil Matters Received	124
12	United States Attorney Debt Collection	
12A	Criminal Debts Owed the United States	127
12B	Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties	130
12C	Criminal Total	133
12D	Bankruptcies and Foreclosures	136
12E	Other Civil Debts	139
12F	Civil Total	142
12G	Grand Total	145
12H	Criminal Debts in Suspense	148
13	United States Attorneys' Court-Related Work Hours	151
14	Criminal Matters Pending Aged by Date Received	154
15	Criminal Cases Pending Aged by Date Received	157
16	Civil Matters Pending Aged by Date Received	160
17	Civil Cases Pending Aged by Date Received	163
18	Criminal Matters Declined - Immediate and Later Declinations by Reason	166
19	Criminal Matters Declined - Immediate and Later Declinations by Agency	167
20	Asset Forfeiture Actions Handled by United States Attorneys	168

**Table 1**  
**Criminal Cases Handled By United States Attorneys**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997**

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		2/ Filed	Terminated 3/	End	Begin		2/ Filed	Terminated 3/	End	Begin		4/ Terminated	End	
	Pending				Pending	Pending	Pending			Pending	Pending	Pending			
Alabama, Middle	114		152	115	151	190		236	226	200	80		83	113	50
Alabama, Northern	189		246	173	262	528		377	286	619	44		75	49	70
Alabama, Southern	254		226	184	296	501		472	419	554	2		6	4	4
Alaska	83		141	122	102	117		196	163	150	7		15	9	13
Arizona	1,190		1,566	1,329	1,427	1,819		2,266	1,810	2,275	293		1,226	544	975
Arkansas, Eastern	189		244	200	233	259		404	289	374	22		23	27	18
Arkansas, Western	63		125	122	66	80		147	145	82	17		18	17	18
California, Central	1,592		1,195	1,011	1,776	2,421		1,826	1,558	2,689	882		830	652	1,060
California, Eastern	596		863	637	822	1,011		1,314	867	1,458	230		215	116	329
California, Northern	942		573	465	1,050	1,929		791	562	2,158	372		167	95	444
California, Southern	1,507		3,189	2,937	1,759	2,414		3,730	3,511	2,633	690		1,153	693	1,150
Colorado	540		367	366	541	898		598	462	1,034	165		73	72	166
Connecticut	256		243	215	284	468		368	375	461	169		123	97	195
Delaware	58		104	81	81	69		145	112	102	27		28	26	29
District of Columbia	443		554	465	532	577		715	603	689	126		170	210	86
Florida, Middle	1,007		1,079	838	1,248	1,783		1,682	1,397	2,068	185		250	232	203
Florida, Northern	311		283	278	316	483		480	459	504	17		25	15	27
Florida, Southern	2,993		1,363	1,237	3,119	5,130		2,257	2,125	5,262	212		566	470	308
Georgia, Middle	220		226	184	262	405		371	309	467	66		178	159	85
Georgia, Northern	449		600	513	536	833		920	847	906	161		280	224	217
Georgia, Southern	193		214	276	131	274		377	401	250	22		190	117	95
Guam	114		150	87	177	139		207	114	232	6		36	24	18
Hawaii	614		201	310	505	735		297	376	656	109		928	463	574
Idaho	92		100	105	87	127		127	130	124	38		61	65	34
Illinois, Central	198		231	252	177	270		276	331	215	5		20	7	18
Illinois, Northern	782		470	453	799	1,326		795	696	1,425	462		462	301	623
Illinois, Southern	184		152	184	152	295		256	300	251	17		34	35	16
Indiana, Northern	152		217	157	212	224		293	190	327	4		1	1	4
Indiana, Southern	100		197	151	146	157		295	233	219	20		50	27	43
Iowa, Northern	139		156	147	148	209		212	214	207	12		21	17	16
Iowa, Southern	107		167	139	135	161		248	217	192	4		2	2	4
Kansas	254		311	254	311	352		469	395	426	18		2	7	13
Kentucky, Eastern	232		289	265	256	314		362	352	324	25		24	15	34



Table 1 (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----				Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----			
	Begin	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	End	Begin	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	End	Begin	Filed	Terminated 4/	End	
	Pending			Pending	Pending			Pending	Pending			Pending	
Kentucky, Western	143	148	136	155	258	230	250	238	50	32	38	44	
Louisiana, Eastern	242	260	217	285	463	477	411	529	3	0	1	2	
Louisiana, Middle	84	101	114	71	89	111	120	80	3	4	5	2	
Louisiana, Western	166	175	164	177	306	326	288	344	43	18	25	36	
Maine	81	169	162	88	115	197	205	107	17	34	33	18	
Maryland	460	449	413	496	757	727	573	911	26	17	34	9	
Massachusetts	496	321	340	477	955	587	536	1,006	72	43	31	84	
Michigan, Eastern	682	501	480	703	1,283	806	749	1,340	747	755	405	1,097	
Michigan, Western	183	208	225	166	309	355	364	300	3	0	2	1	
Minnesota	253	299	251	301	383	468	396	455	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi, Northern	88	129	140	77	134	169	194	109	5	2	6	1	
Mississippi, Southern	154	231	192	193	228	342	286	284	25	85	70	40	
Missouri, Eastern	262	479	417	324	368	652	558	462	160	196	196	160	
Missouri, Western	284	284	282	286	560	436	484	512	34	53	40	47	
Montana	209	286	244	251	355	469	425	399	4	21	11	14	
Nebraska	242	287	223	306	339	361	303	397	15	30	23	22	
Nevada	442	325	297	470	901	490	545	846	34	58	47	45	
New Hampshire	123	135	119	139	180	205	183	202	1	9	7	3	
New Jersey	490	638	630	498	799	896	901	794	472	223	229	466	
New Mexico	864	708	678	894	1,249	997	944	1,302	12	83	29	66	
New York, Eastern	1,985	1,086	1,026	2,045	3,531	1,673	1,508	3,696	1,319	1,100	857	1,562	
New York, Northern	375	350	362	363	798	560	592	766	55	277	267	65	
New York, Southern	2,910	1,201	901	3,210	4,823	1,898	1,328	5,393	1,032	857	591	1,298	
New York, Western	336	325	304	357	680	466	512	634	147	139	136	150	
North Carolina, Eastern	232	235	242	225	417	389	417	389	0	2	0	2	
North Carolina, Middle	190	287	282	195	262	427	396	293	3	11	12	2	
North Carolina, Western	416	332	328	420	825	714	655	884	31	46	51	26	
North Dakota	85	156	141	100	110	186	173	123	5	11	13	3	
Northern Mariana Islands	14	32	28	18	20	41	34	27	5	12	10	7	
Ohio, Northern	375	380	365	390	578	620	540	658	84	123	122	85	
Ohio, Southern	313	349	294	368	491	461	439	513	86	83	55	114	
Oklahoma, Eastern	42	63	64	41	53	112	92	73	8	3	7	4	
Oklahoma, Northern	156	163	118	201	213	241	185	269	14	7	9	12	
Oklahoma, Western	117	196	202	111	171	322	294	199	81	81	83	79	
Oregon	587	588	563	612	768	721	653	836	68	72	55	85	

Table 1 (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----				Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----				Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----			
	Begin		End		Begin		End		Begin		End	
	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending	Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	794	631	494	931	1,384	1,007	782	1,609	64	3	8	59
Pennsylvania, Middle	262	278	263	277	373	388	359	402	10	17	14	13
Pennsylvania, Western	210	254	225	239	284	425	330	379	52	62	54	60
Puerto Rico	315	264	257	322	853	750	565	1,038	48	25	41	32
Rhode Island	93	106	92	107	118	142	120	140	1	2	3	0
South Carolina	512	625	539	598	940	1,066	1,010	996	86	105	94	97
South Dakota	193	388	336	245	237	489	412	314	1	4	4	1
Tennessee, Eastern	203	278	230	251	359	505	399	465	8	22	17	13
Tennessee, Middle	159	158	135	182	218	261	205	274	18	16	7	27
Tennessee, Western	328	276	271	333	559	414	437	536	11	36	33	14
Texas, Eastern	257	405	303	359	463	678	529	612	48	41	41	48
Texas, Northern	729	709	704	734	1,218	1,198	1,185	1,231	113	203	145	171
Texas, Southern	1,979	1,692	1,639	2,032	2,992	2,731	2,649	3,074	202	290	159	333
Texas, Western	1,298	1,946	943	2,301	1,950	2,635	1,390	3,195	470	720	266	924
Utah	265	363	323	305	404	480	423	461	147	215	183	179
Vermont	152	84	85	151	215	113	122	206	7	19	8	18
Virgin Islands	198	195	213	180	235	213	234	214	19	28	24	23
Virginia, Eastern	510	725	583	652	820	1,177	899	1,098	1,325	1,540	1,174	1,691
Virginia, Western	241	251	221	271	428	553	394	587	121	97	136	82
Washington, Eastern	246	285	319	212	246	285	319	212	14	46	37	23
Washington, Western	473	538	572	439	626	661	685	602	151	51	53	149
West Virginia, Northern	98	130	115	113	172	207	198	181	3	4	3	4
West Virginia, Southern	128	197	198	127	167	293	278	182	2	8	6	4
Wisconsin, Eastern	187	210	190	207	302	271	287	286	73	73	56	90
Wisconsin, Western	45	108	72	81	66	158	111	113	24	26	42	8
Wyoming	93	125	116	102	135	165	163	137	11	5	10	6
All Districts	40,206	39,291	34,634	44,863	66,033	58,906	51,492	73,447	12,202	15,480	11,023	16,659

1/ Magistrate Court cases do not include petty offenses.

2/ Includes 418 cases or 447 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 510 cases or 682 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 and two cases or 11 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

4/ Includes 39 cases or 39 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 and one case or one defendant dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

Table 2

**Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court  
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997**

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Alabama, Middle	97	3	9	6	0	187	6	26	7	0	1	54
Alabama, Northern	151	4	17	1	0	251	5	27	1	2	0	26
Alabama, Southern	160	1	19	3	1	357	4	48	9	1	3	29
Alaska	95	0	24	3	0	121	0	38	3	1	0	13
Arizona	1,240	4	74	6	5	1,655	9	132	8	6	17	71
Arkansas, Eastern	171	4	18	6	1	234	4	41	7	3	2	17
Arkansas, Western	105	0	10	6	1	123	0	13	8	1	14	12
California, Central	931	7	58	15	0	1,405	11	120	21	1	1	121
California, Eastern	560	1	57	15	4	731	7	108	16	5	3	48
California, Northern	430	1	25	9	0	507	1	45	9	0	2	19
California, Southern	2,814	7	109	7	0	3,297	18	185	10	1	6	88
Colorado	318	0	36	12	0	386	2	53	15	6	1	20
Connecticut	198	1	14	2	0	326	3	44	2	0	0	39
Delaware	75	0	4	2	0	100	0	10	2	0	20	6
District of Columbia	405	12	41	5	2	512	16	68	5	2	1	76
Florida, Middle	768	13	45	12	0	1,258	31	87	17	4	7	130
Florida, Northern	248	6	17	4	3	399	13	34	6	7	1	87
Florida, Southern	1,151	10	48	28	0	1,953	41	92	39	0	0	223
Georgia, Middle	154	2	22	3	3	232	6	62	5	4	1	38
Georgia, Northern	456	7	42	8	0	739	16	77	15	0	16	80
Georgia, Southern	215	1	52	6	2	317	10	65	7	2	11	50
Guam	72	2	13	0	0	94	3	16	1	0	0	11
Hawaii	240	2	58	10	0	300	4	60	12	0	0	18
Idaho	88	1	8	8	0	111	2	9	8	0	2	15
Illinois, Central	220	3	25	4	0	290	3	34	4	0	2	20
Illinois, Northern	423	1	21	8	0	641	6	40	9	0	3	59
Illinois, Southern	170	4	6	4	0	273	6	16	4	1	1	45
Indiana, Northern	139	3	15	0	0	159	6	25	0	0	0	21
Indiana, Southern	134	2	10	4	1	195	8	20	7	3	1	28
Iowa, Northern	134	1	8	2	2	194	6	10	2	2	3	24
Iowa, Southern	123	2	12	2	0	181	8	20	6	2	0	30
Kansas	209	5	36	4	0	331	9	51	4	0	0	37
Kentucky, Eastern	247	2	14	2	0	315	4	31	2	0	0	35

Table 2 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Kentucky, Western	122	3	3	7	1	212	8	18	11	1	1	36
Louisiana, Eastern	199	2	9	7	0	367	6	26	12	0	1	26
Louisiana, Middle	97	1	11	5	0	102	1	12	5	0	3	11
Louisiana, Western	134	5	17	8	0	229	5	43	11	0	1	35
Maine	155	1	3	3	0	192	2	7	3	1	1	18
Maryland	336	4	70	2	1	439	7	123	3	1	14	57
Massachusetts	311	4	19	5	1	482	8	39	6	1	2	59
Michigan, Eastern	429	1	46	3	1	664	2	76	6	1	0	53
Michigan, Western	196	3	18	7	1	313	5	34	11	1	0	30
Minnesota	231	3	14	3	0	368	7	17	3	1	0	46
Mississippi, Northern	133	0	6	1	0	183	0	10	1	0	0	14
Mississippi, Southern	147	6	35	2	2	205	8	64	6	3	4	40
Missouri, Eastern	389	3	17	7	1	515	4	28	10	1	3	32
Missouri, Western	263	0	15	3	1	436	5	36	5	2	0	40
Montana	194	4	43	1	2	324	8	87	2	4	5	33
Nebraska	189	3	19	11	1	256	3	30	11	3	8	13
Nevada	252	3	31	9	2	436	4	88	14	3	1	38
New Hampshire	94	1	24	0	0	142	5	35	1	0	1	15
New Jersey	592	3	24	11	0	830	8	49	14	0	2	58
New Mexico	600	10	65	1	2	832	15	94	1	2	0	66
New York, Eastern	966	3	49	6	2	1,401	10	88	7	2	0	85
New York, Northern	328	4	26	4	0	522	10	56	4	0	1	43
New York, Southern	838	11	36	16	0	1,225	20	65	18	0	0	92
New York, Western	285	1	12	3	3	464	3	27	9	9	11	19
North Carolina, Eastern	225	0	13	4	0	387	3	21	6	0	3	47
North Carolina, Middle	243	2	29	8	0	338	6	43	9	0	0	32
North Carolina, Western	293	3	27	5	0	591	5	51	8	0	4	57
North Dakota	124	3	11	3	0	150	3	17	3	0	3	10
Northern Mariana Islands	20	0	8	0	0	24	0	10	0	0	0	1
Ohio, Northern	336	4	23	2	0	496	8	34	2	0	2	23
Ohio, Southern	274	1	12	7	0	393	2	35	8	1	0	17
Oklahoma, Eastern	53	0	8	1	2	69	2	18	1	2	2	7
Oklahoma, Northern	104	1	9	2	2	154	2	22	5	2	4	10
Oklahoma, Western	189	3	5	4	1	275	3	9	6	1	0	41
Oregon	499	3	47	10	4	564	5	69	10	5	6	32

Table 2 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	461	6	19	8	0	725	9	38	10	0	4	66
Pennsylvania, Middle	231	0	20	8	4	318	1	26	8	6	1	19
Pennsylvania, Western	189	3	29	4	0	289	3	34	4	0	1	18
Puerto Rico	230	1	26	0	0	490	1	74	0	0	1	23
Rhode Island	81	2	8	1	0	101	5	11	3	0	2	17
South Carolina	427	3	99	9	1	835	7	156	11	1	1	60
South Dakota	293	11	32	0	0	346	18	47	1	0	7	52
Tennessee, Eastern	198	2	23	7	0	319	7	61	11	1	2	44
Tennessee, Middle	118	0	8	7	2	180	1	12	9	3	0	22
Tennessee, Western	239	0	27	4	1	368	2	62	4	1	1	33
Texas, Eastern	271	0	25	7	0	456	4	60	9	0	4	48
Texas, Northern	619	6	62	17	0	1,009	20	125	31	0	0	117
Texas, Southern	1,435	13	184	7	0	2,266	39	333	10	1	5	184
Texas, Western	882	2	56	3	0	1,277	8	98	7	0	18	104
Utah	290	1	26	5	1	359	3	53	7	1	1	15
Vermont	83	0	2	0	0	120	0	2	0	0	1	5
Virgin Islands	179	6	25	2	1	194	9	27	3	1	0	22
Virginia, Eastern	536	11	29	4	3	834	15	41	4	5	18	82
Virginia, Western	202	2	16	1	0	354	9	29	2	0	2	39
Washington, Eastern	243	11	63	2	0	243	11	63	2	0	0	19
Washington, Western	534	1	21	16	0	630	4	35	16	0	1	29
West Virginia, Northern	104	1	7	1	2	172	1	22	1	2	0	16
West Virginia, Southern	174	2	22	0	0	241	4	33	0	0	1	30
Wisconsin, Eastern	165	2	14	7	2	249	3	22	11	2	2	43
Wisconsin, Western	67	0	0	5	0	101	3	0	7	0	2	23
Wyoming	104	0	5	7	0	145	1	9	8	0	3	13
All Districts	31,136	297	2,619	510	72	45,375	649	4,661	682	125	280	3,969

Not guilty counts include ten verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 11 defendants.

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

**Table 2A**  
**Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States Magistrate Court**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997**

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Alabama, Middle	71	1	38	1	0	72	1	39	1	0	2	1
Alabama, Northern	11	0	24	0	8	11	0	25	0	13	0	0
Alabama, Southern	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Alaska	2	0	5	1	1	2	0	5	1	1	0	0
Arizona	424	2	85	1	3	436	2	97	1	8	7	1
Arkansas, Eastern	0	0	22	0	4	0	0	23	0	4	0	0
Arkansas, Western	4	0	9	1	1	4	0	11	1	1	0	0
California, Central	7	0	158	393	18	7	0	202	393	50	0	0
California, Eastern	13	1	74	7	7	17	1	80	7	11	1	0
California, Northern	0	0	81	4	2	0	0	84	4	7	0	0
California, Southern	183	0	266	12	94	209	0	358	13	113	0	0
Colorado	22	1	36	0	2	25	1	43	0	3	3	0
Connecticut	0	0	68	17	11	0	0	68	17	12	0	0
Delaware	8	0	13	0	4	8	0	13	0	5	0	0
District of Columbia	115	0	32	0	12	121	0	76	0	13	1	0
Florida, Middle	1	0	35	28	98	1	0	42	29	160	1	0
Florida, Northern	10	1	3	0	1	10	1	3	0	1	4	0
Florida, Southern	0	0	39	11	353	0	0	52	14	404	0	0
Georgia, Middle	94	2	32	1	2	114	2	40	1	2	7	4
Georgia, Northern	0	0	55	137	2	0	0	75	140	9	0	0
Georgia, Southern	72	0	19	0	15	77	0	23	0	17	6	0
Guam	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	261	1	188	3	4	262	1	188	3	9	4	0
Idaho	22	2	18	1	16	25	2	20	1	17	8	0
Illinois, Central	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Illinois, Northern	0	0	127	129	17	0	0	145	136	20	0	0
Illinois, Southern	0	0	12	0	19	0	0	14	0	21	0	0
Indiana, Northern	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Indiana, Southern	5	0	15	0	4	5	0	15	0	7	2	0
Iowa, Northern	0	0	9	1	3	0	0	10	1	6	1	0
Iowa, Southern	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Kansas	2	0	3	0	1	2	0	4	0	1	0	1
Kentucky, Eastern	1	0	5	3	3	1	0	7	3	4	0	0

Table 2A (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Kentucky, Western	14	0	16	0	3	17	0	18	0	3	2	0
Louisiana, Eastern	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Louisiana, Middle	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0
Louisiana, Western	0	0	17	3	1	0	0	18	3	4	0	0
Maine	10	0	9	0	8	13	0	10	0	10	1	1
Maryland	2	1	29	0	0	3	1	29	0	1	3	1
Massachusetts	3	0	15	7	2	3	0	18	7	3	0	0
Michigan, Eastern	5	0	235	54	58	7	0	261	56	81	0	0
Michigan, Western	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi, Northern	3	0	2	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	1	0
Mississippi, Southern	24	0	17	0	18	24	0	23	0	23	20	0
Missouri, Eastern	2	0	52	18	80	4	0	74	18	100	0	0
Missouri, Western	0	0	11	8	11	0	0	12	9	19	0	0
Montana	5	0	2	0	3	5	0	2	0	4	1	0
Nebraska	3	0	14	0	3	3	0	15	0	5	0	0
Nevada	17	0	27	0	2	17	0	28	0	2	9	0
New Hampshire	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0
New Jersey	77	0	119	13	4	82	0	127	14	6	2	2
New Mexico	23	0	2	0	2	23	0	4	0	2	1	0
New York, Eastern	3	0	220	171	215	3	0	281	181	392	1	0
New York, Northern	167	0	29	0	0	227	0	40	0	0	0	0
New York, Southern	7	0	138	0	146	9	0	242	0	340	0	0
New York, Western	60	0	21	1	20	74	0	25	1	36	0	1
North Carolina, Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina, Middle	2	0	9	0	0	2	0	10	0	0	1	0
North Carolina, Western	17	0	19	0	0	26	0	25	0	0	6	0
North Dakota	7	0	1	0	0	9	0	2	0	2	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	0	0	113	3	0	0	0	119	3	0	0	0
Ohio, Southern	5	0	34	0	2	5	0	42	0	8	0	0
Oklahoma, Eastern	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	4	0	2	0	0
Oklahoma, Northern	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma, Western	13	1	56	2	0	16	1	63	2	1	1	0
Oregon	1	0	29	6	14	1	0	34	6	14	1	0

Table 2A (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not				Guilty	Not				After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
		Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other		Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other		
Pennsylvania, Eastern	6	0	2	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania, Middle	3	0	0	1	7	3	0	2	1	8	0	1
Pennsylvania, Western	0	0	16	21	5	0	0	17	29	8	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	24	12	1	0	0	27	12	2	0	0
Rhode Island	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0
South Carolina	25	2	31	6	2	33	2	41	6	12	3	2
South Dakota	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Tennessee, Eastern	10	0	4	0	1	11	0	5	0	1	4	0
Tennessee, Middle	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	2	0	5	0	0
Tennessee, Western	19	0	14	0	0	19	0	14	0	0	3	0
Texas, Eastern	4	0	14	4	14	4	0	19	4	14	0	0
Texas, Northern	0	0	44	75	3	0	0	59	80	6	0	0
Texas, Southern	11	0	53	10	6	14	0	122	11	12	0	0
Texas, Western	78	0	69	18	48	81	0	91	19	75	2	0
Utah	2	0	167	3	7	2	0	170	3	8	0	0
Vermont	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	4	0	2	0	0
Virgin Islands	1	0	8	0	6	4	0	8	0	12	0	0
Virginia, Eastern	796	18	257	5	66	815	19	267	5	68	251	6
Virginia, Western	73	6	55	2	0	73	6	55	2	0	19	1
Washington, Eastern	0	0	11	6	20	0	0	11	6	20	1	0
Washington, Western	7	0	33	7	2	7	0	36	7	3	0	0
West Virginia, Northern	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	3	0	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	0	0	45	4	3	0	0	47	4	5	0	0
Wisconsin, Western	8	0	22	3	7	9	0	23	3	7	1	1
Wyoming	1	0	9	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0
All Districts	2,847	39	3,643	1,218	1,511	3,074	40	4,394	1,262	2,253	382	23

Magistrate Court case data does not include petty offenses.

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



**Table 3**  
**Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997**

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----				
	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other
Assimilated Crimes	623	703	723	720	576	3	125	15	1
Civil Rights Prosecutions	66	74	148	129	114	7	6	1	1
<b>Government Regulatory Offenses - Total 5/</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>
Copyright Violations	41	29	76	62	57	2	3	0	0
Counterfeiting	629	449	972	717	649	4	55	9	0
Customs Violations - Duty	61	52	105	73	61	2	8	2	0
Customs Violations - Currency	147	142	181	182	157	0	21	4	0
Energy Pricing and Related Fraud	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Environmental Offenses	230	221	349	336	270	8	45	13	0
Health and Safety Violations	22	36	33	55	49	3	3	0	0
Money Laundering - Narcotics	86	83	177	139	121	2	14	1	1
Money Laundering - Other	85	61	149	131	114	2	14	1	0
Trafficking in Contraband Cigarettes	31	16	59	27	24	0	3	0	0
Other Regulatory Offenses	235	174	329	252	215	5	29	3	0
Immigration	6,929	5,974	7,644	6,554	6,254	16	265	11	8
Internal Security Offenses	19	16	35	19	18	0	1	0	0
Interstate Theft	235	278	376	493	423	11	38	20	1
<b>Labor Management Offenses - Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
Corruption - Bribery	9	7	10	15	13	0	2	0	0
Corruption - Pension Benefit	43	43	44	44	40	1	1	2	0
Labor Racketeering	17	14	24	16	15	0	1	0	0
Other Labor Offenses	60	68	63	74	67	1	5	1	0
<b>All Drug Offenses - Total</b>	<b>11,935</b>	<b>9,701</b>	<b>23,542</b>	<b>19,155</b>	<b>16,705</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>54</b>
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	1,557	1,293	5,501	4,258	3,683	49	457	44	25
<b>Non-OCDETF Drugs - Subtotal</b>	<b>10,378</b>	<b>8,408</b>	<b>18,041</b>	<b>14,897</b>	<b>13,022</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>29</b>
Drug Dealing	9,938	8,062	17,400	14,378	12,585	172	1,492	101	28
Drug Possession	440	346	641	519	437	9	66	6	1
<b>Official Corruption - Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
Federal Procurement	50	47	84	66	55	3	8	0	0
Federal Program	70	69	122	109	98	0	9	2	0
Federal Law Enforcement	38	27	47	39	29	1	7	1	1
Federal Corruption Other	136	117	156	128	117	2	9	0	0
Local Corruption	99	81	153	110	94	6	7	1	2
State Corruption	53	45	100	80	72	4	4	0	0
Other Official Corruption	41	32	92	70	66	2	2	0	0
Organized Crime	195	183	561	519	454	11	43	10	1
Other Indian Offenses	155	151	225	227	201	3	22	0	1

Table 3 (Continued)

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----				
	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not			
						Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other
<b>Theft - Total</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>
Checks/Postal	972	900	1,161	1,124	1,030	4	74	13	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	68	80	151	188	168	2	18	0	0
Theft of Government Property	435	411	504	456	373	5	64	12	2
<b>Violent Crime - Total 5/</b>	<b>6,248</b>	<b>5,715</b>	<b>8,079</b>	<b>7,520</b>	<b>6,569</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>18</b>
Project Triggerlock Non-OCDETF Drugs	205	247	357	511	452	6	52	1	0
Project Triggerlock OCDETF Drugs	140	139	235	359	322	7	27	3	0
Project Triggerlock Other	2,499	2,329	3,173	2,999	2,615	57	298	21	8
Violent Indian Offenses	531	519	571	572	494	29	47	1	1
Other Violent Crime Non-OCDETF Drugs	40	18	58	28	23	1	4	0	0
Other Violent Crime OCDETF Drugs	31	17	164	73	69	0	4	0	0
Other Violent Crime Organized Crime	50	42	85	87	79	2	5	1	0
Other Violent Crime Financial Institution Fraud	21	23	21	23	22	0	0	1	0
Other Violent Crime Other	2,731	2,381	3,415	2,868	2,493	54	209	103	9
<b>White Collar Crime - Total</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>5,969</b>	<b>8,839</b>	<b>8,386</b>	<b>7,406</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>15</b>
Advance Fee Schemes	109	115	207	199	174	2	9	14	0
Fraud Against Business Institutions	509	501	722	686	610	6	50	19	1
Antitrust Violations	14	13	17	24	14	7	3	0	0
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	2,137	2,052	2,740	2,625	2,353	21	173	75	3
Bankruptcy Fraud	145	147	200	188	169	7	11	0	1
Commodities Fraud	7	6	15	8	7	0	0	1	0
Computer Fraud	42	34	50	37	33	0	3	1	0
Consumer Fraud	184	185	393	438	377	6	31	20	4
Federal Procurement Fraud	93	91	135	134	108	2	21	2	1
Federal Program Fraud	622	602	824	918	785	8	110	13	2
Health Care Fraud	281	230	530	396	356	9	24	5	2
Insurance Fraud	161	158	309	248	206	8	28	6	0
Other Investment Fraud	77	72	118	98	87	1	9	1	0
Securities Fraud	135	88	200	130	116	0	10	4	0
Tax Fraud	971	843	1,219	1,087	988	15	74	9	1
Other Fraud	825	832	1,160	1,170	1,023	10	103	34	0
All Other	2,914	2,665	3,591	3,276	2,700	51	435	74	16
<b>Totals</b>	<b>39,291</b>	<b>34,634</b>	<b>58,906</b>	<b>51,492</b>	<b>45,375</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>125</b>

1/ Includes 418 cases or 447 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 510 cases or 682 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

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

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

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

**Table 3A**  
**Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court By Referring Agency**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997**

