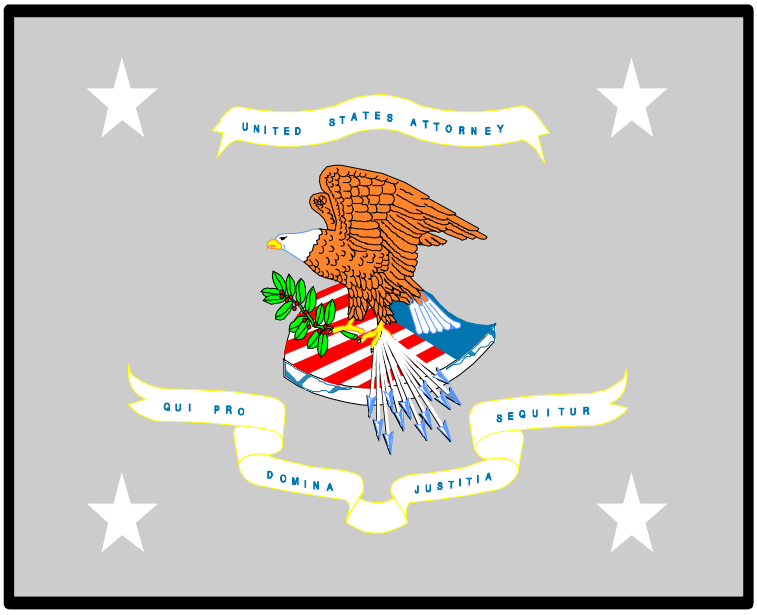
U.S. Department of Justice
Executive Office for United States Attorneys

United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report

Fiscal Year 2005

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS'
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2005



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

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

U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Office of the Director

Washington, DC 20530

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is my pleasure to present to you the United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2005. The report is made up of narrative information describing the United States Attorneys' programs and initiatives over the past year. The report also contains summaries of some of the most interesting and important cases that were handled during Fiscal Year 2005, and statistical tables displaying both national and district caseload data. As in Fiscal Year 2004, we have produced the report to mirror priority areas identified in the Department of Justice's Strategic Plan and Performance Report. These priorities represent just some of the many important areas of criminal prosecution and civil litigation handled by the United States Attorneys. The work of enforcing our federal laws and keeping our nation safe is more important than ever in the wake of September 11, 2001. The women and men of the United States Attorneys' offices are committed to enforcing these laws and representing the interests of the United States.

The United States Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General, are responsible for investigating and prosecuting those who violate our nation's laws, for asserting and defending the interests of the United States, its departments, and agencies through the conduct of civil litigation, and for representing the United States in its appellate courts. The United States Attorneys, appointed to serve in the 94 federal judicial districts throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands (which share a single United States Attorney), are charged with carrying out these prosecution, litigation, and appellate responsibilities within their respective districts. The United States Attorneys direct and supervise the work of the Assistant United States Attorneys and support personnel located in each district's headquarters office and, as needed, in staffed branch offices. The United States Attorney system nationwide consisted of 94 headquarters offices and 131 staffed branch offices, as of the end of Fiscal Year 2005.

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

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

As an integral part of their prosecution and litigation efforts, the United States Attorneys report to EOUSA information on the criminal and civil matters, cases, and appeals that they handle. A centralized computer database containing this information is maintained by EOUSA. 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, the significant liaison work performed by the United States Attorneys' offices with federal, state, and local law enforcement entities on initiatives, such as Project Safe Neighborhoods, as well as with victims of crime, local communities, schools, and other organizations, cannot be quantified. Since the role of the United States Attorneys is to see "that justice shall be done," (Berger v. United States, 295 U.S. 88 (1935)), the true and comprehensive accomplishments of the United States Attorneys cannot be tabulated statistically.

I hope that you will find the United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report to be both interesting and useful. The report provides a concise, yet compelling, sampling of the accomplishments of the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2005. The women and men of the United States Attorneys' offices did a commendable job during the year. It is a great privilege for me to share this information with you and to congratulate the United States Attorneys, Assistant United States Attorneys, and their staffs for such a successful year.

Michael A. Battle
Director

FISCAL YEAR 2005 STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS*

OVERALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

- 60,062 cases filed against 82,778 defendants–case filings down 2 percent
- 58,397 cases against 78,916 defendants terminated–case terminations up 3 percent
- 72,019 defendants convicted
- 91 percent conviction rate
- 83 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 51 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 30 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

VIOLENT CRIME

- 11,301 cases filed against 13,194 defendants–case filings down 2 percent
- 11,182 cases against 13,027 defendants terminated–case terminations up 8 percent
- 11,725 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 92 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 70 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 46 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

OVERALL NARCOTICS

- 16,015 cases filed against 30,028 defendants–case filings down 1 percent
  - *{16,114 cases filed against 30,206 defendants–case filings down 1 percent–when drug cases included under the Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Category are included}*
- 15,399 cases against 27,976 defendants terminated–case terminations down less than 1 percent
- 25,517 defendants convicted
- 91 percent conviction rate
- 92 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 69 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 46 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

OCDETF

- 2,513 cases filed against 8,128 defendants–case filings up 6 percent
- 2,730 cases against 8,076 defendants terminated–case terminations up 2 percent
- 7,202 defendants convicted
- 89 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 78 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 56 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

NON-OCDETF

- 13,502 cases filed against 21,900 defendants–case filings down 3 percent
  - *{13,601 cases filed against 22,078 defendants–case filings down 3 percent–when drug cases included under the Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Category are included}*
- 12,669 cases against 19,900 defendants terminated–case terminations down 1 percent
- 18,315 defendants convicted
- 92 percent conviction rate
- 92 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 66 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 42 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

IMMIGRATION

- 18,147 cases filed against 19,497 defendants–case filings down less than 1 percent
- 17,324 cases against 18,581 defendants terminated–case terminations up 11 percent
- 17,757 defendants convicted
- 96 percent conviction rate
- 85 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 24 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 6 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

ORGANIZED CRIME

- 233 cases filed against 774 defendants–case filings down 1 percent
- 207 cases against 546 defendants terminated–case terminations up 12 percent
- 490 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 67 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 50 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 35 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION

- 441 cases filed against 673 defendants–case filings down 14 percent
- 480 cases against 745 defendants terminated–case terminations up 13 percent
- 670 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 56 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 25 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 11 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

WHITE COLLAR CRIME

- 5,473 cases filed against 7,822 defendants–case filings down 6 percent
- 5,429 cases against 7,775 defendants terminated–case terminations down 7 percent
- 6,981 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 60 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 23 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 9 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

- Asset forfeiture counts filed in 3,800 criminal cases–up less than 1 percent
- A total of 2,251 civil asset forfeiture actions filed–up 1 percent
- Estimated recoveries of $459,079,898 in forfeited cash and property–up 18 percent

OVERALL CIVIL LITIGATION

- 78,155 cases filed or responded to–up less than 1 percent
- 78,154 cases terminated–case terminations up 2 percent
- 26,289 judgments, or 75 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 15,349 settlements–20 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 7,888 cases filed–case filings up 5 percent
- 7,991 cases terminated–case terminations up 5 percent
- 5,132 judgments, or 98 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 979 settlements–12 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

- 1,944 cases filed–case filings up 7 percent
- 1,645 cases terminated–case terminations up 2 percent
- 386 judgments, or 89 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 466 settlements–28 percent of all cases terminated

DEFENSIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 53,744 cases responded to–up 4 percent
- 53,492 cases terminated–case terminations up 5 percent
- 20,093 judgments, or 70 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 2,756 settlements–5 percent of all cases terminated

CIVIL LITIGATION WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED

- 16,523 cases filed or responded to–down 10 percent
- 16,671 cases terminated–down 10 percent
- 1,064 judgments, or 94 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 11,614 settlements–70 percent of all cases terminated

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

- 16,378 appeals filed–up 25 percent
- 11,007 criminal appeals filed–up 23 percent
- 5,371 civil appeals filed–up 27 percent
- 75 percent of all criminal appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 76 percent of all civil appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 8,254 post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants–up 48 percent

**Fiscal Year 2005 data does not include data for the month of September 2005 for the Eastern District of Louisiana due to Hurricane Katrina.*

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I. OVERVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

Mission and Organization

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

The United States Attorneys are responsible for:

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

The United States Attorneys' top priority in Fiscal Year 2005 was the disruption and prevention of terrorist acts, and the prosecution of those involved in terrorism or the support of terrorism. The United States Attorneys also focused their attention on additional areas identified in the Department's Strategic Plan, including sound management, drug trafficking, firearms enforcement, corporate fraud, and civil rights.

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

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

- general executive assistance and direction;
- policy development;

- administrative management direction and oversight;
- operational support; and
- coordination with other components of the Department and other federal agencies.

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

Sound Management

Ensuring professionalism, excellence, accountability, and integrity in the management and conduct of programs was a strategic goal of the Department for Fiscal Year 2005. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys worked diligently with the United States Attorneys during the fiscal year to implement management initiatives with this strategic goal in mind, while also introducing and maintaining sound management practices to aid in accomplishing the Department's mission.

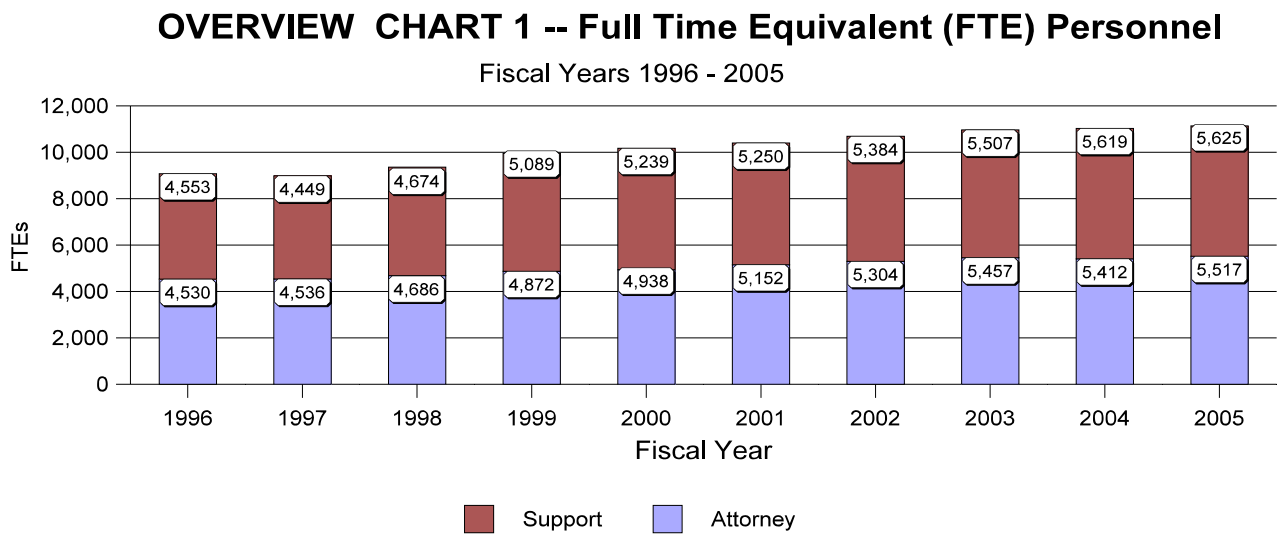
Integrity and Professionalism

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys is responsible for the coordination, development and maintenance of policy and procedural guidance relevant to the work of the United States Attorneys' offices. In Fiscal Year 2005, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys continued to work with the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys and the Administrative Officers Working Group to ensure compliance with a strong internal controls program. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys also kept internal control materials accessible using available information technology resources, which provided employees easy access to the information to assist them in performing their duties.

Human Resources

Staffing

The United States Attorneys' offices varied in size during Fiscal Year 2005 from 11.89 Assistant United States Attorney positions allocated in the District of Guam to 354.89 in the District of Columbia. In the District of Columbia, the United States Attorney's office also bears responsibility for the prosecution of local crimes in the District of Columbia Superior Court. The staffing levels in the United States Attorneys' offices nationwide equaled 5,517 full time equivalent (FTE) attorneys and 5,625 FTE support employees. See Overview Chart 1 below. During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys' appropriation supported existing personnel only.



Assistant United States Attorneys constituted 58 percent of all Department attorneys and about 71 percent of those Department attorneys with prosecution or litigation responsibilities. Most new Assistant United States Attorneys have prior litigation experience with a prosecuting attorney's office, a law firm, or another government agency. In addition to their prior legal experience, Assistant United States Attorneys nationwide have an average of 11 years of experience in United States Attorneys' offices.

While the civil caseload is larger numerically, about 78 percent of attorney personnel were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 22 percent to civil litigation during Fiscal Year 2005. Ninety-four percent of all attorney work hours spent in United States District Courts were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 6 percent to civil litigation. See Table 9.

During Fiscal Year 2005, a total of 944,166 attorney work hours were devoted to court-related activity. This represents an increase of 19,845, or 2 percent, in the number of court-related work hours when compared to Fiscal Year 2004. See Overview Chart 2 below, and Table 9. Increases were again seen in United States District Courts for criminal work hours in Fiscal Year 2005. The number of work hours devoted to United States Magistrate Courts decreased 1 percent when compared with the prior year, but still reflects an increased workload handled in United States Magistrate Courts over the past several years.

Of the total court-related work hours, Assistant United States Attorneys spent 505,963 hours, or 54 percent, of their time in court. Sixty-six percent of their time in court was spent on criminal cases in United States District Courts, 22 percent in United States Magistrate Courts, 4 percent on civil cases in United States District Courts, and 5 percent on special hearings. The remaining 3 percent of the time was spent in the United States Courts of Appeals, United States Bankruptcy Courts, and in state courts. Of the other 438,203, or 46 percent, of the work hours, 24 percent was spent on grand jury proceedings, 18 percent on court-related travel time, and 58 percent on witness preparation.

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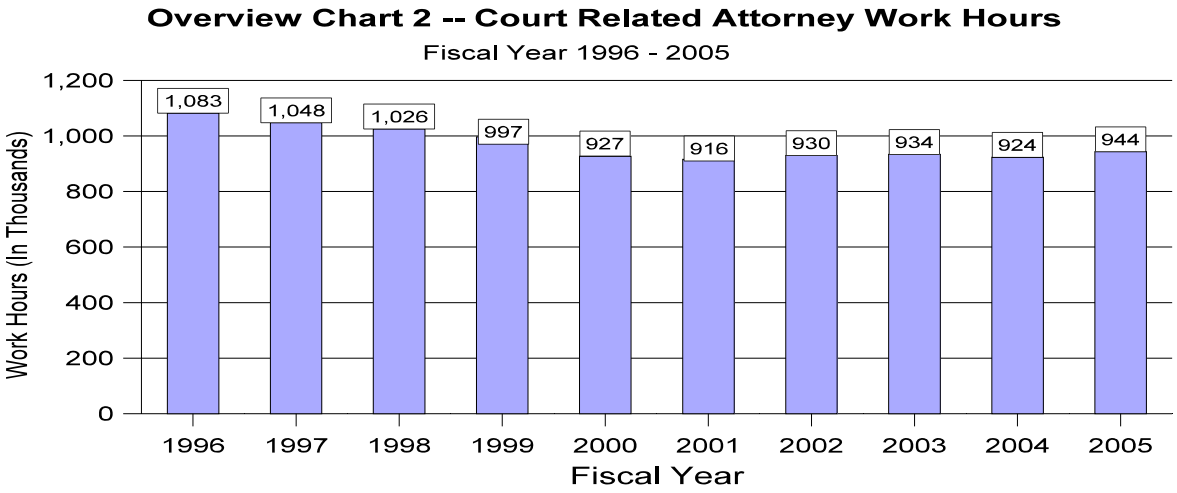

Training

The Office of Legal Education (OLE) of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, in cooperation with the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) and the Executive Office for United States Trustees (EOUST), conducts courses and seminars at the National Advocacy Center (NAC). During the fiscal year, OLE conducted training for 15,714 people. Of those 15,714 people, 10,153 were trained live by OLE and another 5,561 people were trained in courses co-sponsored by OLE in United States Attorneys' offices around the country. An additional 1,199 students were trained via videotape provided by OLE's lending library. Approximately 84 percent of the students attending OLE's 175 courses were Department of Justice employees, while the remaining 16 percent were employees in legal positions within various departments of the government. In addition to OLE's students, NDAA and EOUST conducted a combined total of 54 courses for approximately 3,000 students during the fiscal year.

Approximately 2,672 of the participants receiving OLE training at the NAC in Fiscal Year 2005 attended courses in the topical areas covered in the 2005 Strategic Plan. Those courses were as follows:

Anti-Terrorism	2 courses	246 participants
Gun Violence Reduction	1 course	71 participants
Drug Enforcement	8 courses	569 participants
Corporate Fraud	5 courses	466 participants
Sound Management	29 courses	1,198 participants

The schedule of courses is determined according to annual prosecutive priorities and the maintenance of sound management. These courses are conducted for Assistant United States Attorneys and legal support personnel in United States Attorneys' offices and the Department of Justice, as well as legal personnel in other federal agencies.

The Justice Television Network (JTN) continued to increase the number and the variety of programs broadcast during Fiscal Year 2005, supplementing the on-site training and providing a training alternative for cancelled courses. JTN provided pre-recorded and live broadcasts of on-site training an average of 24 hours per week for viewers who were unable to attend live classes. Total programming for Fiscal Year 2005 was 2,140 hours, an increase of 41 hours from the previous year, which included 1,836 different program offerings, 415 of which had never been aired on JTN. These new programs included 113 live shows, 28 of which offered Continuing Legal Education (CLE) credits, with at least 1 Ethics CLE program offered each month. OLE and JTN produced 1,393 of the 2,140 hours of programming, while the remaining programs were produced by other components of the Department of Justice, other federal agencies, or were acquired through outside vendors. Of the 2,140 hours of programming, 807.25 hours of broadcasting were dedicated to the Department's Strategic Plan goals:

- Anti-Terrorism (212.5 hours)
- Gun Violence Reduction (84.5 hours)
- Drug Enforcement (94.75 hours)
- Civil Rights Enforcement (28 hours)
- Corporate Fraud (95.5 hours)
- Sound Management (292 hours)

In addition to providing numerous training opportunities, JTN also broadcasted several important Department of Justice events. These events included 19 live events from the Department of Justice Main Building such as news conferences by the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and other key officials in the Department, as well as the 2005 Director's Awards Ceremony and the ceremony commemorating Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

OLE continues to find creative ways to fulfill its mission to provide the best possible training to its students in all potential learning environments. With the addition of two fully automated computer labs and a high-technology courtroom located in the Information Technology Education Center, OLE is better able to provide training in the emerging areas of cybercrime, internet fraud, international telemarketing, and courtroom technology. For those who are unable to travel to the NAC, OLE continues to increase CLE broadcasts on JTN which can be viewed from the desktop of every networked personal computer user in the United States Attorneys' offices via IPTV. Additionally, work was completed on JUSTLearn in Fiscal Year 2005, OLE's online registration system which was deployed to the United States Attorneys' offices. This system automated the manner in which OLE conducts business with its clients and has enhanced training by making OLE more responsive, more accessible, and more effective.

II. CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

United States District Court

The United States Attorneys' offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities. The United States Attorneys are called upon to respond to changing priorities, and to become involved in specific crime reduction programs. Following the events of September 11, 2001, the number one priority of the United States Attorneys has been the prevention of terrorist acts, and the investigation and prosecution of those involved in terrorist attacks. During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys also continued their longstanding commitment to address drug and violent crimes. Within the violent crime category, the United States Attorneys addressed the continuing, illegal use of firearms by those who commit crimes and accompanying acts of violence in our communities. Drug prosecutions continued as well, with particular emphasis on the operations of large drug organizations. The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces focus on these groups, and made significant progress during Fiscal Year 2005. Other special emphasis areas included civil rights violations and corporate fraud.