Agency	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----				
	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Other	
Agriculture	272	298	402	454	374	14	62	4	
Commerce	7	6	10	9	8	0	1	0	
<b>Department of Defense - Total</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>33</b>	
Air Force	233	189	248	200	146	4	44	6	
Army	297	439	312	450	323	6	110	11	
Navy	138	201	160	226	175	5	31	15	
Marine Corps	11	25	11	27	20	0	7	0	
All Other Defense	95	92	137	139	120	2	16	1	
Education	22	17	43	22	16	0	5	1	
Energy	11	13	11	14	13	1	0	0	
Health and Human Services	156	151	224	211	184	3	20	4	
Social Security	135	87	151	96	90	0	5	1	
Housing and Urban Development	28	29	34	36	32	0	4	0	
Interior	673	596	937	765	608	30	110	17	
<b>Department of Justice - Total</b>	<b>23,310</b>	<b>20,325</b>	<b>36,662</b>	<b>31,745</b>	<b>28,118</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>523</b>	
Drug Enforcement Administration	5,790	4,870	12,490	10,455	9,033	139	1,182	101	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	9,634	8,657	15,291	13,693	12,007	192	1,125	369	
Immigration & Naturalization Service	7,136	6,106	8,050	6,793	6,452	20	298	23	
Marshals Service	462	458	495	509	396	4	85	24	
All Other Justice	288	234	336	295	230	14	45	6	
Labor	189	202	221	233	211	3	13	6	
Postal Service	1,795	1,727	2,318	2,248	2,035	15	163	35	
State	296	245	379	292	270	3	15	4	
Transportation	60	56	84	81	62	9	3	7	
<b>Department of the Treasury - Total</b>	<b>9,113</b>	<b>7,846</b>	<b>13,160</b>	<b>11,232</b>	<b>9,955</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>147</b>	
Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms	2,402	2,287	3,347	3,133	2,733	51	326	23	
Customs	3,388	2,677	5,031	3,965	3,542	53	324	46	
Internal Revenue Service	1,496	1,274	2,151	1,827	1,629	30	147	21	
Secret Service	1,805	1,591	2,603	2,279	2,024	7	191	57	
All Other Treasury	22	17	28	28	27	0	1	0	
Veteran's Administration	97	91	111	106	91	0	13	2	
Environmental Protection Agency	118	108	174	155	131	8	15	1	
General Services Administration	26	16	29	18	17	0	1	0	
Small Business Administration	30	36	31	43	41	0	2	0	
Securities & Exchange Commission	15	7	17	9	8	0	1	0	
All Other Agencies	2,164	1,832	3,040	2,681	2,327	36	296	22	
<b>All Agencies</b>	<b>39,291</b>	<b>34,634</b>	<b>58,906</b>	<b>51,492</b>	<b>45,375</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>807</b>	

1/ Includes 418 cases or 447 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 510 cases or 682 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

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

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

Table 4  
Civil Cases Handled By United States Attorneys  
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Begin Pending	Filed	Terminated	End Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Alabama, Middle	519	579	485	613	72	216	41	52	104	4	1
Alabama, Northern	854	602	636	820	124	175	34	145	158	2	2
Alabama, Southern	320	609	422	507	112	87	24	56	143	4	0
Alaska	234	194	180	248	54	25	7	50	44	1	1
Arizona	1,028	857	770	1,115	159	136	46	209	220	13	2
Arkansas, Eastern	1,982	1,329	700	2,611	39	363	2	176	120	3	0
Arkansas, Western	294	648	420	522	50	190	3	120	57	0	0
California, Central	4,186	3,186	3,230	4,142	574	241	46	646	1,723	96	2
California, Eastern	1,295	756	1,000	1,051	210	356	40	251	143	1	0
California, Northern	1,353	1,095	1,023	1,425	144	201	26	364	288	2	0
California, Southern	732	750	544	938	196	89	27	139	93	3	1
Colorado	1,199	672	868	1,003	97	275	12	365	119	0	2
Connecticut	2,995	1,404	1,510	2,889	136	1,106	18	155	95	2	1
Delaware	437	437	470	404	38	306	2	77	47	0	0
District of Columbia	1,276	937	842	1,371	68	15	7	669	83	3	1
Florida, Middle	3,765	4,555	3,663	4,657	733	1,104	41	969	816	6	4
Florida, Northern	653	786	754	685	263	108	151	162	70	2	0
Florida, Southern	2,370	3,497	2,709	3,158	406	242	23	356	1,682	9	3
Georgia, Middle	641	699	686	654	124	344	29	129	60	3	0
Georgia, Northern	1,216	1,230	874	1,572	234	180	12	229	219	2	2
Georgia, Southern	462	1,253	1,096	619	122	611	13	187	163	4	0
Guam	22	38	36	24	9	9	3	6	9	0	0
Hawaii	483	561	426	618	47	128	10	167	74	3	0
Idaho	363	300	365	298	65	133	11	88	68	2	0
Illinois, Central	376	473	409	440	122	88	11	103	85	0	0
Illinois, Northern	2,058	1,257	1,099	2,216	442	159	37	240	221	19	6
Illinois, Southern	263	375	329	309	90	63	28	79	69	2	3
Indiana, Northern	538	669	659	548	114	160	38	160	187	13	0
Indiana, Southern	654	652	457	849	154	86	12	124	81	5	0
Iowa, Northern	288	469	358	399	54	132	29	81	62	1	1
Iowa, Southern	349	475	488	336	141	85	73	111	78	1	0
Kansas	879	1,310	1,353	836	254	478	26	297	298	14	0
Kentucky, Eastern	1,070	1,515	1,042	1,543	365	145	294	128	110	0	1

Table 4 (Continued)

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Begin	Filed	Terminated	End	Judgment	Judgment			Other	After Court	After Jury
	Pending			Pending	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed		Trials	Trials
Kentucky, Western	972	1,029	1,089	912	273	480	3	223	110	0	0
Louisiana, Eastern	519	670	580	609	260	66	33	102	119	9	1
Louisiana, Middle	192	296	272	216	242	3	0	17	10	0	0
Louisiana, Western	547	898	782	663	258	266	40	131	87	12	1
Maine	380	344	368	356	43	197	6	61	61	1	0
Maryland	823	864	651	1,036	215	60	35	204	137	16	2
Massachusetts	580	644	560	664	122	81	19	164	174	11	1
Michigan, Eastern	966	1,011	860	1,117	370	85	81	186	138	4	1
Michigan, Western	407	761	646	522	148	122	13	163	200	0	0
Minnesota	738	1,130	1,070	798	402	284	11	186	187	5	0
Mississippi, Northern	252	272	224	300	36	66	6	73	43	5	2
Mississippi, Southern	455	553	484	524	124	189	7	72	92	0	0
Missouri, Eastern	1,449	1,129	1,397	1,181	216	635	29	348	169	6	2
Missouri, Western	939	1,128	1,041	1,026	293	221	70	243	214	4	1
Montana	294	291	305	280	91	41	22	93	58	2	1
Nebraska	369	551	492	428	119	131	11	138	93	7	2
Nevada	570	399	338	631	72	119	10	96	41	3	0
New Hampshire	156	279	240	195	54	73	15	46	52	0	0
New Jersey	7,302	3,411	2,421	8,292	485	1,017	14	430	475	3	1
New Mexico	813	739	854	698	59	210	38	282	265	3	3
New York, Eastern	6,358	3,443	2,714	7,087	287	444	51	1,430	502	32	1
New York, Northern	1,480	1,119	1,191	1,408	272	578	7	155	179	5	2
New York, Southern	4,431	2,160	1,563	5,028	225	393	25	631	289	0	4
New York, Western	1,031	1,024	724	1,331	128	395	24	95	82	5	0
North Carolina, Eastern	515	712	608	619	235	120	17	112	124	11	2
North Carolina, Middle	291	395	319	367	133	65	76	28	17	0	1
North Carolina, Western	347	523	384	486	136	92	22	88	46	1	0
North Dakota	185	289	277	197	58	109	5	58	47	3	1
Northern Mariana Islands	9	19	12	16	1	4	1	2	4	0	0
Ohio, Northern	3,991	1,975	2,176	3,790	359	845	108	590	274	11	4
Ohio, Southern	3,074	1,836	1,653	3,257	247	382	24	530	470	2	2
Oklahoma, Eastern	302	423	376	349	89	94	57	70	66	0	0
Oklahoma, Northern	619	1,523	1,486	656	408	489	38	268	283	3	2
Oklahoma, Western	700	1,076	940	836	254	260	11	208	207	3	5
Oregon	900	730	811	819	228	173	115	199	96	2	1

Table 4 (Continued)

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Begin Pending	Filed	Terminated	End Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,527	1,129	645	2,011	274	45	29	133	164	14	2
Pennsylvania, Middle	691	760	560	891	152	129	23	153	103	0	0
Pennsylvania, Western	680	1,310	1,070	920	338	309	32	139	252	5	2
Puerto Rico	948	1,459	861	1,546	129	277	16	294	145	11	0
Rhode Island	122	165	176	111	51	45	7	36	37	2	1
South Carolina	1,825	1,902	1,831	1,896	327	600	75	346	483	14	2
South Dakota	189	241	233	197	47	78	13	46	49	1	1
Tennessee, Eastern	735	1,258	1,131	862	194	421	23	168	325	2	1
Tennessee, Middle	412	513	499	426	49	235	17	132	66	3	0
Tennessee, Western	892	1,604	1,863	633	54	74	6	348	1,381	6	0
Texas, Eastern	1,095	1,252	1,080	1,267	172	442	28	244	194	0	0
Texas, Northern	2,173	1,945	1,732	2,386	405	292	69	381	585	23	4
Texas, Southern	2,281	2,005	1,797	2,489	262	462	109	389	575	3	0
Texas, Western	1,609	1,806	1,580	1,835	409	472	30	337	332	14	4
Utah	308	252	193	367	41	50	9	43	50	2	0
Vermont	244	215	224	235	66	44	12	45	57	0	1
Virgin Islands	131	93	60	164	11	7	4	29	9	0	0
Virginia, Eastern	1,109	1,192	1,212	1,089	245	343	25	295	304	17	6
Virginia, Western	522	608	421	709	117	125	30	39	110	1	1
Washington, Eastern	262	287	320	229	36	61	20	117	86	0	0
Washington, Western	1,245	849	1,150	944	192	348	116	275	219	5	0
West Virginia, Northern	229	251	266	214	68	47	48	65	38	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	497	659	575	581	215	77	27	98	158	3	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	754	987	757	984	107	313	20	175	142	3	6
Wisconsin, Western	431	573	511	493	82	255	13	98	63	0	1
Wyoming	102	111	111	102	14	21	8	44	24	0	0
All Districts	99,123	91,241	80,669	109,695	16,811	22,397	3,029	19,281	19,151	518	108

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

**Table 5**  
**Civil Matters and Cases by Cause of Action**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997**

Cause of Action	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----				
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Judgment Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
<b>United States as Plaintiff</b>											
Admiralty	18	4	3	13	35	17	3	7	0	5	2
Bankruptcy	832	21	24	810	704	1,053	21	526	5	217	284
Civil Rights	345	321	82	124	241	162	36	85	3	29	9
Contract Actions	43	37	21	22	47	21	5	8	3	4	1
Enforcement	2,355	619	799	1,530	661	1,928	68	595	6	227	1,032
Environmental	346	306	90	197	494	180	85	65	4	18	8
Foreclosures	2,900	1,799	611	2,619	3,646	3,171	1,661	639	9	266	596
Forfeitures	3,949	3,073	2,034	1,836	2,195	1,815	1,004	493	12	197	109
Frauds	4,886	6,459	2,106	748	1,142	541	179	132	10	146	74
General Claims	999	778	302	636	696	630	314	98	2	85	131
Immigration	39	35	42	19	34	31	17	4	1	8	1
Land/Real Property	268	417	83	188	543	225	34	123	7	33	28
Penalties	622	874	553	190	304	202	94	45	2	25	36
Post Conviction	993	78	26	927	862	660	388	11	39	125	97
Social Security/Medical Appeals	31	4	1	32	58	67	32	5	5	4	21
Student Assistance	6,148	2,640	656	3,937	2,266	2,848	2,002	149	3	130	564
Tax Other than Lien	399	140	105	274	446	234	56	95	2	57	24
Torts	159	84	60	98	129	115	12	53	1	28	21
Miscellaneous	491	390	237	196	239	222	111	43	4	37	27
<b>Totals</b>	<b>25,823</b>	<b>18,079</b>	<b>7,835</b>	<b>14,396</b>	<b>14,742</b>	<b>14,122</b>	<b>6,122</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>3,065</b>
<b>United States as Defendant</b>											
Admiralty	75	1	2	73	134	93	14	3	7	28	41
Bankruptcy	2,291	17	7	2,258	1,814	1,887	72	453	87	574	701
Civil Rights	1,754	55	32	1,684	2,751	1,489	488	33	40	641	287
Contract Actions	198	13	7	189	279	182	34	12	4	99	33
Enforcement	2,294	269	296	1,946	2,441	1,805	327	172	45	959	302
Environmental	269	21	14	250	435	233	54	17	17	116	29
Foreclosures	18,954	195	210	18,678	30,654	14,978	167	6,440	395	4,384	3,592
Forfeitures	131	60	26	97	160	148	34	7	9	68	30
Frauds	142	111	30	87	139	60	7	17	1	18	17
General Claims	289	40	14	255	360	281	37	52	12	114	66
Immigration	840	41	21	813	1,029	484	107	7	11	298	61
Land/Real Property	546	41	15	528	790	494	32	108	20	162	172
Penalties	29	22	16	18	31	20	4	5	0	7	4

Table 5 (Continued)

Cause of Action	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			Judgment For U.S.	----- Dispositions -----			
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated		Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Defendant (Continued)											
Post Conviction	9,832	222	93	9,606	9,513	6,493	4,000	31	574	1,605	283
Social Security/Medical Appeals	13,010	31	10	12,933	17,122	8,754	3,704	139	1,278	1,043	2,590
Student Assistance	15	0	0	15	24	13	6	3	1	2	1
Tax Other than Lien	1,129	43	28	1,094	1,932	956	170	74	39	525	148
Torts	4,039	191	123	3,843	5,439	3,836	557	254	134	1,646	1,245
Miscellaneous	1,034	104	86	934	1,017	963	199	42	86	474	162
Totals	56,871	1,477	1,030	55,301	76,064	43,169	10,013	7,869	2,760	12,763	9,764
All Other Designations											
Admiralty	7	1	5	3	10	10	0	2	1	2	5
Bankruptcy	19,666	33	392	18,718	15,623	20,377	331	10,470	103	4,168	5,305
Civil Rights	98	59	27	43	73	38	6	6	0	16	10
Contract Actions	10	3	3	6	15	4	0	2	0	1	1
Enforcement	1,852	550	776	969	450	1,027	31	248	5	95	648
Environmental	21	20	7	14	51	13	1	3	2	2	5
Foreclosures	244	8	8	241	911	352	11	173	9	89	70
Forfeitures	105	58	56	31	38	22	6	7	0	4	5
Frauds	174	170	55	64	122	70	4	32	0	23	11
General Claims	80	29	20	65	86	66	8	20	1	8	29
Immigration	40	8	11	29	26	18	1	4	1	5	7
Land/Real Property	33	17	12	23	62	23	1	4	1	8	9
Penalties	21	25	46	1	1	3	0	2	0	0	1
Post Conviction	260	18	10	254	202	201	134	1	11	30	25
Social Security/Medical Appeals	46	0	1	50	57	31	14	5	2	2	8
Student Assistance	10	0	0	12	12	9	2	3	1	1	2
Tax Other than Lien	258	29	30	223	194	331	5	164	2	107	53
Torts	733	66	123	592	735	600	102	173	8	247	70
Miscellaneous	540	475	260	206	221	183	19	33	4	69	58
Totals	24,198	1,569	1,842	21,544	18,889	23,378	676	11,352	151	4,877	6,322
Grand Totals	106,892	21,125	10,707	91,241	109,695	80,669	16,811	22,397	3,029	19,281	19,151

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

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

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

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



Table 6  
Civil Matters and Cases by Referring Agency  
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997

Referring Agency	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			Judgment For U.S.	----- Dispositions -----				
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated		Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	
United States as Plaintiff												
Agriculture	2,596	1,539	538	2,097	2,457	2,073	782	510	11	252	518	
Commerce	24	11	5	19	50	13	5	3	1	1	3	
Defense	490	568	289	160	362	185	48	55	2	40	40	
Education	6,108	2,770	757	3,791	2,182	2,696	1,853	140	0	128	575	
Energy	35	36	15	14	32	15	1	8	2	4	0	
Environmental Protection	279	242	75	169	449	177	76	66	4	20	11	
Equal Employment	50	9	3	45	49	44	10	20	1	12	1	
General Services Administration	49	53	19	25	49	22	5	9	1	3	4	
Health and Human Services	3,367	4,355	1,141	570	780	482	228	96	11	69	78	
Housing and Urban Development	980	995	381	822	1,405	1,430	929	274	1	64	162	
Interior	188	358	57	116	279	105	23	47	3	17	15	
Justice	5,165	3,835	2,432	2,476	2,902	2,187	1,140	432	47	327	241	
Labor	149	108	68	85	115	98	37	18	4	25	14	
Postal Service	255	220	117	99	154	95	36	18	3	24	14	
Small Business Administration	569	429	234	274	459	303	106	77	1	61	58	
State	47	42	28	13	12	10	0	5	0	2	3	
Transportation	191	184	84	105	114	98	40	18	1	18	21	
Treasury, excluding IRS	594	493	272	285	304	293	147	106	2	26	12	
Internal Revenue Service	3,260	865	741	2,421	1,672	2,989	225	1,113	14	457	1,180	
General Accounting Office	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Veterans Administration	492	241	115	361	340	349	198	50	1	35	65	
Other	935	724	464	449	574	458	233	111	8	56	50	
Totals	25,823	18,079	7,835	14,396	14,742	14,122	6,122	3,176	118	1,641	3,065	
United States as Defendant												
Agriculture	1,271	86	36	1,204	1,584	1,272	168	293	54	538	219	
Commerce	83	3	3	80	128	62	11	4	2	33	12	
Defense	1,442	60	48	1,380	2,103	1,473	333	65	59	574	442	
Education	625	2	8	610	368	567	23	99	44	186	215	
Energy	63	2	2	61	104	65	9	5	3	32	16	
Environmental Protection	108	10	5	99	194	91	13	13	4	48	13	
Equal Employment	30	3	1	27	36	34	5	2	2	17	8	
General Services Administration	84	6	5	81	119	73	11	5	1	43	13	
Health and Human Services	13,974	126	59	13,790	18,083	9,464	3,802	292	1,349	1,275	2,746	
Housing and Urban Development	1,051	48	20	1,009	1,441	866	56	336	16	294	164	
Interior	421	27	19	397	667	373	69	21	26	161	96	
Justice	12,362	596	414	11,763	13,450	8,333	4,104	250	566	2,774	639	
Labor	181	9	6	174	208	158	30	11	5	82	30	

Table 6 (Continued)

Referring Agency	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----					
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Judgment Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	
United States as Defendant (Continued)												
Postal Service	1,600	52	28	1,550	2,106	1,421	270	51	53	584	463	
Small Business Administration	810	39	11	781	1,423	588	18	185	34	230	121	
State	42	7	11	34	63	29	8	1	1	15	4	
Transportation	247	7	6	241	476	253	47	9	14	97	86	
Treasury, excluding IRS	297	26	9	280	416	286	56	18	9	123	80	
Internal Revenue Service	19,851	227	246	19,538	30,212	15,911	603	6,063	455	4,884	3,906	
General Accounting Office	3	0	0	3	8	2	0	0	0	2	0	
Veterans Administration	751	22	8	735	1,016	678	101	66	19	253	239	
Other	1,575	119	85	1,464	1,859	1,170	276	80	44	518	252	
Totals	56,871	1,477	1,030	55,301	76,064	43,169	10,013	7,869	2,760	12,763	9,764	
All Other Designations												
Agriculture	2,839	24	203	2,595	1,966	2,872	32	1,619	8	383	830	
Commerce	12	1	4	8	20	5	0	2	0	2	1	
Defense	198	62	37	154	236	164	10	39	3	52	60	
Education	576	3	9	558	334	553	16	130	23	132	252	
Energy	11	2	1	11	13	8	0	3	0	4	1	
Environmental Protection	30	10	6	24	93	33	0	16	1	6	10	
Equal Employment	7	2	0	6	3	4	1	0	0	1	2	
General Services Administration	10	1	2	9	16	9	0	3	0	3	3	
Health and Human Services	758	154	114	551	673	492	30	240	9	122	91	
Housing and Urban Development	382	16	26	358	352	472	7	178	0	118	169	
Interior	40	23	16	27	61	31	3	8	0	10	10	
Justice	1,858	742	850	865	828	926	214	233	13	190	276	
Labor	63	20	18	45	64	45	4	9	2	10	20	
Postal Service	131	32	25	97	103	81	11	7	0	36	27	
Small Business Administration	526	9	39	486	671	530	5	272	1	99	153	
State	39	81	14	8	10	12	2	3	0	1	6	
Transportation	39	6	8	29	66	30	2	7	0	10	11	
Treasury, excluding IRS	54	24	19	37	52	38	3	17	1	7	10	
Internal Revenue Service	15,975	129	246	15,226	12,866	16,584	301	8,389	84	3,556	4,254	
General Accounting Office	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Veterans Administration	267	22	62	220	174	302	11	138	3	73	77	
Other	383	205	143	230	288	186	24	39	3	61	59	
Totals	24,198	1,569	1,842	21,544	18,889	23,378	676	11,352	151	4,877	6,322	
Grand Totals	106,892	21,125	10,707	91,241	109,695	80,669	16,811	22,397	3,029	19,281	19,151	

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

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

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

Table 7  
**Appeals Filed and Closed By United States Attorneys**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997**

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Total	Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----				Total
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other				in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other		
Alabama, Middle	68	36	5	9	50	34	13	2	4	19		
Alabama, Northern	25	37	0	2	39	34	23	6	3	32		
Alabama, Southern	68	89	5	20	114	46	23	2	1	26		
Alaska	30	37	6	7	50	23	17	1	4	22		
Arizona	112	80	12	13	105	69	81	8	3	92		
Arkansas, Eastern	31	19	2	0	21	15	9	0	4	13		
Arkansas, Western	21	25	1	1	27	19	28	0	1	29		
California, Central	366	243	24	108	375	187	163	5	45	213		
California, Eastern	86	82	8	16	106	72	46	4	6	56		
California, Northern	57	22	4	0	26	71	59	7	4	70		
California, Southern	164	127	19	15	161	77	65	3	2	70		
Colorado	39	25	4	4	33	133	118	5	4	127		
Connecticut	42	39	4	5	48	39	25	3	10	38		
Delaware	19	19	2	5	26	10	6	0	0	6		
District of Columbia	210	174	7	21	202	188	153	1	8	162		
Florida, Middle	251	148	9	83	240	190	71	4	52	127		
Florida, Northern	138	105	0	10	115	80	60	2	2	64		
Florida, Southern	574	521	10	4	535	108	126	7	0	133		
Georgia, Middle	42	42	4	8	54	54	27	3	4	34		
Georgia, Northern	154	148	7	52	207	44	42	0	9	51		
Georgia, Southern	39	40	4	5	49	44	21	2	5	28		
Guam	19	20	1	0	21	6	1	1	2	4		
Hawaii	39	31	3	6	40	39	28	5	2	35		
Idaho	23	21	0	5	26	27	19	1	2	22		
Illinois, Central	88	54	7	13	74	54	54	0	6	60		
Illinois, Northern	124	99	13	30	142	140	90	12	22	124		
Illinois, Southern	85	88	10	9	107	51	38	2	5	45		
Indiana, Northern	40	43	0	2	45	22	23	0	6	29		
Indiana, Southern	34	19	1	3	23	59	20	1	5	26		
Iowa, Northern	42	32	2	6	40	22	23	3	1	27		
Iowa, Southern	34	29	2	2	33	37	36	8	5	49		
Kansas	82	70	7	3	80	61	62	2	4	68		
Kentucky, Eastern	39	26	3	2	31	54	54	2	4	60		

Table 7 (Continued)

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----			
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Kentucky, Western	78	51	4	5	60	17	22	1	1	24
Louisiana Eastern	33	37	1	3	41	62	53	3	4	60
Louisiana, Middle	25	16	2	0	18	6	4	0	0	4
Louisiana, Western	49	36	2	11	49	46	43	1	3	47
Maine	52	43	2	1	46	20	9	0	0	9
Maryland	71	42	2	7	51	84	58	4	4	66
Massachusetts	77	38	5	11	54	41	29	0	6	35
Michigan, Eastern	138	98	2	4	104	116	114	13	3	130
Michigan, Western	55	41	0	7	48	30	28	0	0	28
Minnesota	55	42	6	3	51	85	60	4	1	65
Mississippi, Northern	31	28	0	4	32	19	22	4	5	31
Mississippi, Southern	24	20	1	2	23	48	43	1	0	44
Missouri, Eastern	58	72	4	7	83	38	31	0	9	40
Missouri, Western	63	47	5	4	56	69	46	4	5	55
Montana	47	28	6	5	39	38	30	2	10	42
Nebraska	50	58	4	8	70	38	20	3	4	27
Nevada	78	59	3	1	63	52	47	5	0	52
New Hampshire	26	21	2	5	28	16	7	2	3	12
New Jersey	186	81	6	11	98	67	46	6	1	53
New Mexico	100	41	5	3	49	61	48	7	9	64
New York, Eastern	203	156	6	1	163	147	73	3	7	83
New York, Northern	48	47	4	2	53	33	21	0	0	21
New York, Southern	118	45	1	8	54	82	39	4	9	52
New York, Western	41	33	4	9	46	19	14	1	5	20
North Carolina, Eastern	86	74	3	0	77	97	53	6	3	62
North Carolina, Middle	55	73	0	3	76	12	12	0	2	14
North Carolina, Western	112	106	3	9	118	50	48	5	2	55
North Dakota	10	11	2	0	13	21	16	1	3	20
Northern Mariana Islands	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	69	53	7	10	70	127	82	10	14	106
Ohio, Southern	68	36	3	9	48	60	37	4	7	48
Oklahoma, Eastern	25	20	6	1	27	46	41	9	0	50
Oklahoma, Northern	33	26	5	6	37	88	64	16	4	84
Oklahoma, Western	51	42	5	6	53	63	69	2	3	74
Oregon	59	55	8	21	84	156	80	18	38	136

Table 7 (Continued)

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----			
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	153	125	0	0	125	63	50	0	0	50
Pennsylvania, Middle	93	82	6	5	93	97	75	8	3	86
Pennsylvania, Western	60	50	2	0	52	78	69	0	5	74
Puerto Rico	70	36	2	14	52	50	26	2	3	31
Rhode Island	69	28	9	27	64	6	6	0	2	8
South Carolina	113	67	3	8	78	48	45	2	4	51
South Dakota	50	44	4	3	51	23	18	3	1	22
Tennessee, Eastern	67	69	6	8	83	64	37	2	4	43
Tennessee, Middle	42	30	2	1	33	24	14	2	4	20
Tennessee, Western	77	80	8	10	98	53	48	1	0	49
Texas, Eastern	98	93	1	6	100	36	18	0	2	20
Texas, Northern	139	71	9	33	113	87	57	2	24	83
Texas, Southern	293	193	10	9	212	142	79	3	5	87
Texas, Western	249	151	5	9	165	157	130	8	5	143
Utah	49	26	2	0	28	30	24	0	3	27
Vermont	17	23	1	2	26	21	14	1	1	16
Virgin Islands	18	21	1	2	24	12	8	1	2	11
Virginia, Eastern	56	47	7	11	65	119	48	2	10	60
Virginia, Western	73	62	7	11	80	55	37	2	5	44
Washington, Eastern	52	39	7	3	49	20	27	1	3	31
Washington, Western	54	30	9	13	52	45	48	2	15	65
West Virginia, Northern	57	54	0	3	57	38	24	2	6	32
West Virginia, Southern	81	64	5	8	77	26	35	2	0	37
Wisconsin, Eastern	79	63	2	11	76	51	31	1	10	42
Wisconsin, Western	52	45	2	5	52	55	38	4	9	51
Wyoming	39	20	2	3	25	11	11	0	4	15
All Districts	7,660	5,881	417	861	7,159	5,474	4,050	292	530	4,872

**Table 8**  
**Cases Filed in United States District Courts and State Courts**  
**Fiscal Year 1997 Compared with Fiscal Year 1996**