The United States Attorneys' offices handle most of the criminal cases prosecuted by the Department. 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, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, the United States Secret Service, and others. They may also receive criminal matters from state and local investigative agencies or become aware of criminal activities in the course of investigating or prosecuting other cases. Occasionally, criminal violations are reported to the United States Attorneys by private citizens. After careful consideration of each criminal matter, the United States Attorney decides whether criminal charges are appropriate and whether to initiate 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 demonstrate to the jury, or the judge in a non-jury trial, 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 2005, the United States Attorneys' offices received 124,286 criminal matters, a decrease of 2,305, or 2 percent, in the number of criminal referrals received from law enforcement

agencies, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 1 below. Matters received includes immediate declinations in addition to later declinations and filings initiated in any court.

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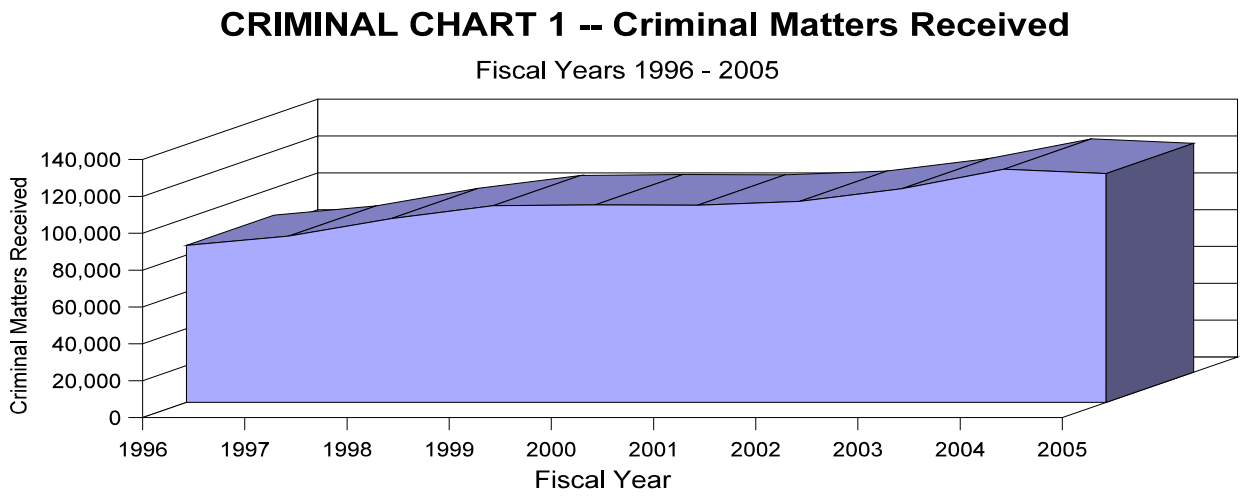

The offices reviewed and immediately or later declined a total of 32,246 criminal matters during the year. See Criminal Chart 2 below, and Tables 14 and 15. As reflected on Tables 14 and 15, the reasons most commonly reported for the declination of these matters included weak or insufficient evidence, lack of criminal intent, suspect to be prosecuted by another authority or on other charges, agency request, and office policy.

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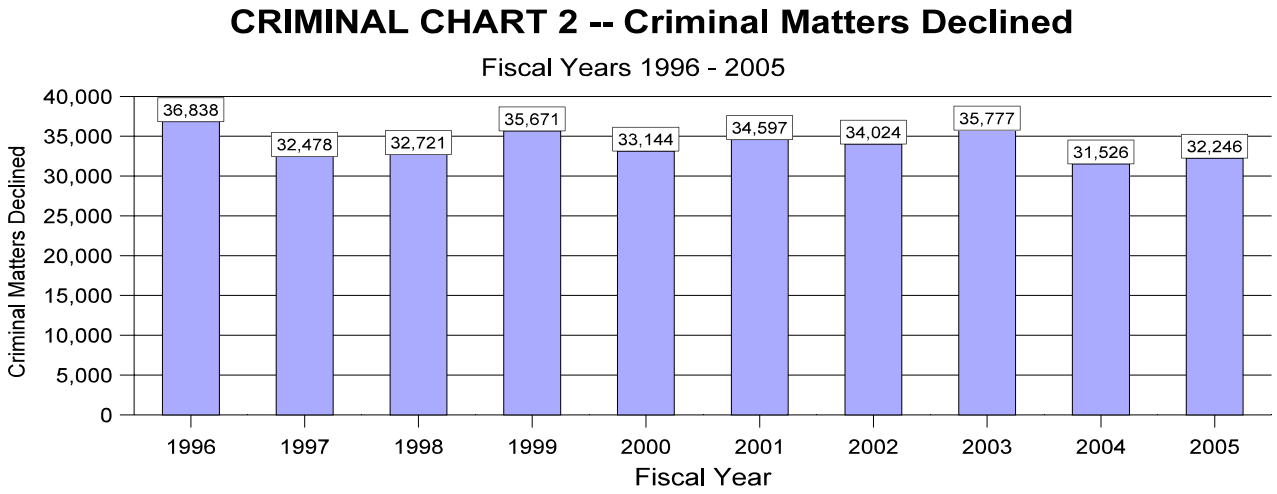

As of the end of Fiscal Year 2005, a total of 74,390 criminal matters were pending, an increase of 1,648, or 2 percent, when compared to the prior year. Of these, 8,626, or 12 percent, were matters where the defendant was a fugitive, was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program, was in a mental institution, or was unknown. See Table 10. Of all pending matters, 49,052, or 66 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 57,890, or 78 percent, for 36 months or less, as of the end of the fiscal year.

The grand jury, a body of 16 to 23 citizens, functions to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a person has committed a criminal offense. An Assistant United States Attorney's responsibility is to advise the grand jury on the law and to present evidence for the grand jury's consideration. The grand jurors decide whether to return an indictment. In instances where more information is required, the grand jury can issue subpoenas in order to obtain additional evidence. The United States Attorneys' offices handled a total of 43,726 criminal matters during Fiscal Year 2005 in which grand jury proceedings were conducted, representing a 2 percent increase over the previous year. Criminal Chart 3 below reflects the number of matters in which grand jury proceedings were conducted over the past 10 years.

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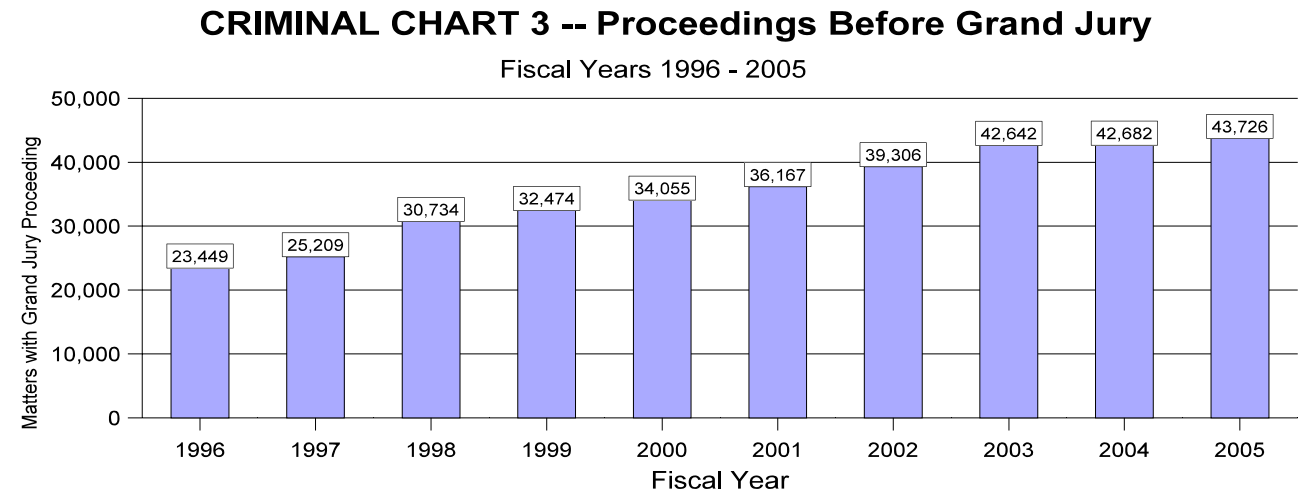

During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys' offices filed 60,062 criminal cases against 82,778 defendants in United States District Courts. See Criminal Chart 4 below, and Table 1. This represents a 2 percent decrease in the number of cases filed and a 1 percent decrease in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year.

See Criminal Chart 12 for a display of criminal cases filed by program category, or case type, for Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005. Criminal Charts 4 through 12 do not include United States Magistrate Court or appellate cases.

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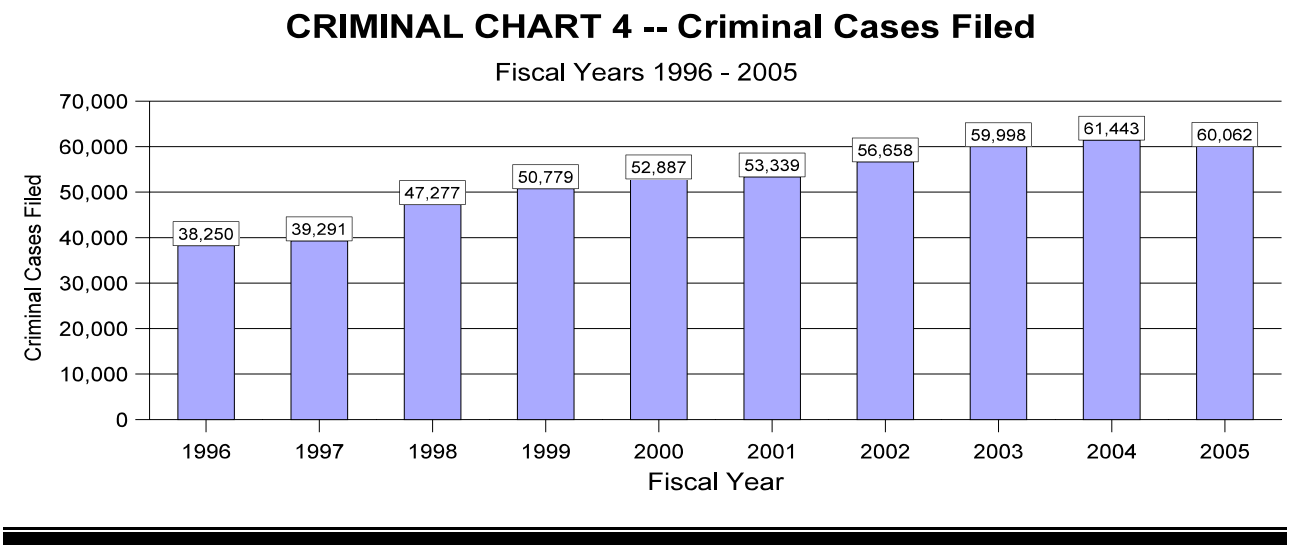
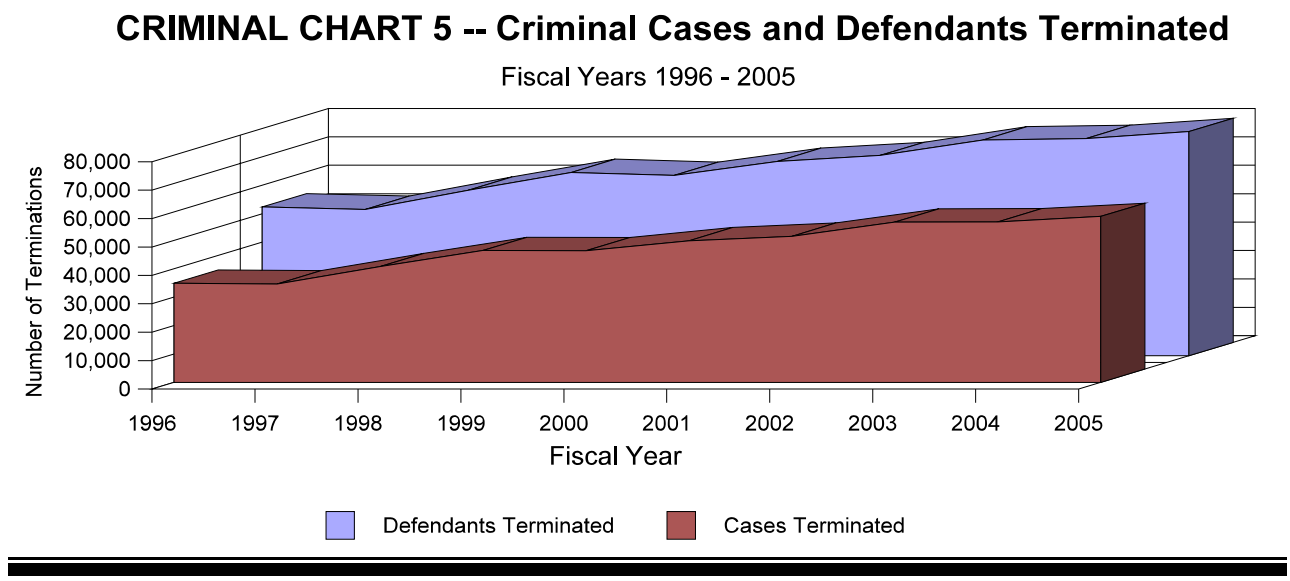


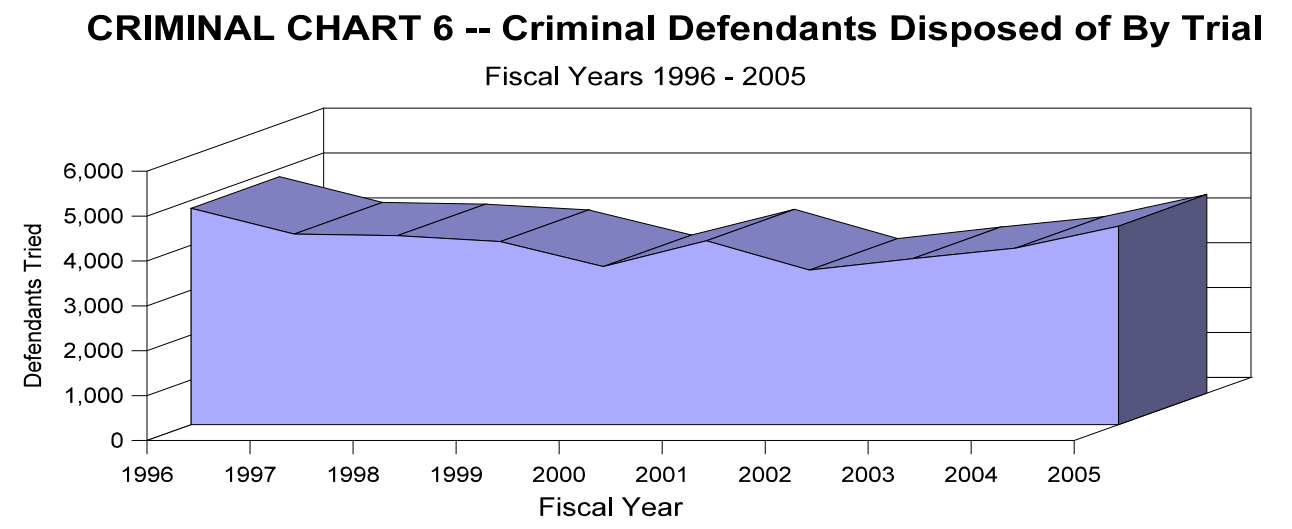
A total of 58,397 cases against 78,916 defendants were also terminated during Fiscal Year 2005, representing a 3 percent increase in the number of cases terminated, and a 3 percent increase in the number of defendants terminated, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 5 below.

[D]



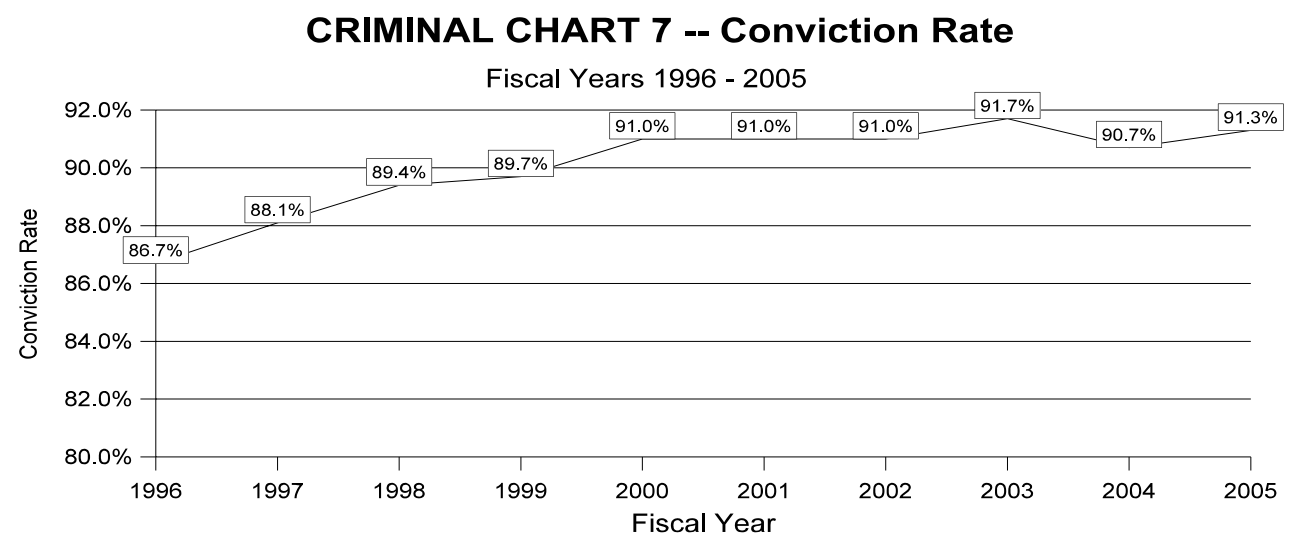
A total of 4,426, or 6 percent, of the terminated defendants were disposed of by trial. This represents a 13 percent increase in the number of defendants disposed of by trial when compared with the prior year. See Criminal Chart 6 below, and Table 2.

[D]



Of the 78,916 defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 2005, 72,019, or 91 percent, either pled guilty or were found guilty. See Criminal Chart 7 below, and Table 3. The rate of conviction continues to remain over 90 percent, as it has since Fiscal Year 2000.