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	109	152	Up	39.44	598	579	Down	3.18	707	731	Up	3.39
Alabama, Northern	295	246	Down	16.62	811	602	Down	25.78	1,106	848	Down	23.33
Alabama, Southern	232	226	Down	2.59	549	609	Up	10.92	781	835	Up	6.91
Alaska	143	141	Down	1.40	207	194	Down	6.29	350	335	Down	4.29
Arizona	1,314	1,566	Up	19.17	911	857	Down	5.93	2,225	2,423	Up	8.89
Arkansas, Eastern	278	244	Down	12.24	1,341	1,329	Down	0.90	1,619	1,573	Down	2.85
Arkansas, Western	104	125	Up	20.19	540	648	Up	20.00	644	773	Up	20.03
California, Central	1,237	1,195	Down	3.40	2,560	3,186	Up	24.45	3,797	4,381	Up	15.38
California, Eastern	727	863	Up	18.70	1,077	756	Down	29.81	1,804	1,619	Down	10.26
California, Northern	621	573	Down	7.73	1,177	1,095	Down	6.97	1,798	1,668	Down	7.24
California, Southern	2,182	3,189	Up	46.15	619	750	Up	21.16	2,801	3,939	Up	40.62
Colorado	401	367	Down	8.48	1,145	672	Down	41.32	1,546	1,039	Down	32.80
Connecticut	186	243	Up	30.64	1,257	1,404	Up	11.69	1,443	1,647	Up	14.13
Delaware	84	104	Up	23.80	563	437	Down	22.39	647	541	Down	16.39
District of Columbia	477	554	Up	16.14	991	937	Down	5.45	1,468	1,491	Up	1.56
Florida, Middle	881	1,079	Up	22.47	4,108	4,555	Up	10.88	4,989	5,634	Up	12.92
Florida, Northern	228	283	Up	24.12	757	786	Up	3.83	985	1,069	Up	8.52
Florida, Southern	1,492	1,363	Down	8.65	2,821	3,497	Up	23.96	4,313	4,860	Up	12.68
Georgia, Middle	228	226	Down	0.88	634	699	Up	10.25	862	925	Up	7.30
Georgia, Northern	561	600	Up	6.95	1,050	1,230	Up	17.14	1,611	1,830	Up	13.59
Georgia, Southern	439	214	Down	51.26	774	1,253	Up	61.88	1,213	1,467	Up	20.93
Guam	87	150	Up	72.41	48	38	Down	20.84	135	188	Up	39.25
Hawaii	783	201	Down	74.33	484	561	Up	15.90	1,267	762	Down	39.86
Idaho	87	100	Up	14.94	311	300	Down	3.54	398	400	Up	0.50
Illinois, Central	234	231	Down	1.29	449	473	Up	5.34	683	704	Up	3.07
Illinois, Northern	482	470	Down	2.49	928	1,257	Up	35.45	1,410	1,727	Up	22.48
Illinois, Southern	185	152	Down	17.84	370	375	Up	1.35	555	527	Down	5.05
Indiana, Northern	180	217	Up	20.55	677	669	Down	1.19	857	886	Up	3.38
Indiana, Southern	180	197	Up	9.44	680	652	Down	4.12	860	849	Down	1.28
Iowa, Northern	257	156	Down	39.30	393	469	Up	19.33	650	625	Down	3.85
Iowa, Southern	156	167	Up	7.05	511	475	Down	7.05	667	642	Down	3.75
Kansas	263	311	Up	18.25	1,260	1,310	Up	3.96	1,523	1,621	Up	6.43
Kentucky, Eastern	318	289	Down	9.12	1,215	1,515	Up	24.69	1,533	1,804	Up	17.67

Table 8 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----			----- Civil -----			----- Total -----					
	FY 1996	FY 1997	Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997	Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997	Percent Change			
Kentucky, Western	173	148	Down	14.46	944	1,029	Up	9.00	1,117	1,177	Up	5.37
Louisiana Eastern	279	260	Down	6.82	661	670	Up	1.36	940	930	Down	1.07
Louisiana, Middle	115	101	Down	12.18	238	296	Up	24.36	353	397	Up	12.46
Louisiana, Western	206	175	Down	15.05	837	898	Up	7.28	1,043	1,073	Up	2.87
Maine	119	169	Up	42.01	352	344	Down	2.28	471	513	Up	8.91
Maryland	437	449	Up	2.74	922	864	Down	6.30	1,359	1,313	Down	3.39
Massachusetts	365	321	Down	12.06	685	644	Down	5.99	1,050	965	Down	8.10
Michigan, Eastern	560	501	Down	10.54	1,096	1,011	Down	7.76	1,656	1,512	Down	8.70
Michigan, Western	249	208	Down	16.47	575	761	Up	32.34	824	969	Up	17.59
Minnesota	240	299	Up	24.58	1,202	1,130	Down	6.00	1,442	1,429	Down	0.91
Mississippi, Northern	141	129	Down	8.52	253	272	Up	7.50	394	401	Up	1.77
Mississippi, Southern	230	231	Up	0.43	671	553	Down	17.59	901	784	Down	12.99
Missouri, Eastern	374	479	Up	28.07	1,337	1,129	Down	15.56	1,711	1,608	Down	6.02
Missouri, Western	279	284	Up	1.79	1,023	1,128	Up	10.26	1,302	1,412	Up	8.44
Montana	231	286	Up	23.80	269	291	Up	8.17	500	577	Up	15.40
Nebraska	248	287	Up	15.72	531	551	Up	3.76	779	838	Up	7.57
Nevada	329	325	Down	1.22	541	399	Down	26.25	870	724	Down	16.79
New Hampshire	144	135	Down	6.25	277	279	Up	0.72	421	414	Down	1.67
New Jersey	633	638	Up	0.78	3,620	3,411	Down	5.78	4,253	4,049	Down	4.80
New Mexico	619	708	Up	14.37	793	739	Down	6.81	1,412	1,447	Up	2.47
New York, Eastern	1,046	1,086	Up	3.82	3,241	3,443	Up	6.23	4,287	4,529	Up	5.64
New York, Northern	391	350	Down	10.49	1,267	1,119	Down	11.69	1,658	1,469	Down	11.40
New York, Southern	1,194	1,201	Up	0.58	2,062	2,160	Up	4.75	3,256	3,361	Up	3.22
New York, Western	330	325	Down	1.52	886	1,024	Up	15.57	1,216	1,349	Up	10.93
North Carolina, Eastern	295	235	Down	20.34	702	712	Up	1.42	997	947	Down	5.02
North Carolina, Middle	227	287	Up	26.43	329	395	Up	20.06	556	682	Up	22.66
North Carolina, Western	298	332	Up	11.40	491	523	Up	6.51	789	855	Up	8.36
North Dakota	202	156	Down	22.78	283	289	Up	2.12	485	445	Down	8.25
Northern Mariana Islands	25	32	Up	28.00	11	19	Up	72.72	36	51	Up	41.66
Ohio, Northern	473	380	Down	19.67	2,320	1,975	Down	14.88	2,793	2,355	Down	15.69
Ohio, Southern	416	349	Down	16.11	1,809	1,836	Up	1.49	2,225	2,185	Down	1.80
Oklahoma, Eastern	63	63		0.00	363	423	Up	16.52	426	486	Up	14.08
Oklahoma, Northern	174	163	Down	6.33	807	1,523	Up	88.72	981	1,686	Up	71.86
Oklahoma, Western	177	196	Up	10.73	984	1,076	Up	9.34	1,161	1,272	Up	9.56
Oregon	616	588	Down	4.55	810	730	Down	9.88	1,426	1,318	Down	7.58

Table 8 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	627	631	Up	0.63	791	1,129	Up	42.73	1,418	1,760	Up	24.11
Pennsylvania, Middle	299	278	Down	7.03	674	760	Up	12.75	973	1,038	Up	6.68
Pennsylvania, Western	247	254	Up	2.83	1,076	1,310	Up	21.74	1,323	1,564	Up	18.21
Puerto Rico	435	264	Down	39.32	993	1,459	Up	46.92	1,428	1,723	Up	20.65
Rhode Island	89	106	Up	19.10	192	165	Down	14.07	281	271	Down	3.56
South Carolina	509	625	Up	22.78	1,713	1,902	Up	11.03	2,222	2,527	Up	13.72
South Dakota	372	388	Up	4.30	269	241	Down	10.41	641	629	Down	1.88
Tennessee, Eastern	247	278	Up	12.55	1,320	1,258	Down	4.70	1,567	1,536	Down	1.98
Tennessee, Middle	154	158	Up	2.59	496	513	Up	3.42	650	671	Up	3.23
Tennessee, Western	281	276	Down	1.78	1,812	1,604	Down	11.48	2,093	1,880	Down	10.18
Texas, Eastern	354	405	Up	14.40	1,159	1,252	Up	8.02	1,513	1,657	Up	9.51
Texas, Northern	688	709	Up	3.05	1,925	1,945	Up	1.03	2,613	2,654	Up	1.56
Texas, Southern	1,471	1,692	Up	15.02	2,197	2,005	Down	8.74	3,668	3,697	Up	0.79
Texas, Western	1,714	1,946	Up	13.53	1,765	1,806	Up	2.32	3,479	3,752	Up	7.84
Utah	281	363	Up	29.18	313	252	Down	19.49	594	615	Up	3.53
Vermont	88	84	Down	4.55	227	215	Down	5.29	315	299	Down	5.08
Virgin Islands	341	195	Down	42.82	46	93	Up	102.17	387	288	Down	25.59
Virginia, Eastern	658	725	Up	10.18	1,473	1,192	Down	19.08	2,131	1,917	Down	10.05
Virginia, Western	230	251	Up	9.13	587	608	Up	3.57	817	859	Up	5.14
Washington, Eastern	393	285	Down	27.49	347	287	Down	17.30	740	572	Down	22.71
Washington, Western	700	538	Down	23.15	1,114	849	Down	23.79	1,814	1,387	Down	23.54
West Virginia, Northern	110	130	Up	18.18	218	251	Up	15.13	328	381	Up	16.15
West Virginia, Southern	197	197		0.00	537	659	Up	22.71	734	856	Up	16.62
Wisconsin, Eastern	237	210	Down	11.40	930	987	Up	6.12	1,167	1,197	Up	2.57
Wisconsin, Western	73	108	Up	47.94	627	573	Down	8.62	700	681	Down	2.72
Wyoming	126	125	Down	0.80	108	111	Up	2.77	234	236	Up	0.85
All Districts	38,250	39,291	Up	2.72	87,917	91,241	Up	3.78	126,167	130,532	Up	3.45

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

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.



**Table 9**  
**Cases Terminated in United States District Courts and State Courts**  
**Fiscal Year 1997 Compared with Fiscal Year 1996**

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	111	115	Up	3.60	548	485	Down	11.50	659	600	Down	8.96
Alabama, Northern	299	173	Down	42.15	1,105	636	Down	42.45	1,404	809	Down	42.38
Alabama, Southern	209	184	Down	11.97	517	422	Down	18.38	726	606	Down	16.53
Alaska	135	122	Down	9.63	181	180	Down	0.56	316	302	Down	4.44
Arizona	1,142	1,329	Up	16.37	961	770	Down	19.88	2,103	2,099	Down	0.20
Arkansas, Eastern	231	200	Down	13.42	1,026	700	Down	31.78	1,257	900	Down	28.41
Arkansas, Western	119	122	Up	2.52	496	420	Down	15.33	615	542	Down	11.87
California, Central	1,000	1,011	Up	1.10	2,589	3,230	Up	24.75	3,589	4,241	Up	18.16
California, Eastern	655	637	Down	2.75	1,186	1,000	Down	15.69	1,841	1,637	Down	11.09
California, Northern	530	465	Down	12.27	1,042	1,023	Down	1.83	1,572	1,488	Down	5.35
California, Southern	2,011	2,937	Up	46.04	409	544	Up	33.00	2,420	3,481	Up	43.84
Colorado	324	366	Up	12.96	1,067	868	Down	18.66	1,391	1,234	Down	11.29
Connecticut	137	215	Up	56.93	1,450	1,510	Up	4.13	1,587	1,725	Up	8.69
Delaware	72	81	Up	12.50	442	470	Up	6.33	514	551	Up	7.19
District of Columbia	403	465	Up	15.38	965	842	Down	12.75	1,368	1,307	Down	4.46
Florida, Middle	701	838	Up	19.54	3,652	3,663	Up	0.30	4,353	4,501	Up	3.39
Florida, Northern	224	278	Up	24.10	685	754	Up	10.07	909	1,032	Up	13.53
Florida, Southern	1,439	1,237	Down	14.04	2,724	2,709	Down	0.56	4,163	3,946	Down	5.22
Georgia, Middle	203	184	Down	9.36	596	686	Up	15.10	799	870	Up	8.88
Georgia, Northern	558	513	Down	8.07	746	874	Up	17.15	1,304	1,387	Up	6.36
Georgia, Southern	389	276	Down	29.05	819	1,096	Up	33.82	1,208	1,372	Up	13.57
Guam	78	87	Up	11.53	52	36	Down	30.77	130	123	Down	5.39
Hawaii	679	310	Down	54.35	374	426	Up	13.90	1,053	736	Down	30.11
Idaho	65	105	Up	61.53	315	365	Up	15.87	380	470	Up	23.68
Illinois, Central	222	252	Up	13.51	517	409	Down	20.89	739	661	Down	10.56
Illinois, Northern	449	453	Up	0.89	869	1,099	Up	26.46	1,318	1,552	Up	17.75
Illinois, Southern	204	184	Down	9.81	357	329	Down	7.85	561	513	Down	8.56
Indiana, Northern	213	157	Down	26.30	655	659	Up	0.61	868	816	Down	6.00
Indiana, Southern	196	151	Down	22.96	709	457	Down	35.55	905	608	Down	32.82
Iowa, Northern	246	147	Down	40.25	460	358	Down	22.18	706	505	Down	28.48
Iowa, Southern	157	139	Down	11.47	561	488	Down	13.02	718	627	Down	12.68
Kansas	294	254	Down	13.61	1,302	1,353	Up	3.91	1,596	1,607	Up	0.68
Kentucky, Eastern	284	265	Down	6.70	1,143	1,042	Down	8.84	1,427	1,307	Down	8.41

Table 9 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	176	136	Down	22.73	711	1,089	Up	53.16	887	1,225	Up	38.10
Louisiana Eastern	288	217	Down	24.66	589	580	Down	1.53	877	797	Down	9.13
Louisiana, Middle	93	114	Up	22.58	207	272	Up	31.40	300	386	Up	28.66
Louisiana, Western	195	164	Down	15.90	828	782	Down	5.56	1,023	946	Down	7.53
Maine	126	162	Up	28.57	396	368	Down	7.08	522	530	Up	1.53
Maryland	382	413	Up	8.11	822	651	Down	20.81	1,204	1,064	Down	11.63
Massachusetts	332	340	Up	2.40	745	560	Down	24.84	1,077	900	Down	16.44
Michigan, Eastern	544	480	Down	11.77	979	860	Down	12.16	1,523	1,340	Down	12.02
Michigan, Western	219	225	Up	2.73	696	646	Down	7.19	915	871	Down	4.81
Minnesota	208	251	Up	20.67	945	1,070	Up	13.22	1,153	1,321	Up	14.57
Mississippi, Northern	135	140	Up	3.70	269	224	Down	16.73	404	364	Down	9.91
Mississippi, Southern	231	192	Down	16.89	615	484	Down	21.31	846	676	Down	20.10
Missouri, Eastern	385	417	Up	8.31	1,048	1,397	Up	33.30	1,433	1,814	Up	26.58
Missouri, Western	237	282	Up	18.98	836	1,041	Up	24.52	1,073	1,323	Up	23.29
Montana	238	244	Up	2.52	271	305	Up	12.54	509	549	Up	7.85
Nebraska	239	223	Down	6.70	551	492	Down	10.71	790	715	Down	9.50
Nevada	323	297	Down	8.05	517	338	Down	34.63	840	635	Down	24.41
New Hampshire	150	119	Down	20.67	275	240	Down	12.73	425	359	Down	15.53
New Jersey	548	630	Up	14.96	4,051	2,421	Down	40.24	4,599	3,051	Down	33.66
New Mexico	467	678	Up	45.18	784	854	Up	8.92	1,251	1,532	Up	22.46
New York, Eastern	936	1,026	Up	9.61	2,160	2,714	Up	25.64	3,096	3,740	Up	20.80
New York, Northern	336	362	Up	7.73	1,091	1,191	Up	9.16	1,427	1,553	Up	8.82
New York, Southern	814	901	Up	10.68	2,174	1,563	Down	28.11	2,988	2,464	Down	17.54
New York, Western	313	304	Down	2.88	978	724	Down	25.98	1,291	1,028	Down	20.38
North Carolina, Eastern	298	242	Down	18.80	505	608	Up	20.39	803	850	Up	5.85
North Carolina, Middle	265	282	Up	6.41	352	319	Down	9.38	617	601	Down	2.60
North Carolina, Western	312	328	Up	5.12	434	384	Down	11.53	746	712	Down	4.56
North Dakota	194	141	Down	27.32	253	277	Up	9.48	447	418	Down	6.49
Northern Mariana Islands	21	28	Up	33.33	11	12	Up	9.09	32	40	Up	25.00
Ohio, Northern	460	365	Down	20.66	2,593	2,176	Down	16.09	3,053	2,541	Down	16.78
Ohio, Southern	377	294	Down	22.02	1,928	1,653	Down	14.27	2,305	1,947	Down	15.54
Oklahoma, Eastern	56	64	Up	14.28	325	376	Up	15.69	381	440	Up	15.48
Oklahoma, Northern	163	118	Down	27.61	886	1,486	Up	67.72	1,049	1,604	Up	52.90
Oklahoma, Western	166	202	Up	21.68	898	940	Up	4.67	1,064	1,142	Up	7.33
Oregon	545	563	Up	3.30	672	811	Up	20.68	1,217	1,374	Up	12.90

Table 9 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	507	494	Down	2.57	672	645	Down	4.02	1,179	1,139	Down	3.40
Pennsylvania, Middle	293	263	Down	10.24	579	560	Down	3.29	872	823	Down	5.62
Pennsylvania, Western	238	225	Down	5.47	1,071	1,070	Down	0.10	1,309	1,295	Down	1.07
Puerto Rico	409	257	Down	37.17	1,030	861	Down	16.41	1,439	1,118	Down	22.31
Rhode Island	109	92	Down	15.60	220	176	Down	20.00	329	268	Down	18.55
South Carolina	512	539	Up	5.27	1,948	1,831	Down	6.01	2,460	2,370	Down	3.66
South Dakota	354	336	Down	5.09	215	233	Up	8.37	569	569		0.00
Tennessee, Eastern	323	230	Down	28.80	1,329	1,131	Down	14.90	1,652	1,361	Down	17.62
Tennessee, Middle	144	135	Down	6.25	588	499	Down	15.14	732	634	Down	13.39
Tennessee, Western	298	271	Down	9.07	3,973	1,863	Down	53.11	4,271	2,134	Down	50.04
Texas, Eastern	343	303	Down	11.67	942	1,080	Up	14.64	1,285	1,383	Up	7.62
Texas, Northern	626	704	Up	12.46	1,704	1,732	Up	1.64	2,330	2,436	Up	4.54
Texas, Southern	1,410	1,639	Up	16.24	1,983	1,797	Down	9.38	3,393	3,436	Up	1.26
Texas, Western	1,489	943	Down	36.67	1,492	1,580	Up	5.89	2,981	2,523	Down	15.37
Utah	257	323	Up	25.68	403	193	Down	52.11	660	516	Down	21.82
Vermont	75	85	Up	13.33	196	224	Up	14.28	271	309	Up	14.02
Virgin Islands	273	213	Down	21.98	35	60	Up	71.42	308	273	Down	11.37
Virginia, Eastern	572	583	Up	1.92	1,452	1,212	Down	16.53	2,024	1,795	Down	11.32
Virginia, Western	229	221	Down	3.50	577	421	Down	27.04	806	642	Down	20.35
Washington, Eastern	342	319	Down	6.73	331	320	Down	3.33	673	639	Down	5.06
Washington, Western	629	572	Down	9.07	1,050	1,150	Up	9.52	1,679	1,722	Up	2.56
West Virginia, Northern	119	115	Down	3.37	186	266	Up	43.01	305	381	Up	24.91
West Virginia, Southern	187	198	Up	5.88	530	575	Up	8.49	717	773	Up	7.81
Wisconsin, Eastern	206	190	Down	7.77	1,113	757	Down	31.99	1,319	947	Down	28.21
Wisconsin, Western	80	72	Down	10.00	677	511	Down	24.52	757	583	Down	22.99
Wyoming	107	116	Up	8.41	103	111	Up	7.76	210	227	Up	8.09
All Districts	34,882	34,634	Down	0.72	86,314	80,669	Down	6.55	121,196	115,303	Down	4.87

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

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

**Table 10**  
**Cases Pending in United States District Courts and State Courts**  
**Fiscal Year 1997 Compared with Fiscal Year 1996**

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	114	151	Up	32.45	519	613	Up	18.11	633	764	Up	20.69
Alabama, Northern	189	262	Up	38.62	854	820	Down	3.99	1,043	1,082	Up	3.73
Alabama, Southern	254	296	Up	16.53	320	507	Up	58.43	574	803	Up	39.89
Alaska	83	102	Up	22.89	234	248	Up	5.98	317	350	Up	10.41
Arizona	1,190	1,427	Up	19.91	1,028	1,115	Up	8.46	2,218	2,542	Up	14.60
Arkansas, Eastern	189	233	Up	23.28	1,982	2,611	Up	31.73	2,171	2,844	Up	30.99
Arkansas, Western	63	66	Up	4.76	294	522	Up	77.55	357	588	Up	64.70
California, Central	1,592	1,776	Up	11.55	4,186	4,142	Down	1.06	5,778	5,918	Up	2.42
California, Eastern	596	822	Up	37.91	1,295	1,051	Down	18.85	1,891	1,873	Down	0.96
California, Northern	942	1,050	Up	11.46	1,353	1,425	Up	5.32	2,295	2,475	Up	7.84
California, Southern	1,507	1,759	Up	16.72	732	938	Up	28.14	2,239	2,697	Up	20.45
Colorado	540	541	Up	0.18	1,199	1,003	Down	16.35	1,739	1,544	Down	11.22
Connecticut	256	284	Up	10.93	2,995	2,889	Down	3.54	3,251	3,173	Down	2.40
Delaware	58	81	Up	39.65	437	404	Down	7.56	495	485	Down	2.03
District of Columbia	443	532	Up	20.09	1,276	1,371	Up	7.44	1,719	1,903	Up	10.70
Florida, Middle	1,007	1,248	Up	23.93	3,765	4,657	Up	23.69	4,772	5,905	Up	23.74
Florida, Northern	311	316	Up	1.60	653	685	Up	4.90	964	1,001	Up	3.83
Florida, Southern	2,993	3,119	Up	4.20	2,370	3,158	Up	33.24	5,363	6,277	Up	17.04
Georgia, Middle	220	262	Up	19.09	641	654	Up	2.02	861	916	Up	6.38
Georgia, Northern	449	536	Up	19.37	1,216	1,572	Up	29.27	1,665	2,108	Up	26.60
Georgia, Southern	193	131	Down	32.13	462	619	Up	33.98	655	750	Up	14.50
Guam	114	177	Up	55.26	22	24	Up	9.09	136	201	Up	47.79
Hawaii	614	505	Down	17.76	483	618	Up	27.95	1,097	1,123	Up	2.37
Idaho	92	87	Down	5.44	363	298	Down	17.91	455	385	Down	15.39
Illinois, Central	198	177	Down	10.61	376	440	Up	17.02	574	617	Up	7.49
Illinois, Northern	782	799	Up	2.17	2,058	2,216	Up	7.67	2,840	3,015	Up	6.16
Illinois, Southern	184	152	Down	17.40	263	309	Up	17.49	447	461	Up	3.13
Indiana, Northern	152	212	Up	39.47	538	548	Up	1.85	690	760	Up	10.14
Indiana, Southern	100	146	Up	46.00	654	849	Up	29.81	754	995	Up	31.96
Iowa, Northern	139	148	Up	6.47	288	399	Up	38.54	427	547	Up	28.10
Iowa, Southern	107	135	Up	26.16	349	336	Down	3.73	456	471	Up	3.28
Kansas	254	311	Up	22.44	879	836	Down	4.90	1,133	1,147	Up	1.23
Kentucky, Eastern	232	256	Up	10.34	1,070	1,543	Up	44.20	1,302	1,799	Up	38.17

Table 10 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	143	155	Up	8.39	972	912	Down	6.18	1,115	1,067	Down	4.31
Louisiana Eastern	242	285	Up	17.76	519	609	Up	17.34	761	894	Up	17.47
Louisiana, Middle	84	71	Down	15.48	192	216	Up	12.50	276	287	Up	3.98
Louisiana, Western	166	177	Up	6.62	547	663	Up	21.20	713	840	Up	17.81
Maine	81	88	Up	8.64	380	356	Down	6.32	461	444	Down	3.69
Maryland	460	496	Up	7.82	823	1,036	Up	25.88	1,283	1,532	Up	19.40
Massachusetts	496	477	Down	3.84	580	664	Up	14.48	1,076	1,141	Up	6.04
Michigan, Eastern	682	703	Up	3.07	966	1,117	Up	15.63	1,648	1,820	Up	10.43
Michigan, Western	183	166	Down	9.29	407	522	Up	28.25	590	688	Up	16.61
Minnesota	253	301	Up	18.97	738	798	Up	8.13	991	1,099	Up	10.89
Mississippi, Northern	88	77	Down	12.50	252	300	Up	19.04	340	377	Up	10.88
Mississippi, Southern	154	193	Up	25.32	455	524	Up	15.16	609	717	Up	17.73
Missouri, Eastern	262	324	Up	23.66	1,449	1,181	Down	18.50	1,711	1,505	Down	12.04
Missouri, Western	284	286	Up	0.70	939	1,026	Up	9.26	1,223	1,312	Up	7.27
Montana	209	251	Up	20.09	294	280	Down	4.77	503	531	Up	5.56
Nebraska	242	306	Up	26.44	369	428	Up	15.98	611	734	Up	20.13
Nevada	442	470	Up	6.33	570	631	Up	10.70	1,012	1,101	Up	8.79
New Hampshire	123	139	Up	13.00	156	195	Up	25.00	279	334	Up	19.71
New Jersey	490	498	Up	1.63	7,302	8,292	Up	13.55	7,792	8,790	Up	12.80
New Mexico	864	894	Up	3.47	813	698	Down	14.15	1,677	1,592	Down	5.07
New York, Eastern	1,985	2,045	Up	3.02	6,358	7,087	Up	11.46	8,343	9,132	Up	9.45
New York, Northern	375	363	Down	3.20	1,480	1,408	Down	4.87	1,855	1,771	Down	4.53
New York, Southern	2,910	3,210	Up	10.30	4,431	5,028	Up	13.47	7,341	8,238	Up	12.21
New York, Western	336	357	Up	6.25	1,031	1,331	Up	29.09	1,367	1,688	Up	23.48
North Carolina, Eastern	232	225	Down	3.02	515	619	Up	20.19	747	844	Up	12.98
North Carolina, Middle	190	195	Up	2.63	291	367	Up	26.11	481	562	Up	16.83
North Carolina, Western	416	420	Up	0.96	347	486	Up	40.05	763	906	Up	18.74
North Dakota	85	100	Up	17.64	185	197	Up	6.48	270	297	Up	10.00
Northern Mariana Islands	14	18	Up	28.57	9	16	Up	77.77	23	34	Up	47.82
Ohio, Northern	375	390	Up	4.00	3,991	3,790	Down	5.04	4,366	4,180	Down	4.27
Ohio, Southern	313	368	Up	17.57	3,074	3,257	Up	5.95	3,387	3,625	Up	7.02
Oklahoma, Eastern	42	41	Down	2.39	302	349	Up	15.56	344	390	Up	13.37
Oklahoma, Northern	156	201	Up	28.84	619	656	Up	5.97	775	857	Up	10.58
Oklahoma, Western	117	111	Down	5.13	700	836	Up	19.42	817	947	Up	15.91
Oregon	587	612	Up	4.25	900	819	Down	9.00	1,487	1,431	Down	3.77

Table 10 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	794	931	Up	17.25	1,527	2,011	Up	31.69	2,321	2,942	Up	26.75
Pennsylvania, Middle	262	277	Up	5.72	691	891	Up	28.94	953	1,168	Up	22.56
Pennsylvania, Western	210	239	Up	13.80	680	920	Up	35.29	890	1,159	Up	30.22
Puerto Rico	315	322	Up	2.22	948	1,546	Up	63.08	1,263	1,868	Up	47.90
Rhode Island	93	107	Up	15.05	122	111	Down	9.02	215	218	Up	1.39
South Carolina	512	598	Up	16.79	1,825	1,896	Up	3.89	2,337	2,494	Up	6.71
South Dakota	193	245	Up	26.94	189	197	Up	4.23	382	442	Up	15.70
Tennessee, Eastern	203	251	Up	23.64	735	862	Up	17.27	938	1,113	Up	18.65
Tennessee, Middle	159	182	Up	14.46	412	426	Up	3.39	571	608	Up	6.47
Tennessee, Western	328	333	Up	1.52	892	633	Down	29.04	1,220	966	Down	20.82
Texas, Eastern	257	359	Up	39.68	1,095	1,267	Up	15.70	1,352	1,626	Up	20.26
Texas, Northern	729	734	Up	0.68	2,173	2,386	Up	9.80	2,902	3,120	Up	7.51
Texas, Southern	1,979	2,032	Up	2.67	2,281	2,489	Up	9.11	4,260	4,521	Up	6.12
Texas, Western	1,298	2,301	Up	77.27	1,609	1,835	Up	14.04	2,907	4,136	Up	42.27
Utah	265	305	Up	15.09	308	367	Up	19.15	573	672	Up	17.27
Vermont	152	151	Down	0.66	244	235	Down	3.69	396	386	Down	2.53
Virgin Islands	198	180	Down	9.10	131	164	Up	25.19	329	344	Up	4.55
Virginia, Eastern	510	652	Up	27.84	1,109	1,089	Down	1.81	1,619	1,741	Up	7.53
Virginia, Western	241	271	Up	12.44	522	709	Up	35.82	763	980	Up	28.44
Washington, Eastern	246	212	Down	13.83	262	229	Down	12.60	508	441	Down	13.19
Washington, Western	473	439	Down	7.19	1,245	944	Down	24.18	1,718	1,383	Down	19.50
West Virginia, Northern	98	113	Up	15.30	229	214	Down	6.56	327	327		0.00
West Virginia, Southern	128	127	Down	0.79	497	581	Up	16.90	625	708	Up	13.28
Wisconsin, Eastern	187	207	Up	10.69	754	984	Up	30.50	941	1,191	Up	26.56
Wisconsin, Western	45	81	Up	80.00	431	493	Up	14.38	476	574	Up	20.58
Wyoming	93	102	Up	9.67	102	102		0.00	195	204	Up	4.61
All Districts	40,206	44,863	Up	11.58	99,123	109,695	Up	10.66	139,329	154,558	Up	10.93

Criminal data does not include Magistrate cases.