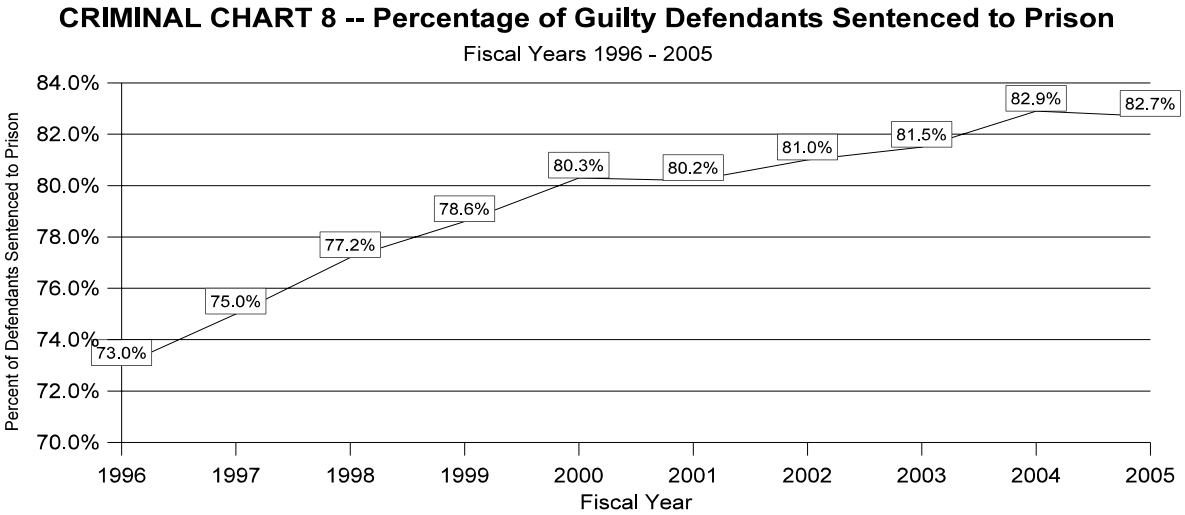
[D]



During Fiscal Year 2005, a total of 68,237, or 95 percent, of all convicted defendants pled guilty prior to or during trial. This represents no change in the percentage of convicted defendants who pled guilty when compared to the prior year.

Of the 72,019 defendants who either pled guilty or were found guilty during the fiscal year, 59,575, or 83 percent, received prison sentences. This represents a notable increase over Fiscal Year 1996, when 73 percent of guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. The most notable increase in the percentage of guilty defendants who were sentenced to prison occurred in the immigration program category, which increased from 77 percent in Fiscal Year 1996 to 85 percent in Fiscal Year 2005. A total of 230 guilty defendants received sentences of life in prison during Fiscal Year 2005. See Criminal Charts 8 and 9 below.

[D]



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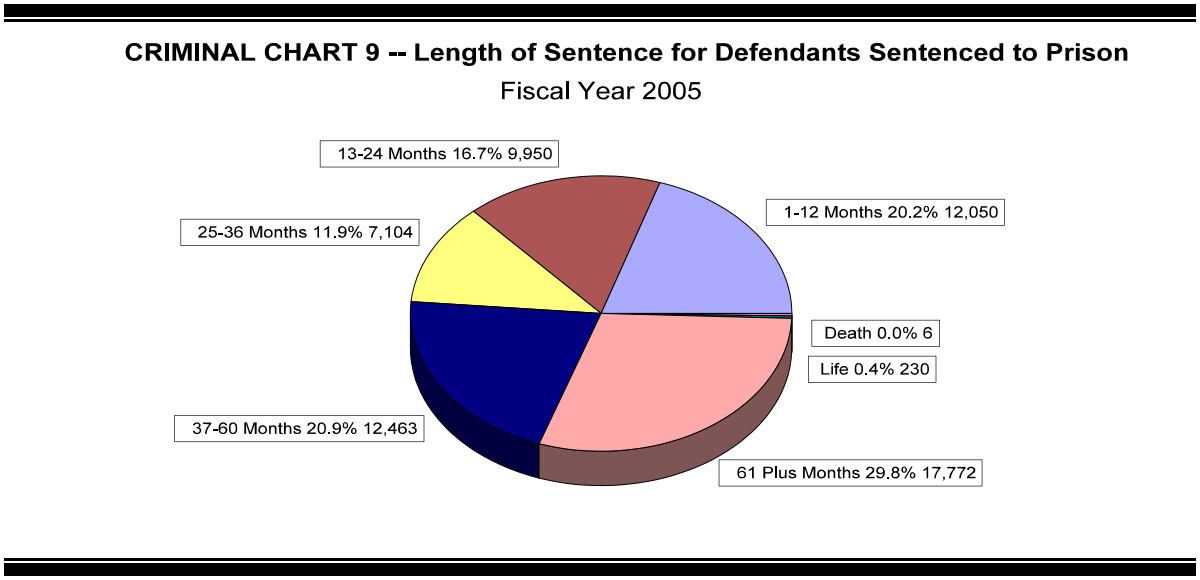
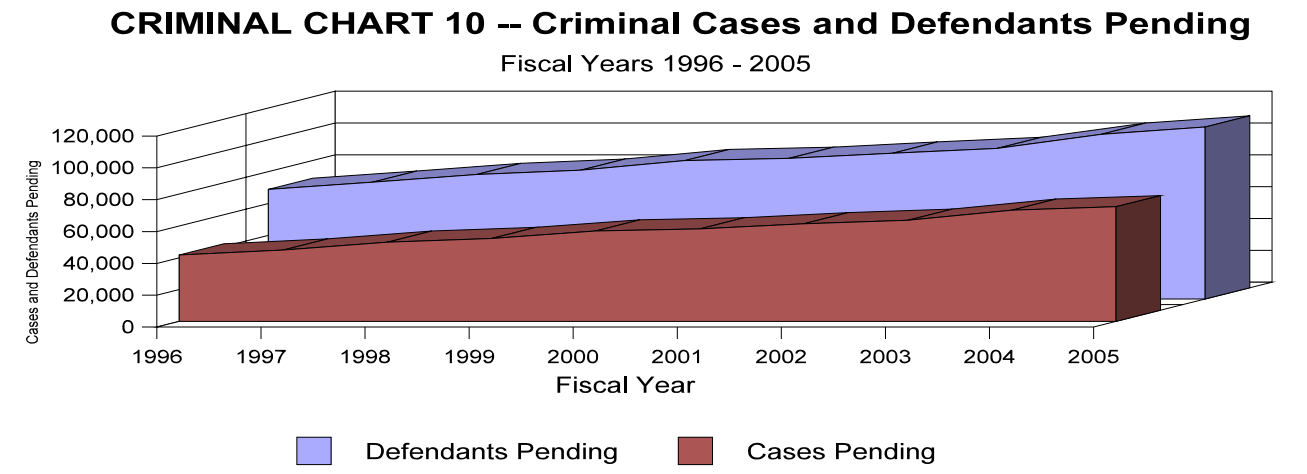


As of the end of Fiscal Year 2005, 72,066 criminal cases against 108,045 defendants were pending. This represents an increase of 3 percent in the number of cases pending and 4 percent in the number of defendants pending, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 10 below, and Table 1.

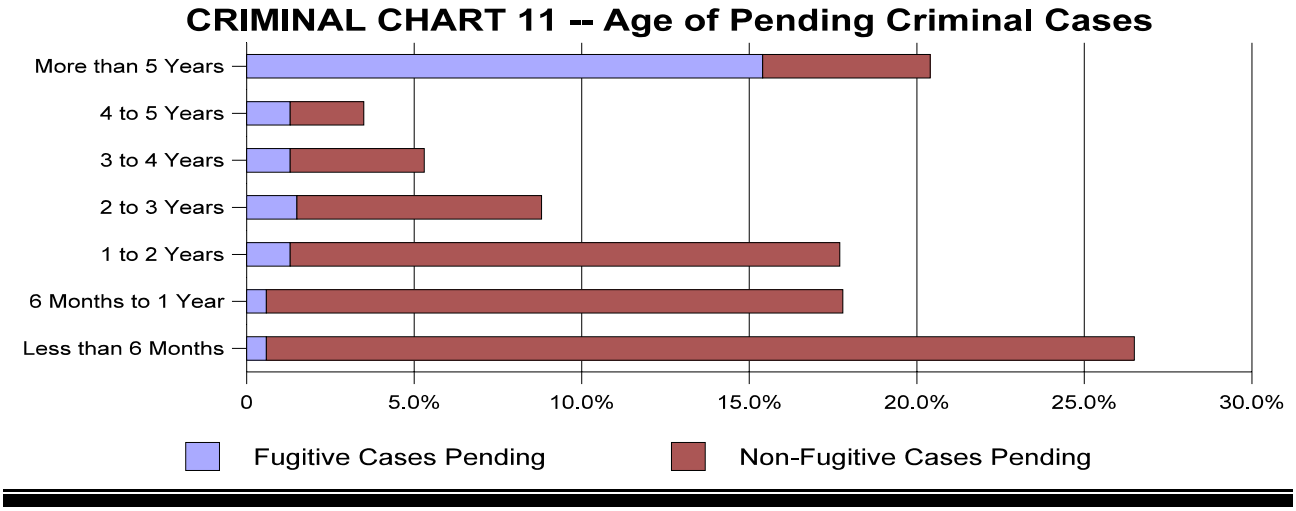
[D]



Of the 72,066 pending criminal cases, 44,644, or 62 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 51,010, or 71 percent, had been pending for 36 months or less. See Table 11. In 22 percent of pending cases the defendant was a fugitive, was in a mental institution, or was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program. See Chart 11.

See Criminal Chart 13 below for a display of pending criminal cases by program category, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005. Criminal Chart 13 does not include cases pending in United States Magistrate Court or pending appellate cases.

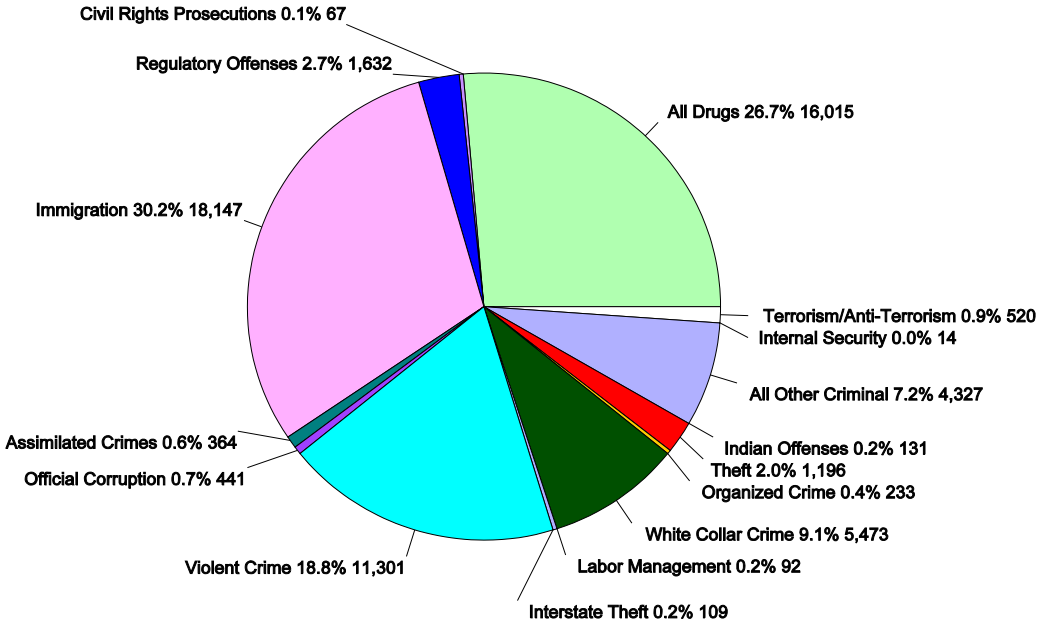
[D]



[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 12 -- Criminal Cases Filed by Program Category

Fiscal Year 2005 -- Total Cases Filed 60,062



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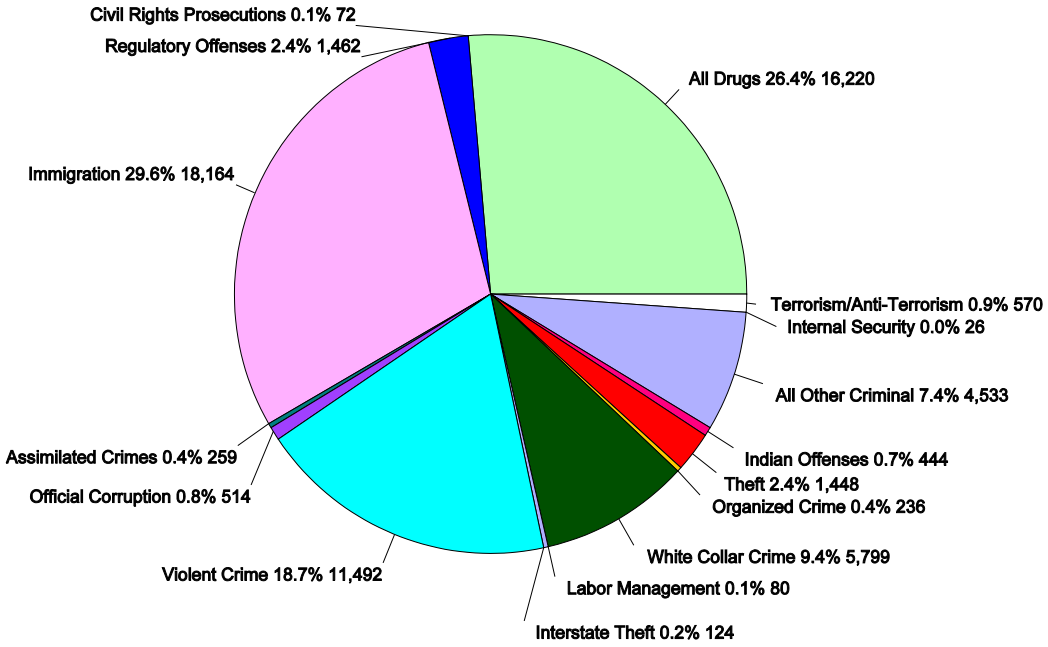
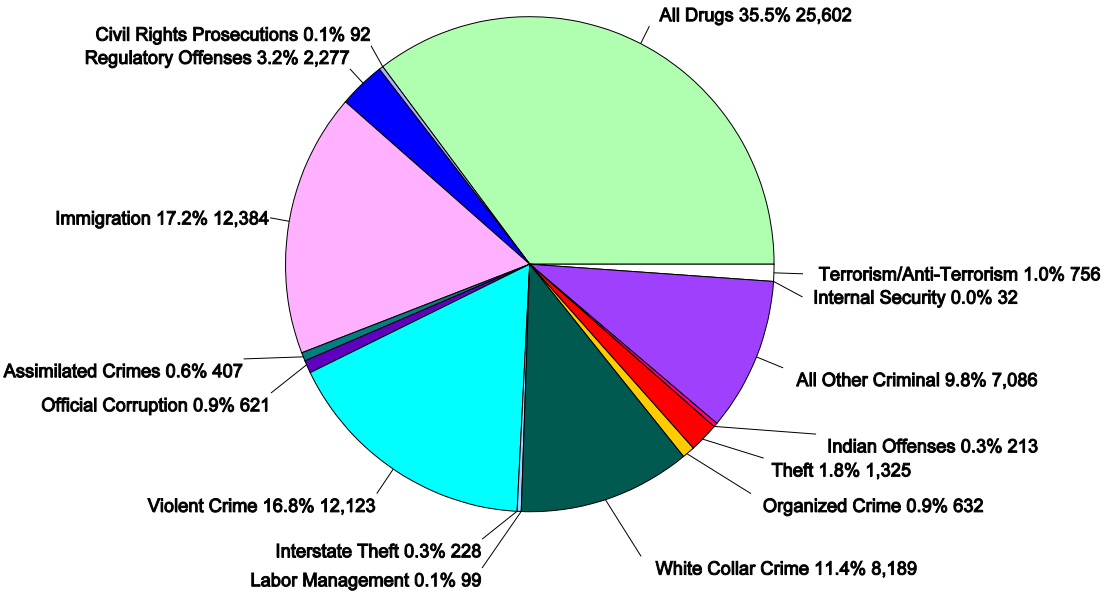
Fiscal Year 2004 -- Total Cases Filed 61,443



CRIMINAL CHART 13 -- Criminal Cases Pending by Program Category

Fiscal Year 2005 -- Total Cases Pending 72,066



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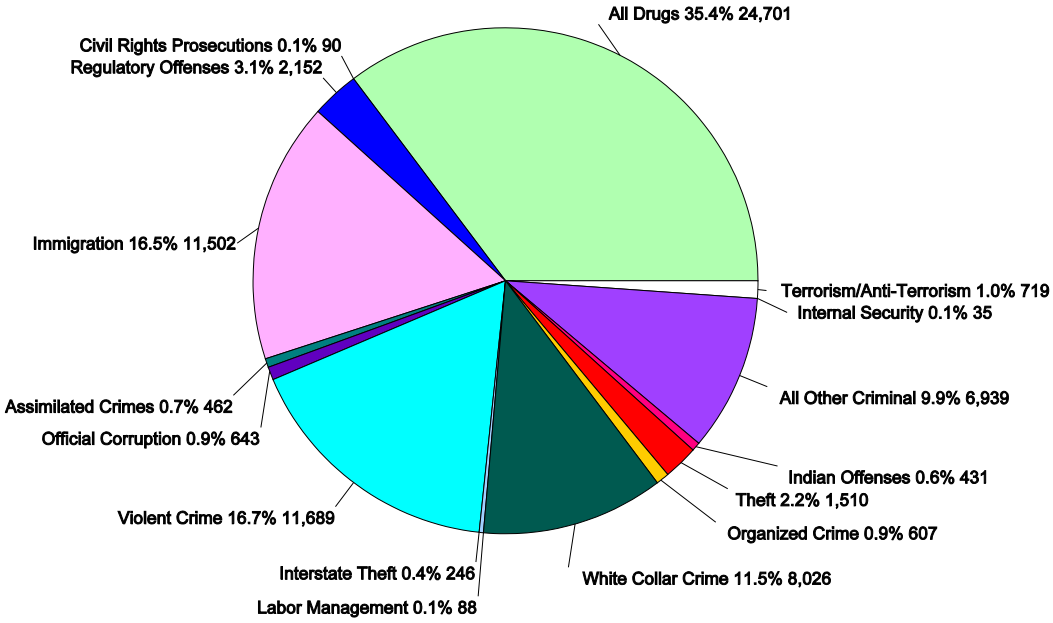
Fiscal Year 2004 -- Total Cases Pending 69,840



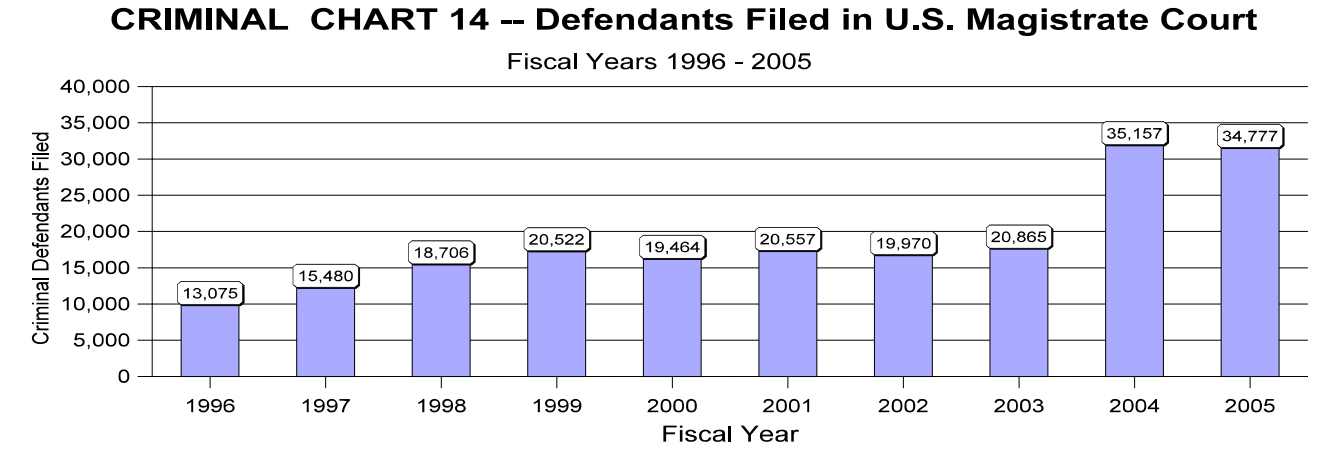
United States Magistrate Court

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

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

In addition to those cases filed and handled in United States District Courts, the United States Attorneys filed criminal cases against an additional 34,777 defendants in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2005. This represents a decrease of 1 percent when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 14 below, and Table 1. A total of 29,653 defendants were also terminated during the year, which represents a decrease of 4 percent when compared with Fiscal Year 2004. See Criminal Chart 15 below. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2005, criminal cases against 23,075 defendants were pending in United States Magistrate Courts, an increase of 7 percent when compared with the number of defendants pending at the end of Fiscal Year 2004. See Table 1. Petty offenses handled in United States Magistrate Courts are not included in this data.

[D]



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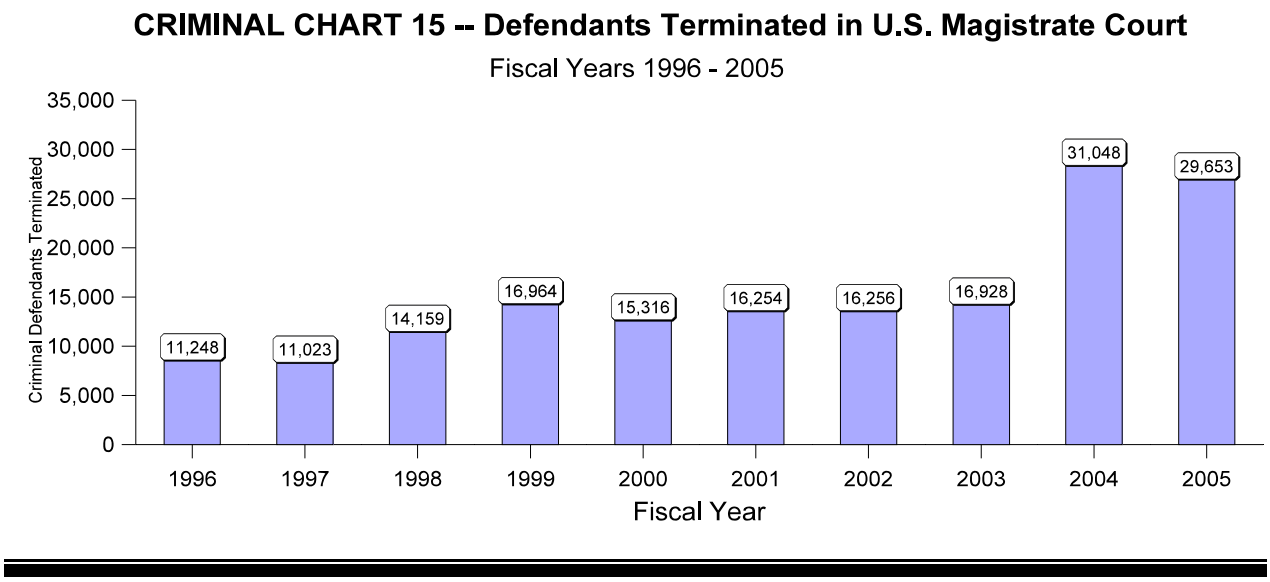
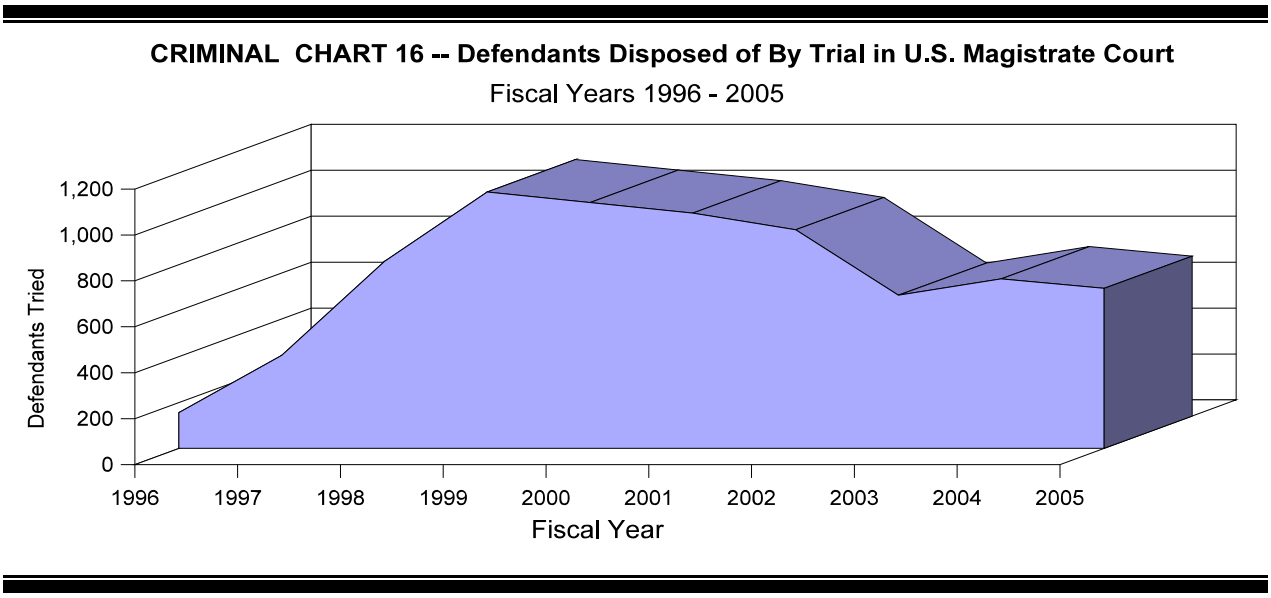


Of the defendants terminated in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2005, 697, or 2 percent, were terminated after a court or jury trial. See Criminal Chart 16 below, and Table 2A. This represents a decrease of 41 defendants disposed of by trial, or 6 percent, when compared to the prior year.

[D]



District of Columbia Superior Court

As noted earlier, the United States Attorney's office for the District of Columbia also bears responsibility for the prosecution of criminal cases in the District of Columbia Superior Court. The Superior Court Division of the United States Attorney's office handles the prosecution of criminal violations of the District of Columbia Code committed by adults and juveniles charged as adults. The vast majority of these cases are presented to the United States Attorney's office as arrests by local agencies. The Superior Court Division is comprised of 7 litigation sections: the Misdemeanor Trial Section; the Community Prosecution/Intake Section; the Grand Jury Section; the Felony Trial Section; the Sex Offense/Domestic Violence Section; the Major Crimes Section; and the Homicide Section.

While violent crime and weapon offenses continued to be the primary focus of the Superior Court Division, the workload reflected cases brought as a result of a variety of initiatives including: Community Prosecution, Project Safe Neighborhoods, Human Trafficking Initiative, Community Court, Drug Court, and a number of domestic violence programs. Problem solving, rather than mere case processing, also continued to be a goal. The high number of dismissals in misdemeanor cases reflected the growing trend towards the use of alternative dispositions (mediation, diversion, community service, etc.) in lower level, quality of life offenses.

The following data details the Superior Court Division's caseload during Fiscal Year 2005. This data is not included in the other charts and tables contained in this report.

	Arrests Reviewed		Cases Presented (Papered)		Cases Declined (No-Papered)		Cases Terminated	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total Presented	Number	Percent of Total Presented	Number	Percent of Total Presented
Felony	7,705	30.3%	6,074	78.8%	1,631	21.2%	5,386	69.9%
Misdemeanor	17,764	69.7%	13,464	75.8%	4,300	24.2%	10,959	61.7%
Total	25,469	100.0%	19,538	76.7%	5,931	23.3%	16,345	64.2%

Cases Disposed of by Jury Trials							
	Number of Trials	Number Guilty	Percent Guilty	Number Not Guilty	Percent Not Guilty	Number of Mistrials	Percent of Mistrials
Felony	365	261	71.5%	92	25.2%	12	3.3%
Misdemeanor	29	17	58.6%	12	41.4%	0	0.0%
Total	394	278	70.6%	104	26.4%	12	3.0%

Cases Disposed of by Court Trials							
	Number of Trials	Number Guilty	Percent Guilty	Number Not Guilty	Percent Not Guilty	Number of Mistrials	Percent of Mistrials
Felony	117	93	79.5%	24	20.5%	0	0.0%
Misdemeanor	1,082	791	73.1%	291	26.9%	0	0.0%
Total	1,199	884	73.7%	315	26.3%	0	0.0%

	Case Disposition	
	Number of Guilty Pleas	Number of Dismissals
Felony	3,560	1,707
Misdemeanor	5,752	6,564
Total	9,312	8,271

	Convictions	
	Number of Convictions	Conviction Rate
Felony	3,914	72.7%
Misdemeanor	6,560	59.9%
Total	10,474	64.1%

Fiscal Year 2005 Strategic Goals

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. These areas are set forth in the Department's Strategic Plan and Performance Report. The Fiscal Year 2005 prosecution priorities are addressed separately below.

Terrorism

The prevention of terrorist attacks and the prosecution of the war on terrorism remain the top priorities of the Department of Justice. The Anti-Terrorism Advisory Councils (ATACs), formed shortly after September 11, 2001, continue to further the Department's three-pronged approach to protecting America from the threat of terrorism by: focusing on the prevention of terrorist acts; investigating threats and incidents; and prosecuting those accused of committing crimes by terrorist means. The ATACs remain a valuable addition to the law enforcement community and have made important contributions toward achieving the Department's goals of preventing terrorism and promoting national security. The ATACs are credited with helping to strengthen the Department's infrastructure devoted to counterterrorism, and assisting in the development of a national network of representatives from federal, state, and local agencies, and private industry. The ATACs continue to work closely with the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) who retain primary operational responsibility for terrorism investigations.

The ATACs held their annual training conference at the National Advocacy Center (NAC) in Columbia, South Carolina, in March of 2005. The National Conference provided an opportunity for all 93 ATAC Coordinators to come together to receive updated policy and guidance information on terrorism matters, as well as to share innovative practices with one another. Attorneys from the Department's Counterterrorism Section participated in the conference by helping to develop the agenda, presenting several of the sessions, and facilitating breakout sessions. The ATAC Coordinators continue to work closely with the Counterterrorism Section Regional Coordinators, who assist in coordinating, monitoring, and prosecuting many of the counterterrorism cases handled in the United States Attorneys' offices. In January of 2005, guidance was developed to assist in effective coordination of terrorism cases by providing information on when United States Attorneys' offices should notify, consult, and obtain approvals from the Department when prosecuting certain cases.

During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 520 terrorism and anti-terrorism cases against 698 defendants. This includes international and domestic terrorism, terrorism-related financing, and terrorism-related hoaxes, as well as anti-terrorism cases, that is, those cases brought to prevent or disrupt potential or actual terrorist threats where the offense conduct is not obviously a federal crime of terrorism. A total of 565 cases against 661 defendants were also terminated in Fiscal Year 2005.

Examples of successful terrorism or anti-terrorism prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2005 include the following:

In the **Northern District of Georgia** and **Northern District of Alabama**, a defendant pled guilty to charges related to deadly bombings in Birmingham, Alabama, and in the Atlanta area, including the bombing at the 1996 Olympics. He was sentenced to life in prison. The defendant provided the government with information about 250 pounds of explosives that he had hidden in the western part of North Carolina. As a result of the defendant's information, the government was able to locate and safely detonate the explosives.

In the **District of New Jersey**, a British national was convicted on charges of attempting to sell shoulder-fired missiles to what he thought was a terrorist group intent on shooting down United States airliners. The defendant was arrested following an undercover sting operation involving agents from several countries. The defendant was sentenced to 47 years in prison.

In the **Eastern District of New York**, 2 defendants were convicted, one a Yemeni cleric, on charges of providing and conspiring to provide material support and resources to al-Qaeda and Hamas. The defendants were sentenced to 75 years in prison and 45 years in prison, respectively.

In the **Northern District of New York**, a defendant was convicted on charges of participating in a conspiracy to unlawfully send money to Iraq, in violation of United States sanctions, and money laundering. The defendant was sentenced to 22 years in prison.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, a defendant was convicted on all 10 charges brought against him in connection with the "Virginia Jihad" case. The defendant, a spiritual leader at a mosque in Northern Virginia, encouraged other individuals at a meeting to go to Pakistan to receive military training from Lashkar-e-Taibi, a designated foreign terrorist group, in order to fight United States troops in Afghanistan. The defendant was sentenced to life in prison.

Firearms

The United States Attorneys had successes in Fiscal Year 2005 consistent with the Administration's goal to reduce and eliminate firearms-related criminal conduct and violent crime. On May 14, 2001, the President and the Attorney General, along with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATFE), announced Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN): America's Network Against Gun Violence. PSN focuses on a collaborative effort between all law enforcement organizations and community and faith-based groups to build or enhance effective gun crime reduction programs. PSN consists of 5 essential elements: partnership; strategic planning; training; community outreach and public awareness; and accountability. United States Attorneys in each of the federal judicial districts work side by side with local law enforcement and other officials

to tailor the PSN strategy to fit the unique gun crime problem in their district. Although programs may differ among individual districts, the 5 essential elements are met through heightened coordination and increased resources among federal, state, and local agencies to target gun crime.

During Fiscal Year 2005, PSN Task Forces and United States Attorneys' offices across the nation continued to vigorously enforce gun laws to prevent and deter gun crime. Their efforts resulted in 13,062 defendants charged under 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924, and 10,841 cases filed. When compared with the prior year, this represents a 1 percent increase in the number of defendants filed. The cases filed in Fiscal Year 2005 represent a 73 percent increase when compared with Fiscal Year 2000, the year that collaborative efforts began under PSN. The 13,062 defendants filed in Fiscal Year 2005 included not only those charged in cases that were handled by the United States Attorneys' offices as purely firearms cases, but also defendants charged with firearms offenses in any other criminal case, such as narcotics cases, organized crime cases, violent crime in Indian Country cases, or other violent crime cases such as bank robberies.

Criminals convicted of violating gun laws continue to receive substantial punishment for their crimes. During Fiscal Year 2005, 91 percent of all defendants who were terminated were convicted, representing the highest conviction rate over the last several years. Of the convicted defendants, 10,894, or 94 percent, were sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 8,002, or 74 percent, were sentenced to terms of 3 years or more in prison, and 5,651, or 52 percent, were sentenced to terms of 5 or more years in prison, including 112 life sentences. Life sentences increased 9 percent from the previous year and 75 percent when compared with Fiscal Year 2002. This is one indicator that the United States Attorneys and PSN Task Forces are appropriately prosecuting extremely violent criminals.

Examples of successful firearms prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2005 include:

> In the **Southern District of Mississippi**, a police officer arrested a man on a misdemeanor warrant. After finding crystal methamphetamine in the defendant's hand and a pistol in his pocket, the Police Department referred the case to the United States Attorney's office for federal prosecution. The defendant, who had a criminal history which qualified him as an "Armed Career Criminal" under the federal Sentencing Guidelines, pled guilty to being a felon in possession of a firearm and was sentenced to 16 years and 3 months in prison.
>
> In the **Eastern District of Missouri**, a man was charged with committing a homicide in the St. Louis area. An informant alerted police to the defendant's location. When police attempted to arrest the defendant, he pulled a handgun from his waistband and confronted officers with the firearm in his hand. The defendant then dropped the handgun and was apprehended and arrested after a short foot chase. At the time he was arrested, the defendant had been convicted of at least 3 felony

offenses that involved either a crime of violence or a drug trafficking offense. The defendant pled guilty in federal court to being a felon in possession of a firearm. As a result of his status as an "Armed Career Criminal," he was sentenced to 15 years and 8 months in prison.

In the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, the PSN task force in Philadelphia launched a multi-agency investigation that resulted in the prosecution and conviction of 37 defendants for their participation in the Courtney Carter organization. The Carter gang ran a violent drug trafficking enterprise and used firearms to facilitate their illegal activities. The defendants were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 24 years to life in prison.

In the **Western District of Texas**, a man was sentenced to life in prison and fined $1,000 for being a convicted felon in possession of a firearm. The defendant was involved in a domestic disturbance with his girlfriend and her roommate. Just as the roommate opened the door, the defendant stuck his arm inside the residence and fired four shots from a .22 caliber revolver. Prevented from entering the residence, he went to the bedroom window, broke the glass, and pointed the gun at his girlfriend. Ultimately, the girlfriend convinced the defendant to drop the gun, which was later recovered by County Sheriff's Deputies when they arrived at the scene. The defendant has 14 prior convictions on various charges including burglary, robbery and arson.

Narcotics Prosecutions

To help achieve the Department's strategic goal of enforcing federal criminal laws related to drug enforcement, the United States Attorneys' objectives are twofold. First, they seek to reduce the threat, trafficking, and related violence of illegal drugs by identifying, disrupting, and dismantling drug trafficking organizations. Second, they aim to break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand for illegal drugs.

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program is an integral part of this strategy. The OCDETF program combines the efforts and expertise of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in disrupting and dismantling major drug trafficking organizations. The use of the Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List, which targets international trafficking organizations, and the Regional Priority Organization Target (RPOT) List, which targets the domestic partner organizations of the CPOTs, forms the backbone of the OCDETF targeting matrix. The Department continues to place an emphasis on conducting financial investigations as a key part of the OCDETF program.

In 2002, the Administration, through the Office of National Drug Control Policy, established a goal of reducing use of illegal drugs by 10 percent in 2 years and 25 percent in 5 years. This goal is being achieved through the Department's supply reduction efforts and through programs aimed at prevention and treatment. During Fiscal Year 2005, each United States Attorney's office took an active role in working with federal, state, and local law enforcement officials to coordinate

demand reduction efforts. Many offices were actively involved in planning these demand reduction programs in support of a national demand reduction initiative.

During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys filed 16,114 cases against 30,206 drug defendants. This represents a 1 percent decrease in cases filed but a 2 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year. These cases included both OCDETF and non-OCDETF drug cases as well as those drug cases classified under the Government Regulatory/Money Laundering program category. A total of 15,489 cases against 28,096 defendants were also terminated. Ninety-one percent of the defendants who were terminated in Fiscal Year 2005 were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 92 percent were sentenced to prison.

OCDETF

The Attorney General's Drug Enforcement Strategy refocused the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program to identify, disrupt, and dismantle major drug supply and money laundering organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of these enterprises. OCDETF combines the resources and expertise of its member federal agencies - the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, United States Marshals, Internal Revenue Service, United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and United States Coast Guard - with United States Attorneys' offices across the country, to investigate and prosecute these major drug supply and money laundering organizations. Law enforcement has developed a priority targeting strategy that identifies and targets organizations at all levels of the drug supply pyramid. The international "command and control" organizations - the "most wanted" of the drug trade - are identified on the multi-agency CPOT List. OCDETF agencies have also identified various organizations which operate domestically and pose a major threat to a particular region or regions of the United States. The OCDETF Program seeks to target all drug trafficking and money laundering networks that are "linked" to these international, national, and regional priority targets and, thereby, to attack simultaneously all components of these organizations nationwide.

The OCDETF Program continues to focus resources on long-term, more complex investigations of high-level organizations operating in multiple jurisdictions. During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys filed 2,513 OCDETF cases against 8,128 defendants, representing a 6 percent increase in cases filed and a 10 percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. In addition, the United States Attorneys terminated 2,730 OCDETF cases against 8,076 defendants. A total of 7,202 defendants, or 89 percent of all terminated defendants, were convicted, with 91 percent of all convicted defendants sentenced to prison. Fifty-six percent of the defendants were sentenced to prison for more than 5 years.