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

**Table 11**  
**Grand Jury Proceedings and Criminal and Civil Matters Received**  
**Fiscal Year 1997 Compared with Fiscal Year 1996**

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	100	129	Up	29.00	316	320	Up	1.26	624	655	Up	4.96
Alabama, Northern	211	178	Down	15.64	681	775	Up	13.80	875	789	Down	9.83
Alabama, Southern	217	193	Down	11.06	350	460	Up	31.42	592	625	Up	5.57
Alaska	36	75	Up	108.33	250	263	Up	5.20	256	269	Up	5.07
Arizona	792	800	Up	1.01	2,370	3,814	Up	60.92	1,095	1,015	Down	7.31
Arkansas, Eastern	205	173	Down	15.61	675	525	Down	22.23	1,372	1,497	Up	9.11
Arkansas, Western	81	86	Up	6.17	277	294	Up	6.13	550	667	Up	21.27
California, Central	880	825	Down	6.25	3,069	2,604	Down	15.16	3,129	3,554	Up	13.58
California, Eastern	474	521	Up	9.91	1,601	1,635	Up	2.12	1,221	891	Down	27.03
California, Northern	267	215	Down	19.48	1,442	1,429	Down	0.91	1,485	1,698	Up	14.34
California, Southern	679	974	Up	43.44	3,679	4,130	Up	12.25	712	935	Up	31.32
Colorado	251	227	Down	9.57	1,065	908	Down	14.75	1,289	1,030	Down	20.10
Connecticut	102	137	Up	34.31	446	455	Up	2.01	1,453	1,578	Up	8.60
Delaware	58	85	Up	46.55	192	223	Up	16.14	581	506	Down	12.91
District of Columbia	251	306	Up	21.91	1,461	1,194	Down	18.28	1,083	1,014	Down	6.38
Florida, Middle	630	799	Up	26.82	2,359	3,095	Up	31.19	4,619	4,995	Up	8.14
Florida, Northern	193	246	Up	27.46	538	584	Up	8.55	826	858	Up	3.87
Florida, Southern	1,228	1,147	Down	6.60	2,401	2,772	Up	15.45	3,017	3,983	Up	32.01
Georgia, Middle	146	171	Up	17.12	554	584	Up	5.41	652	715	Up	9.66
Georgia, Northern	329	404	Up	22.79	1,044	1,150	Up	10.15	1,239	1,412	Up	13.96
Georgia, Southern	90	82	Down	8.89	504	518	Up	2.77	803	1,440	Up	79.32
Guam	49	70	Up	42.85	250	297	Up	18.80	96	71	Down	26.05
Hawaii	143	134	Down	6.30	1,289	1,385	Up	7.44	592	666	Up	12.50
Idaho	58	64	Up	10.34	373	461	Up	23.59	344	352	Up	2.32
Illinois, Central	170	156	Down	8.24	368	417	Up	13.31	506	581	Up	14.82
Illinois, Northern	245	254	Up	3.67	1,418	1,690	Up	19.18	1,306	1,632	Up	24.96
Illinois, Southern	129	114	Down	11.63	365	384	Up	5.20	463	581	Up	25.48
Indiana, Northern	114	141	Up	23.68	399	477	Up	19.54	704	751	Up	6.67
Indiana, Southern	84	102	Up	21.42	561	545	Down	2.86	782	782		0.00
Iowa, Northern	76	88	Up	15.78	502	417	Down	16.94	720	545	Down	24.31
Iowa, Southern	115	124	Up	7.82	267	266	Down	0.38	577	596	Up	3.29
Kansas	183	252	Up	37.70	767	830	Up	8.21	1,402	1,444	Up	2.99
Kentucky, Eastern	226	226		0.00	694	682	Down	1.73	1,365	1,717	Up	25.78

Table 11 (Continued)

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	112	105	Down	6.25	709	585	Down	17.49	1,008	1,087	Up	7.83
Louisiana Eastern	179	185	Up	3.35	728	704	Down	3.30	720	747	Up	3.75
Louisiana, Middle	52	54	Up	3.84	333	300	Down	9.91	328	344	Up	4.87
Louisiana, Western	122	105	Down	13.94	525	320	Down	39.05	871	964	Up	10.67
Maine	59	99	Up	67.79	493	330	Down	33.07	357	434	Up	21.56
Maryland	247	294	Up	19.02	1,149	1,148	Down	0.09	1,075	1,231	Up	14.51
Massachusetts	239	165	Down	30.97	1,248	732	Down	41.35	886	788	Down	11.07
Michigan, Eastern	349	313	Down	10.32	1,888	1,592	Down	15.68	1,237	1,233	Down	0.33
Michigan, Western	137	127	Down	7.30	420	482	Up	14.76	686	882	Up	28.57
Minnesota	165	235	Up	42.42	813	796	Down	2.10	1,616	1,419	Down	12.20
Mississippi, Northern	97	81	Down	16.50	366	373	Up	1.91	284	310	Up	9.15
Mississippi, Southern	153	188	Up	22.87	647	716	Up	10.66	758	648	Down	14.52
Missouri, Eastern	245	314	Up	28.16	891	1,037	Up	16.38	1,501	1,381	Down	8.00
Missouri, Western	172	173	Up	0.58	705	687	Down	2.56	1,183	1,284	Up	8.53
Montana	175	217	Up	24.00	447	415	Down	7.16	285	295	Up	3.50
Nebraska	203	229	Up	12.80	446	598	Up	34.08	596	635	Up	6.54
Nevada	258	228	Down	11.63	755	971	Up	28.60	628	501	Down	20.23
New Hampshire	114	114		0.00	278	256	Down	7.92	339	322	Down	5.02
New Jersey	330	308	Down	6.67	1,847	2,468	Up	33.62	3,715	3,645	Down	1.89
New Mexico	469	568	Up	21.10	1,655	1,356	Down	18.07	932	817	Down	12.34
New York, Eastern	687	705	Up	2.62	2,311	2,262	Down	2.13	3,366	3,660	Up	8.73
New York, Northern	130	134	Up	3.07	772	965	Up	25.00	1,173	1,288	Up	9.80
New York, Southern	575	604	Up	5.04	2,122	2,313	Up	9.00	2,301	2,404	Up	4.47
New York, Western	132	113	Down	14.40	959	1,012	Up	5.52	1,018	1,160	Up	13.94
North Carolina, Eastern	194	142	Down	26.81	879	481	Down	45.28	882	765	Down	13.27
North Carolina, Middle	203	243	Up	19.70	423	582	Up	37.58	386	499	Up	29.27
North Carolina, Western	226	270	Up	19.46	617	680	Up	10.21	517	588	Up	13.73
North Dakota	96	104	Up	8.33	414	414		0.00	328	335	Up	2.13
Northern Mariana Islands	13	16	Up	23.07	42	59	Up	40.47	39	37	Down	5.13
Ohio, Northern	307	243	Down	20.85	1,221	1,341	Up	9.82	2,447	2,253	Down	7.93
Ohio, Southern	134	121	Down	9.71	926	918	Down	0.87	1,937	1,989	Up	2.68
Oklahoma, Eastern	49	51	Up	4.08	286	245	Down	14.34	381	435	Up	14.17
Oklahoma, Northern	114	118	Up	3.50	448	381	Down	14.96	829	1,695	Up	104.46
Oklahoma, Western	96	83	Down	13.55	709	879	Up	23.97	1,191	1,230	Up	3.27
Oregon	484	444	Down	8.27	1,006	1,014	Up	0.79	884	799	Down	9.62



Table 11 (Continued)

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change	FY 1996	FY 1997		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	335	350	Up	4.47	893	1,150	Up	28.77	923	1,272	Up	37.81
Pennsylvania, Middle	155	165	Up	6.45	679	662	Down	2.51	1,471	1,906	Up	29.57
Pennsylvania, Western	164	161	Down	1.83	585	683	Up	16.75	1,140	1,420	Up	24.56
Puerto Rico	329	205	Down	37.69	1,120	983	Down	12.24	1,187	1,642	Up	38.33
Rhode Island	73	79	Up	8.21	259	235	Down	9.27	281	373	Up	32.74
South Carolina	360	537	Up	49.16	1,070	1,327	Up	24.01	1,987	1,972	Down	0.76
South Dakota	254	283	Up	11.41	1,089	1,147	Up	5.32	364	293	Down	19.51
Tennessee, Eastern	129	182	Up	41.08	533	861	Up	61.53	1,353	1,319	Down	2.52
Tennessee, Middle	102	105	Up	2.94	565	308	Down	45.49	620	669	Up	7.90
Tennessee, Western	220	230	Up	4.54	736	596	Down	19.03	2,005	1,890	Down	5.74
Texas, Eastern	251	304	Up	21.11	771	846	Up	9.72	1,278	1,525	Up	19.32
Texas, Northern	455	470	Up	3.29	1,464	1,537	Up	4.98	2,132	2,355	Up	10.45
Texas, Southern	1,318	1,522	Up	15.47	2,218	2,499	Up	12.66	2,331	2,289	Down	1.81
Texas, Western	1,291	1,650	Up	27.80	3,018	3,314	Up	9.80	2,111	2,341	Up	10.89
Utah	217	317	Up	46.08	771	965	Up	25.16	381	336	Down	11.82
Vermont	59	57	Down	3.39	200	212	Up	6.00	250	277	Up	10.80
Virgin Islands	90	68	Down	24.45	444	298	Down	32.89	65	111	Up	70.76
Virginia, Eastern	393	494	Up	25.69	2,229	2,954	Up	32.52	2,073	1,716	Down	17.23
Virginia, Western	170	180	Up	5.88	508	511	Up	0.59	614	673	Up	9.60
Washington, Eastern	313	226	Down	27.80	812	551	Down	32.15	388	361	Down	6.96
Washington, Western	165	123	Down	25.46	1,336	1,552	Up	16.16	1,299	1,222	Down	5.93
West Virginia, Northern	61	92	Up	50.81	245	305	Up	24.48	259	317	Up	22.39
West Virginia, Southern	108	115	Up	6.48	615	676	Up	9.91	602	726	Up	20.59
Wisconsin, Eastern	174	154	Down	11.50	527	563	Up	6.83	1,019	1,095	Up	7.45
Wisconsin, Western	48	76	Up	58.33	264	235	Down	10.99	691	695	Up	0.57
Wyoming	86	73	Down	15.12	288	290	Up	0.69	130	149	Up	14.61
All Districts	23,449	25,209	Up	7.50	85,244	90,255	Up	5.87	99,968	106,892	Up	6.92

Criminal data does not include Magistrate cases.

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

**Table 12A**  
**United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1997**  
**Criminal Debts Owed the United States**

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$2,457,227	346	\$2,284,519	\$0	\$1,653,336	374	\$5,958,623	371
Alabama, Northern	\$1,546,917	668	\$495,963	\$0	\$111,411	491	\$17,105,605	1,145
Alabama, Southern	\$3,171,786	418	\$312,175	\$0	\$291,691	412	\$19,099,690	501
Alaska	\$1,625,918	256	\$713,928	\$0	\$114,097	289	\$7,419,527	377
Arizona	\$3,659,067	1,587	\$1,370,630	\$0	\$1,538,790	1,406	\$44,522,647	2,576
Arkansas, Eastern	\$3,260,893	394	\$168,187	\$0	\$303,697	335	\$5,860,760	518
Arkansas, Western	\$363,666	201	\$229,653	\$0	\$23,632	197	\$1,655,258	430
California, Central	\$23,112,484	1,016	\$9,846,412	\$346,227	\$222,668,024	1,257	\$282,965,926	4,356
California, Eastern	\$2,661,854	967	\$1,459,966	\$0	\$203,377	762	\$15,847,502	1,512
California, Northern	\$97,022,293	1,037	\$37,897,764	\$478,184	\$2,317,634	989	\$164,079,813	2,356
California, Southern	\$9,370,371	1,390	\$6,623,026	\$450	\$4,700,877	1,272	\$53,461,173	1,441
Colorado	\$22,529,395	869	\$679,364	\$321	\$492,654	704	\$47,016,842	810
Connecticut	\$12,084,724	466	\$2,608,399	\$0	\$832,044	360	\$32,374,633	612
Delaware	\$426,017	159	\$144,772	\$0	\$420,416	158	\$2,476,333	201
District of Columbia	\$17,972,493	716	\$13,992,474	\$11	\$1,202,712	669	\$278,121,868	1,536
Florida, Middle	\$27,324,609	1,673	\$3,047,166	\$47,978	\$2,263,559	1,422	\$99,781,072	2,543
Florida, Northern	\$3,508,134	485	\$611,830	\$0	\$754,762	407	\$85,421,387	1,051
Florida, Southern	\$58,571,054	2,451	\$4,336,708	(\$1,023)	\$646,318	1,608	\$275,783,079	5,856
Georgia, Middle	\$648,539	562	\$631,909	\$0	\$475,865	653	\$4,324,657	619
Georgia, Northern	\$23,335,598	1,360	\$2,233,033	\$0	\$1,831,958	710	\$56,793,601	2,632
Georgia, Southern	\$870,487	645	\$10,351,798	\$2,845	\$668,392	556	\$36,268,262	871
Guam	\$149,941	145	\$92,774	\$0	\$70,361	143	\$749,593	129
Hawaii	\$403,226	510	\$382,994	\$0	\$7,934	494	\$16,925,674	542
Idaho	\$447,924	236	\$216,815	\$29,469	\$65,374	172	\$1,021,480	369
Illinois, Central	\$1,997,920	375	\$1,683,429	\$0	\$514,068	326	\$6,386,585	509
Illinois, Northern	\$121,469,279	987	\$101,930,448	\$5,710	\$2,936,251	837	\$121,726,504	2,317
Illinois, Southern	\$893,174	498	\$398,892	\$0	\$297,834	420	\$10,374,381	1,006
Indiana, Northern	\$1,815,486	247	\$796,213	\$0	\$17,015	271	\$9,375,762	522
Indiana, Southern	\$9,311,485	360	\$8,836,554	\$0	\$110,359	353	\$5,643,165	699
Iowa, Northern	\$612,370	289	\$313,324	\$0	\$545,813	253	\$8,667,106	443
Iowa, Southern	\$667,032	340	\$183,065	\$0	\$78,430	288	\$2,479,301	211
Kansas	\$12,486,436	522	\$4,544,226	\$0	\$1,122,428	497	\$45,509,232	822
Kentucky, Eastern	\$447,075	401	\$10,141,280	\$0	\$116,911	363	\$4,769,557	477

Table 12A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$1,889,805	1,501	\$1,237,482	\$0	\$361,912	1,351	\$11,080,228	545
Louisiana, Eastern	\$8,137,271	819	\$837,016	\$10,000	\$1,712,859	788	\$26,177,461	1,139
Louisiana, Middle	\$765,068	148	\$414,259	\$0	\$10,149,555	192	\$23,237,233	194
Louisiana, Western	\$10,057,567	1,295	\$978,576	\$0	\$8,895,124	1,892	\$29,924,336	623
Maine	\$332,712	220	\$170,324	\$0	\$632,615	227	\$2,475,550	359
Maryland	\$2,378,128	617	\$5,328,619	\$0	\$279,774	522	\$16,828,695	1,548
Massachusetts	\$113,453,807	852	\$43,002,484	(\$1,395)	\$283,557	496	\$138,118,771	1,546
Michigan, Eastern	\$3,635,706	975	\$1,716,346	\$1,850	\$1,205,473	1,037	\$60,693,440	1,977
Michigan, Western	\$2,305,965	525	\$392,957	\$0	\$388,788	395	\$8,543,550	752
Minnesota	\$5,806,505	475	\$4,460,629	\$0	\$775,762	419	\$12,420,116	547
Mississippi, Northern	\$546,471	235	\$366,301	\$0	\$150,484	258	\$3,768,164	500
Mississippi, Southern	\$1,960,316	414	\$1,255,766	\$0	\$588,064	432	\$8,562,205	908
Missouri, Eastern	\$3,248,309	669	\$2,614,634	\$0	\$278,890	656	\$7,108,380	802
Missouri, Western	\$32,561,399	961	\$3,288,524	\$0	\$2,207,061	577	\$41,613,513	1,244
Montana	\$411,356	358	\$601,846	\$0	\$121,976	444	\$5,205,934	383
Nebraska	\$947,759	276	\$910,369	\$0	\$1,011,677	387	\$2,592,075	581
Nevada	\$1,217,049	553	\$645,151	\$0	\$1,372,539	620	\$9,640,302	1,391
New Hampshire	\$1,198,384	165	\$303,555	\$0	\$197,542	192	\$11,035,514	194
New Jersey	\$18,767,820	1,338	\$4,824,800	\$32,858	\$1,098,668	977	\$60,270,219	2,543
New Mexico	\$594,483	520	\$164,379	\$0	\$51,334	405	\$6,847,743	800
New York, Eastern	\$35,212,776	2,029	\$5,151,721	\$547,016	\$1,269,370	2,078	\$191,737,886	3,631
New York, Northern	\$2,091,830	933	\$521,109	\$225,066	\$137,868	862	\$8,699,509	651
New York, Southern	\$45,650,769	1,787	\$5,239,980	\$1,975	\$1,425,359	1,538	\$310,327,913	3,232
New York, Western	\$8,579,102	726	\$1,023,527	\$0	\$367,874	568	\$12,431,552	790
North Carolina, Eastern	\$4,620,585	1,923	\$1,295,023	\$0	\$756,892	2,474	\$22,052,203	3,385
North Carolina, Middle	\$5,897,458	488	\$5,748,100	\$0	\$197,711	494	\$6,236,727	816
North Carolina, Western	\$278,376	355	\$920,264	\$0	\$338,626	588	\$8,424,767	1,521
North Dakota	\$126,269	150	\$276,975	\$0	\$17,003	202	\$3,335,002	205
Northern Mariana Islands	\$181,402	33	\$33,429	\$0	\$850	27	\$651,199	44
Ohio, Northern	\$8,575,638	845	\$3,825,219	\$0	\$238,718	804	\$32,952,484	1,172
Ohio, Southern	\$2,726,170	738	\$882,959	\$0	\$256,199	701	\$18,925,029	1,120
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$160,293	108	\$173,924	\$0	\$24,494	123	\$915,562	93
Oklahoma, Northern	\$380,303	289	\$225,463	\$0	\$182,388	262	\$23,749,948	553
Oklahoma, Western	\$559,639	330	\$304,663	\$0	\$138,153	275	\$13,176,457	385
Oregon	\$3,011,233	812	\$370,709	\$0	\$115,083	602	\$5,528,622	1,346

Table 12A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$31,987,760	1,164	\$21,457,976	\$4,281,878	\$9,964,549	1,184	\$64,995,936	3,434
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$2,665,565	628	\$1,495,099	\$0	\$328,047	671	\$4,560,481	694
Pennsylvania, Western	\$5,891,973	352	\$2,946,357	\$0	\$195,192	303	\$18,557,097	714
Puerto Rico	\$4,224,542	524	\$3,232,874	\$0	\$82,182	339	\$7,122,954	934
Rhode Island	\$31,040,125	174	\$1,006,272	\$0	\$393,041	168	\$96,031,533	670
South Carolina	\$23,387,929	1,873	\$942,155	\$0	\$281,138	843	\$29,273,312	1,949
South Dakota	\$1,064,770	422	\$1,356,110	\$0	\$70,502	320	\$5,526,447	458
Tennessee, Eastern	\$3,483,728	417	\$1,090,300	\$0	\$30,653	474	\$7,337,858	759
Tennessee, Middle	\$820,859	217	\$477,246	\$0	\$353,559	265	\$15,474,417	335
Tennessee, Western	\$3,733,498	399	\$422,812	\$0	\$54,078	287	\$7,562,091	941
Texas, Eastern	\$12,578,846	705	\$651,501	\$0	\$1,160,142	561	\$39,428,707	1,200
Texas, Northern	\$14,838,493	1,479	\$18,577,100	\$250,606	\$1,347,043	1,210	\$263,793,583	2,460
Texas, Southern	\$145,269,142	2,141	\$1,887,190	\$0	\$3,219,052	1,437	\$282,141,724	6,052
Texas, Western	\$14,873,934	3,454	\$3,234,449	\$688	\$1,580,463	2,785	\$171,874,448	7,751
Utah	\$2,142,731	529	\$577,658	\$0	\$541,045	395	\$4,284,953	839
Vermont	\$128,472	137	\$155,792	\$0	\$591,839	149	\$3,423,655	106
Virgin Islands	\$194,647	226	\$29,800	\$0	\$1,235	141	\$550,301	288
Virginia, Eastern	\$19,187,802	932	\$14,081,452	\$21,390	\$2,307,303	1,184	\$30,634,976	2,583
Virginia, Western	\$3,078,953	1,161	\$641,003	\$0	\$240,046	1,058	\$17,774,394	1,239
Washington, Eastern	\$213,649	374	\$167,512	\$0	\$298,843	387	\$3,218,715	422
Washington, Western	\$2,073,502	1,112	\$2,114,658	\$70,522	\$546,028	870	\$41,134,473	1,321
West Virginia, Northern	\$415,548	226	\$137,298	\$0	\$308,466	231	\$4,179,816	412
West Virginia, Southern	\$1,361,446	360	\$520,762	\$0	\$974,714	423	\$10,376,775	700
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$2,628,939	470	\$1,025,432	\$0	\$359,182	409	\$10,517,299	902
Wisconsin, Western	\$1,337,499	124	\$145,969	\$0	\$20,117	141	\$2,302,312	173
Wyoming	\$1,409,563	363	\$297,017	\$0	\$41,277	358	\$8,070,635	344
All Districts	\$1,124,526,512	67,001	\$407,738,566	\$6,352,626	\$311,918,002	59,906	\$4,065,403,779	115,560

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

Table 12B  
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1997  
Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$1,859,859	40	\$675,815	\$0	\$39,883	36	\$5,022,618	341
Alabama, Northern	\$8,038,981	270	\$243,733	\$0	(\$1)	19	\$9,812,502	291
Alabama, Southern	\$7,923,223	137	\$534,326	\$0	\$274,454	31	\$14,317,895	228
Alaska	\$1,428,002	31	\$174,362	\$0	\$824,656	23	\$4,298,364	107
Arizona	\$28,660,402	204	\$708,805	\$0	\$1,382,495	100	\$64,290,947	812
Arkansas, Eastern	\$320,368	30	\$3,217	\$0	\$2,400	3	\$315,543	27
Arkansas, Western	\$1,619,569	45	\$49,106	\$0	\$10,352,055	12	\$1,718,011	73
California, Central	\$112,919,338	265	\$3,284,128	\$0	\$57,735,006	79	\$493,381,813	1,725
California, Eastern	\$18,205,183	141	\$404,833	\$0	\$204,040	36	\$32,214,252	285
California, Northern	\$25,036,950	123	\$1,439,194	\$28,720	\$4,713,124	112	\$138,843,006	763
California, Southern	\$6,369,257	76	\$3,299,369	\$0	\$94,061	18	\$15,193,042	134
Colorado	\$3,658,154	82	\$649,741	\$0	\$40,472	7	\$10,091,468	109
Connecticut	\$2,868,475	28	\$6,074	\$0	\$31,836	5	\$3,801,965	35
Delaware	\$41,034	6	\$39,048	\$0	\$1	4	\$90,383	12
District of Columbia	\$14,082,961	130	\$349,095	\$0	\$2,009,964	29	\$53,003,095	415
Florida, Middle	\$40,894,910	203	\$1,177,397	\$809,489	\$2,045,602	28	\$114,221,344	530
Florida, Northern	\$900,322	34	\$16,957	\$0	\$537,992	4	\$2,999,861	54
Florida, Southern	\$145,084,016	227	\$1,676,364	\$4,280	\$24,338	21	\$415,717,416	913
Georgia, Middle	\$1,010,771	36	\$116,107	\$0	\$101,106	20	\$2,866,681	154
Georgia, Northern	\$3,166,669	30	\$22,949	\$0	\$0	2	\$3,888,832	53
Georgia, Southern	\$19,786,999	54	\$47,097	\$0	\$1,156,533	15	\$22,504,129	78
Guam	\$779,022	12	\$626,648	\$0	\$142,039	5	\$324,019	20
Hawaii	\$633,299	76	\$154,573	\$0	\$277,590	32	\$10,207,998	246
Idaho	\$743,203	68	\$15,865	\$0	\$3,099	12	\$1,356,951	66
Illinois, Central	\$2,864,529	44	\$238,911	\$0	\$1,326,205	75	\$21,323,579	226
Illinois, Northern	\$9,103,354	201	\$1,762,899	\$30,669	\$1,426,520	56	\$59,403,533	500
Illinois, Southern	\$3,319,979	32	\$111,629	\$0	\$134,879	13	\$5,986,974	74
Indiana, Northern	\$6,976,302	72	\$281,299	\$0	\$197,297	12	\$11,710,331	164
Indiana, Southern	\$2,138,977	52	\$236,630	\$0	\$10,654	7	\$3,818,797	122
Iowa, Northern	\$66,918	3	\$60,106	\$0	\$787	16	\$7,471,618	102
Iowa, Southern	\$500,939	20	\$5,260	\$0	\$0	1	\$4,146,282	26
Kansas	\$112,275	4	\$313,024	\$0	\$610,678	26	\$8,927,618	82
Kentucky, Eastern	\$15,773,225	59	\$368,602	\$0	\$88,188	24	\$27,230,678	250

Table 12B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$10,956,890	105	\$129,020	\$0	\$117,990	41	\$17,853,059	189
Louisiana, Eastern	\$8,627,071	138	\$21,411	\$56,100	\$490,363	17	\$10,612,737	155
Louisiana, Middle	\$2,104,289	23	\$80,116	\$0	\$119,061	4	\$19,830,228	34
Louisiana, Western	\$3,852,559	38	\$80,914	\$0	\$1,000	10	\$3,820,927	40
Maine	\$1,216,968	25	\$179,310	\$0	\$0	5	\$2,678,308	68
Maryland	\$46,106,240	63	\$22,668,985	\$0	\$376,906	14	\$23,616,711	84
Massachusetts	\$61,129,974	211	\$83,858	\$0	\$612,330	5	\$72,462,035	310
Michigan, Eastern	\$33,066,984	204	\$1,816,594	\$1,226,441	\$9,345,975	143	\$100,299,795	790
Michigan, Western	\$2,984,156	73	\$173,761	\$0	\$110,956	36	\$14,800,679	210
Minnesota	\$6,715,896	94	\$1,078,406	\$0	\$492,026	13	\$8,466,167	97
Mississippi, Northern	\$2,565,482	43	\$128,920	\$0	\$347,733	57	\$7,641,228	164
Mississippi, Southern	\$82,354	14	\$1,502,400	\$0	\$0	1	\$119,412	18
Missouri, Eastern	\$15,835,252	106	\$14,443,389	(\$234,880)	\$1,085,991	63	\$5,911,862	198
Missouri, Western	\$18,015,859	88	\$66,666	\$0	\$413,383	10	\$16,513,324	138
Montana	\$4,186,419	79	\$277,384	\$0	\$1,106,208	36	\$7,556,531	221
Nebraska	\$6,453,929	115	\$153,161	\$0	\$183,975	15	\$11,526,477	119
Nevada	\$20,857,883	222	\$361,313	\$0	\$5,313,162	125	\$43,424,436	775
New Hampshire	\$5,297,338	37	\$80,307	\$0	\$753,233	11	\$5,587,458	45
New Jersey	\$10,577,054	110	\$3,485,450	\$0	\$36	10	\$18,117,976	151
New Mexico	\$527,398	63	\$36,263	\$0	\$5,529	10	\$1,443,043	122
New York, Eastern	\$496,334,697	153	\$13,512,606	\$190,000	\$17,851	21	\$1,233,956,706	286
New York, Northern	\$6,898,707	48	\$263,710	\$0	\$1,135,647	17	\$16,266,245	97
New York, Southern	\$17,215,266	201	\$833,454	(\$8)	\$6,542,134	31	\$116,666,744	340
New York, Western	\$2,070,642	83	\$225,089	\$0	\$139,063	8	\$2,763,904	111
North Carolina, Eastern	\$2,180,881	510	\$228,412	\$0	\$0	96	\$11,557,434	1,580
North Carolina, Middle	\$2,865,874	98	\$58,953	\$0	\$71,529	34	\$3,312,541	131
North Carolina, Western	\$219,883	35	\$40,735	\$0	\$267,122	9	\$4,310,403	87
North Dakota	\$534,966	42	\$77,772	\$0	\$322,762	26	\$4,168,878	131
Northern Mariana Islands	\$179,477	2	\$99,779	\$0	\$0	0	\$402,085	6
Ohio, Northern	\$18,944,960	218	\$985,347	\$200	\$5,420,248	48	\$56,635,868	763
Ohio, Southern	\$5,010,906	62	\$221,488	\$0	\$9,483	25	\$9,538,067	173
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$101,290	17	\$18,457	\$0	\$3,306	9	\$216,571	31
Oklahoma, Northern	\$1,976,422	78	\$286,745	\$0	\$3,358,442	62	\$16,432,623	287
Oklahoma, Western	\$2,546,589	47	\$48,504	\$0	\$29,112	18	\$3,425,347	71
Oregon	\$518,869	67	\$52,421	\$0	\$109,820	28	\$1,166,876	105