The following investigative activities during Fiscal Year 2005 reflect the OCDETF Program's commitment to disrupting and dismantling high-level drug supply and money laundering organizations:

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a CPOT target was extradited from Colombia to Miami, Florida, where he was charged with conspiracy to import and

manufacture cocaine and conspiracy to launder drug proceeds. The defendant is alleged to be a money launderer and drug transporter who coordinated the transportation of multi-ton quantities of cocaine to the United States and Europe from Colombia. In 1997, the defendant was responsible for the importation of over 4,276 kilograms of cocaine and the laundering of more than $5 million in drug proceeds. The defendant was removed from the CPOT List at the end of Fiscal Year 2005 because his organization has been substantially dismantled.

Operation "Cornerstone" resulted in the extradition of the Cali Cartel leader from Columbia to the United States. The defendant is an original CPOT target and his extradition follows in the footsteps of his older brother, who was also extradited to the United States. The defendant, like his brother, faces drug trafficking and money laundering charges in the **Southern District of Florida**, stemming from a 14-year investigation. The brothers may be considered the most significant drug traffickers ever to face justice in United States courts.

Operation "Mex-Greco" began as an investigation into a death from a heroin overdose and ended with the dismantlement of a Dominican heroin trafficking organization based in Massachusetts that distributed large quantities of heroin in Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, as well as the Dominican trafficking organization based in New York that supplied the heroin. Ultimately, 22 of the organization's customers were arrested and referred for prosecution in state courts in New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts, 28 defendants were indicted federally in the **District of Massachusetts**, and the members of the source of supply organization were indicted in New York. In addition to more than 70 arrests made as a result of this investigation, over 4 kilograms of heroin, 500 kilograms of cocaine, and over $1 million in assets were seized. Because of the death caused by the heroin overdose, the defendants in the distribution chain, including the head of the organization, were charged and convicted of distributing a controlled substance that causes death. The head of the organization was sentenced to 20 years in prison. The other members of the organization received sentences ranging from 8 years in prison to 10 years in prison, and low level participants and customers received sentences ranging from probation to lesser prison sentences.

Numerous other OCDETF investigations resulted in successful prosecutions across the country. Examples of these include the following:

In the **District of Maryland**, Operation "White Tiger," an investigation into an international, high-purity heroin trafficking organization, led to the conviction of 7 individuals who were responsible for the distribution of hundreds of kilograms of heroin to the United States, Europe, Canada and Africa. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration and the United States Attorney's office led the investigation which also involved the participation of: Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs in the United Kingdom; the Narcotics Suppression Bureau, Royal Thai Police; the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which conducted crucial

surveillance of the drug courier; and the Department of Justice's Office of International Affairs, which coordinated provisional arrest and extradition proceedings in the case. The 2 organization leaders, both from Pakistan, were sentenced to life in prison and 30 years in prison, respectively, on charges related to their family's international heroin trafficking organization. They were convicted after a 4-week trial of conspiracy to distribute and import 1 kilogram or more of heroin, 3 counts of distribution of heroin, and 8 counts of using a communications facility (telephone or fax) to facilitate heroin offenses. In addition, another defendant pled guilty to money laundering in connection with the transmittal of funds to the organization and was sentenced to 1 year and 8 months in prison.

In the **District of Massachusetts**, Operation "Silent Victory" resulted in the dismantling of a Colombian cocaine trafficking organization and the successful prosecution of 17 federal defendants, ranging from street-level dealers and their mid-level supplier, to the Colombian-based leaders of the cocaine distribution and money laundering ring which had become the supplier's chief source of supply. Beginning in 1997, the investigation employed a number of investigative techniques which led to the indictment of 15 defendants in the district, the seizure of over 10 kilograms of cocaine, and the indictment and extradition of 2 leaders and suppliers from Colombia. The mid-level supplier, his associates, and his customers received sentences ranging from probation to 11 years and 3 months in prison. The extradited leaders of the organization each received sentences of 21 years and 10 months in prison.

In the **Southern District of Texas,** Operation "Igloo," a 4 year multi-jurisdictional investigation co-sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Administration, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the Internal Revenue Service, targeted an organization involved in a conspiracy that spanned an 8-year period. Two individuals were the heads of a drug and money laundering organization that was primarily based out of Laredo, Texas, and largely operated in the Atlanta, Georgia, area. The organization shipped in excess of 150 kilograms of cocaine and in excess of 30,000 kilograms of marijuana from Texas to Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and laundered as much as $15 million. A total of 34 targets were indicted resulting in 30 convictions, including the 2 organization heads who pled guilty and received 44 years and 45 years in prison, respectively. The investigation resulted in the seizure of over $2.3 million in drug proceeds and 10,000 pounds of marijuana.

In the **District of Wyoming**, Operation "S.M.I.L.E.," a CPOT and RPOT linked investigation, resulted in 46 convictions. The Grand Jury issued a 34 person, 46 count indictment, which was the largest indictment in terms of total number of defendants ever prosecuted in the district. Thirty of those defendants were convicted on drug, firearms, and financial violations ranging from continuing criminal enterprise, money laundering, and carrying a firearm in relation to a drug offense, to use of a telephone facility during the commission of a felony drug offense. The leader of the organization was sentenced to 25 years in prison. Two of the remaining

defendants, the primary sources for the drugs, are fugitives and believed to be living in Mexico, while prior indictments led to 11 other convictions. Other associates of the organization have also been successfully convicted in the **District of Nebraska** and the **District of Nevada**.

Non-OCDETF Drugs

In addition to OCDETF cases, the United States Attorneys also filed a total of 13,601 non-OCDETF drug cases against 22,078 defendants during Fiscal Year 2005. This represents a 3 percent decrease in cases filed and a 1 percent decrease in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. A total of 12,759 non-OCDETF cases against 20,020 defendants were also terminated during the year, representing virtually no change in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Ninety-two percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, with 92 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

Examples of non-OCDETF drug cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2005 include the following:

In the **Northern District of Indiana**, a defendant was sentenced to 5 years and 10 months in prison for transporting narcotics from Chicago to Michigan. The defendant was arrested following a traffic stop, during which, and following a consent search, an officer discovered 5 kilograms of 90 percent pure cocaine in a hidden compartment in the vehicle. Drug Enforcement Administration agents estimated the street value of the narcotics at approximately $1,000,000. After a hotly contested suppression hearing that the government won, the defendant pled guilty to possession with intent to distribute 5 kilos or more of cocaine.

In the **Western District of Missouri**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison for a conspiracy to manufacture and distribute methamphetamine, involving the largest meth lab ever found in southwest Missouri. The defendant must pay $11,452 in restitution for costs of disposal of hazardous waste from the site. He was arrested when law enforcement officers discovered the laboratory in his home, along with a large quantity of methamphetamine, 39 boxes containing pseudoephedrine tablets, 25 plastic zip-lock bags containing pseudoephedrine tablets and five bags of crushed pseudoephedrine powder. Also found were several firearms and items used in the manufacture of methamphetamine, such as anhydrous ammonia tanks. A co-defendant was sentenced to 7 years in prison. The co-defendant conspired to distribute between 1.5 kilograms and 5 kilograms of methamphetamine. He traded precursors, such as pseudoephedrine and red phosphorus, to the defendant in exchange for processed methamphetamine. The co-defendant forfeited proceeds from the sale of methamphetamine totaling $14,166, which was seized from his home. The defendant was also convicted of charges related to the operation of the methamphetamine lab at his home and being a felon in possession of 8 firearms.

In the **Western District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to 9

years in prison for importing over 22 kilograms of ecstasy into the United States. The defendant entered the United States from Canada at the Pacific Highway Port of Entry at Blaine, Washington, driving a commercial tractor and trailer bearing a British Columbia license plate. During a search of the defendant's truck, Customs and Border Patrol officers discovered a small cardboard box inside the engine compartment of the tractor which contained approximately 100,000 multi-colored pills, weighing approximately 22 kilograms. The pills contained methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) and d-methamphetamine, commonly known as ecstasy. The illegal load was worth approximately $2 million.

Corporate Fraud

Cases of fraud and deception by corporate executives threaten more than the future of a few companies; they destroy workers' incomes, wipe out retirement accounts, devastate investor confidence, and cast a shadow over the integrity and reputation of American business itself. During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys continued to combat corporate fraud and punish corporate wrongdoers. In doing so, United States Attorneys' offices opened 122 corporate fraud matters and charged 197 defendants during the fiscal year. In addition, 275 defendants were terminated with 252 defendants convicted of corporate fraud charges, representing a 92 percent conviction rate. Additionally, 70 percent of all convicted defendants were sentenced to prison. The continued number of significant corporate fraud matters undertaken by the United States Attorneys has contributed substantially to restoring confidence in America's financial markets and reinvigorating corporate governance practices.

Examples of corporate fraud cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2005 include the following:

In the **District of Maryland**, the President and Chief Executive Officer of 3 Baltimore-based financial services companies pressured fund managers working under his direction and control to invest Maryland state pension funds and those of two private companies in *e*Chapman stock in an attempt to ensure that the Initial Public Offering (IPO) would be fully subscribed by its opening date. These pension funds ultimately lost a total of almost $6 million as *e*Chapman's stock price eventually fell to mere pennies a share. The defendant also stole approximately $500,000 in cash out of his various companies and had used that money in part to provide gifts and financial support to women with whom he was having extra-marital affairs. Following a 9-week trial, the defendant was convicted on 23 charges of fraud, false statements on tax returns and false statements to investigators from the Securities & Exchange Commission. The defendant received a sentence of 7 years and 6 months in prison and was ordered to pay more than $5 million in restitution. In a separate case, the Senior Vice President was sentenced to 1 year and 6 months in prison on securities fraud charges.

In the **District of Vermont**, the former Chief Executive Officer of Fletcher Allen Healthcare (FAHC), the largest hospital in Vermont, was sentenced to 2 years

in prison based upon his guilty plea of conspiring to make false statements in health care matters. The defendant admitted to being the mastermind of a scheme to hide the true costs of a $350 million hospital building project from state health care regulators and the FAHC Board of Trustees. Under Vermont law, state regulators have the obligation to approve significant health care capital spending. The defendant and other senior managers at FAHC constructed a complex scheme to lead the state and the public to believe that the project cost only $173 million, when in fact they knew that it cost over $350 million. Other defendants involved in the scheme have also been indicted including the former Senior Vice President who pled guilty to a federal conspiracy charge, and the former Chief Operating Officer who pled guilty to state false statement charges. The former Chief Financial Officer has been charged in federal court and is awaiting trial.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, America Online, Inc. (AOL) entered into a Deferred Prosecution Agreement with the United States. The company was charged with aiding and abetting securities fraud. The Statement of Facts sets forth a revenue swap between AOL and a Las Vegas-based public company formerly known as PurchasePro.com. AOL admitted that as a result of the actions of its officers and employees, AOL aided and abetted PurchasePro's officers in reporting at least $10 million, or approximately one-third of the quarterly revenue included in the form 10-K, in false revenue in the fourth quarter of 2000 and at least $20 million, or nearly two-thirds of the total revenue publicly announced, in false revenue in the first quarter of 2001. Among other things, AOL agreed to pay a monetary penalty of $60 million, and to pay $150 million into a settlement and compensation fund. The grand jury returned a 31-count indictment against a number of individuals at AOL and PurchasePro.com, including the Chief Executive Officer at PurchasePro, Chief Technology Officer, and several Senior Vice Presidents. The indictment charges conspiracy, securities fraud, false statements to auditors, wire fraud, obstruction and false statements. Prior to indictment, 6 PurchasePro executives pled guilty, including the Chief Accounting Officer, Chief Operating Officer (COO), Senior Vice President of Strategic Development, and Senior Vice President of Sales and Strategic Development. The COO was sentenced to 2 years and 9 months in prison, with 3 years supervised release and a $50,000 fine. The Executive Vice President was sentenced to 4 years and 9 months in prison, with 3 years supervised release and a $6.7 million restitution order. The Senior Vice President for Strategic Development was sentenced to 2 years in prison, with 2 years supervised release and a $1.3 million restitution order. A Vice President was sentenced to 1 year and 3 months in prison, with 2 years supervised release.

In the **Western District of Washington**, 3 defendants were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 8 years to 12 years for multiple felonies, including securities, mail and wire fraud, and money laundering. The 3 men were key figures in a $91 million stock fraud scheme. The conspiracy's ringleader was previously convicted and is currently serving a 20-year prison term. Over the course of approximately 7 years, the 3 defendants, and 8 additional defendants, defrauded

thousands of investors out of approximately $91 million through a massive conspiracy involving false representations and failures to disclose truthful and accurate information in connection with the sale of the securities of Znetix, Inc., Health Maintenance Centers, Inc. (HMC), Cascade Pointe, LLC, and affiliated entities. The co-conspirators used funds received from investors for their own personal benefit, including for the purchase of luxurious homes, cars, boats, merchandise and travel. The fraud on investors was facilitated, in part, by the expenditure of millions of dollars of investors' funds to launch an advertising campaign that included placing a large sign at the Seattle Mariner's Safeco Field, and having a nationally-known sports star wear a Znetix cap after the Los Angeles Lakers' 2001 NBA championship. The advertising campaign was designed only to sell more stock, as Znetix had no products or services to offer and little or no revenue. Znetix had been touted as a company engaged in providing cutting-edge health and fitness products and services. These key defendants each controlled a shell company in the Carribean island of Nevis that submitted fraudulent documents to Cascade Pointe to make that company falsely appear to be a wealthy venture capital firm that would fund the continued operations of HMC. After being directed to stop selling securities illegally, these defendants secretly formed another company to continue the illegal fund-raising. In January 2002, the Court appointed a Receiver over Cascade Pointe. Thus far, the Receiver has recovered $25 million lost by investors, through auctions and civil actions. Additional funds have been recovered through over 50 criminal and civil asset forfeiture actions filed by the United States Attorney's office. These recoveries were assisted by federal agencies as well as securities enforcement authorities in several other states, including the states of Illinois, Hawaii, Wisconsin, and Oregon.

Civil Rights Prosecutions

The United States Attorneys handle civil rights prosecutions in their districts in consultation and coordination with the Department's Civil Rights Division. The United States Attorneys are committed to protecting the rights and interests of the American people. The Department's strategic goals are to uphold the civil rights of all Americans, reduce racial discrimination, and promote reconciliation through vigorous enforcement of civil rights laws. Among other civil rights violations, the United States Attorneys' offices prosecute incidents of violence or threats against individuals perceived to be of foreign origin, bias motivated crimes, trafficking in persons, police and other official misconduct, and violations of voting rights.

The United States Attorneys' offices also enforce federal statutes prohibiting discrimination in housing, consumer credit, and public accommodations. In addition to these traditional areas, the Department is increasing its efforts in protecting the growing number of elderly Americans. The increasing number of older adults residing in long-term care facilities are often particularly vulnerable to inadequate or failure of care and treatment. These efforts are very important as elder abuse and neglect often go undetected and the medical community is rarely trained to diagnose or report it.

During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys filed 67 criminal civil rights cases against 131 defendants. The United States Attorneys also terminated a total of 66 cases against 87 defendants. Eighty-five percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, with 84 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

Trafficking in Persons

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

On October 28, 2000, the President signed into law the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, which addresses modern worker exploitation and sex trafficking both domestically and abroad. This statute gave federal prosecutors powerful new tools for pursuing traffickers and, as importantly, it greatly enhanced the federal government's ability to help the victims of this terrible crime.

Examples of cases successfully prosecuted by United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2005 include the following:

In the **Central District of California,** an Indonesian national was sentenced to 3 years and 10 months in prison for holding a young Indonesian woman in involuntary servitude. The defendant arranged for the victim to travel from Indonesia to Los Angeles on a tourist visa, with the expectation that the victim would work for her for 2 years as a nanny and housekeeper. When the victim arrived in the United States, the defendant confiscated her passport to prevent her from running away and put her to work for 17 hours or more per day, 7 days a week. The victim received virtually no compensation for her labor. The defendant compelled the victim's labor through constant threats and physical abuse. When the defendant took a trip outside of the country, the victim and another young Indonesian domestic servant fled the household.

In the **District of Hawaii**, the former owner of an American Samoa garment factory was sentenced to 40 years in prison for his role in holding over 200 victims in forced servitude. The workers were recruited from China and state-owned labor export companies in Vietnam. They paid fees of approximately $5,000 to $8,000 to gain employment at the Daewoosa factory and risked retaliation and punishment at home if deported back to their native lands. The workers were subjected to poor conditions and minimal pay. After months of mistreatment, the workers complained about their plight and attempted to obtain food from local residents. The defendant retaliated, using arrests, deportations, food deprivation and brutal beatings to force workers to operate the factory. In one episode, a woman lost an eye as a result of a beating.

In the **Western District of New York**, 4 defendants pled guilty to human trafficking-related charges in connection with a scheme to recruit young Mexican men to work on farms in Western New York and hold them in conditions of forced labor. The defendants approached young, undocumented aliens near the Arizona border and recruited them to come to New York with false promises of good wages. They transported their victims to New York where they forced them to work in the fields for little or no pay and told them they were not free to leave until they paid off enormous debts. Eventually, the victims were able to escape from the defendant's control and seek help. The defendants were sentenced to terms of 3 years and 10 months in prison, 3 years and 1 month in prison, 1 year and 2 months in prison, and 1 year probation, respectively.

In the **Western District of Oklahoma**, 2 defendants were sentenced for sex trafficking of children. One defendant was sentenced to 12 years and 6 months in prison for transporting 2 15-year-old girls from southern Kansas to Oklahoma for the purpose of engaging them in prostitution. The second defendant was sentenced to 5 years and 10 months in prison for transporting a 15-year-old girl from Wichita, Kansas, to Oklahoma City for the purpose of engaging her in prostitution.

In the **Western District of Washington**, a defendant was sentenced to 3 years in prison for conspiracy to smuggle and transport over 100 aliens into the United States, bringing illegal aliens to the United States for financial gain, and harboring illegal aliens. The defendant pled guilty to being the leader of a prolific smuggling ring. His organization smuggled as many as 100 illegal aliens a month across the Canadian-United States border. Most were transported to Los Angeles to work as prostitutes in bars, restaurants or massage parlors. Travel arrangements for the illegal aliens were made with a human smuggling broker in Korea. The defendant charged those smuggled into the United States as much as $20,000 to be smuggled.

Bias Motivated Crimes

The United States Attorneys continued their efforts to ensure that any problems of bias motivated crimes in their districts were adequately addressed. The United States Attorneys' offices continued to deter civil rights violations through the prosecution of these crimes.

Examples of cases successfully prosecuted by United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2005 include the following:

In the **Eastern District of California,** a defendant was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months in prison for conspiring to violate civil rights and interference with housing rights for burning a cross on the front lawn of the home of an African-American family. He admitted to lighting the cross because of the victims' race and because they were occupying that particular home.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, 2 defendants were convicted for the racially motivated beating of a Hispanic man. Each defendant had tattoos commonly associated with the "Skinheads," a white supremacist group. Prior to and during the assault, the defendants used derogatory terms to refer to the victim's ethnic origin. The defendants were sentenced to 5 years in prison and 3 years in prison, respectively, for the assault.

In the **Western District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to 14 years and 3 months in prison for attempting to firebomb the Islamic Center of El Paso. At his plea hearing, the defendant admitted throwing a Molotov cocktail at the Islamic Center and to placing a second, similar device near a gas meter on the property.

In the **Western District of Virginia**, two men were sentenced for their racially-motivated desecration of a historically African-American church. The defendants forcibly broke into the Mount Moriah Baptist Church, broke windows in the sanctuary, shattered light fixtures, threw hymnals through broken windows, discharged a fire extinguisher throughout the church, smashed items with a metal post, tore out sinks and toilets, and ripped photographs of congregants from the sanctuary and smashed them on the floor. The defendants were sentenced to 2 years and 3 months in prison, and 1 year and 9 months in prison, respectively.

Official Misconduct

The conviction of law enforcement officers who deprive citizens of rights under color of law or use threat or force to injure or intimidate persons in their enjoyment of specific rights is an important part of the Department's effort to keep our streets and neighborhoods safe for citizens across the country.

Examples of civil rights cases, specifically pertaining to official misconduct, that were successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2005 include the following:

In the **Eastern District of Arkansas**, a former officer with the Carlisle Police Department was sentenced to 17 years and 8 months in prison for sexually abusing 2 men in his custody. On two separate occasions, the defendant arrested individuals for minor infractions and threatened them with incarceration if they refused his sexual demands. The assaults took place at the defendant's apartment and the police department.

In the **Central District of California**, a former asylum officer with the Immigration and Naturalization Service was sentenced to 3 years and 10 months in prison after being convicted of federal corruption and civil rights charges. The defendant solicited sex from a woman and cash from another immigrant, both of whom were seeking asylum in the United States. In the first incident, the defendant touched a female immigrant through her clothes and demanded sexual favors in

exchange for recommending approval of her asylum application. She rejected his advances and her application for asylum was subsequently denied. In the second incident, the defendant solicited and received a $2,000 bribe from another female immigrant seeking political asylum.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a former deputy with the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department was sentenced to 1 year and 6 months in prison for violating federal civil rights laws. While working road patrol, on 6 different occasions, the defendant pulled over immigrants for either drunk driving or other traffic infractions. Each time, he stole cash from the individuals he pulled over. The amounts of money alleged to be taken ranged from $50 to $5,434.

In the **Western District of New York**, 2 former Buffalo Police narcotics detectives were sentenced for conspiring to violate the civil rights of drug suspects by falsifying information used to obtain search warrants and planting evidence, as well as stealing money and personal property from persons they encountered during the course of their duties as police officers. The defendants were sentenced to 45 years and 1 day in prison, and 7 years and 9 months in prison, respectively.

In the **Eastern District of Oklahoma**, a former sheriff for Latimer County was convicted on multiple charges. Evidence introduced at trial showed that the defendant had sexually battered 9 female inmates and 3 jail employees. He also threatened one of the victims if she reported the sexual contact by the defendant. The defendant was sentenced to 25 years in prison.

In the **Western District of Pennsylvania**, a former Rankin Borough Police Chief was sentenced to 3 years and 1 month in prison for his conviction on 1 count of deprivation of civil rights under color of law, 1 count of theft from an organization receiving federal funds, and 2 counts of obstruction of justice. Evidence presented at trial established that the defendant, while executing an arrest warrant, seized $5,855 in cash from a safe inside a residence. The defendant stole the money and violated the resident's civil rights by denying the resident the opportunity to go to court to obtain the return of the funds. In order to conceal his criminal activity, the defendant created false documents that he caused to be given to the grand jury investigating the matter. After his indictment, the defendant caused 2 fellow officers to place false evidence in the department's evidence locker.

In the **Western District of Texas**, 2 former Balcones Heights police officers were sentenced for violating the civil rights of several women in their custody. One defendant was convicted of kidnaping a female, while carrying a firearm, and sexually assaulting her in his patrol car. He and the second defendant also were convicted of arresting 5 young, intoxicated women, taking them to the police department, engaging in sexual contact with the women, and releasing them without charges. The first defendant was sentenced to 38 years and 9 months in prison, and the second defendant was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

III. ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

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

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

As reflected on Table 16, the United States Attorneys' offices filed asset forfeiture counts in 3,800 criminal cases which sought forfeiture as a criminal penalty during Fiscal Year 2005, representing virtually no change over the prior year. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 5,609 criminal asset forfeiture cases pending, an increase of 10 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 2004. Additionally, 2,251 civil forfeiture actions were filed by the United States Attorneys during the fiscal year, representing virtually no change when compared to the prior year.

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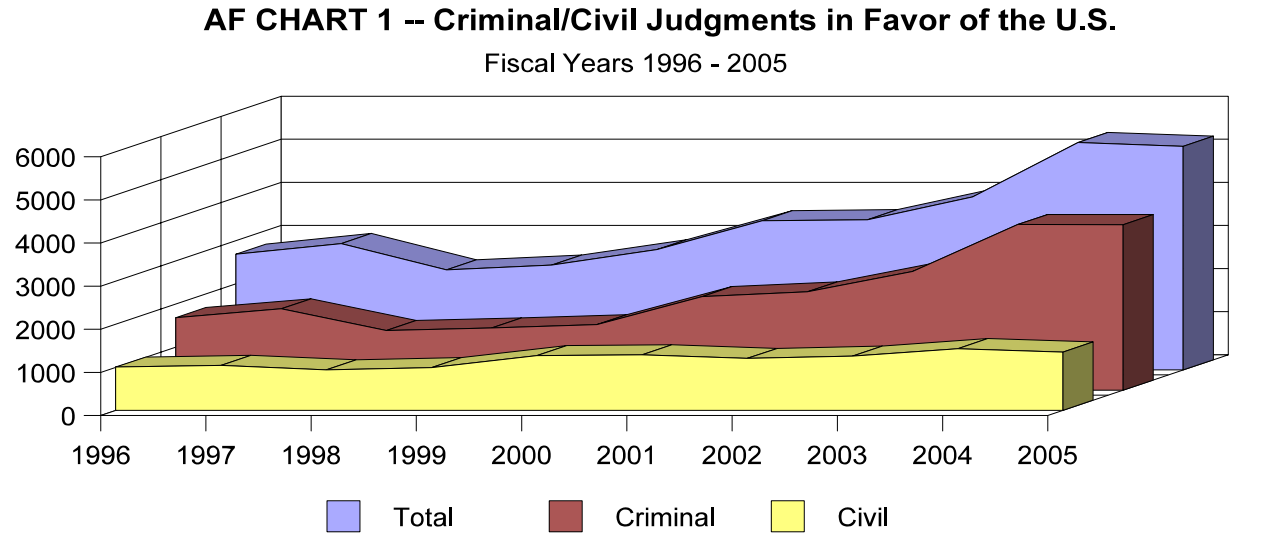

As shown on Table 5, the United States Attorneys also obtained 1,352 civil asset forfeiture judgments in favor of the United States during the year, which represents a 6 percent decrease when compared with the prior year. Asset Forfeiture Chart 1 above reflects the number of judgments the United States Attorneys' offices obtained in criminal and civil asset forfeiture cases during the past 10 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 of $459,079,898 in forfeited cash and property during Fiscal Year 2005. This represents an increase of 18 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 2004. Approximately $4,163,942, or less than 1 percent, of the forfeited property was retained for official law enforcement use. Approximately $19,291,300 of asset forfeiture proceeds were applied to restitution in victim-related offenses. See Table 16. All other assets were converted to cash value and the proceeds used for law enforcement purposes by federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement.

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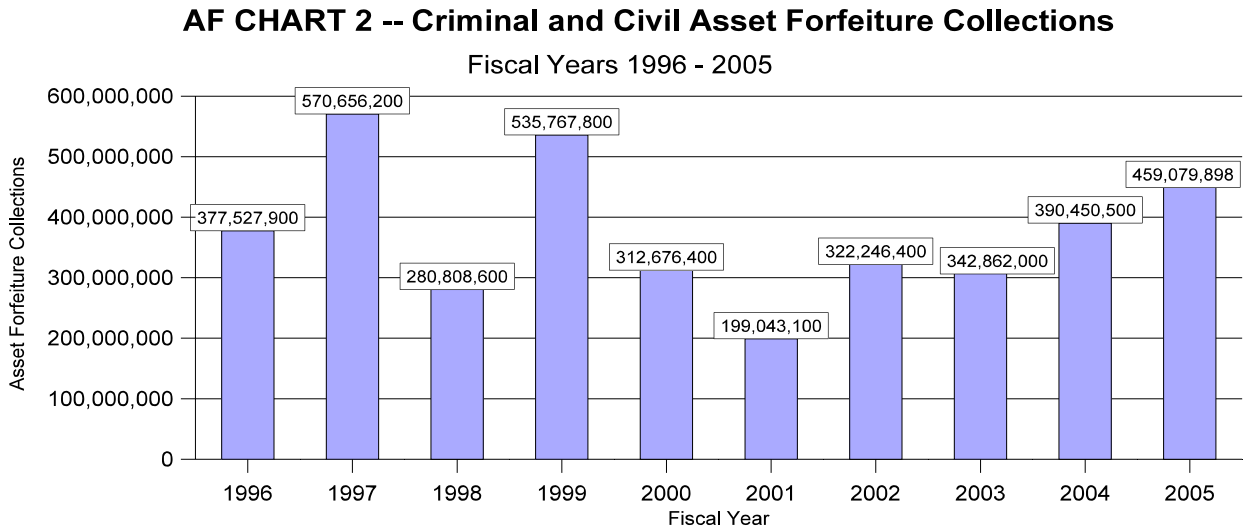

Asset Forfeiture Chart 2 above shows combined civil and criminal asset forfeiture recoveries reported through collections by United States Attorneys' offices over the past 10 years. The chart does not include federal administrative forfeitures or state court forfeitures.

Examples of asset forfeiture cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2005 include the following:

In the **District of Colorado**, a "prime bank note" fraud case with over 1,000 victims resulted in the seizure and civil forfeiture of $17 million and a 100-year-old castle, complete with land, support buildings, and valuable antiques, all of which were originally a coal baron's estate. Because of the forfeiture and sale of the castle, an historic easement was generated to insure that the unique character of the property will be maintained in

perpetuity and to preserve the estate as an asset for the community. The proceeds from the sale of the castle, and the forfeited funds, will be returned to the victims of the fraud scheme.

In the **Eastern District of Michigan**, a defendant who defrauded more than 900 would-be investors in an on-line commodities trading scheme was sentenced to the statutory maximum penalty of 5 years in prison. The defendant solicited monies from the investors but did not trade any commodities and ultimately pled guilty to mail fraud. The United States Attorney's office obtained a civil forfeiture judgment against $4.2 million dollars seized from the defendant. The forfeited funds were returned to approximately 845 victim-investors through the federal forfeiture remission process. Approximately two-thirds of their investments have been returned.

In the **Eastern District of New York**, the United States Attorney's office secured a forfeiture verdict in the amount of $10.4 million in connection with the conviction of the head of an organized crime family for racketeering, money laundering, and other crimes. The forfeiture included 2 pieces of real property.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, 13 defendants forfeited more than $6 million in assets after being convicted of illegally selling controlled substances and other prescription drugs over the Internet. The case involved 5 physicians, 3 website owners/operators, 2 pharmacists, 2 corporations, and 1 pharmacy owner. The defendants used an "online ordering process" to allow customers to order the drugs without ever seeing a doctor or providing a prescription. Instead, customers filled out an online order form and chose the type, quantity, and dosage of controlled substance they wished to purchase and answered questions about their medical conditions. Many questions provided default answers that "qualified" customers to receive drugs.

IV. CIVIL LITIGATION

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

During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys' offices received a total of 86,661 civil matters. The client agencies for the majority of civil matters received during the year were the Internal Revenue Service, components of the Department of Justice, and the Department of Agriculture. See Table 6 and Chart 1 below. Of the matters received, 12,194, or 14 percent, were affirmative matters, 55,044, or 64 percent, were defensive matters, and 19,423, or 22 percent were other civil matters. During the same period of time, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 8,225 matters. United States Attorneys terminate civil matters for a variety of reasons, including when settlements are reached with the opposing party, when referrals are made for agency actions such as administrative recoupments, and when, under the circumstances, declination is appropriate.

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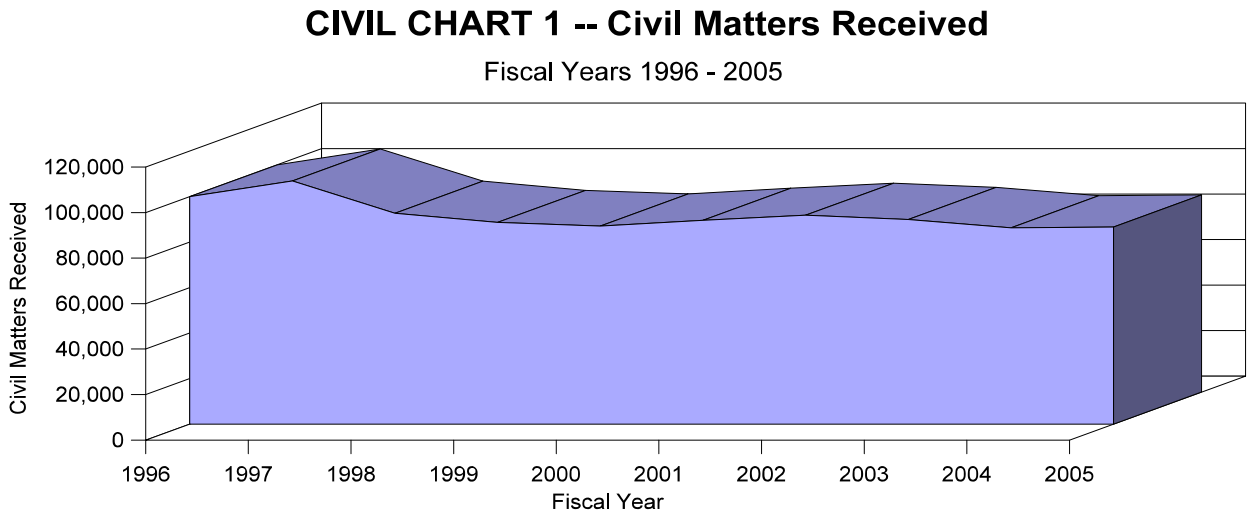

Civil matters and cases represent a significant portion of the United States Attorneys' caseload. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2005, there were a total of 127,055 pending civil matters and cases, representing 46 percent of the 273,511 total pending criminal and civil matters and cases in the United States Attorneys' offices. Of the pending civil matters and cases as of the end of Fiscal Year 2005, 22,140, or 17 percent, were affirmative litigation, 84,257, or 66 percent, were defensive litigation, and 20,658, or 16 percent, were other civil cases and matters handled by the United States Attorneys. See Table 5.

While the pending civil matters and cases represent a diverse range of causes of action, 77 percent of these matters and cases were classified as Bankruptcy, Commercial Litigation, Prisoner Litigation, Program Litigation, and Social Security. See Table 5. The data on Table 5 does not reflect case complexity, and, as with any statistical representation of workload, cannot paint an accurate picture of the time and effort required to investigate and litigate the matters and cases. For example, matters and cases in the areas of asset forfeiture, employment discrimination, constitutional torts, and fraud are some of the most complex cases handled by the United States Attorneys' offices, and represent only 16 percent of all pending matters and cases, but may involve months of investigation, depositions, discovery, and a lengthy trial. Conversely, a tax lien case may involve one short appearance before a judge. Nonetheless, each matter and case is treated the same for statistical purposes.

A total of 15,054 civil matters were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2005. Of these pending matters, 4,137, or 27 percent, had been pending for less than 6 months, 6,461, or 43 percent, had been pending for less than 12 months, and 9,177, or 61 percent, had been pending for less than 24 months. See Table 12.

During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys' offices filed or responded to a total of 78,155 civil cases, an increase of less than 1 percent when compared to the prior year. The client agencies for the majority of civil cases filed or responded to during the year were the Department of Justice agencies, the Department of Agriculture, and the Internal Revenue Service. See Table 6 and Chart 2 below.

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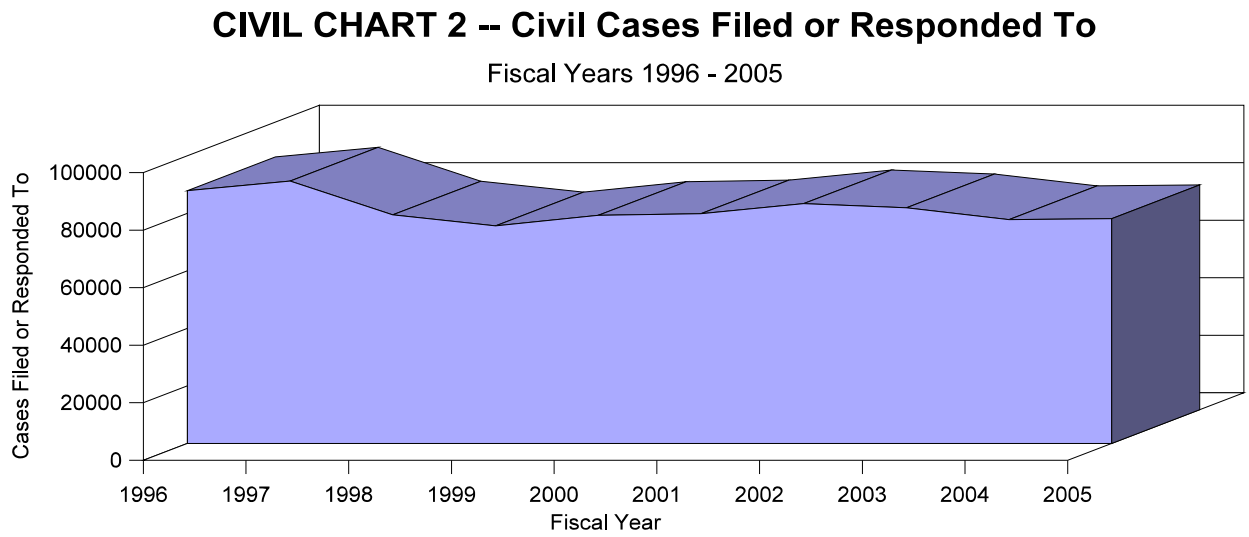

Of the 78,155 civil cases filed or responded to by the United States, 7,888, or 10 percent, were affirmative civil cases, 53,744, or 69 percent, were defensive civil cases, and 16,523, or 21 percent, were other civil cases. Also during Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 78,154 cases. Judgments were issued in 34,909, or 45 percent, of these cases. A total of 26,289, or 75 percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States. Additionally, 15,349, or 20 percent, of the cases were settled. See Civil Charts 3 and 4 below, and Table 5.