Table 12B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$10,087,195	117	\$275,820	\$0	\$0	7	\$16,477,953	126
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$2,128,808	45	\$337,248	\$0	\$0	15	\$12,218,955	54
Pennsylvania, Western	\$1,865,549	21	\$17,598	\$0	\$0	2	\$2,725,645	38
Puerto Rico	\$35,178	3	\$1,835	\$0	\$0	0	\$525,546	16
Rhode Island	\$19,209,579	21	\$205,253	\$0	\$0	1	\$20,066,088	34
South Carolina	\$11,244,814	331	\$141,103	\$0	\$1,074,765	39	\$10,551,286	336
South Dakota	\$1,287,692	161	\$120,689	\$0	\$21,941	34	\$1,425,492	150
Tennessee, Eastern	\$34,453,188	106	\$478,742	\$0	(\$1)	10	\$37,952,681	142
Tennessee, Middle	\$1,741,952	63	\$112,326	\$0	\$968,834	72	\$18,663,277	120
Tennessee, Western	\$2,954,174	62	\$7,333	\$0	\$0	1	\$3,260,949	78
Texas, Eastern	\$5,192,281	56	\$683,918	\$0	\$10,438,482	33	\$39,847,876	241
Texas, Northern	\$21,019,097	220	\$483,060	\$0	\$9,145,588	240	\$49,436,407	282
Texas, Southern	\$9,493,840	87	\$533,915	\$0	(\$72,900)	20	\$56,951,112	480
Texas, Western	\$25,604,652	128	\$4,862,644	\$0	\$944,357	33	\$89,200,269	573
Utah	\$6,073,801	66	\$241,456	\$0	\$1,208,793	56	\$35,181,991	244
Vermont	\$14,452,382	19	\$83,090	\$0	\$0	1	\$15,011,112	26
Virgin Islands	\$363,034	8	\$14,699	\$0	\$126,917	1	\$853,200	24
Virginia, Eastern	\$6,729,196	136	\$672,252	\$109,642	\$9,043,986	113	\$24,292,668	502
Virginia, Western	\$795,457	39	\$43,586	\$0	\$1,478	8	\$2,545,376	47
Washington, Eastern	\$252,087	35	\$169,356	\$0	\$43,286	20	\$3,526,978	113
Washington, Western	\$24,921,115	142	\$869,029	\$360,000	\$1,880,075	26	\$111,472,684	359
West Virginia, Northern	\$1,521,262	22	\$72,430	\$0	\$372,877	51	\$4,267,617	75
West Virginia, Southern	\$13,660,905	61	\$201,758	\$0	\$1,305,492	28	\$22,245,213	163
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$5,823,655	84	\$3,886,811	\$0	\$18,137,166	71	\$29,782,390	392
Wisconsin, Western	\$2,748,419	43	\$711,407	\$0	\$21,609	33	\$15,789,722	198
Wyoming	\$75	1	\$18,071	\$0	\$81,077	7	\$1,386,775	33
All Districts	\$1,529,306,276	8,424	\$98,139,692	\$2,580,653	\$178,834,151	2,863	\$4,069,263,492	21,990

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

Table 12C  
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1997  
Criminal Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$4,317,086	386	\$2,960,334	\$0	\$1,693,219	410	\$10,981,241	712
Alabama, Northern	\$9,585,898	938	\$739,696	\$0	\$111,410	510	\$26,918,107	1,436
Alabama, Southern	\$11,095,009	555	\$846,501	\$0	\$566,145	443	\$33,417,585	729
Alaska	\$3,053,920	287	\$888,290	\$0	\$938,753	312	\$11,717,891	484
Arizona	\$32,319,469	1,791	\$2,079,435	\$0	\$2,921,285	1,506	\$108,813,594	3,388
Arkansas, Eastern	\$3,581,261	424	\$171,404	\$0	\$306,097	338	\$6,176,303	545
Arkansas, Western	\$1,983,235	246	\$278,759	\$0	\$10,375,687	209	\$3,373,269	503
California, Central	\$136,031,822	1,281	\$13,130,540	\$346,227	\$280,403,030	1,336	\$776,347,739	6,081
California, Eastern	\$20,867,037	1,108	\$1,864,799	\$0	\$407,417	798	\$48,061,754	1,797
California, Northern	\$122,059,243	1,160	\$39,336,958	\$506,904	\$7,030,758	1,101	\$302,922,819	3,119
California, Southern	\$15,739,628	1,466	\$9,922,395	\$450	\$4,794,938	1,290	\$68,654,215	1,575
Colorado	\$26,187,549	951	\$1,329,105	\$321	\$533,126	711	\$57,108,310	919
Connecticut	\$14,953,199	494	\$2,614,473	\$0	\$863,880	365	\$36,176,598	647
Delaware	\$467,051	165	\$183,820	\$0	\$420,417	162	\$2,566,716	213
District of Columbia	\$32,055,454	846	\$14,341,569	\$11	\$3,212,676	698	\$331,124,963	1,951
Florida, Middle	\$68,219,519	1,876	\$4,224,563	\$857,467	\$4,309,161	1,450	\$214,002,416	3,073
Florida, Northern	\$4,408,456	519	\$628,787	\$0	\$1,292,754	411	\$88,421,248	1,105
Florida, Southern	\$203,655,070	2,678	\$6,013,072	\$3,257	\$670,656	1,629	\$691,500,495	6,769
Georgia, Middle	\$1,659,310	598	\$748,016	\$0	\$576,971	673	\$7,191,338	773
Georgia, Northern	\$26,502,267	1,390	\$2,255,982	\$0	\$1,831,958	712	\$60,682,433	2,685
Georgia, Southern	\$20,657,486	699	\$10,398,895	\$2,845	\$1,824,925	571	\$58,772,391	949
Guam	\$928,963	157	\$719,422	\$0	\$212,400	148	\$1,073,612	149
Hawaii	\$1,036,525	586	\$537,567	\$0	\$285,524	526	\$27,133,672	788
Idaho	\$1,191,127	304	\$232,680	\$29,469	\$68,473	184	\$2,378,431	435
Illinois, Central	\$4,862,449	419	\$1,922,340	\$0	\$1,840,273	401	\$27,710,164	735
Illinois, Northern	\$130,572,633	1,188	\$103,693,347	\$36,379	\$4,362,771	893	\$181,130,037	2,817
Illinois, Southern	\$4,213,153	530	\$510,521	\$0	\$432,713	433	\$16,361,355	1,080
Indiana, Northern	\$8,791,788	319	\$1,077,512	\$0	\$214,312	283	\$21,086,093	686
Indiana, Southern	\$11,450,462	412	\$9,073,184	\$0	\$121,013	360	\$9,461,962	821
Iowa, Northern	\$679,288	292	\$373,430	\$0	\$546,600	269	\$16,138,724	545
Iowa, Southern	\$1,167,971	360	\$188,325	\$0	\$78,430	289	\$6,625,583	237
Kansas	\$12,598,711	526	\$4,857,250	\$0	\$1,733,106	523	\$54,436,850	904
Kentucky, Eastern	\$16,220,300	460	\$10,509,882	\$0	\$205,099	387	\$32,000,235	727



Table 12C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$12,846,695	1,606	\$1,366,502	\$0	\$479,902	1,392	\$28,933,287	734
Louisiana, Eastern	\$16,764,342	957	\$858,427	\$66,100	\$2,203,222	805	\$36,790,198	1,294
Louisiana, Middle	\$2,869,357	171	\$494,375	\$0	\$10,268,616	196	\$43,067,461	228
Louisiana, Western	\$13,910,126	1,333	\$1,059,490	\$0	\$8,896,124	1,902	\$33,745,263	663
Maine	\$1,549,680	245	\$349,634	\$0	\$632,615	232	\$5,153,858	427
Maryland	\$48,484,368	680	\$27,997,604	\$0	\$656,680	536	\$40,445,406	1,632
Massachusetts	\$174,583,781	1,063	\$43,086,342	(\$1,395)	\$895,887	501	\$210,580,806	1,856
Michigan, Eastern	\$36,702,690	1,179	\$3,532,940	\$1,228,291	\$10,551,448	1,180	\$160,993,235	2,767
Michigan, Western	\$5,290,121	598	\$566,718	\$0	\$499,744	431	\$23,344,229	962
Minnesota	\$12,522,401	569	\$5,539,035	\$0	\$1,267,788	432	\$20,886,283	644
Mississippi, Northern	\$3,111,953	278	\$495,221	\$0	\$498,217	315	\$11,409,392	664
Mississippi, Southern	\$2,042,670	428	\$2,758,166	\$0	\$588,064	433	\$8,681,617	926
Missouri, Eastern	\$19,083,561	775	\$17,058,023	(\$234,880)	\$1,364,881	719	\$13,020,242	1,000
Missouri, Western	\$50,577,258	1,049	\$3,355,190	\$0	\$2,620,444	587	\$58,126,837	1,382
Montana	\$4,597,775	437	\$879,230	\$0	\$1,228,184	480	\$12,762,465	604
Nebraska	\$7,401,688	391	\$1,063,530	\$0	\$1,195,652	402	\$14,118,552	700
Nevada	\$22,074,932	775	\$1,006,464	\$0	\$6,685,701	745	\$53,064,738	2,166
New Hampshire	\$6,495,722	202	\$383,862	\$0	\$950,775	203	\$16,622,972	239
New Jersey	\$29,344,874	1,448	\$8,310,250	\$32,858	\$1,098,704	987	\$78,388,195	2,694
New Mexico	\$1,121,881	583	\$200,642	\$0	\$56,863	415	\$8,290,786	922
New York, Eastern	\$531,547,473	2,182	\$18,664,327	\$737,016	\$1,287,221	2,099	\$1,425,694,592	3,917
New York, Northern	\$8,990,537	981	\$784,819	\$225,066	\$1,273,515	879	\$24,965,754	748
New York, Southern	\$62,866,035	1,988	\$6,073,434	\$1,967	\$7,967,493	1,569	\$426,994,657	3,572
New York, Western	\$10,649,744	809	\$1,248,616	\$0	\$506,937	576	\$15,195,456	901
North Carolina, Eastern	\$6,801,466	2,433	\$1,523,435	\$0	\$756,892	2,570	\$33,609,637	4,965
North Carolina, Middle	\$8,763,332	586	\$5,807,053	\$0	\$269,240	528	\$9,549,268	947
North Carolina, Western	\$498,259	390	\$960,999	\$0	\$605,748	597	\$12,735,170	1,608
North Dakota	\$661,235	192	\$354,747	\$0	\$339,765	228	\$7,503,880	336
Northern Mariana Islands	\$360,879	35	\$133,208	\$0	\$850	27	\$1,053,284	50
Ohio, Northern	\$27,520,598	1,063	\$4,810,566	\$200	\$5,658,966	852	\$89,588,352	1,935
Ohio, Southern	\$7,737,076	800	\$1,104,447	\$0	\$265,682	726	\$28,463,096	1,293
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$261,583	125	\$192,381	\$0	\$27,800	132	\$1,132,133	124
Oklahoma, Northern	\$2,356,725	367	\$512,208	\$0	\$3,540,830	324	\$40,182,571	840
Oklahoma, Western	\$3,106,228	377	\$353,167	\$0	\$167,265	293	\$16,601,804	456
Oregon	\$3,530,102	879	\$423,130	\$0	\$224,903	630	\$6,695,498	1,451

Table 12C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$42,074,955	1,281	\$21,733,796	\$4,281,878	\$9,964,549	1,191	\$81,473,889	3,560
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$4,794,373	673	\$1,832,347	\$0	\$328,047	686	\$16,779,436	748
Pennsylvania, Western	\$7,757,522	373	\$2,963,955	\$0	\$195,192	305	\$21,282,742	752
Puerto Rico	\$4,259,720	527	\$3,234,709	\$0	\$82,182	339	\$7,648,500	950
Rhode Island	\$50,249,704	195	\$1,211,525	\$0	\$393,041	169	\$116,097,621	704
South Carolina	\$34,632,743	2,204	\$1,083,258	\$0	\$1,355,903	882	\$39,824,598	2,285
South Dakota	\$2,352,462	583	\$1,476,799	\$0	\$92,443	354	\$6,951,939	608
Tennessee, Eastern	\$37,936,916	523	\$1,569,042	\$0	\$30,652	484	\$45,290,539	901
Tennessee, Middle	\$2,562,811	280	\$589,572	\$0	\$1,322,393	337	\$34,137,694	455
Tennessee, Western	\$6,687,672	461	\$430,145	\$0	\$54,078	288	\$10,823,040	1,019
Texas, Eastern	\$17,771,127	761	\$1,335,419	\$0	\$11,598,624	594	\$79,276,583	1,441
Texas, Northern	\$35,857,590	1,699	\$19,060,160	\$250,606	\$10,492,631	1,450	\$313,229,990	2,742
Texas, Southern	\$154,762,982	2,228	\$2,421,105	\$0	\$3,146,152	1,457	\$339,092,836	6,532
Texas, Western	\$40,478,586	3,582	\$8,097,093	\$688	\$2,524,820	2,818	\$261,074,717	8,324
Utah	\$8,216,532	595	\$819,114	\$0	\$1,749,838	451	\$39,466,944	1,083
Vermont	\$14,580,854	156	\$238,882	\$0	\$591,839	150	\$18,434,767	132
Virgin Islands	\$557,681	234	\$44,499	\$0	\$128,152	142	\$1,403,501	312
Virginia, Eastern	\$25,916,998	1,068	\$14,753,704	\$131,032	\$11,351,289	1,297	\$54,927,644	3,085
Virginia, Western	\$3,874,410	1,200	\$684,589	\$0	\$241,524	1,066	\$20,319,770	1,286
Washington, Eastern	\$465,736	409	\$336,868	\$0	\$342,129	407	\$6,745,693	535
Washington, Western	\$26,994,617	1,254	\$2,983,687	\$430,522	\$2,426,103	896	\$152,607,157	1,680
West Virginia, Northern	\$1,936,810	248	\$209,728	\$0	\$681,343	282	\$8,447,433	487
West Virginia, Southern	\$15,022,351	421	\$722,520	\$0	\$2,280,206	451	\$32,621,988	863
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$8,452,594	554	\$4,912,243	\$0	\$18,496,348	480	\$40,299,689	1,294
Wisconsin, Western	\$4,085,918	167	\$857,376	\$0	\$41,726	174	\$18,092,034	371
Wyoming	\$1,409,638	364	\$315,088	\$0	\$122,354	365	\$9,457,410	377
All Districts	\$2,653,832,788	75,425	\$505,878,258	\$8,933,279	\$490,752,153	62,769	\$8,134,667,271	137,550

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

Table 12D  
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1997  
Bankruptcies and Foreclosures

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$537,029	32	\$669,426	\$0	\$182,309	67	\$213,464	32
Alabama, Northern	\$1,281,713	41	\$888,210	\$0	\$389,107	47	\$915,835	28
Alabama, Southern	\$219,503	4	\$224,357	\$0	(\$1)	6	\$18,926	4
Alaska	\$0	0	\$1,200	\$0	\$0	0	\$334,520	3
Arizona	\$559,353	4	\$36,518	\$0	\$676,669	8	\$861,070	25
Arkansas, Eastern	\$6,271,665	36	\$2,102,517	\$106,954	\$4,551,141	36	\$4,990,819	22
Arkansas, Western	\$1,419,685	20	\$454,821	\$211,751	\$1,759,782	26	\$38,889	5
California, Central	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$96,444	3
California, Eastern	\$1,151,106	17	\$1,085,662	\$0	\$138,516	11	\$2,995,352	24
California, Northern	\$1,477,035	7	\$1,462,610	\$0	\$422,739	8	\$207,133	4
California, Southern	\$0	0	\$275	\$0	\$26,473	1	\$884	1
Colorado	\$486,234	5	\$492,884	\$0	\$0	5	\$102,154	3
Connecticut	\$6,770,729	48	\$1,736,179	\$1,240,000	\$2,712,580	46	\$2,639,758	7
Delaware	\$207,438	10	\$284,517	\$0	\$106,042	13	\$0	0
District of Columbia	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Florida, Middle	\$20,629,460	297	\$3,946,537	\$11,917,995	\$5,846,074	299	\$2,522,651	20
Florida, Northern	\$7,244,260	55	\$2,439,083	\$292,596	\$4,936,946	56	\$354,971	4
Florida, Southern	\$22,594,533	164	\$3,754,835	\$974,600	\$17,118,763	161	\$698,985	4
Georgia, Middle	\$838,590	22	\$1,457,555	\$0	\$56,384	27	\$16,066	2
Georgia, Northern	\$1,881,479	86	\$1,056,049	\$269,391	\$403,695	79	\$1,540,511	76
Georgia, Southern	\$1,873,990	6	\$519,750	\$0	\$1,714,494	6	\$171,304	8
Guam	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$42,615	1	\$0	0
Hawaii	\$732,876	14	\$654,744	\$0	\$493,654	13	\$500	2
Idaho	\$8,263,166	35	\$3,336,428	\$71,459	\$4,825,896	30	\$4,396,201	15
Illinois, Central	\$2,121,184	38	\$1,631,367	\$98,700	\$504,901	41	\$404,558	2
Illinois, Northern	\$20,062,231	216	\$2,527,370	\$13,009,063	\$399,127	223	\$21,445,393	108
Illinois, Southern	\$1,310,665	18	\$449,162	\$43,200	\$1,520,109	19	\$58,900	4
Indiana, Northern	\$3,140,559	37	\$2,072,281	\$174,183	\$2,586,098	63	\$1,701,798	49
Indiana, Southern	\$3,430,753	53	\$3,389,771	\$337,042	\$5,381,360	102	\$9,384,181	95
Iowa, Northern	\$2,507,138	35	\$1,526,550	\$222,060	\$2,355,713	42	\$2,063,295	21
Iowa, Southern	\$2,691,646	32	\$1,695,241	\$623,414	\$2,216,447	38	\$1,106,832	13
Kansas	\$6,308,088	115	\$2,685,043	\$517,049	\$6,836,551	144	\$3,511,192	57
Kentucky, Eastern	\$6,605,958	167	\$2,464,109	\$343,400	\$3,104,886	110	\$9,209,505	189

Table 12D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$6,157,431	77	\$2,996,438	\$276,337	\$4,787,235	85	\$712,274	11
Louisiana, Eastern	\$7,260,518	7	\$140,344	\$0	\$1,095,284	10	\$6,870,454	4
Louisiana, Middle	\$2,992,166	37	\$1,602,304	\$587,982	\$1,553,858	27	\$2,706,428	42
Louisiana, Western	\$9,166,401	30	\$690,239	\$0	\$23,144,175	31	\$5,591,387	23
Maine	\$9,446,018	49	\$1,578,993	\$794,411	\$7,098,110	48	\$0	1
Maryland	\$871,439	7	\$524,990	\$238,183	\$904,540	7	\$0	0
Massachusetts	\$43,064	1	\$0	\$0	\$10	1	\$213,387	4
Michigan, Eastern	\$11,335	1	\$11,335	\$0	\$0	1	\$0	0
Michigan, Western	\$780,539	37	\$984,425	\$0	(\$2)	85	\$1,556,498	84
Minnesota	\$738,458	38	\$1,232,929	\$0	\$1,793,552	51	\$201,123	12
Mississippi, Northern	\$73,334	5	\$304,508	\$0	\$136,861	14	\$1,034,003	12
Mississippi, Southern	\$1,634,419	22	\$2,029,305	\$0	(\$1)	18	\$1,932,711	14
Missouri, Eastern	\$112,716	3	\$44,393	\$0	\$45,923	3	\$96,497	5
Missouri, Western	\$77,878	9	\$67,048	\$0	\$6,716	4	\$314,480	14
Montana	\$10,605,168	27	\$3,497,473	\$1,045,722	\$3,804,520	23	\$6,061,724	20
Nebraska	\$2,016,599	55	\$1,230,334	\$504,610	\$1,400,435	65	\$2,714,203	21
Nevada	\$0	0	\$15,055	\$0	\$74,584	4	\$65,019	1
New Hampshire	\$197	1	\$198	\$0	\$0	1	\$0	0
New Jersey	\$7,589,652	93	\$362,346	\$20,000	\$7,058,880	85	\$1,398,729	32
New Mexico	\$1,483,548	21	\$987,200	\$0	\$803,626	28	\$1,184,235	18
New York, Eastern	\$2,188,039	65	\$2,758,395	\$0	\$769,093	75	\$17,573,721	156
New York, Northern	\$18,350,243	218	\$1,880,033	\$9,646,352	\$8,416,145	226	\$2,017,944	18
New York, Southern	\$73,017,333	30	\$68,709,563	\$0	\$9,557,724	25	\$16,574,961	29
New York, Western	\$5,321,091	74	\$1,446,444	\$1,758,414	\$2,912,026	73	\$293,604	5
North Carolina, Eastern	\$106,150	4	\$522,494	\$0	\$5,937,146	82	\$544,354	10
North Carolina, Middle	\$0	0	\$2,205	\$0	\$86,332	6	\$62,537	5
North Carolina, Western	\$4,565	2	\$38,597	\$0	\$511,056	3	\$190,272	8
North Dakota	\$5,303,030	45	\$2,914,275	\$349,389	\$7,398,582	102	\$13,723,897	69
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0	0	\$696	\$0	\$13,949	1	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$7,082,707	136	\$2,695,366	\$2,767,287	\$2,313,518	141	\$20,086,950	179
Ohio, Southern	\$5,310,104	85	\$2,076,563	\$660,564	\$9,849,408	271	\$4,608,707	72
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$2,788,833	61	\$857,392	\$355,666	\$4,537,313	69	\$3,169,455	24
Oklahoma, Northern	\$5,270,544	120	\$2,401,423	\$1,051,021	\$4,459,548	124	\$110,959	7
Oklahoma, Western	\$8,267,427	134	\$5,044,692	\$1,706,776	\$6,307,054	133	\$2,115,912	26
Oregon	\$8,099,844	49	\$4,050,386	\$593,518	\$4,500,127	50	\$256,157	2

Table 12D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$3,702,419	51	\$508,186	\$2,092,582	\$580,416	50	\$4,648,331	68
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$1,680,999	38	\$1,229,334	\$340,163	\$2,173,285	55	\$1,619,948	20
Pennsylvania, Western	\$3,836,214	64	\$2,316,653	\$461,424	\$3,096,005	73	\$1,267,132	18
Puerto Rico	\$6,867,111	158	\$3,698,049	\$1,769,208	\$3,635,966	183	\$3,090,190	59
Rhode Island	\$0	0	\$3,912	\$0	\$0	0	\$191,712	1
South Carolina	\$42,260,139	348	\$10,753,053	\$4,721,128	\$11,984,153	325	\$9,319,003	34
South Dakota	\$3,390,057	37	\$5,121,076	\$234,346	\$5,453,291	117	\$5,821,010	12
Tennessee, Eastern	\$486,675	14	\$578,547	\$0	\$21,776	12	\$34,265	26
Tennessee, Middle	\$295,372	9	\$325,754	\$0	\$345,337	15	\$175,087	8
Tennessee, Western	\$965,144	18	\$986,828	\$0	\$0	13	\$574,937	10
Texas, Eastern	\$213,053	10	\$183,513	\$0	\$22,809	10	\$68,263	5
Texas, Northern	\$253,568	19	\$747,945	\$148,499	\$743,487	23	\$16,973,521	11
Texas, Southern	\$617,316	5	\$132,104	\$0	\$0	3	\$968,069	11
Texas, Western	\$229,097	3	\$275,814	\$0	\$248,927	21	\$231,388	3
Utah	\$0	0	\$36,553	\$0	\$7,208	2	\$47,704	1
Vermont	\$1,988,074	38	\$1,295,489	\$715,700	\$2,176	38	\$0	0
Virgin Islands	\$404,625	11	\$199,862	\$373,012	\$229,886	11	\$1,884,047	11
Virginia, Eastern	\$4,261,437	64	\$5,713,834	\$0	\$111,381	41	\$2,514,749	82
Virginia, Western	\$460,732	9	\$232,336	\$0	\$324,294	15	\$466,669	9
Washington, Eastern	\$1,555,688	7	\$1,369,633	\$240,650	\$548,048	8	\$0	0
Washington, Western	\$1,383,454	24	\$1,887,855	\$100,000	\$370,846	30	\$1,389,114	20
West Virginia, Northern	\$950,218	36	\$591,099	\$0	\$2,760,529	119	\$200	1
West Virginia, Southern	\$3,068,042	13	\$751,291	\$0	\$2,044,892	8	\$443,044	6
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$2,546,534	42	\$1,131,021	\$417,198	\$1,558,499	39	\$900,627	17
Wisconsin, Western	\$5,410,358	42	\$2,047,904	\$0	\$2,376,441	40	\$2,206,154	22
Wyoming	\$122,000	2	\$134,284	\$0	\$0	3	\$200,040	7
All Districts	\$421,737,182	4,219	\$200,998,361	\$64,422,999	\$231,226,049	4,954	\$241,019,877	2,220

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

**Table 12E**  
**United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1997**  
**Other Civil Debts**

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Property Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$3,311,363	152	\$1,752,237	\$0	\$1,737,402	77	\$5,044,428	195
Alabama, Northern	\$5,842,773	233	\$4,201,308	\$0	\$3,938,784	175	\$7,018,062	550
Alabama, Southern	\$1,410,945	137	\$1,130,652	\$0	\$569,333	116	\$1,352,262	117
Alaska	\$6,705,711	65	\$6,643,104	\$0	\$3,689,446	54	\$10,062,111	175
Arizona	\$12,995,868	318	\$7,503,006	\$909,501	\$4,150,488	291	\$22,331,320	545
Arkansas, Eastern	\$1,202,374	149	\$908,213	\$0	\$1,973,163	90	\$6,471,699	211
Arkansas, Western	\$279,879	64	\$65,292	\$0	\$109,961	29	\$543,557	83
California, Central	\$54,564,483	3,939	\$24,051,763	\$842	\$14,564,963	450	\$318,791,592	7,930
California, Eastern	\$10,505,646	541	\$8,152,328	\$0	\$1,758,760	318	\$11,651,901	526
California, Northern	\$73,686,355	1,912	\$47,377,974	\$0	\$2,582,905	326	\$56,673,940	3,363
California, Southern	\$30,186,458	131	\$27,669,009	\$13,010	\$2,401,740	136	\$4,666,091	184
Colorado	\$10,560,303	229	\$6,027,694	\$498,426	\$1,425,495	140	\$9,561,560	315
Connecticut	\$16,292,765	137	\$3,949,839	\$0	\$4,656,378	114	\$23,824,067	158
Delaware	\$3,285,237	46	\$3,230,233	\$0	\$323,767	37	\$532,310	51
District of Columbia	\$12,803,374	850	\$19,268,433	\$0	\$1,659,650	146	\$19,309,771	1,625
Florida, Middle	\$12,246,775	917	\$5,777,443	\$219,123	\$5,648,744	614	\$37,374,379	1,853
Florida, Northern	\$940,055	191	\$1,250,517	(\$818)	\$643,197	120	\$9,922,574	511
Florida, Southern	\$58,466,885	2,083	\$8,043,664	\$0	\$4,699,416	356	\$84,011,181	3,567
Georgia, Middle	\$1,476,853	174	\$378,409	\$0	\$1,783,396	122	\$2,847,360	155
Georgia, Northern	\$89,871,331	766	\$123,665,457	\$395,246	\$1,542,572	277	\$28,972,111	1,583
Georgia, Southern	\$1,761,679	77	\$140,636	\$0	\$370,329	32	\$4,183,206	151
Guam	\$209,203	27	\$149,145	\$0	\$41,433	30	\$1,177,681	71
Hawaii	\$8,248,163	201	\$3,276,319	\$0	\$4,809,047	128	\$3,346,011	255
Idaho	\$12,363,778	93	\$11,945,593	\$0	\$382,265	62	\$7,691,465	173
Illinois, Central	\$2,278,784	225	\$775,760	\$0	\$889,465	171	\$7,875,739	241
Illinois, Northern	\$15,033,640	629	\$7,496,697	\$43,589	\$664,951	172	\$30,005,732	1,101
Illinois, Southern	\$1,434,779	182	\$1,240,600	\$0	\$175,938	89	\$3,058,097	232
Indiana, Northern	\$1,948,141	189	\$2,272,394	\$0	\$1,735,469	72	\$2,810,321	261
Indiana, Southern	\$5,297,999	342	\$4,666,745	\$1,743	\$2,562,815	225	\$3,893,324	411
Iowa, Northern	\$1,084,506	187	\$896,475	\$0	\$1,163,430	114	\$1,985,658	175
Iowa, Southern	\$6,724,260	182	\$1,965,998	\$0	\$715,921	88	\$7,269,523	221
Kansas	\$7,209,440	473	\$2,616,056	\$24,855	\$2,841,293	274	\$9,149,617	376
Kentucky, Eastern	\$5,077,933	301	\$4,199,756	\$0	\$999,390	235	\$3,891,538	294