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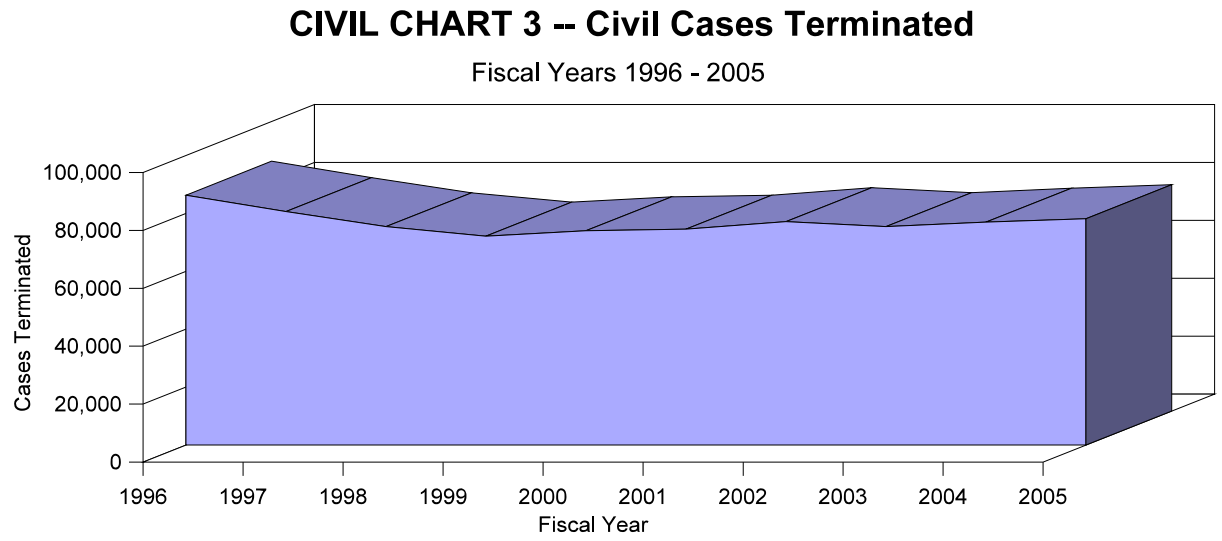

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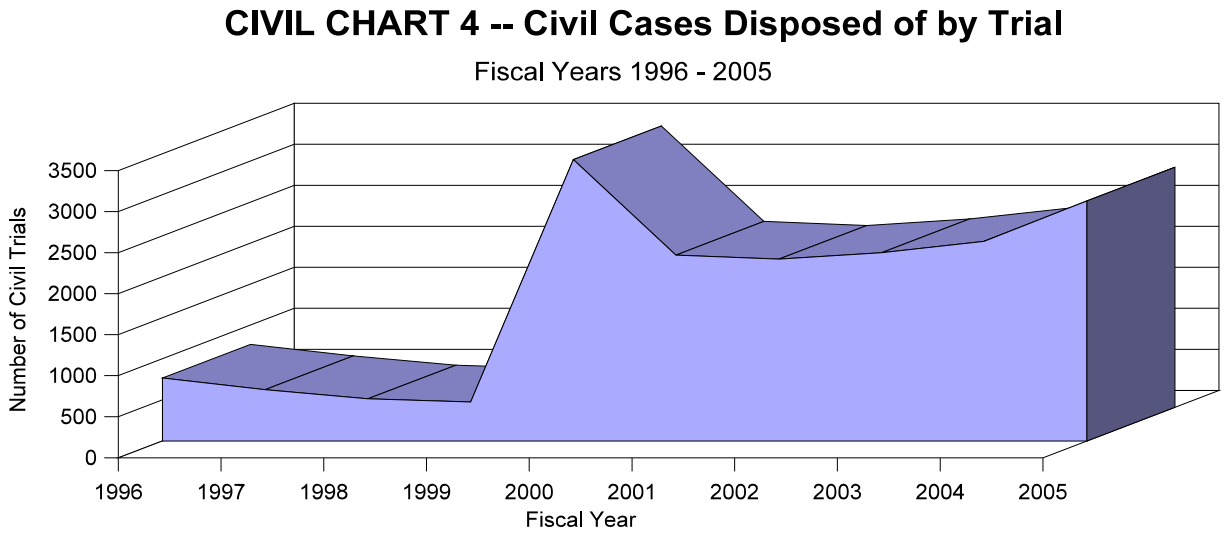

Beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil disposition codes used in the LIONS case management system were revised to more accurately represent the outcomes in civil cases. The definitions of the codes used for civil cases disposed of by trial were expanded to include evidentiary hearings. Thus, the Fiscal Year 2000 and following year data for civil cases disposed of by trial cannot be compared to data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

A total of 112,001 civil cases were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2005. Of these pending cases, 29,557 or 26 percent, had been pending for less than 6 months, 50,442, or 45 percent, had been pending for less than 12 months, and 71,410, or 64 percent, had been pending for less than 24 months. See Civil Charts 5 and 6 below, and Table 13.

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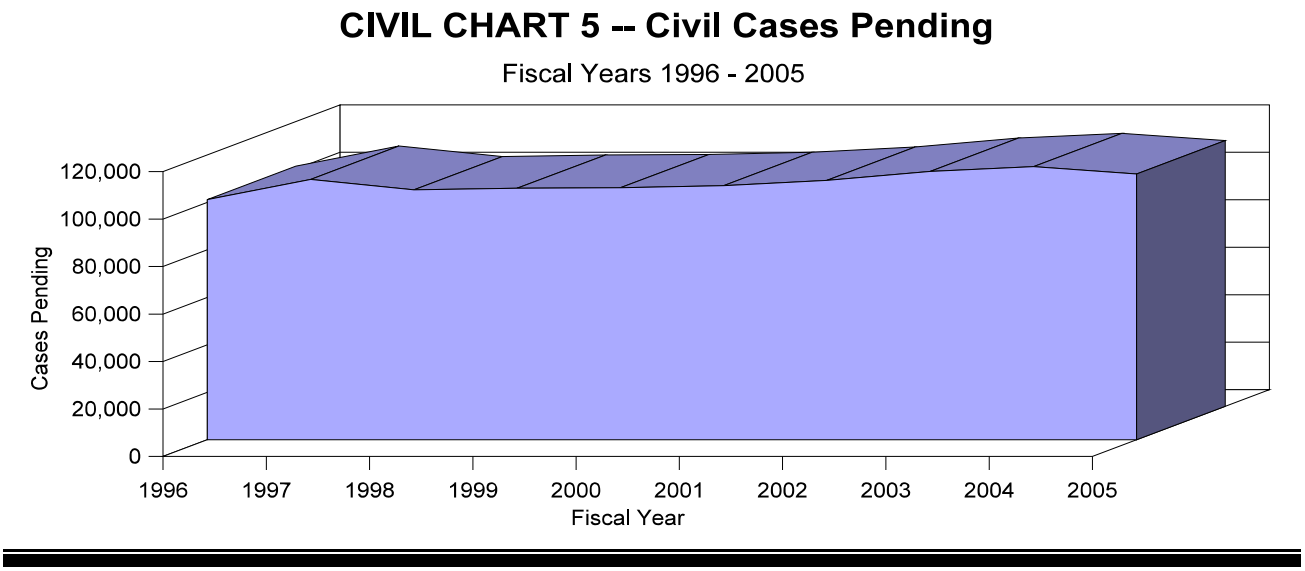

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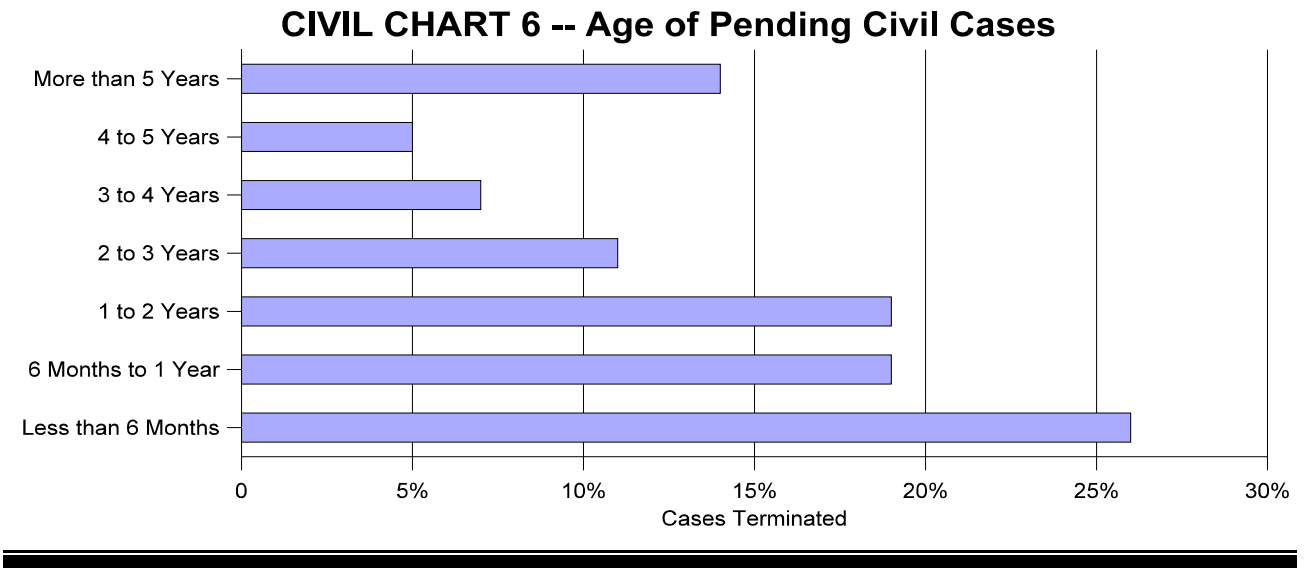
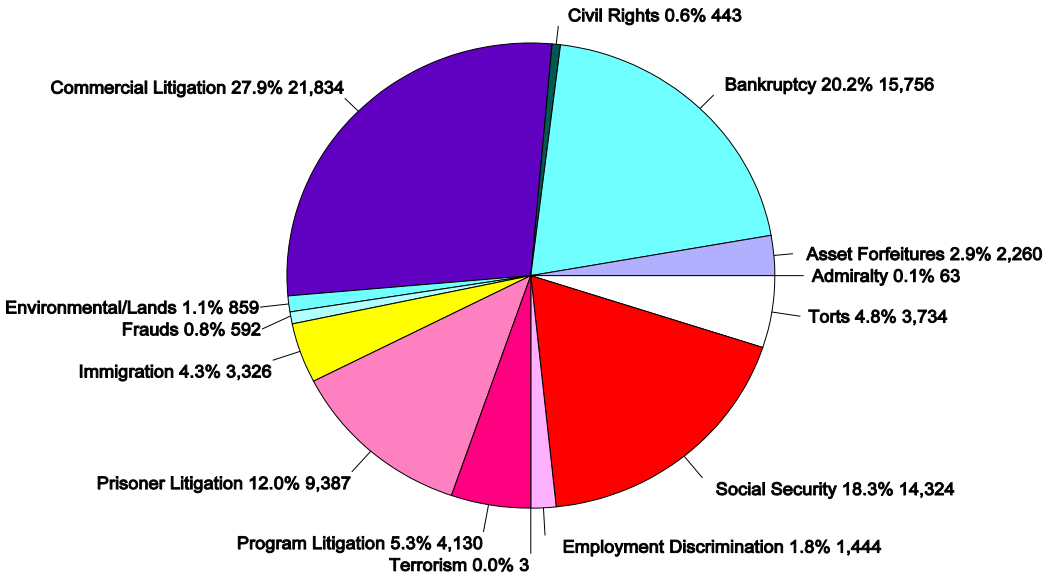


Civil Chart 7 below displays civil cases filed or responded to by cause of action, or case type, during Fiscal Year 2005, while Civil Chart 8 below displays civil cases pending by cause of action, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Year 2005.

CIVIL CHART 7 -- Civil Cases Filed or Responded to by Cause of Action

Fiscal Year 2005 -- Total Cases Filed 78,155



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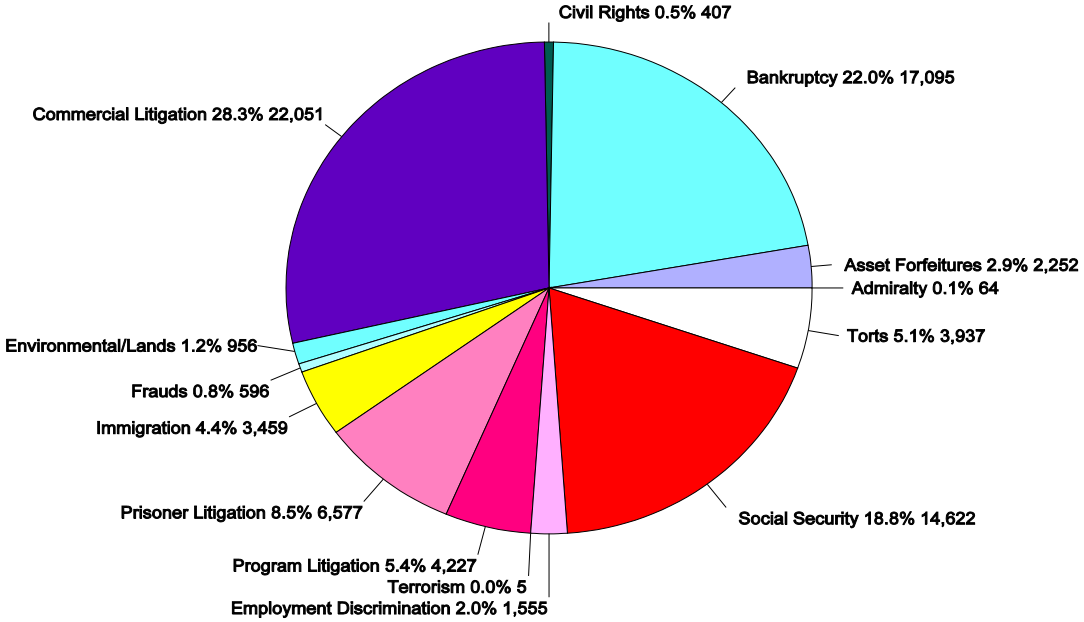
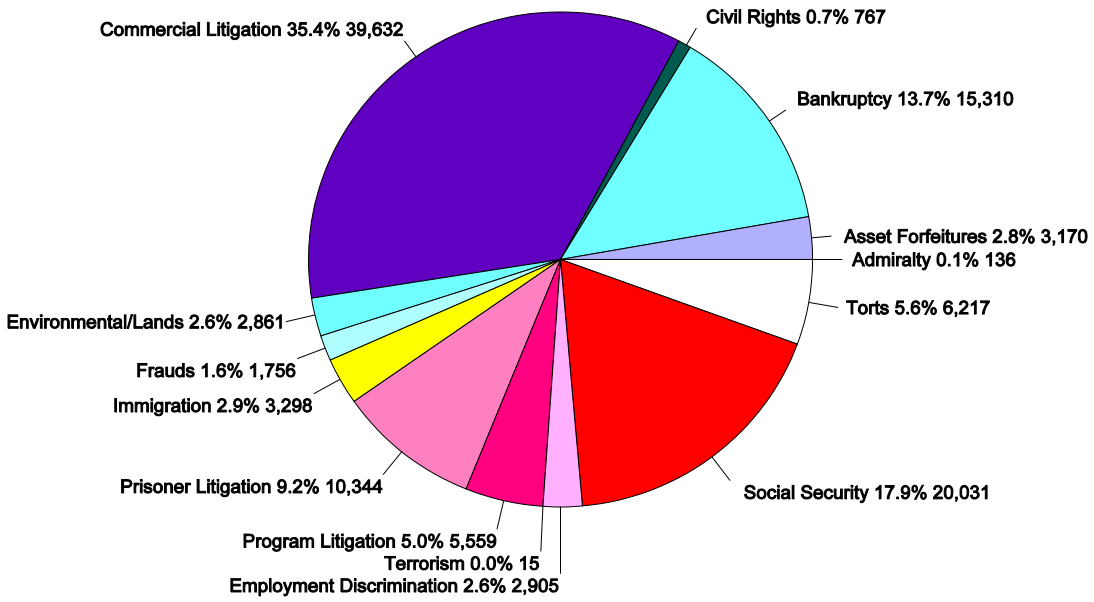
Fiscal Year 2004 -- Total Cases Filed 77,803



CIVIL CHART 8 -- Civil Cases Pending by Cause of Action

Fiscal Year 2005 -- Total Cases Pending 112,001



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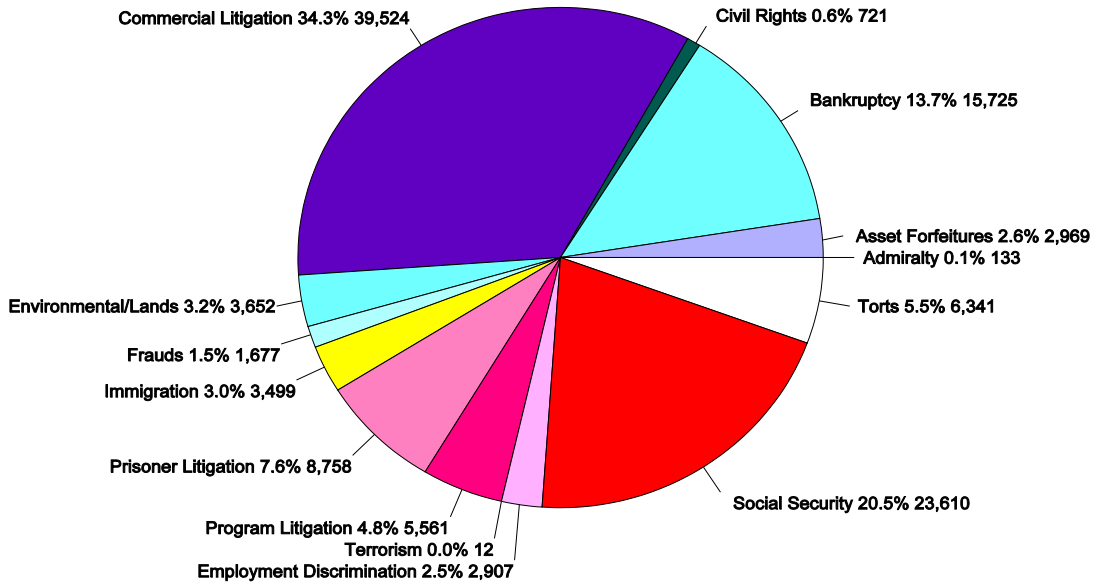
Fiscal Year 2004 -- Total Cases Pending 115,089



Affirmative Civil Litigation

Affirmative civil litigation includes several practice areas, primarily, affirmative civil enforcement (ACE), civil asset forfeiture, and bankruptcy adversarial proceedings. It also includes 2 other groups of cases: commercial litigation, which comprises such affirmative cases as collection of defaulted Health Education Assistance loans, National Health Service Corps scholarships, and other student loans; and program litigation, which refers to such affirmative matters as enforcement of administrative subpoenas, judicial assistance provided on behalf of international requests, and tax-related cases and matters which are not seeking a tax refund.

The United States Attorneys received a total of 12,194 affirmative civil matters, and filed a total of 7,888 affirmative civil cases during Fiscal Year 2005. This represents a decrease of 1 percent in the number of matters received and an increase of 5 percent in the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year. The client agencies for the majority of the affirmative civil matters and cases were the Department of Justice Agencies, the Department of Agriculture, and the Internal Revenue Service.

As of the end of Fiscal Year 2005, a total of 22,140 affirmative civil matters and cases were pending, representing 9,827 civil affirmative matters and 12,313 civil affirmative cases. The largest category of affirmative civil matters received was asset forfeiture (34 percent of all matters received), followed by commercial litigation (19 percent) and program litigation (14 percent). The largest categories of affirmative civil cases filed were asset forfeiture (28 percent of all cases filed) and commercial litigation (25 percent), followed by bankruptcy (14 percent).

The United States Attorneys terminated a total of 4,616 affirmative civil matters in Fiscal Year 2005. As noted above, the United States Attorneys terminate matters for a number of reasons including settlements, referrals to agencies for administrative recoupment, and declinations under appropriate circumstances. During Fiscal Year 2005, 5,249 affirmative civil cases were resolved by judgments, with 5,132, or 98 percent, of these judgments in favor of the United States.

Affirmative Civil Enforcement

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

The primary statutory tool of ACE attorneys is the civil False Claims Act, which provides the United States with a cause of action against any person who knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for money or property to the United States; makes or causes to be made a false statement to get a false claim paid or approved; conspires to defraud the government by getting a false claim paid; or makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false statement to conceal, avoid, or decrease an obligation to the government. The statute provides for treble damages for the government's loss, plus penalties for each false claim.