Table 12E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$14,705,449	163	\$14,317,517	\$0	\$229,550	96	\$3,392,362	183
Louisiana, Eastern	\$38,191,522	401	\$7,381,754	\$0	\$2,381,720	155	\$47,142,925	376
Louisiana, Middle	\$826,202	78	\$724,422	\$0	\$110,408	57	\$1,516,702	79
Louisiana, Western	\$1,403,920	407	\$976,299	\$0	\$2,990,105	175	\$3,241,049	480
Maine	\$826,970	88	\$688,635	\$0	\$2,366,256	92	\$3,326,077	103
Maryland	\$24,872,549	416	\$19,960,661	\$0	\$1,871,137	184	\$22,004,777	750
Massachusetts	\$99,000,903	378	\$95,359,298	\$0	\$2,672,408	198	\$53,050,406	990
Michigan, Eastern	\$24,812,043	3,971	\$7,039,079	\$0	\$5,993,947	432	\$53,995,860	7,727
Michigan, Western	\$6,743,445	227	\$4,595,010	\$0	\$186,219	127	\$12,316,988	307
Minnesota	\$4,843,149	785	\$3,240,110	\$0	\$995,777	257	\$7,946,246	797
Mississippi, Northern	\$859,804	91	\$578,983	\$0	\$1,375,267	78	\$1,469,683	102
Mississippi, Southern	\$1,704,020	358	\$1,565,231	\$0	\$862,766	228	\$3,251,176	389
Missouri, Eastern	\$11,075,724	473	\$3,046,936	\$9,008	\$301,644	175	\$15,229,067	691
Missouri, Western	\$11,026,013	447	\$3,029,757	\$0	\$2,568,907	145	\$21,270,543	625
Montana	\$1,152,401	74	\$2,071,769	\$0	\$5,847,898	72	\$3,230,480	104
Nebraska	\$11,116,406	318	\$10,025,468	\$4,013	\$965,983	154	\$6,265,642	341
Nevada	\$1,848,465	100	\$928,862	\$0	\$3,005,517	76	\$3,331,424	128
New Hampshire	\$1,144,735	73	\$815,854	\$0	\$520,195	69	\$2,451,262	90
New Jersey	\$166,598,150	735	\$142,663,169	\$28,504	\$4,604,810	332	\$60,784,451	1,570
New Mexico	\$11,030,052	141	\$10,309,557	\$5,000	\$1,349,132	95	\$3,113,018	187
New York, Eastern	\$712,169	12	\$868,215	\$0	\$9,866	15	\$2,575,761	16
New York, Northern	\$4,251,262	287	\$11,620,614	\$0	\$1,027,466	186	\$13,376,512	339
New York, Southern	\$102,610,079	381	\$72,471,790	\$0	\$3,639,063	215	\$51,091,559	716
New York, Western	\$5,700,494	179	\$40,266,262	\$0	\$1,445,835	80	\$7,262,160	261
North Carolina, Eastern	\$3,263,907	269	\$3,917,913	\$0	\$4,033,259	169	\$22,380,625	562
North Carolina, Middle	\$114,691,231	142	\$115,366,665	\$0	\$617,571	64	\$3,084,004	221
North Carolina, Western	\$5,898,703	78	\$1,247,665	\$0	\$560,256	35	\$6,478,536	242
North Dakota	\$5,551,386	97	\$2,228,009	\$152,873	\$1,627,350	62	\$15,673,211	186
Northern Mariana Islands	\$877,827	33	\$37,549	\$0	\$122,307	30	\$717,491	37
Ohio, Northern	\$13,149,450	685	\$15,292,035	\$47,274	\$3,546,522	355	\$21,363,514	1,130
Ohio, Southern	\$2,678,884	264	\$2,396,370	\$8,691	\$316,507	165	\$8,942,528	428
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$504,930	55	\$266,742	\$0	\$93,583	24	\$608,960	54
Oklahoma, Northern	\$812,265	183	\$220,096	\$0	\$114,332	75	\$1,413,874	157
Oklahoma, Western	\$2,259,466	218	\$1,692,521	\$0	\$1,421,639	140	\$4,324,461	222
Oregon	\$4,786,037	77	\$5,113,205	\$0	\$510,522	109	\$2,208,731	146

Table 12E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$368,761,233	506	\$359,564,172	\$957,057	\$15,379,302	362	\$55,868,215	798
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$53,108,370	1,026	\$53,959,473	\$0	\$927,341	1,021	\$14,146,863	220
Pennsylvania, Western	\$5,584,837	375	\$4,163,906	\$1,287	\$1,533,070	351	\$21,326,455	663
Puerto Rico	\$10,572,473	132	\$7,482,721	\$150,000	\$1,075,053	86	\$10,230,597	407
Rhode Island	\$2,592,082	56	\$1,992,144	\$0	\$903,387	36	\$2,063,812	104
South Carolina	\$23,221,337	1,285	\$1,815,829	\$4,855	\$1,695,407	209	\$28,028,680	1,519
South Dakota	\$2,846,856	70	\$2,836,341	\$0	\$61,642	69	\$3,311,683	78
Tennessee, Eastern	\$1,180,059	168	\$265,055	\$0	\$648,389	78	\$3,828,984	269
Tennessee, Middle	\$781,767	147	\$531,154	\$0	\$1,681,005	99	\$4,046,730	230
Tennessee, Western	\$4,430,050	342	\$5,220,532	\$0	\$838,306	106	\$5,758,496	458
Texas, Eastern	\$7,012,810	173	\$6,892,580	\$0	\$2,539,167	119	\$2,908,170	219
Texas, Northern	\$9,436,618	719	\$4,315,310	(\$746)	\$2,890,221	451	\$122,744,201	1,215
Texas, Southern	\$19,815,162	2,883	\$7,355,897	\$415,000	\$33,717,522	279	\$102,127,030	5,578
Texas, Western	\$3,943,205	492	\$2,893,222	\$0	\$5,016,875	537	\$7,482,396	465
Utah	\$1,744,207	80	\$813,344	\$0	\$132,715	35	\$4,569,099	136
Vermont	\$1,288,435	57	\$450,419	\$0	\$30,391	44	\$1,085,464	44
Virgin Islands	\$486,245	17	\$464,878	\$0	\$8,556	10	\$177,071	24
Virginia, Eastern	\$43,419,034	315	\$21,674,530	\$3,905,539	\$5,499,054	262	\$41,730,674	464
Virginia, Western	\$1,070,617	121	\$827,602	\$0	\$3,017,876	108	\$4,933,884	210
Washington, Eastern	\$220,715	56	\$507,427	\$0	\$708,489	61	\$1,302,705	88
Washington, Western	\$9,011,006	98	\$8,845,460	\$0	\$868,483	77	\$17,478,734	224
West Virginia, Northern	\$4,066,896	76	\$4,060,461	\$0	\$161,141	44	\$1,176,990	102
West Virginia, Southern	\$22,508,237	154	\$3,099,229	\$0	\$721,136	103	\$21,483,700	136
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$5,974,480	359	\$8,331,676	\$0	\$1,419,567	329	\$9,871,049	186
Wisconsin, Western	\$2,294,716	199	\$5,465,925	\$0	\$307,719	153	\$7,528,862	167
Wyoming	\$510,572	28	\$161,413	\$0	\$5,598	14	\$4,676,127	57
All Districts	\$1,850,791,791	40,796	\$1,515,358,155	\$7,793,872	\$220,471,978	15,867	\$1,811,077,991	66,638

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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



Table 12F

## United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1997

## Civil Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$3,848,392	184	\$2,421,663	\$0	\$1,919,711	144	\$5,257,892	227
Alabama, Northern	\$7,124,486	274	\$5,089,518	\$0	\$4,327,891	222	\$7,933,897	578
Alabama, Southern	\$1,630,448	141	\$1,355,009	\$0	\$569,332	122	\$1,371,188	121
Alaska	\$6,705,711	65	\$6,644,304	\$0	\$3,689,446	54	\$10,396,631	178
Arizona	\$13,555,221	322	\$7,539,524	\$909,501	\$4,827,157	299	\$23,192,390	570
Arkansas, Eastern	\$7,474,039	185	\$3,010,730	\$106,954	\$6,524,304	126	\$11,462,518	233
Arkansas, Western	\$1,699,564	84	\$520,113	\$211,751	\$1,869,743	55	\$582,446	88
California, Central	\$54,564,483	3,939	\$24,054,763	\$842	\$14,564,963	450	\$318,888,036	7,933
California, Eastern	\$11,656,752	558	\$9,237,990	\$0	\$1,897,276	329	\$14,647,253	550
California, Northern	\$75,163,390	1,919	\$48,840,584	\$0	\$3,005,644	334	\$56,881,073	3,367
California, Southern	\$30,186,458	131	\$27,669,284	\$13,010	\$2,428,213	137	\$4,666,975	185
Colorado	\$11,046,537	234	\$6,520,578	\$498,426	\$1,425,495	145	\$9,663,714	318
Connecticut	\$23,063,494	185	\$5,686,018	\$1,240,000	\$7,368,958	160	\$26,463,825	165
Delaware	\$3,492,675	56	\$3,514,750	\$0	\$429,809	50	\$532,310	51
District of Columbia	\$12,803,374	850	\$19,268,433	\$0	\$1,659,650	146	\$19,309,771	1,625
Florida, Middle	\$32,876,235	1,214	\$9,723,980	\$12,137,118	\$11,494,818	913	\$39,897,030	1,873
Florida, Northern	\$8,184,315	246	\$3,689,600	\$291,778	\$5,580,143	176	\$10,277,545	515
Florida, Southern	\$81,061,418	2,247	\$11,808,499	\$974,600	\$21,818,179	517	\$84,710,166	3,571
Georgia, Middle	\$2,315,443	196	\$1,835,964	\$0	\$1,839,780	149	\$2,863,426	157
Georgia, Northern	\$91,752,810	852	\$124,721,506	\$664,637	\$1,946,267	356	\$30,512,622	1,659
Georgia, Southern	\$3,635,669	83	\$660,386	\$0	\$2,084,823	38	\$4,354,510	159
Guam	\$209,203	27	\$149,145	\$0	\$84,048	31	\$1,177,681	71
Hawaii	\$8,981,039	215	\$3,931,063	\$0	\$5,302,701	141	\$3,346,511	257
Idaho	\$20,626,944	128	\$15,282,021	\$71,459	\$5,208,161	92	\$12,087,666	188
Illinois, Central	\$4,399,968	263	\$2,407,127	\$98,700	\$1,394,366	212	\$8,280,297	243
Illinois, Northern	\$35,095,871	845	\$10,024,067	\$13,052,652	\$1,064,078	395	\$51,451,125	1,209
Illinois, Southern	\$2,745,444	200	\$1,689,762	\$43,200	\$1,696,047	108	\$3,116,997	236
Indiana, Northern	\$5,088,700	226	\$4,344,675	\$174,183	\$4,321,567	135	\$4,512,119	310
Indiana, Southern	\$8,728,752	395	\$8,056,516	\$338,785	\$7,944,175	327	\$13,277,505	506
Iowa, Northern	\$3,591,644	222	\$2,423,025	\$222,060	\$3,519,143	156	\$4,048,953	196
Iowa, Southern	\$9,415,906	214	\$3,661,239	\$623,414	\$2,932,368	126	\$8,376,355	234
Kansas	\$13,517,528	588	\$5,301,099	\$541,904	\$9,677,844	418	\$12,660,809	433
Kentucky, Eastern	\$11,683,891	468	\$6,663,865	\$343,400	\$4,104,276	345	\$13,101,043	483

Table 12F (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$20,862,880	240	\$17,313,955	\$276,337	\$5,016,785	181	\$4,104,636	194
Louisiana, Eastern	\$45,452,040	408	\$7,522,098	\$0	\$3,477,004	165	\$54,013,379	380
Louisiana, Middle	\$3,818,368	115	\$2,326,726	\$587,982	\$1,664,266	84	\$4,223,130	121
Louisiana, Western	\$10,570,321	437	\$1,666,538	\$0	\$26,134,280	206	\$8,832,436	503
Maine	\$10,272,988	137	\$2,267,628	\$794,411	\$9,464,366	140	\$3,326,077	104
Maryland	\$25,743,988	423	\$20,485,651	\$238,183	\$2,775,677	191	\$22,004,777	750
Massachusetts	\$99,043,967	379	\$95,359,298	\$0	\$2,672,418	199	\$53,263,793	994
Michigan, Eastern	\$24,823,378	3,972	\$7,050,414	\$0	\$5,993,947	433	\$53,995,860	7,727
Michigan, Western	\$7,523,984	264	\$5,579,435	\$0	\$186,217	212	\$13,873,486	391
Minnesota	\$5,581,607	823	\$4,473,039	\$0	\$2,789,329	308	\$8,147,369	809
Mississippi, Northern	\$933,138	96	\$883,491	\$0	\$1,512,128	92	\$2,503,686	114
Mississippi, Southern	\$3,338,439	380	\$3,594,536	\$0	\$862,765	246	\$5,183,887	403
Missouri, Eastern	\$11,188,440	476	\$3,091,329	\$9,008	\$347,567	178	\$15,325,564	696
Missouri, Western	\$11,103,891	456	\$3,096,805	\$0	\$2,575,623	149	\$21,585,023	639
Montana	\$11,757,569	101	\$5,569,242	\$1,045,722	\$9,652,418	95	\$9,292,204	124
Nebraska	\$13,133,005	373	\$11,255,802	\$508,623	\$2,366,418	219	\$8,979,845	362
Nevada	\$1,848,465	100	\$943,917	\$0	\$3,080,101	80	\$3,396,443	129
New Hampshire	\$1,144,932	74	\$816,052	\$0	\$520,195	70	\$2,451,262	90
New Jersey	\$174,187,802	828	\$143,025,515	\$48,504	\$11,663,690	417	\$62,183,180	1,602
New Mexico	\$12,513,600	162	\$11,296,757	\$5,000	\$2,152,758	123	\$4,297,253	205
New York, Eastern	\$70,972,230	2,113	\$59,981,294	\$0	\$1,966,495	313	\$94,208,549	4,354
New York, Northern	\$22,601,505	505	\$13,500,647	\$9,646,352	\$9,443,611	412	\$15,394,456	357
New York, Southern	\$175,627,412	411	\$141,181,353	\$0	\$13,196,787	240	\$67,666,520	745
New York, Western	\$11,021,585	253	\$41,712,706	\$1,758,414	\$4,357,861	153	\$7,555,764	266
North Carolina, Eastern	\$3,370,057	273	\$4,440,407	\$0	\$9,970,405	251	\$22,924,979	572
North Carolina, Middle	\$114,691,231	142	\$115,368,870	\$0	\$703,903	70	\$3,146,541	226
North Carolina, Western	\$5,903,268	80	\$1,286,262	\$0	\$1,071,312	38	\$6,668,808	250
North Dakota	\$10,854,416	142	\$5,142,284	\$502,262	\$9,025,932	164	\$29,397,108	255
Northern Mariana Islands	\$877,827	33	\$38,245	\$0	\$136,256	31	\$717,491	37
Ohio, Northern	\$20,232,157	821	\$17,987,401	\$2,814,561	\$5,860,040	496	\$41,450,464	1,309
Ohio, Southern	\$7,988,988	349	\$4,472,933	\$669,255	\$10,165,915	436	\$13,551,235	500
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$3,293,763	116	\$1,124,134	\$355,666	\$4,630,896	93	\$3,778,415	78
Oklahoma, Northern	\$6,082,809	303	\$2,621,519	\$1,051,021	\$4,573,880	199	\$1,524,833	164
Oklahoma, Western	\$10,526,893	352	\$6,737,213	\$1,706,776	\$7,728,693	273	\$6,440,373	248
Oregon	\$12,885,881	126	\$9,163,591	\$593,518	\$5,010,649	159	\$2,464,888	148

Table 12F (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$372,463,652	557	\$360,072,358	\$3,049,639	\$15,959,718	412	\$60,516,546	866
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$54,789,369	1,064	\$55,188,807	\$340,163	\$3,100,626	1,076	\$15,766,811	240
Pennsylvania, Western	\$9,421,051	439	\$6,480,559	\$462,711	\$4,629,075	424	\$22,593,587	681
Puerto Rico	\$17,439,584	290	\$11,180,770	\$1,919,208	\$4,711,019	269	\$13,320,787	466
Rhode Island	\$2,592,082	56	\$1,996,056	\$0	\$903,387	36	\$2,255,524	105
South Carolina	\$65,481,476	1,633	\$12,568,882	\$4,725,983	\$13,679,560	534	\$37,347,683	1,553
South Dakota	\$6,236,913	107	\$7,957,417	\$234,346	\$5,514,933	186	\$9,132,693	90
Tennessee, Eastern	\$1,666,734	182	\$843,602	\$0	\$670,165	90	\$3,863,249	295
Tennessee, Middle	\$1,077,139	156	\$856,908	\$0	\$2,026,342	114	\$4,221,817	238
Tennessee, Western	\$5,395,194	360	\$6,207,360	\$0	\$838,306	119	\$6,333,433	468
Texas, Eastern	\$7,225,863	183	\$7,076,093	\$0	\$2,561,976	129	\$2,976,433	224
Texas, Northern	\$9,690,186	738	\$5,063,255	\$147,753	\$3,633,708	474	\$139,717,722	1,226
Texas, Southern	\$20,432,478	2,888	\$7,488,001	\$415,000	\$33,717,522	282	\$103,095,099	5,589
Texas, Western	\$4,172,302	495	\$3,169,036	\$0	\$5,265,802	558	\$7,713,784	468
Utah	\$1,744,207	80	\$849,897	\$0	\$139,923	37	\$4,616,803	137
Vermont	\$3,276,509	95	\$1,745,908	\$715,700	\$32,567	82	\$1,085,464	44
Virgin Islands	\$890,870	28	\$664,740	\$373,012	\$238,442	21	\$2,061,118	35
Virginia, Eastern	\$47,680,471	379	\$27,388,364	\$3,905,539	\$5,610,435	303	\$44,245,423	546
Virginia, Western	\$1,531,349	130	\$1,059,938	\$0	\$3,342,170	123	\$5,400,553	219
Washington, Eastern	\$1,776,403	63	\$1,877,060	\$240,650	\$1,256,537	69	\$1,302,705	88
Washington, Western	\$10,394,460	122	\$10,733,315	\$100,000	\$1,239,329	107	\$18,867,848	244
West Virginia, Northern	\$5,017,114	112	\$4,651,560	\$0	\$2,921,670	163	\$1,177,190	103
West Virginia, Southern	\$25,576,279	167	\$3,850,520	\$0	\$2,766,028	111	\$21,926,744	142
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$8,521,014	401	\$9,462,697	\$417,198	\$2,978,066	368	\$10,771,676	203
Wisconsin, Western	\$7,705,074	241	\$7,513,829	\$0	\$2,684,160	193	\$9,735,016	189
Wyoming	\$632,572	30	\$295,697	\$0	\$5,598	17	\$4,876,167	64
All Districts	\$2,272,528,973	45,015	\$1,716,356,416	\$72,216,971	\$451,698,027	20,821	\$2,052,097,868	68,858

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

**Table 12G**  
**United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1997**  
**Grand Total**

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$8,165,478	570	\$5,381,997	\$0	\$3,612,930	554	\$16,239,133	939
Alabama, Northern	\$16,710,384	1,212	\$5,829,214	\$0	\$4,439,301	732	\$34,852,004	2,014
Alabama, Southern	\$12,725,457	696	\$2,201,510	\$0	\$1,135,477	565	\$34,788,773	850
Alaska	\$9,759,631	352	\$7,532,594	\$0	\$4,628,199	366	\$22,114,522	662
Arizona	\$45,874,690	2,113	\$9,618,959	\$909,501	\$7,748,442	1,805	\$132,005,984	3,958
Arkansas, Eastern	\$11,055,300	609	\$3,182,134	\$106,954	\$6,830,401	464	\$17,638,821	778
Arkansas, Western	\$3,682,799	330	\$798,872	\$211,751	\$12,245,430	264	\$3,955,715	591
California, Central	\$190,596,305	5,220	\$37,185,303	\$347,069	\$294,967,993	1,786	\$1,095,235,775	14,014
California, Eastern	\$32,523,789	1,666	\$11,102,789	\$0	\$2,304,693	1,127	\$62,709,007	2,347
California, Northern	\$197,222,633	3,079	\$88,177,542	\$506,904	\$10,036,402	1,435	\$359,803,892	6,486
California, Southern	\$45,926,086	1,597	\$37,591,679	\$13,460	\$7,223,151	1,427	\$73,321,190	1,760
Colorado	\$37,234,086	1,185	\$7,849,683	\$498,747	\$1,958,621	856	\$66,772,024	1,237
Connecticut	\$38,016,693	679	\$8,300,491	\$1,240,000	\$8,232,838	525	\$62,640,423	812
Delaware	\$3,959,726	221	\$3,698,570	\$0	\$850,226	212	\$3,099,026	264
District of Columbia	\$44,858,828	1,696	\$33,610,002	\$11	\$4,872,326	844	\$350,434,734	3,576
Florida, Middle	\$101,095,754	3,090	\$13,948,543	\$12,994,585	\$15,803,979	2,363	\$253,899,446	4,946
Florida, Northern	\$12,592,771	765	\$4,318,387	\$291,778	\$6,872,897	587	\$98,698,793	1,620
Florida, Southern	\$284,716,488	4,925	\$17,811,571	\$977,857	\$22,488,835	2,146	\$776,210,661	10,340
Georgia, Middle	\$3,974,753	794	\$2,583,980	\$0	\$2,416,751	822	\$10,054,764	930
Georgia, Northern	\$118,255,077	2,242	\$126,977,488	\$664,637	\$3,778,225	1,068	\$91,195,055	4,344
Georgia, Southern	\$24,293,155	782	\$11,059,281	\$2,845	\$3,909,748	609	\$63,126,901	1,108
Guam	\$1,138,166	184	\$868,567	\$0	\$296,448	179	\$2,251,293	220
Hawaii	\$10,017,564	801	\$4,468,630	\$0	\$5,588,225	667	\$30,480,183	1,045
Idaho	\$21,818,071	432	\$15,514,701	\$100,928	\$5,276,634	276	\$14,466,097	623
Illinois, Central	\$9,262,417	682	\$4,329,467	\$98,700	\$3,234,639	613	\$35,990,461	978
Illinois, Northern	\$165,668,504	2,033	\$113,717,414	\$13,089,031	\$5,426,849	1,288	\$232,581,162	4,026
Illinois, Southern	\$6,958,597	730	\$2,200,283	\$43,200	\$2,128,760	541	\$19,478,352	1,316
Indiana, Northern	\$13,880,488	545	\$5,422,187	\$174,183	\$4,535,879	418	\$25,598,212	996
Indiana, Southern	\$20,179,214	807	\$17,129,700	\$338,785	\$8,065,188	687	\$22,739,467	1,327
Iowa, Northern	\$4,270,932	514	\$2,796,455	\$222,060	\$4,065,743	425	\$20,187,677	741
Iowa, Southern	\$10,583,877	574	\$3,849,564	\$623,414	\$3,010,798	415	\$15,001,938	471
Kansas	\$26,116,239	1,114	\$10,158,349	\$541,904	\$11,410,950	941	\$67,097,659	1,337
Kentucky, Eastern	\$27,904,191	928	\$17,173,747	\$343,400	\$4,309,375	732	\$45,101,278	1,210

Table 12G (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$33,709,575	1,846	\$18,680,457	\$276,337	\$5,496,687	1,573	\$33,037,923	928
Louisiana, Eastern	\$62,216,382	1,365	\$8,380,525	\$66,100	\$5,680,226	970	\$90,803,577	1,674
Louisiana, Middle	\$6,687,725	286	\$2,821,101	\$587,982	\$11,932,882	280	\$47,290,591	349
Louisiana, Western	\$24,480,447	1,770	\$2,726,028	\$0	\$35,030,404	2,108	\$42,577,699	1,166
Maine	\$11,822,668	382	\$2,617,262	\$794,411	\$10,096,981	372	\$8,479,935	531
Maryland	\$74,228,356	1,103	\$48,483,255	\$238,183	\$3,432,357	727	\$62,450,183	2,382
Massachusetts	\$273,627,748	1,442	\$138,445,640	(\$1,395)	\$3,568,305	700	\$263,844,599	2,850
Michigan, Eastern	\$61,526,068	5,151	\$10,583,354	\$1,228,291	\$16,555,395	1,613	\$215,989,095	10,494
Michigan, Western	\$12,814,105	862	\$6,146,153	\$0	\$685,961	643	\$37,217,715	1,353
Minnesota	\$18,104,008	1,392	\$10,012,074	\$0	\$4,057,117	740	\$29,033,652	1,453
Mississippi, Northern	\$4,045,091	374	\$1,378,712	\$0	\$2,010,345	407	\$13,913,078	778
Mississippi, Southern	\$5,381,109	808	\$6,352,702	\$0	\$1,450,829	679	\$13,865,504	1,329
Missouri, Eastern	\$30,272,001	1,251	\$20,149,352	(\$225,872)	\$1,712,448	897	\$28,345,806	1,696
Missouri, Western	\$61,681,149	1,505	\$6,451,995	\$0	\$5,196,067	736	\$79,711,860	2,021
Montana	\$16,355,344	538	\$6,448,472	\$1,045,722	\$10,880,602	575	\$22,054,669	728
Nebraska	\$20,534,693	764	\$12,319,332	\$508,623	\$3,562,070	621	\$23,098,397	1,062
Nevada	\$23,923,397	875	\$1,950,381	\$0	\$9,765,802	825	\$56,461,181	2,295
New Hampshire	\$7,640,654	276	\$1,199,914	\$0	\$1,470,970	273	\$19,074,234	329
New Jersey	\$203,532,676	2,276	\$151,335,765	\$81,362	\$12,762,394	1,404	\$140,571,375	4,296
New Mexico	\$13,635,481	745	\$11,497,399	\$5,000	\$2,209,621	538	\$12,588,039	1,127
New York, Eastern	\$602,519,703	4,295	\$78,645,521	\$737,016	\$3,253,716	2,412	\$1,519,903,141	8,271
New York, Northern	\$31,592,042	1,486	\$14,285,466	\$9,871,418	\$10,717,126	1,291	\$40,360,210	1,105
New York, Southern	\$238,493,447	2,399	\$147,254,787	\$1,967	\$21,164,280	1,809	\$494,661,177	4,317
New York, Western	\$21,671,329	1,062	\$42,961,322	\$1,758,414	\$4,864,798	729	\$22,751,220	1,167
North Carolina, Eastern	\$10,171,523	2,706	\$5,963,842	\$0	\$10,727,297	2,821	\$56,534,616	5,537
North Carolina, Middle	\$123,454,563	728	\$121,175,923	\$0	\$973,143	598	\$12,695,809	1,173
North Carolina, Western	\$6,401,527	470	\$2,247,261	\$0	\$1,677,060	635	\$19,403,978	1,858
North Dakota	\$11,515,651	334	\$5,497,031	\$502,262	\$9,365,697	392	\$36,900,988	591
Northern Mariana Islands	\$1,238,706	68	\$171,453	\$0	\$137,106	58	\$1,770,775	87
Ohio, Northern	\$47,752,755	1,884	\$22,797,967	\$2,814,761	\$11,519,006	1,348	\$131,038,816	3,244
Ohio, Southern	\$15,726,064	1,149	\$5,577,380	\$669,255	\$10,431,597	1,162	\$42,014,331	1,793
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$3,555,346	241	\$1,316,515	\$355,666	\$4,658,696	225	\$4,910,548	202
Oklahoma, Northern	\$8,439,534	670	\$3,133,727	\$1,051,021	\$8,114,710	523	\$41,707,404	1,004
Oklahoma, Western	\$13,633,121	729	\$7,090,380	\$1,706,776	\$7,895,958	566	\$23,042,177	704
Oregon	\$16,415,983	1,005	\$9,586,721	\$593,518	\$5,235,552	789	\$9,160,386	1,599

Table 12G (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Property Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$414,538,607	1,838	\$381,806,154	\$7,331,517	\$25,924,267	1,603	\$141,990,435	4,426
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$59,583,742	1,737	\$57,021,154	\$340,163	\$3,428,673	1,762	\$32,546,247	988
Pennsylvania, Western	\$17,178,573	812	\$9,444,514	\$462,711	\$4,824,267	729	\$43,876,329	1,433
Puerto Rico	\$21,699,304	817	\$14,415,479	\$1,919,208	\$4,793,201	608	\$20,969,287	1,416
Rhode Island	\$52,841,786	251	\$3,207,581	\$0	\$1,296,428	205	\$118,353,145	809
South Carolina	\$100,114,219	3,837	\$13,652,140	\$4,725,983	\$15,035,463	1,416	\$77,172,281	3,838
South Dakota	\$8,589,375	690	\$9,434,216	\$234,346	\$5,607,376	540	\$16,084,632	698
Tennessee, Eastern	\$39,603,650	705	\$2,412,644	\$0	\$700,817	574	\$49,153,788	1,196
Tennessee, Middle	\$3,639,950	436	\$1,446,480	\$0	\$3,348,735	451	\$38,359,511	693
Tennessee, Western	\$12,082,866	821	\$6,637,505	\$0	\$892,384	407	\$17,156,473	1,487
Texas, Eastern	\$24,996,990	944	\$8,411,512	\$0	\$14,160,600	723	\$82,253,016	1,665
Texas, Northern	\$45,547,776	2,437	\$24,123,415	\$398,359	\$14,126,339	1,924	\$452,947,712	3,968
Texas, Southern	\$175,195,460	5,116	\$9,909,106	\$415,000	\$36,863,674	1,739	\$442,187,935	12,121
Texas, Western	\$44,650,888	4,077	\$11,266,129	\$688	\$7,790,622	3,376	\$268,788,501	8,792
Utah	\$9,960,739	675	\$1,669,011	\$0	\$1,889,761	488	\$44,083,747	1,220
Vermont	\$17,857,363	251	\$1,984,790	\$715,700	\$624,406	232	\$19,520,231	176
Virgin Islands	\$1,448,551	262	\$709,239	\$373,012	\$366,594	163	\$3,464,619	347
Virginia, Eastern	\$73,597,469	1,447	\$42,142,068	\$4,036,571	\$16,961,724	1,600	\$99,173,067	3,631
Virginia, Western	\$5,405,759	1,330	\$1,744,527	\$0	\$3,583,694	1,189	\$25,720,323	1,505
Washington, Eastern	\$2,242,139	472	\$2,213,928	\$240,650	\$1,598,666	476	\$8,048,398	623
Washington, Western	\$37,389,077	1,376	\$13,717,002	\$530,522	\$3,665,432	1,003	\$171,475,005	1,924
West Virginia, Northern	\$6,953,924	360	\$4,861,288	\$0	\$3,603,013	445	\$9,624,623	590
West Virginia, Southern	\$40,598,630	588	\$4,573,040	\$0	\$5,046,234	562	\$54,548,732	1,005
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$16,973,608	955	\$14,374,940	\$417,198	\$21,474,414	848	\$51,071,365	1,497
Wisconsin, Western	\$11,790,992	408	\$8,371,205	\$0	\$2,725,886	367	\$27,827,050	560
Wyoming	\$2,042,210	394	\$610,785	\$0	\$127,952	382	\$14,333,577	441
All Districts	\$4,926,361,761	120,440	\$2,222,234,674	\$81,150,150	\$942,450,180	83,590	\$10,186,765,239	206,408

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Dollar amount of debts opened does not include adjustments.

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

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

**Table 12H**  
**United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 1997**  
**Criminal Debts in Suspense**

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Alabama, Middle	71	1,903,916	42	\$3,227,310	269	5,320,884
Alabama, Northern	132	12,353,801	30	\$771,869	67	4,661,562
Alabama, Southern	138	17,284,173	25	\$1,531,534	118	13,752,941
Alaska	176	2,307,474	30	\$654,774	44	967,342
Arizona	812	7,597,579	48	\$8,335,548	159	30,335,366
Arkansas, Eastern	178	4,623,492	11	\$141,811	4	95,538
Arkansas, Western	287	1,210,549	9	\$32,491	54	1,670,619
California, Central	275	88,343,105	104	\$136,499,573	267	376,869,218
California, Eastern	1,340	1,503,184	98	\$10,404,874	175	18,637,527
California, Northern	148	53,786,076	43	\$36,782,517	195	130,162,957
California, Southern	407	3,115,541	28	\$233,367	30	574,933
Colorado	137	22,717,051	19	\$13,866,279	61	9,257,025
Connecticut	346	5,015,329	41	\$5,810,948	37	11,291,747
Delaware	103	326,940	6	\$41,986	65	1,592,337
District of Columbia	334	8,978,543	45	\$260,445,041	120	13,805,353
Florida, Middle	175	15,594,145	130	\$39,803,903	202	76,187,227
Florida, Northern	300	41,842,477	32	\$41,168,515	58	3,600,750
Florida, Southern	233	81,536,548	41	\$31,129,625	35	196,022,201
Georgia, Middle	78	2,625,160	14	\$322,626	26	1,309,474
Georgia, Northern	169	21,200,370	46	\$10,713,858	12	4,328,925
Georgia, Southern	536	19,081,013	24	\$13,869,491	55	21,674,845
Guam	105	154,731	17	\$504,615	12	226,547
Hawaii	197	7,178,813	23	\$1,519,775	191	9,849,509
Idaho	178	563,387	10	\$229,023	32	1,263,878
Illinois, Central	154	3,104,019	36	\$2,704,224	238	19,493,070
Illinois, Northern	501	64,388,724	103	\$33,755,334	234	47,269,129
Illinois, Southern	75	6,471,521	18	\$1,916,909	44	4,990,361
Indiana, Northern	133	5,049,364	21	\$395,609	47	4,107,679
Indiana, Southern	579	2,705,089	42	\$1,745,251	128	4,068,767
Iowa, Northern	226	1,341,541	15	\$3,128,612	122	8,209,536
Iowa, Southern	45	197,593	29	\$1,609,937	18	4,113,937
Kansas	159	1,855,914	38	\$20,265,306	196	27,787,309
Kentucky, Eastern	76	2,311,227	21	\$1,574,425	146	25,464,666

Table 12H (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed the U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Kentucky, Western	90	3,948,802	33	\$5,938,895	60	3,641,580
Louisiana, Eastern	305	12,038,834	83	\$9,211,933	39	4,805,681
Louisiana, Middle	28	6,090,484	13	\$1,116,286	19	18,490,381
Louisiana, Western	143	5,133,012	52	\$21,193,475	29	5,861,740
Maine	242	1,282,282	12	\$605,299	34	2,030,248
Maryland	201	12,063,971	33	\$1,925,938	32	23,112,291
Massachusetts	259	3,478,186	12	\$31,792,852	27	14,701,598
Michigan, Eastern	1,459	24,871,009	115	\$17,873,427	515	75,209,700
Michigan, Western	486	5,239,236	48	\$1,383,750	231	12,834,319
Minnesota	173	8,311,167	23	\$363,672	52	3,781,656
Mississippi, Northern	245	995,169	16	\$744,332	86	6,948,524
Mississippi, Southern	506	3,607,343	13	\$2,159,411	16	140,710
Missouri, Eastern	189	1,951,960	13	\$3,336,016	58	3,779,441
Missouri, Western	409	4,914,589	15	\$1,738,357	116	32,720,609
Montana	150	285,504	15	\$316,156	75	1,192,190
Nebraska	396	1,395,355	49	\$441,560	18	5,240,212
Nevada	799	7,427,553	60	\$1,201,492	623	35,885,172
New Hampshire	18	8,778,037	7	\$1,811,220	14	4,626,673
New Jersey	353	9,702,600	26	\$12,862,491	40	14,486,119
New Mexico	42	5,274,582	5	\$791,998	25	454,088
New York, Eastern	1,076	47,751,766	51	\$23,773,937	46	407,813,398
New York, Northern	116	2,204,879	15	\$2,381,555	28	10,021,252
New York, Southern	1,936	217,800,211	166	\$56,940,849	169	118,776,576
New York, Western	107	2,505,252	18	\$409,516	16	493,323
North Carolina, Eastern	0	0	0	\$0	0	0
North Carolina, Middle	108	3,717,225	17	\$311,064	62	1,874,944
North Carolina, Western	57	772,360	1	\$83,785	0	0
North Dakota	62	36,175	17	\$2,710,771	37	3,110,396
Northern Mariana Islands	36	470,677	4	\$99,782	5	364,997
Ohio, Northern	275	6,846,016	40	\$10,718,614	134	22,717,730
Ohio, Southern	287	5,781,186	52	\$5,513,029	92	4,568,053
Oklahoma, Eastern	17	0	0	\$0	1	4,800
Oklahoma, Northern	158	12,254,216	9	\$10,413,437	97	14,096,370
Oklahoma, Western	228	5,170,744	63	\$7,990,587	78	3,424,636
Oregon	383	1,460,156	18	\$837,535	114	2,944,426



Table 12H (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed the U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,144	44,985,688	155	\$9,443,038	103	11,278,932
Pennsylvania, Middle	229	1,647,448	46	\$1,953,610	61	12,605,446
Pennsylvania, Western	97	11,603,614	18	\$608,434	5	499,884
Puerto Rico	92	3,402,154	6	\$336,967	8	605,467
Rhode Island	233	36,671,434	7	\$7,412,359	13	29,311,265
South Carolina	468	20,867,108	60	\$5,080,144	46	5,258,555
South Dakota	158	1,205,242	28	\$3,248,172	83	1,029,594
Tennessee, Eastern	81	2,597,530	43	\$1,287,589	24	3,675,933
Tennessee, Middle	104	6,102,509	17	\$863,052	33	9,184,795
Tennessee, Western	98	3,242,665	12	\$1,058,921	27	1,788,635
Texas, Eastern	920	10,837,463	108	\$17,529,342	336	50,620,742
Texas, Northern	687	34,997,952	84	\$187,869,342	177	22,067,611
Texas, Southern	556	13,620,340	83	\$90,642,161	143	35,274,938
Texas, Western	1,474	27,832,884	67	\$65,146,881	153	56,217,690
Utah	26	645,357	10	\$928,513	64	26,101,602
Vermont	65	837,821	11	\$2,571,016	25	15,006,678
Virgin Islands	86	129,866	3	\$157,487	13	483,523
Virginia, Eastern	881	2,054,093	24	\$7,820,106	75	10,960,030
Virginia, Western	306	13,610,438	19	\$855,595	20	3,524,073
Washington, Eastern	83	2,058,128	6	\$208,160	14	454,053
Washington, Western	119	19,097,356	35	\$16,756,527	104	85,198,867
West Virginia, Northern	62	2,941,335	2	\$173,952	18	3,754,609
West Virginia, Southern	624	7,657,075	21	\$2,094,952	129	21,665,279
Wisconsin, Eastern	470	7,169,360	48	\$1,488,615	257	22,778,624
Wisconsin, Western	19	396,572	9	\$596,025	71	10,971,470
Wyoming	76	630,868	7	\$529,477	37	7,177,437
All Districts	29,300	1,218,671,228	3,282	\$1,350,790,419	8,488	2,386,612,726

Information is not available for North Carolina, Eastern.

Table 13

**United States Attorneys' Court-Related Work Hours**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997**

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Alabama, Middle	1,003	150	7	87	9	744	313	398	298	687	3,696
Alabama, Northern	2,729	150	50	845	80	2,491	601	1,227	319	4,592	13,084
Alabama, Southern	2,298	127	18	265	47	279	235	862	89	536	4,756
Alaska	1,096	22	18	296	5	860	5	407	358	1,296	4,363
Arizona	6,068	314	97	658	132	1,130	130	2,047	667	1,811	13,054
Arkansas, Eastern	1,772	34	26	433	4	264	167	413	51	494	3,658
Arkansas, Western	747	33	10	110	3	1,502	61	240	72	573	3,351
California, Central	14,620	3,282	1,223	3,120	408	6,522	913	1,813	2,833	15,106	49,840
California, Eastern	3,277	328	125	419	9	743	98	999	575	1,523	8,096
California, Northern	5,323	737	126	476	34	1,372	139	1,199	1,093	2,352	12,851
California, Southern	12,873	340	288	4,278	412	1,464	29	3,268	1,169	5,143	29,264
Colorado	2,393	335	47	419	47	625	21	1,388	1,001	540	6,816
Connecticut	3,697	458	88	723	27	1,473	299	422	330	591	8,108
Delaware	446	32	20	140	10	107	114	238	49	199	1,355
District of Columbia	7,898	2,003	643	1,960	0	801	2	1,528	1,259	147,657	163,751
Florida, Middle	6,776	527	266	1,605	19	4,080	588	4,139	1,156	6,048	25,204
Florida, Northern	2,545	109	76	565	22	1,495	82	645	251	1,571	7,361
Florida, Southern	21,157	1,006	309	2,908	253	6,960	143	5,268	1,329	14,446	53,779
Georgia, Middle	1,648	104	34	284	3	1,267	255	360	200	1,272	5,427
Georgia, Northern	4,769	205	164	877	64	1,812	16	3,495	378	2,343	14,123
Georgia, Southern	1,173	161	30	340	5	1,448	320	448	171	742	4,838
Guam	654	21	16	163	5	53	0	0	1	22	935
Hawaii	1,958	219	27	263	37	338	2	834	335	682	4,695
Idaho	1,020	98	21	247	22	974	86	378	106	758	3,710
Illinois, Central	3,512	39	73	336	11	817	40	421	307	1,557	7,113
Illinois, Northern	11,849	3,598	590	2,185	365	2,769	132	1,795	1,417	11,543	36,243
Illinois, Southern	2,772	36	62	261	8	1,026	39	355	85	702	5,346
Indiana, Northern	2,145	49	36	344	34	841	241	505	98	883	5,176
Indiana, Southern	1,845	61	53	173	8	786	78	395	165	590	4,154
Iowa, Northern	1,618	126	28	364	4	471	156	314	67	212	3,360
Iowa, Southern	1,217	57	53	268	2	422	81	253	24	55	2,432
Kansas	2,773	229	51	264	17	123	363	557	165	663	5,205
Kentucky, Eastern	1,508	59	54	407	24	1,635	52	344	164	492	4,739

Table 13 (Continued)

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Kentucky, Western	1,455	182	46	293	25	1,530	172	411	341	1,039	5,494
Louisiana Eastern	2,461	114	21	371	2	392	7	851	111	767	5,097
Louisiana, Middle	1,135	59	18	464	4	240	182	174	109	483	2,868
Louisiana, Western	1,337	81	52	277	8	1,754	473	534	150	905	5,571
Maine	1,115	58	46	336	12	601	90	393	176	679	3,506
Maryland	5,163	373	113	748	16	653	20	1,470	480	2,339	11,375
Massachusetts	3,922	686	62	1,351	36	643	25	1,071	326	1,818	9,940
Michigan, Eastern	7,793	894	179	2,038	87	2,361	111	3,371	627	4,293	21,754
Michigan, Western	1,808	111	43	460	13	1,520	178	798	188	1,392	6,511
Minnesota	2,213	232	49	251	18	670	15	899	338	964	5,649
Mississippi, Northern	1,523	87	394	162	1	1,577	157	563	60	1,933	6,457
Mississippi, Southern	2,409	151	23	296	27	1,369	409	647	301	2,780	8,412
Missouri, Eastern	1,919	175	62	353	102	414	30	863	169	1,287	5,374
Missouri, Western	3,086	134	54	494	23	1,084	94	821	121	1,663	7,574
Montana	1,459	81	21	223	1	604	9	452	154	229	3,233
Nebraska	1,265	196	39	224	4	986	53	866	89	853	4,575
Nevada	2,735	74	33	354	7	258	86	1,331	106	609	5,593
New Hampshire	1,623	31	16	131	14	377	56	138	87	397	2,870
New Jersey	7,747	442	89	1,219	63	2,861	39	1,120	425	3,470	17,475
New Mexico	4,358	197	113	276	29	1,909	481	1,329	494	1,206	10,392
New York, Eastern	14,914	4,901	805	1,751	133	4,365	686	3,492	1,969	15,297	48,313
New York, Northern	2,588	133	71	829	12	1,433	262	692	357	894	7,271
New York, Southern	14,834	1,658	524	3,070	42	2,882	385	3,894	1,631	14,334	43,254
New York, Western	3,180	337	81	560	21	541	69	1,893	102	1,715	8,499
North Carolina, Eastern	1,887	109	57	213	22	1,949	57	230	194	630	5,348
North Carolina, Middle	2,146	69	91	267	12	310	5	270	34	1,044	4,248
North Carolina, Western	1,628	34	47	183	1	1,039	100	1,204	81	570	4,887
North Dakota	675	97	14	146	0	624	78	242	68	295	2,239
Northern Mariana Islands	275	41	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	341
Ohio, Northern	4,483	631	92	506	48	2,501	186	818	209	1,283	10,757
Ohio, Southern	2,975	448	41	343	96	179	222	566	122	1,443	6,435
Oklahoma, Eastern	649	35	8	161	39	374	80	258	0	688	2,292
Oklahoma, Northern	1,546	141	23	331	18	173	178	281	139	392	3,222
Oklahoma, Western	2,233	306	18	282	24	92	69	724	167	850	4,765
Oregon	2,273	327	65	428	23	1,191	23	1,061	496	2,522	8,409

Table 13 (Continued)

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	5,080	581	54	840	6	446	27	556	393	1,712	9,695
Pennsylvania, Middle	1,821	114	49	494	2	1,131	143	307	175	1,091	5,327
Pennsylvania, Western	2,008	189	21	402	21	580	153	431	281	745	4,831
Puerto Rico	3,306	235	42	377	71	212	139	630	198	730	5,940
Rhode Island	1,213	29	26	255	103	64	32	289	42	209	2,262
South Carolina	4,273	488	187	630	11	1,886	109	1,654	929	2,277	12,444
South Dakota	1,938	106	49	341	36	1,733	81	698	132	1,314	6,428
Tennessee, Eastern	2,599	109	116	476	16	1,821	252	1,401	455	2,237	9,482
Tennessee, Middle	1,871	81	34	263	15	305	225	662	98	1,153	4,707
Tennessee, Western	2,483	145	104	426	7	259	588	673	66	164	4,915
Texas, Eastern	3,261	110	65	516	71	2,659	499	1,462	88	1,875	10,606
Texas, Northern	4,899	159	91	723	33	1,035	163	1,805	945	4,247	14,100
Texas, Southern	9,847	587	50	1,022	25	1,825	348	3,013	450	3,172	20,339
Texas, Western	8,462	427	105	2,099	43	4,396	358	5,093	1,171	9,399	31,553
Utah	1,717	167	34	233	6	522	12	1,148	182	720	4,741
Vermont	1,305	33	32	299	5	946	83	99	111	751	3,664
Virgin Islands	1,559	32	10	199	176	273	12	564	19	189	3,033
Virginia, Eastern	4,899	607	104	1,371	28	1,963	251	1,931	822	5,919	17,895
Virginia, Western	2,804	87	85	405	10	1,718	194	773	4	1,429	7,509
Washington, Eastern	1,821	66	54	271	0	883	254	530	236	1,026	5,141
Washington, Western	3,228	414	125	1,009	14	1,804	114	1,438	1,104	6,344	15,594
West Virginia, Northern	978	71	18	320	1	1,124	87	194	45	346	3,184
West Virginia, Southern	1,604	128	14	476	13	887	90	189	87	635	4,123
Wisconsin, Eastern	1,718	89	79	306	10	284	62	512	77	906	4,043
Wisconsin, Western	977	140	48	109	9	350	40	255	52	294	2,274
Wyoming	1,548	108	24	264	102	1,265	35	258	143	987	4,734
All Districts	327,210	33,976	9,759	59,625	3,947	117,521	15,239	97,247	35,308	348,615	1,048,447

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

**Table 14**  
**Criminal Matters Pending Aged By Date Received**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997**

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	68	29	45	20	4	4	4	174
Alabama, Northern	254	144	136	66	11	15	11	637
Alabama, Southern	107	50	57	32	11	3	4	264
Alaska	49	25	26	11	9	5	2	127
Arizona	934	455	393	178	88	72	187	2,307
Arkansas, Eastern	172	122	84	34	6	2	2	422
Arkansas, Western	48	31	29	7	3	3	2	123
California, Central	458	344	545	329	303	231	431	2,641
California, Eastern	296	228	188	100	48	33	89	982
California, Northern	380	313	330	154	117	93	316	1,703
California, Southern	552	143	160	86	56	65	293	1,355
Colorado	178	157	174	70	38	36	108	761
Connecticut	127	80	109	72	32	37	52	509
Delaware	57	23	27	10	4	5	1	127
District of Columbia	212	112	104	62	17	8	21	536
Florida, Middle	543	319	310	149	72	33	41	1,467
Florida, Northern	133	60	59	25	11	9	18	315
Florida, Southern	415	274	320	232	149	103	231	1,724
Georgia, Middle	114	84	68	27	21	8	9	331
Georgia, Northern	246	143	182	103	63	21	74	832
Georgia, Southern	116	64	60	41	22	7	7	317
Guam	39	48	33	11	7	1	5	144
Hawaii	440	219	100	52	25	9	35	880
Idaho	117	53	78	36	1	5	16	306
Illinois, Central	112	60	62	31	18	4	8	295
Illinois, Northern	415	294	402	315	268	140	306	2,140
Illinois, Southern	56	49	41	40	16	11	5	218
Indiana, Northern	107	92	91	50	35	12	14	401
Indiana, Southern	141	78	98	38	25	5	18	403
Iowa, Northern	75	48	65	34	18	6	3	249
Iowa, Southern	75	35	59	33	8	5	5	220
Kansas	92	53	46	18	13	4	12	238
Kentucky, Eastern	101	66	103	28	21	12	5	336

Table 14 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	149	65	119	32	18	12	11	406
Louisiana Eastern	194	122	107	46	39	52	36	596
Louisiana, Middle	113	58	44	20	23	4	1	263
Louisiana, Western	72	49	80	53	19	8	20	301
Maine	86	36	61	27	9	5	0	224
Maryland	265	150	199	102	55	25	122	918
Massachusetts	191	145	186	109	59	35	95	820
Michigan, Eastern	526	365	414	260	94	50	118	1,827
Michigan, Western	112	89	61	34	10	6	5	317
Minnesota	144	91	132	69	41	14	35	526
Mississippi, Northern	94	51	65	15	15	4	6	250
Mississippi, Southern	104	84	76	36	13	10	2	325
Missouri, Eastern	253	204	192	99	45	16	30	839
Missouri, Western	177	108	149	79	34	21	18	586
Montana	59	33	27	29	9	3	5	165
Nebraska	151	102	90	29	22	8	16	418
Nevada	252	79	72	44	17	16	15	495
New Hampshire	46	31	64	33	18	4	12	208
New Jersey	448	327	441	199	179	99	273	1,966
New Mexico	293	132	188	70	18	21	37	759
New York, Eastern	523	393	509	302	128	80	351	2,286
New York, Northern	206	133	131	58	31	14	26	599
New York, Southern	617	433	643	396	267	156	322	2,834
New York, Western	218	139	166	94	34	26	43	720
North Carolina, Eastern	187	81	109	47	27	10	7	468
North Carolina, Middle	78	61	32	7	1	0	0	179
North Carolina, Western	181	86	68	32	12	7	10	396
North Dakota	91	37	34	10	2	2	1	177
Northern Mariana Islands	3	12	6	2	1	2	3	29
Ohio, Northern	330	179	164	83	37	21	18	832
Ohio, Southern	229	132	147	78	46	19	32	683
Oklahoma, Eastern	47	43	46	17	5	3	6	167
Oklahoma, Northern	113	57	76	28	8	0	5	287
Oklahoma, Western	130	79	89	27	12	10	20	367
Oregon	192	98	122	55	25	18	41	551

Table 14 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	359	241	259	231	107	74	181	1,452
Pennsylvania, Middle	197	113	158	69	18	13	18	586
Pennsylvania, Western	170	131	103	38	12	7	11	472
Puerto Rico	108	41	65	44	19	3	20	300
Rhode Island	51	20	23	14	4	0	4	116
South Carolina	317	157	139	79	32	13	18	755
South Dakota	181	56	29	5	6	2	0	279
Tennessee, Eastern	166	167	103	52	14	6	6	514
Tennessee, Middle	91	68	91	40	9	7	7	313
Tennessee, Western	104	66	82	69	23	14	17	375
Texas, Eastern	167	131	110	53	38	15	42	556
Texas, Northern	424	245	370	204	163	77	108	1,591
Texas, Southern	381	152	224	114	54	59	100	1,084
Texas, Western	556	244	197	143	97	66	346	1,649
Utah	168	110	91	71	22	21	19	502
Vermont	55	38	33	11	4	2	6	149
Virgin Islands	45	26	28	21	7	3	5	135
Virginia, Eastern	657	543	607	301	256	164	644	3,172
Virginia, Western	104	76	140	57	11	5	16	409
Washington, Eastern	81	53	57	24	7	3	5	230
Washington, Western	365	179	223	95	65	33	50	1,010
West Virginia, Northern	66	55	39	9	12	1	8	190
West Virginia, Southern	170	76	66	23	4	5	6	350
Wisconsin, Eastern	148	87	105	51	25	17	29	462
Wisconsin, Western	66	42	33	17	12	4	10	184
Wyoming	49	29	21	7	1	2	4	113
All Districts	19,349	11,725	13,089	6,957	3,935	2,404	5,757	63,216

Pending matter data includes 7,417 fugitive matters, four matters where the defendant is in a mental institution, 808 matters where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program, and 264 matters where the defendant is unknown.

Table 15  
Criminal Cases Pending Aged By Date Received  
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	58	30	26	6	11	7	13	151
Alabama, Northern	57	61	79	23	16	12	14	262
Alabama, Southern	90	59	47	28	10	14	48	296
Alaska	46	22	8	7	6	3	10	102
Arizona	431	248	198	105	62	46	337	1,427
Arkansas, Eastern	59	60	71	30	8	2	3	233
Arkansas, Western	28	16	11	4	1	1	5	66
California, Central	387	274	264	141	113	92	505	1,776
California, Eastern	271	198	180	68	31	20	54	822
California, Northern	99	114	196	124	105	83	329	1,050
California, Southern	527	208	113	84	90	99	638	1,759
Colorado	75	85	106	87	34	32	122	541
Connecticut	47	50	58	29	15	11	74	284
Delaware	27	30	17	4	2	0	1	81
District of Columbia	162	116	105	49	21	18	61	532
Florida, Middle	369	237	210	114	61	61	196	1,248
Florida, Northern	71	47	35	22	20	20	101	316
Florida, Southern	505	280	306	217	174	135	1,502	3,119
Georgia, Middle	75	58	68	21	15	11	14	262
Georgia, Northern	163	75	81	59	45	16	97	536
Georgia, Southern	21	40	35	17	6	3	9	131
Guam	64	34	31	21	4	7	16	177
Hawaii	69	39	204	144	19	3	27	505
Idaho	14	19	26	11	4	3	10	87
Illinois, Central	53	54	40	16	2	4	8	177
Illinois, Northern	79	91	95	67	49	63	355	799
Illinois, Southern	43	39	21	13	15	4	17	152
Indiana, Northern	56	50	41	23	9	11	22	212
Indiana, Southern	41	35	34	10	7	5	14	146
Iowa, Northern	49	27	38	18	4	2	10	148
Iowa, Southern	60	23	26	10	5	1	10	135
Kansas	114	75	46	19	10	10	37	311
Kentucky, Eastern	91	54	48	25	10	9	19	256



Table 15 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	35	39	37	11	8	8	17	155
Louisiana Eastern	80	49	36	25	23	16	56	285
Louisiana, Middle	29	19	12	3	2	0	6	71
Louisiana, Western	31	36	49	22	12	5	22	177
Maine	38	18	10	3	1	4	14	88
Maryland	105	96	104	59	37	26	69	496
Massachusetts	64	70	98	63	49	23	110	477
Michigan, Eastern	90	112	153	91	58	45	154	703
Michigan, Western	36	43	27	26	12	10	12	166
Minnesota	94	54	49	20	22	15	47	301
Mississippi, Northern	31	19	11	7	1	3	5	77
Mississippi, Southern	69	40	31	22	9	6	16	193
Missouri, Eastern	149	63	43	21	18	7	23	324
Missouri, Western	74	65	73	32	16	10	16	286
Montana	106	63	46	10	9	5	12	251
Nebraska	88	80	59	24	10	15	30	306
Nevada	116	77	86	47	31	25	88	470
New Hampshire	54	33	26	11	6	4	5	139
New Jersey	120	65	95	51	36	28	103	498
New Mexico	228	207	142	79	61	57	120	894
New York, Eastern	293	262	353	294	167	137	539	2,045
New York, Northern	69	52	69	43	36	14	80	363
New York, Southern	391	350	535	361	245	194	1,134	3,210
New York, Western	62	64	69	61	20	25	56	357
North Carolina, Eastern	32	64	51	30	14	9	25	225
North Carolina, Middle	105	38	26	15	3	2	6	195
North Carolina, Western	113	104	106	38	11	11	37	420
North Dakota	57	10	13	9	1	0	10	100
Northern Mariana Islands	12	1	4	0	1	0	0	18
Ohio, Northern	53	101	103	56	27	15	35	390
Ohio, Southern	97	62	92	44	25	12	36	368
Oklahoma, Eastern	9	10	11	3	1	0	7	41
Oklahoma, Northern	35	42	44	24	15	10	31	201
Oklahoma, Western	39	14	24	14	4	6	10	111
Oregon	174	108	113	53	30	44	90	612

Table 15 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	185	142	166	115	67	62	194	931
Pennsylvania, Middle	48	78	57	35	13	15	31	277
Pennsylvania, Western	59	54	48	16	22	11	29	239
Puerto Rico	109	50	77	34	21	9	22	322
Rhode Island	28	19	15	6	4	2	33	107
South Carolina	170	173	95	65	27	23	45	598
South Dakota	140	56	31	8	4	2	4	245
Tennessee, Eastern	79	59	58	22	5	14	14	251
Tennessee, Middle	31	56	29	14	11	12	29	182
Tennessee, Western	95	53	61	55	20	10	39	333
Texas, Eastern	157	82	52	21	13	16	18	359
Texas, Northern	118	110	121	53	52	61	219	734
Texas, Southern	519	143	159	137	129	104	841	2,032
Texas, Western	832	670	315	93	75	61	255	2,301
Utah	114	60	54	26	15	14	22	305
Vermont	17	28	32	18	8	1	47	151
Virgin Islands	74	21	42	14	6	5	18	180
Virginia, Eastern	191	126	83	59	20	26	147	652
Virginia, Western	67	79	60	26	14	12	13	271
Washington, Eastern	94	45	40	21	7	3	2	212
Washington, Western	102	104	63	40	27	18	85	439
West Virginia, Northern	20	21	31	16	9	1	15	113
West Virginia, Southern	57	26	20	11	7	3	3	127
Wisconsin, Eastern	50	36	43	19	8	9	42	207
Wisconsin, Western	28	18	14	10	4	2	5	81
Wyoming	37	28	23	4	1	0	9	102
All Districts	10,900	7,715	7,453	4,226	2,594	2,095	9,880	44,863

Pending caseload data includes 12,521 fugitive cases, 40 cases where the defendant is in a mental institution, and 303 cases where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program.

Table 16  
Civil Matters Pending Aged By Date Received  
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	29	4	2	0	0	0	1	36
Alabama, Northern	17	13	15	8	0	0	0	53
Alabama, Southern	14	2	3	30	2	0	0	51
Alaska	50	15	13	5	0	0	1	84
Arizona	61	55	62	24	12	4	3	221
Arkansas, Eastern	61	19	10	4	2	0	0	96
Arkansas, Western	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	14
California, Central	167	112	266	127	78	27	100	877
California, Eastern	35	40	49	37	11	11	3	186
California, Northern	206	203	96	39	22	7	12	585
California, Southern	80	40	41	9	6	10	15	201
Colorado	64	30	36	15	4	1	0	150
Connecticut	94	64	49	34	22	0	5	268
Delaware	23	16	12	7	0	0	0	58
District of Columbia	18	18	31	28	34	6	1	136
Florida, Middle	347	105	241	110	29	14	26	872
Florida, Northern	55	12	14	7	1	1	1	91
Florida, Southern	268	118	130	152	71	35	223	997
Georgia, Middle	6	8	1	0	0	0	0	15
Georgia, Northern	175	72	73	31	18	14	82	465
Georgia, Southern	59	55	13	7	3	0	0	137
Guam	5	7	7	5	3	0	0	27
Hawaii	19	40	13	17	4	0	2	95
Idaho	32	24	13	7	1	0	2	79
Illinois, Central	57	10	16	5	4	1	0	93
Illinois, Northern	414	98	135	44	39	8	14	752
Illinois, Southern	130	16	12	5	1	0	0	164
Indiana, Northern	61	23	7	4	3	1	1	100
Indiana, Southern	98	38	34	8	11	4	2	195
Iowa, Northern	34	7	9	10	1	0	0	61
Iowa, Southern	46	50	12	7	0	0	0	115
Kansas	54	16	27	3	0	0	0	100
Kentucky, Eastern	132	47	53	14	6	1	1	254

Table 16 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	26	12	7	2	2	0	3	52
Louisiana Eastern	36	12	8	5	1	1	1	64
Louisiana, Middle	22	19	24	6	0	0	0	71
Louisiana, Western	37	11	16	6	4	1	3	78
Maine	9	6	6	3	0	1	0	25
Maryland	278	80	73	21	7	10	5	474
Massachusetts	114	46	78	33	8	11	14	304
Michigan, Eastern	86	56	75	38	13	5	7	280
Michigan, Western	81	27	43	14	6	2	5	178
Minnesota	205	49	217	11	6	4	4	496
Mississippi, Northern	21	9	7	13	3	3	0	56
Mississippi, Southern	28	31	22	14	1	1	1	98
Missouri, Eastern	112	35	74	27	18	4	21	291
Missouri, Western	89	43	38	14	7	2	7	200
Montana	14	3	8	8	1	0	0	34
Nebraska	61	9	15	6	4	0	0	95
Nevada	40	19	7	14	4	1	2	87
New Hampshire	30	3	4	5	3	1	0	46
New Jersey	156	107	113	43	43	22	54	538
New Mexico	54	26	30	11	2	0	0	123
New York, Eastern	138	89	54	73	41	25	52	472
New York, Northern	147	76	26	16	9	3	5	282
New York, Southern	195	56	118	38	40	18	75	540
New York, Western	100	33	27	18	9	7	5	199
North Carolina, Eastern	37	25	39	14	14	0	1	130
North Carolina, Middle	79	7	8	6	0	0	0	100
North Carolina, Western	30	19	10	8	0	1	0	68
North Dakota	30	13	8	1	1	1	0	54
Northern Mariana Islands	7	2	7	3	0	0	0	19
Ohio, Northern	59	52	75	21	5	1	9	222
Ohio, Southern	87	29	61	46	7	6	10	246
Oklahoma, Eastern	8	18	7	1	0	0	0	34
Oklahoma, Northern	30	10	8	6	0	0	0	54
Oklahoma, Western	78	44	98	12	5	0	0	237
Oregon	29	24	45	7	9	3	3	120

Table 16 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	89	61	118	107	272	51	96	794
Pennsylvania, Middle	323	613	470	646	12	19	16	2,099
Pennsylvania, Western	96	33	35	15	10	1	0	190
Puerto Rico	158	81	45	10	12	4	4	314
Rhode Island	24	14	6	4	2	0	7	57
South Carolina	201	73	65	36	15	3	4	397
South Dakota	29	5	16	4	0	0	1	55
Tennessee, Eastern	37	19	13	5	3	0	0	77
Tennessee, Middle	38	22	29	15	2	1	0	107
Tennessee, Western	47	12	11	8	6	1	1	86
Texas, Eastern	135	20	6	3	0	0	2	166
Texas, Northern	346	46	62	34	31	11	8	538
Texas, Southern	228	53	54	24	15	9	16	399
Texas, Western	328	53	50	40	20	11	24	526
Utah	54	14	15	5	1	2	0	91
Vermont	30	12	8	2	2	1	0	55
Virgin Islands	11	8	12	3	3	3	0	40
Virginia, Eastern	88	151	132	52	17	21	8	469
Virginia, Western	6	1	5	5	2	1	0	20
Washington, Eastern	57	5	14	6	2	1	0	85
Washington, Western	67	51	48	8	6	2	3	185
West Virginia, Northern	14	4	2	3	0	1	1	25
West Virginia, Southern	24	21	7	12	0	1	1	66
Wisconsin, Eastern	56	8	17	18	5	2	2	108
Wisconsin, Western	84	24	15	4	2	0	0	129
Wyoming	22	12	12	2	4	0	0	52
All Districts	8,063	3,896	4,222	2,438	1,105	425	976	21,125

Pending matter data includes land acquisition matters.

**Table 17**  
**Civil Cases Pending Aged By Date Received**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997**

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	230	154	169	28	21	8	3	613
Alabama, Northern	298	253	164	56	23	12	14	820
Alabama, Southern	239	115	113	18	2	4	16	507
Alaska	84	40	60	22	12	11	19	248
Arizona	355	283	264	81	58	25	49	1,115
Arkansas, Eastern	555	480	448	238	291	290	309	2,611
Arkansas, Western	305	147	55	4	5	4	2	522
California, Central	1,260	781	720	388	254	161	578	4,142
California, Eastern	332	230	210	100	67	48	64	1,051
California, Northern	470	262	338	179	60	38	78	1,425
California, Southern	277	170	242	84	55	22	88	938
Colorado	335	222	236	116	30	22	42	1,003
Connecticut	481	473	665	479	384	354	53	2,889
Delaware	146	52	150	48	5	2	1	404
District of Columbia	383	305	306	172	78	39	88	1,371
Florida, Middle	1,692	970	1,118	564	127	78	108	4,657
Florida, Northern	274	156	172	51	17	6	9	685
Florida, Southern	947	531	588	436	271	79	306	3,158
Georgia, Middle	296	115	120	72	19	9	23	654
Georgia, Northern	666	196	393	175	61	16	65	1,572
Georgia, Southern	367	116	92	24	4	5	11	619
Guam	8	4	5	2	4	1	0	24
Hawaii	229	161	144	48	16	5	15	618
Idaho	87	70	53	39	24	6	19	298
Illinois, Central	180	138	88	21	4	2	7	440
Illinois, Northern	421	293	385	309	195	257	356	2,216
Illinois, Southern	128	73	66	24	5	7	6	309
Indiana, Northern	212	120	116	42	23	13	22	548
Indiana, Southern	224	203	251	83	29	22	37	849
Iowa, Northern	214	82	56	21	9	8	9	399
Iowa, Southern	185	95	36	14	0	2	4	336
Kansas	454	175	120	56	17	9	5	836
Kentucky, Eastern,	699	450	209	81	62	18	24	1,543

Table 17 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	411	177	195	68	21	14	26	912
Louisiana Eastern	284	120	103	38	24	14	26	609
Louisiana, Middle	80	49	40	17	16	1	13	216
Louisiana, Western	359	169	86	30	7	3	9	663
Maine	146	95	71	31	10	1	2	356
Maryland	399	227	246	121	24	8	11	1,036
Massachusetts	228	129	145	65	34	16	47	664
Michigan, Eastern	397	261	261	85	35	17	61	1,117
Michigan, Western	243	127	82	28	13	13	16	522
Minnesota	367	172	201	32	11	7	8	798
Mississippi, Northern	118	59	65	17	18	13	10	300
Mississippi, Southern	210	99	121	38	20	10	26	524
Missouri, Eastern	293	180	192	163	113	86	154	1,181
Missouri, Western	425	281	179	69	31	12	29	1,026
Montana	107	64	56	25	5	7	16	280
Nebraska	178	118	70	27	12	7	16	428
Nevada	158	123	174	119	39	6	12	631
New Hampshire	78	42	50	10	7	4	4	195
New Jersey	1,726	978	1,633	1,129	1,433	1,170	223	8,292
New Mexico	279	200	136	36	20	12	15	698
New York, Eastern	1,636	1,319	2,120	1,166	223	198	425	7,087
New York, Northern	402	346	379	137	60	36	48	1,408
New York, Southern	1,034	654	990	660	563	403	724	5,028
New York, Western	416	326	309	135	56	30	59	1,331
North Carolina, Eastern	269	132	152	37	13	5	11	619
North Carolina, Middle	192	100	51	13	6	1	4	367
North Carolina, Western	195	116	90	37	21	4	23	486
North Dakota	93	53	38	8	2	0	3	197
Northern Mariana Islands	5	7	2	2	0	0	0	16
Ohio, Northern	893	647	733	400	329	290	498	3,790
Ohio, Southern	764	477	644	395	263	215	499	3,257
Oklahoma, Eastern	173	89	43	21	6	6	11	349
Oklahoma, Northern	293	153	144	37	9	10	10	656
Oklahoma, Western	431	231	113	33	16	6	6	836
Oregon	289	191	176	62	44	20	37	819

Table 17 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	626	235	289	209	193	106	353	2,011
Pennsylvania, Middle	272	205	206	122	54	14	18	891
Pennsylvania, Western	433	232	107	50	40	12	46	920
Puerto Rico	603	343	360	122	57	24	37	1,546
Rhode Island	51	33	14	2	2	3	6	111
South Carolina	679	416	393	168	104	47	89	1,896
South Dakota	77	48	48	13	4	2	5	197
Tennessee, Eastern	391	238	155	32	23	6	17	862
Tennessee, Middle	163	85	92	46	18	8	14	426
Tennessee, Western	345	117	87	39	16	10	19	633
Texas, Eastern	450	196	241	166	99	48	67	1,267
Texas, Northern	767	406	612	278	92	101	130	2,386
Texas, Southern	874	386	536	276	167	102	148	2,489
Texas, Western	695	346	412	163	92	53	74	1,835
Utah	106	70	78	49	21	7	36	367
Vermont	78	54	62	24	9	5	3	235
Virgin Islands	41	27	38	30	13	6	9	164
Virginia, Eastern	517	252	190	61	23	16	30	1,089
Virginia, Western	308	236	117	20	9	9	10	709
Washington, Eastern	92	67	40	13	5	3	9	229
Washington, Western	378	230	193	64	22	17	40	944
West Virginia, Northern	82	51	40	29	7	3	2	214
West Virginia, Southern	304	175	61	17	11	5	8	581
Wisconsin, Eastern	413	210	204	87	30	22	18	984
Wisconsin, Western	207	124	105	31	9	9	8	493
Wyoming	49	22	14	7	4	2	4	102
All Districts	35,605	21,230	22,936	11,484	6,860	4,868	6,712	109,695

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



**Table 18**  
**Criminal Matters Declined – Immediate and Later Declinations by Reason**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997**

Declination Reason	Official	Organized		Drug	Drug	Civil		Government	Indian		Check/		Assimilated	Theft of	All	Totals
	Corruption	Crime	Fraud	Dealing	Possession	Rights	Immigration	Regulatory	Offenses	Offenses	ITSP	Postal	Bank	Crime	Government	
No federal offense committed	131	47	734	294	8	379	25	172	163	23	48	14	16	24	842	2,920
Lack of criminal intent	132	21	1,264	329	11	295	64	423	92	25	57	35	24	63	1,067	3,902
Suspect to be prosecuted on other charge	17	10	157	195	8	7	15	63	18	3	14	28	3	11	203	752
Suspect to be prosecuted by other authority	47	27	1,371	800	47	63	31	322	208	50	95	267	25	44	1,416	4,813
Suspect serving sentence	0	0	35	13	0	2	4	4	8	0	2	3	4	1	68	144
No known suspect	4	5	204	27	3	86	4	20	55	17	8	29	2	11	178	653
Suspect a fugitive	0	0	20	5	0	1	4	0	5	1	2	1	0	2	30	71
Suspect deceased	1	2	45	18	1	0	0	9	8	1	3	5	0	0	47	140
Suspect deported	0	0	11	0	0	0	65	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	95
Restitution being made	1	0	84	1	0	1	0	11	2	0	0	0	13	8	32	153
Other disciplinary alternatives	72	4	771	91	10	55	201	176	41	8	90	4	35	102	403	2,063
Minimal federal interest	27	1	1,041	150	30	46	64	145	41	16	68	14	21	42	569	2,275
Offender's age, health	3	0	48	6	0	2	7	13	27	2	4	4	5	5	112	238
Suspect's cooperation	2	1	22	33	0	1	2	8	3	1	3	0	1	2	46	125
Juvenile suspect	1	0	26	12	1	6	1	16	45	0	3	6	2	8	52	179
Staleness	2	0	79	53	2	1	7	16	26	5	9	3	4	12	53	272
Jurisdiction or venue problems	8	3	84	16	0	4	94	17	37	11	2	1	4	11	109	401
Weak or insufficient evidence	201	57	1,611	731	30	594	90	330	385	65	109	106	41	100	1,354	5,804
Witness problems	3	5	69	32	1	39	3	11	178	3	4	2	6	9	92	457
Petite policy	1	0	19	3	0	5	3	9	1	2	3	8	0	0	31	85
Lack of resources	47	7	1,110	195	5	35	657	98	39	19	40	24	7	25	358	2,666
Department policy	3	0	60	7	1	219	11	11	4	1	3	1	1	5	60	387
Office policy	18	2	884	154	23	4	244	145	20	9	34	20	2	21	265	1,845
Statute of limitations	5	0	66	9	1	7	3	8	7	5	5	2	0	5	26	149
Agency request	39	13	470	219	19	51	208	166	22	23	40	38	9	37	514	1,868
All other reasons	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	21
<b>Totals</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>10,286</b>	<b>3,393</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>7,960</b>	<b>32,478</b>

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

**Table 19**  
**Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Agency**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997**

Declination Reason	Drug Enforcement Administration	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Immigration & Naturalization Service	All Other Justice	Postal Service	Secret Service	All Other Agencies	Totals
No federal offense committed	136	1,711	38	96	125	91	723	2,920
Lack of criminal intent	154	1,921	61	71	154	500	1,041	3,902
Suspect to be prosecuted on other charge	105	320	15	20	26	66	200	752
Suspect to be prosecuted by other authority	319	2,232	39	231	323	535	1,134	4,813
Suspect serving sentence	9	61	4	8	5	25	32	144
No known suspect	7	490	4	6	28	33	85	653
Suspect a fugitive	0	30	5	3	4	10	19	71
Suspect deceased	8	54	0	8	7	7	56	140
Suspect deported	0	7	65	3	0	14	6	95
Restitution being made	0	64	0	3	4	24	58	153
Other disciplinary alternatives	24	579	205	60	136	145	914	2,063
Minimal federal interest	54	1,253	63	35	116	243	511	2,275
Offender's age, health	1	81	7	3	9	70	67	238
Suspect's cooperation	18	35	2	2	4	6	58	125
Juvenile suspect	2	52	1	2	2	49	71	179
Staleness	26	113	6	7	13	10	97	272
Jurisdiction or venue problems	9	150	94	17	7	19	105	401
Weak or insufficient evidence	324	2,910	103	155	291	358	1,663	5,804
Witness problems	15	232	6	9	5	15	175	457
Petite policy	0	33	3	0	3	18	28	85
Lack of resources	78	1,201	662	34	118	129	444	2,666
Department policy	2	268	12	9	8	13	75	387
Office policy	61	835	234	42	56	141	476	1,845
Statute of limitations	5	68	3	2	7	7	57	149
Agency request	89	700	205	27	105	191	551	1,868
All other reasons	0	19	1	0	0	0	1	21
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>15,419</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>8,647</b>	<b>32,478</b>

**Table 20**  
**Asset Forfeiture Actions Handled By United States Attorneys**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997**

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---	
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use
Alabama, Middle	4	6	6	11	5	11	17	\$1,427,152	\$1,531,959	\$0
Alabama, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	15	21	\$1,384,729	\$625,079	\$0
Alabama, Southern	7	31	22	59	3	16	11	\$8,262,537	\$343,856	\$0
Alaska	3	4	14	10	13	7	10	\$1,223,920	\$348,750	\$5,000
Arizona	0	0	0	0	7	26	53	\$22,560,844	\$8,122,743	\$168,490
Arkansas, Eastern	1	4	2	21	14	6	3	\$56,515	\$442,497	\$17,550
Arkansas, Western	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	\$149,588	\$258,861	\$0
California, Central	12	63	21	143	48	132	190	\$21,976,689	\$19,400,186	\$27,100
California, Eastern	0	0	0	0	7	31	41	\$5,875,989	\$1,010,022	\$5,000
California, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	20	27	\$24,714,188	\$2,876,755	\$1,613,652
California, Southern	21	112	76	362	131	94	91	\$40,736,286	\$6,533,789	\$14,500
Colorado	17	37	29	196	5	16	26	\$52,037,810	\$1,211,827	\$46,300
Connecticut	8	6	9	8	2	1	14	\$3,454,070	\$2,178,530	\$287,050
Delaware	8	7	18	16	5	2	3	\$194,000	\$171,037	\$2,200
District of Columbia	38	41	76	76	6	21	15	\$1,788,784	\$545,838	\$83,060
Florida, Middle	287	385	295	536	15	85	94	\$165,712,565	\$55,070,174	\$124,835
Florida, Northern	10	13	24	35	18	12	7	\$45,570,979	\$3,135,161	\$5,686
Florida, Southern	79	156	333	888	243	73	82	\$266,960,350	\$41,750,196	\$16,300
Georgia, Middle	0	6	0	17	0	12	18	\$1,321,472	\$65,752	\$0
Georgia, Northern	41	71	44	73	16	43	34	\$29,676,840	\$1,813,102	\$222,800
Georgia, Southern	9	10	32	38	10	18	4	\$2,854,253	\$1,549,495	\$12,550
Guam	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	7	22	15	67	35	8	11	\$8,787,310	\$1,474,403	\$39,005
Idaho	3	7	11	130	8	3	10	\$372,778	\$1,557,027	\$3,569
Illinois, Central	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	\$504,467	\$602,864	\$5,475
Illinois, Northern	17	39	106	248	21	32	39	\$6,260,754	\$3,406,893	\$0
Illinois, Southern	0	4	6	51	18	13	11	\$348,280	\$498,127	\$31,432
Indiana, Northern	1	7	4	35	1	1	3	\$368,189	\$0	\$0
Indiana, Southern	0	3	0	5	0	19	22	\$3,499,595	\$2,574,708	\$15,000
Iowa, Northern	13	19	21	29	5	4	3	\$1,710,254	\$199,042	\$0
Iowa, Southern	5	6	8	15	4	4	3	\$470,952	\$711,123	\$0
Kansas	0	2	0	2	0	8	12	\$2,328,965	\$66,261	\$25,000
Kentucky, Eastern	32	48	81	124	63	11	15	\$5,389,959	\$1,196,630	\$73,838

Table 20 (Continued)

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---	
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use
Kentucky, Western	6	17	7	42	8	2	5	\$2,580,679	\$363,591	\$0
Louisiana, Eastern	11	17	75	77	55	19	18	\$28,234,586	\$1,585,627	\$0
Louisiana, Middle	2	3	2	3	0	0	1	\$94,040	\$477,155	\$0
Louisiana, Western	18	14	19	15	8	1	4	\$1,400	\$828,522	\$33,059
Maine	5	6	6	8	41	8	1	\$48,250	\$1,754,241	\$36,175
Maryland	1	2	5	6	1	39	23	\$6,337,024	\$1,127,810	\$0
Massachusetts	19	64	158	619	93	21	36	\$8,965,586	\$1,526,276	\$163,275
Michigan, Eastern	1	20	2	84	14	49	53	\$12,540,076	\$2,699,143	\$46,100
Michigan, Western	12	15	60	71	10	19	15	\$1,124,633	\$421,720	\$21,675
Minnesota	23	37	79	114	33	24	23	\$2,234,276	\$760,166	\$6,200
Mississippi, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	\$438,703	\$370,076	\$31,159
Mississippi, Southern	9	9	20	29	30	15	21	\$7,995,363	\$1,471,757	\$112,910
Missouri, Eastern	12	18	44	87	28	22	42	\$4,128,834	\$530,254	\$2,760
Missouri, Western	14	31	35	89	30	17	21	\$11,605,751	\$2,529,269	\$148,575
Montana	5	10	7	14	4	1	1	\$900,000	\$355,615	\$0
Nebraska	5	11	6	14	0	17	15	\$1,560,543	\$732,934	\$1,700
Nevada	19	34	85	184	48	20	19	\$823,983	\$1,825,888	\$0
New Hampshire	5	8	11	23	0	2	2	\$52,360	\$258,051	\$0
New Jersey	0	18	0	122	0	53	45	\$8,977,381	\$10,182,761	\$22,825
New Mexico	5	13	11	37	5	10	14	\$6,357,293	\$289,306	\$700
New York, Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	97	223	\$189,828,327	\$45,501,102	\$0
New York, Northern	15	32	116	146	17	31	11	\$2,094,352	\$3,248,534	\$65,701
New York, Southern	10	45	18	113	2	20	72	\$368,534,112	\$22,744,564	\$0
New York, Western	7	17	44	65	35	68	71	\$9,700,248	\$1,730,482	\$67,237
North Carolina, Eastern	10	25	51	147	18	44	29	\$4,318,664	\$3,005,762	\$0
North Carolina, Middle	1	4	1	4	4	15	18	\$3,487,291	\$1,084,839	\$15,000
North Carolina, Western	3	14	24	53	15	19	20	\$7,948,637	\$9,554,579	\$0
North Dakota	2	1	5	4	1	1	0	\$40,655	\$0	\$0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	\$0	\$6,000	\$0
Ohio, Northern	16	30	169	186	144	14	12	\$4,631,917	\$4,136,455	\$219,249
Ohio, Southern	10	20	18	80	26	28	38	\$8,900,831	\$2,907,977	\$70,400
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	18	15	\$161,004	\$18,997	\$0
Oklahoma, Northern	1	1	22	22	8	30	24	\$1,605,530	\$739,652	\$42,797
Oklahoma, Western	3	5	7	46	74	12	12	\$369,722	\$997,874	\$45,400
Oregon	13	25	17	92	0	13	13	\$5,341,262	\$1,061,864	\$20,000

Table 20 (Continued)

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---	
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use
Pennsylvania, Eastern	64	180	79	368	9	4	41	\$7,951,341	\$5,299,365	\$35,221
Pennsylvania, Middle	0	6	0	42	0	11	34	\$4,822,554	\$701,439	\$0
Pennsylvania, Western	13	27	50	125	12	29	62	\$16,498,901	\$2,948,966	\$62,548
Puerto Rico	30	34	81	101	9	40	47	\$19,057,150	\$3,807,537	\$0
Rhode Island	2	3	20	21	1	6	7	\$1,230,800	\$1,189,995	\$17,200
South Carolina	22	71	75	229	2	22	12	\$26,748,661	\$2,311,868	\$320,000
South Dakota	2	4	6	31	1	1	2	\$326,413	\$28,890	\$26,175
Tennessee, Eastern	29	34	109	115	93	17	15	\$2,757,917	\$2,343,258	\$91,383
Tennessee, Middle	7	6	15	13	2	22	25	\$6,413,385	\$2,617,482	\$102,805
Tennessee, Western	1	1	1	1	0	32	45	\$3,458,458	\$1,171,929	\$29,200
Texas, Eastern	30	27	75	63	8	21	14	\$12,684,369	\$2,215,866	\$632,502
Texas, Northern	5	7	50	38	0	35	24	\$3,452,850	\$3,650,588	\$184,150
Texas, Southern	9	36	24	212	16	47	62	\$19,970,026	\$4,157,760	\$194,750
Texas, Western	16	15	35	76	11	45	48	\$9,640,775	\$5,540,242	\$48,000
Utah	0	1	0	6	0	3	11	\$5,255,297	\$1,174,361	\$313,961
Vermont	3	5	5	11	7	4	8	\$1,631,246	\$200,085	\$0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	\$242,000	\$0	\$0
Virginia, Eastern	43	59	209	263	63	27	15	\$233,736,543	\$226,990,325	\$465,368
Virginia, Western	7	11	31	56	13	6	6	\$206,003	\$1,806,231	\$6,400
Washington, Eastern	2	2	2	2	1	10	8	\$1,105,078	\$555,239	\$104,800
Washington, Western	15	31	85	133	87	12	26	\$11,098,743	\$3,087,363	\$919,511
West Virginia, Northern	2	6	17	50	1	5	10	\$327,785	\$244,288	\$24,593
West Virginia, Southern	5	8	17	17	20	7	4	\$1,412,744	\$647,298	\$188,565
Wisconsin, Eastern	15	16	44	68	53	17	8	\$330,158	\$1,022,855	\$63,275
Wisconsin, Western	1	4	3	24	2	19	25	\$2,427,131	\$124,395	\$0
Wyoming	4	5	6	7	20	0	0	\$0	\$868,319	\$0
All Districts	1,214	2,274	3,418	7,863	1,887	1,964	2,393	\$1,832,730,704	\$562,807,474	\$7,848,696

Estimated cash recoveries includes appraised values.

Estimated cash recoveries retained for official use includes appraised values