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

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

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

In Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys reported the recovery of over $1.6 billion through the ACE program. During Fiscal Year 2005, 1,457 ACE cases and matters were settled or resulted in judgments, representing a 6 percent decrease when compared to Fiscal Year 2004.

During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys received 4,016 ACE matters, a decrease of 6 percent when compared with the prior year, and filed or responded to 1,944 ACE cases, representing an increase of 7 percent when compared with Fiscal Year 2004. At the end of Fiscal Year 2005, 8,673 ACE matters and cases were pending, up from 8,453 at the end of Fiscal Year 2004. As in previous years, a major focus of the United States Attorneys' ACE activities is the prosecution of health care fraud. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2005, 1,334 civil health care fraud matters were pending. A large majority of civil health care fraud cases and matters are settled without a complaint ever being filed. During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys filed or responded to 266 civil health care fraud cases, representing a decrease of 1 percent when compared to the prior year.

Examples of successful cases handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2005 include the following:

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, an action was brought against First American Bank alleging that it avoided doing business in African-American and Hispanic neighborhoods in Chicago, a practice known as "redlining." In a consent decree, First American agreed to open 4 branches in predominantly minority neighborhoods, invest $5 million in a special financing program for minority census tracts, and spend $700,000 in advertising and consumer education in minority areas.

In the **Eastern District of Missouri**, Gambro Healthcare paid over $310 million to resolve allegations that it violated the Anti-Kickback Act. The payment was a result of: illegal remuneration paid to physicians as medical directors for their dialysis clinics based on the number and volume of anticipated patient referrals to Gambro clinics; payments to

joint venture physician partners of illegal remuneration to either refer or retain their patients at Gambro clinics; and other violations of Medicare regulations.

In the **Southern District of New York**, Factory Mutual Insurance Co. was sued on behalf of the United States Postal Service to resolve claims for losses suffered at a postal facility that was damaged during the September 11, 2001, attack. In June 2005, Factory Mutual Insurance Co. settled the case for $75 million.

Bankruptcy

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

The United States Attorneys filed or responded to a total of 15,756 bankruptcy cases, in which the United States was: the plaintiff in 1,133 adversary proceedings or separate litigation within a bankruptcy case; the defendant in 1,386 adversary proceedings; and a creditor or party-in-interest in 13,237 cases which are classified under "other designations." Cases opened under "other designations" are in response to the filing of a bankruptcy petition by a debtor against whom the United States has a claim, usually referred to a United States Attorney's office by another government agency. Bankruptcy cases filed in United States Bankruptcy Courts for Fiscal Year 2005 totaled 1,782,643, during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2005. Although the United States Attorneys are only involved in a fraction of the bankruptcy cases filed, if the caseload of the United States Bankruptcy Courts is increasing, the United States Attorneys' bankruptcy caseload will follow suit.

An example of a successful case handled by a United States Attorney during Fiscal Year 2005 follows:

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, a debtor, who owed a mortgage debt to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and was subject to a regulatory agreement which governed the operation and maintenance of the complex, filed bankruptcy to stop HUD's foreclosure on a 240-unit apartment complex. Prior to bankruptcy, when HUD determined that the debtor was delinquent on its mortgage and needed approximately $7 million to repair the complex, it entered into a contract with Portsmouth Redevelopment and Housing Authority (PRHA) which provided that, if HUD obtained title to the project by bidding in on its mortgage at a foreclosure sale, it would convey the property to PRHA, then supply it with a grant for repairs. The complex's residents did not want the property sold, as they feared displacement. The case was ultimately settled, with HUD and PRHA being convinced to execute a rider to their contract providing that the current residents would not be displaced if they were in compliance with their leases. Under the settlement, HUD received relief from stay, but would not conduct a foreclosure sale during a specified time during which the debtor had the opportunity to sell the project and close on the sale, thus, being able to pay HUD the full amount of its debt. If the sale did not close by the

agreed-upon date, HUD could foreclose. Ultimately, the debtor was able to sell the property according to the terms of the settlement agreement, and the government received a payment of more than $5.4 million which fully paid the debt to HUD.

Defensive Civil Litigation

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

All lawsuits filed against the government must be defended, and the number of defensive civil cases handled by the United States Attorneys has represented a significant portion of all civil cases handled during the past several years. During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys' offices received 55,044 defensive civil matters from federal agencies. These defensive civil referrals represented 64 percent of all civil matters received during the year. Commercial Litigation, Social Security, Prisoner Litigation, Immigration, and Torts accounted for 89 percent of all defensive civil matters received during the year, with the biggest increase seen in Prisoner Litigation, up from 8 percent of the total civil case load in Fiscal Year 2004 to 11 percent in Fiscal Year 2005. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys represented the government in 53,744 defensive civil cases that were filed in court during Fiscal Year 2005, a 4 percent increase when compared to the prior year. Defensive civil cases represented 69 percent of all civil cases during the year. During the same period of time, the offices terminated 53,492 defensive civil cases, an increase of 5 percent when compared to the prior year. Judgments were issued in 28,525 of these cases, with a total of 20,093, or 70 percent, of these judgments in favor of the United States. An additional 7,794, or 15 percent, of cases filed against the United States were dismissed. The number of cases dismissed increased by 24 percent when compared with the prior year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2005, a total of 82,812 defensive civil cases were pending, a decrease of 3 percent when compared to the prior year.

Commercial litigation cases represented the largest category of cases in the United States Attorneys' defensive civil program. During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys responded to 18,536 defensive commercial litigation cases, which represented 34 percent of all defensive civil cases. The second largest category was Social Security, with 14,279 cases responded to, which represented 27 percent of all defensive civil cases.

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

the fiscal interests of the government, but also the government's intangible interest in the implementation of lawful policies and practices.

Examples of successful defensive civil cases handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2005 include the following:

In the **Southern District of Alabama**, the United States Attorney's office successfully defended the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATFE) in a case brought by Willingham Sports, Inc. The United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit affirmed the United States District Court's entry of summary judgment in favor of the government, upholding ATF's decision to not renew Willingham Sports, Inc.'s federal license to sell firearms. Addressing an issue believed to be of first impression for the Eleventh Circuit Court, the court joined 5 other circuits to hold that a showing of purposeful disregard of, or plain indifference to, the laws and regulations imposed on firearms dealers shows "willfulness" for purposes of 18 U.S.C. 923 (d)(1)(C), which justifies non-renewal of a dealer's license. In this case, despite the repeated efforts of ATF to educate the dealer on its obligations and warn it of the prospect of the loss of license, the dealer repeatedly failed to follow the record keeping laws and regulations. Therefore, the Eleventh Circuit Court concluded that the District Court had properly determined there was no genuine issue of material fact about whether the dealer's continued and repeated violations had been willful.

In the **Middle District of Florida**, the United States Attorney's office was successful in having the United States District Court dismiss a class action filed by United States Postal Service (USPS) managers across the country. This case was filed initially as a class action under Rule 23, but following the office's motion for judgment on the pleadings, only one count of the complaint remained that pursued recovery under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The suit alleged that Postal Service managers improperly deleted overtime from the electronic timekeeping database resulting in lost overtime to thousands of Postal Service employees. At the time that the court considered the plaintiffs' motion for conditional class certification, thousands of present and former employees living in numerous states had opted into the suit. In a major victory for the USPS, the court dismissed all opt in plaintiffs except those residing in the district, resulting in a class that was only a fraction of its earlier size. The victory led the plaintiffs to accept a nuisance value settlement of their claims and chilled pursuit of such overtime related claims in other jurisdictions. Another notable victory involved a court ruling that held the Privacy Act's remedies were supplanted by the relief sought under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Had the Privacy Act claims survived, they would have presented much more exposure to the USPS by way of the liquidated damages available under the act for willful and deliberate violations.

V. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

Criminal Appeals

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

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

During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys handled a total of 11,007 criminal appeals filed by or against the United States, representing a 23 percent increase when compared to Fiscal Year 2004. See Appeals Chart 1 below.

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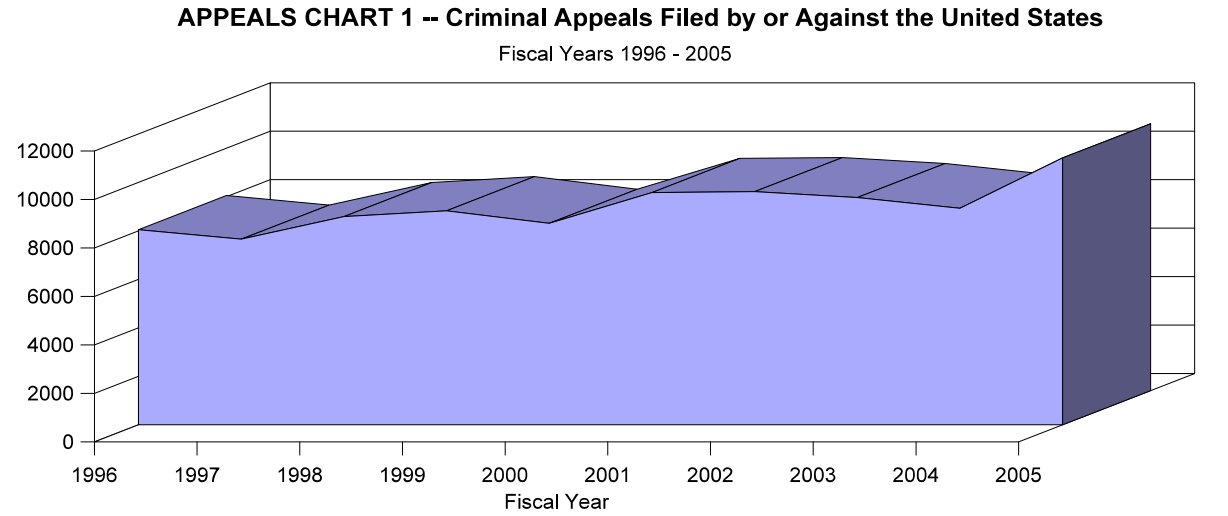

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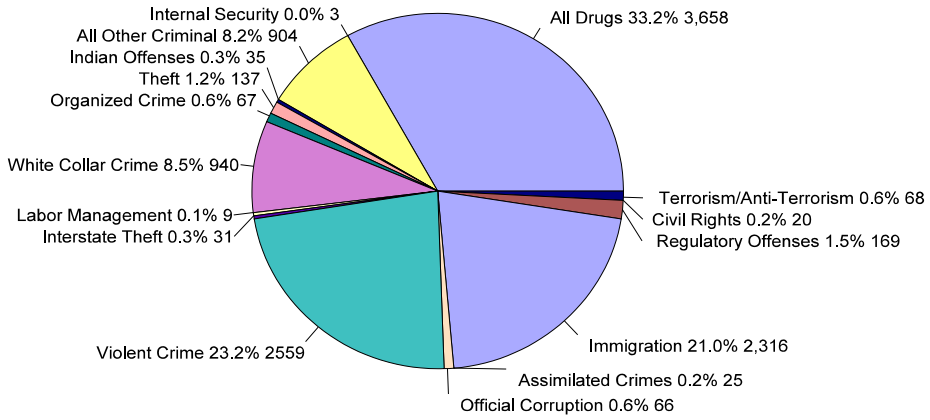
APPEALS CHART 2 -- Criminal Appeals Filed by Program Category

Fiscal Year 2005 -- Total Appeals Filed 11,007



A total of 8,686 appeals were terminated during Fiscal Year 2005, representing an increase of 3 percent in the number of appeals terminated when compared to the prior year. The United States Courts of Appeals ruled in favor of the United States in 6,570, or 76 percent, of the appeals terminated during the year. See Table 7.

The largest category of criminal appeals filed during Fiscal Year 2005 was narcotics, which accounted for 3,658, or 33 percent, of all criminal appeals filed during the year. See Appeals Chart 2 above. Other large categories of criminal appeals included violent crime, with 2,559 appeals filed in Fiscal Year 2005, and immigration, with 2,316 appeals filed during the fiscal year, a 50 percent increase over the number of immigration appeals in Fiscal Year 2004.

Post-Sentencing Motions

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

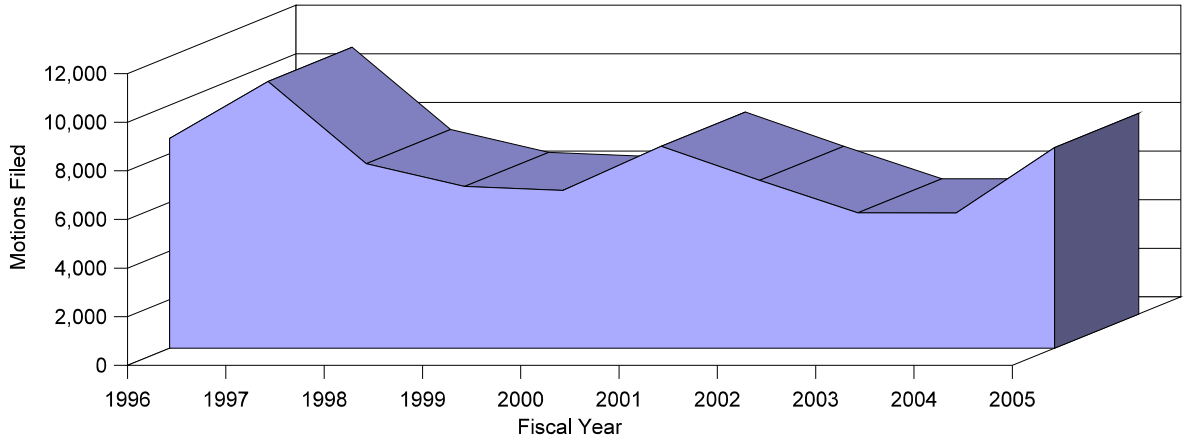
The Prison Litigation Reform Act, which included provisions intended to curb abuses and excesses in prisoner litigation, was enacted in Fiscal Year 1996, and was expected to result in a reduction in post-sentencing motions. The Act required that prisoners pursue an administrative

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

[D]

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

Fiscal Years 1996 - 2005



The reduction in the volume of prisoner litigation that was expected after the Prison Litigation Reform Act was enacted, appears to have occurred during Fiscal Year 1998 and again in Fiscal Year 1999. During Fiscal Year 1998, 7,592 post-sentencing motions were filed, a decrease of 3,382, or 31 percent, when compared to the prior year. In Fiscal Year 1999, the decrease continued with 6,652 motions filed, showing a further decline of 12 percent when compared to the prior year. See Appeals Chart 3 above. Although that trend slowed, the number of motions continued to decrease in Fiscal Year 2000 with 6,489 post-sentencing motions filed, a decrease of 3 percent when compared with Fiscal Year 1999. In Fiscal Year 2001, however, there was an increase in these filings to 8,311, or 28 percent over the prior year. Then, in Fiscal Year 2002, 6,903 post-sentencing motions were filed, which represents a decrease of 17 percent when compared with the prior year. In Fiscal Year 2003, this trend continued with 5,567 post-sentencing motions filed, which represents a decrease of 19 percent when compared with Fiscal Year 2002. In Fiscal Year 2004, 5,565 post-sentencing motions were filed, which represents virtually no change when compared with the prior year. There was an increase in the number of post-

sentencing motions filed in Fiscal Year 2005 to 8,254, representing a 48 percent increase when compared with the prior year. The 8,254 motions filed in Fiscal Year 2005 represents an increase of 450 percent over the 1,500 motions filed in Fiscal Year 1988 when the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect.

Civil Appeals

During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys' offices also handled a total of 5,371 civil appeals filed by or against the United States. This represents an increase of 27 percent in the number of appeals handled when compared to the prior year. See Appeals Chart 4 below. The United States Attorneys terminated 4,716 civil appeals during the year, an increase of 2 percent when compared to the prior year. Of the appeals terminated during the year, 3,569, or 76 percent, were decided in favor of the United States. See Table 7.

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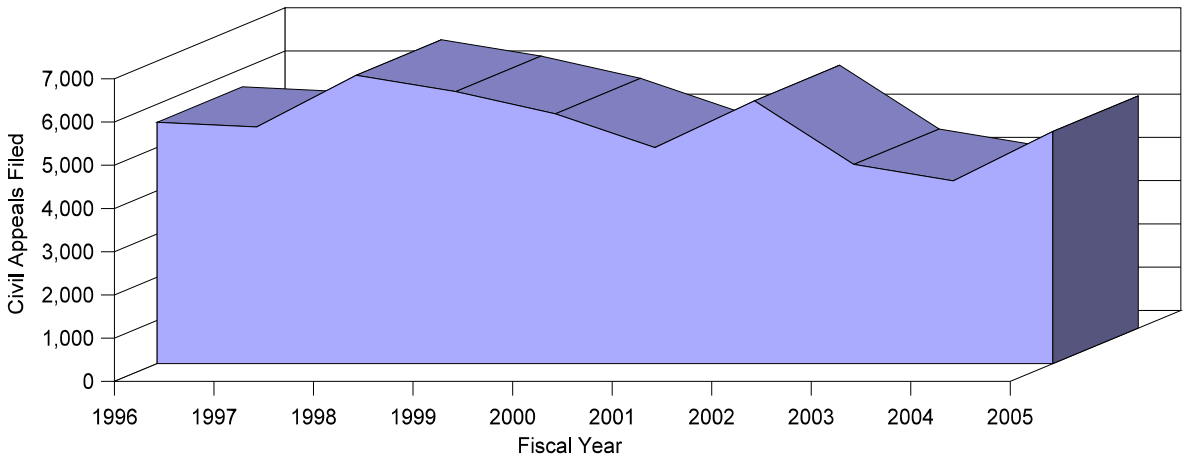
APPEALS CHART 4 -- Civil Appeals Filed by or Against the United States

Fiscal Years 1996 - 2005



VI. 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 2005. The report serves to illustrate the many prosecution and litigation accomplishments of the men and women who work in the offices. The report also addresses the significant, and critically important, liaison work that is performed by the United States Attorneys and their staffs with federal, state, and local law enforcement officials, the victims of crime, local communities, schools, and other organizations.

In Fiscal Year 2001, our nation witnessed the brutal terrorist attacks of September 11. During Fiscal Year 2005, the United States Attorneys' anti-terrorism efforts included the investigation and prosecution of terrorism and anti-terrorism cases, and coordination among law enforcement officials at federal, state, and local levels, in an effort to prevent future terrorist attacks. The United States Attorneys also addressed the continuing, illegal use of firearms by those who perpetrate crimes and accompanying acts of violence in our communities. Project Safe Neighborhoods has been implemented in all 94 districts to invigorate the enforcement of gun laws. Drug prosecutions continued to be a priority of the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2005, with emphasis on large drug organizations. The United States Attorneys continued, as well, to prosecute white collar crime, with particular emphasis on corporate fraud, and to prosecute civil rights violations.

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

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

As this Annual Statistical Report illustrates, the work of the United States Attorneys and their staffs encompasses a wide range of activities from prosecuting the most violent criminals to protecting the federal fisc, and from coordinating federal, state, and local law enforcement in priority areas to assisting the victims of crime. The statistics provided here, the accompanying narrative, and the case summaries represent the outstanding work that has been performed by the United States Attorneys and their staffs throughout the country.

VII. DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES

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Table 1
Criminal Cases Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

District	Criminal Cases in - - - - - United States District Court - - - - -				Criminal Defendants in - - - - - United States District Court - - - - -				Criminal Defendants in 1/ - - - - - United States Magistrate Court - - - - -			
	Begin Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	End Pending	Begin Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	End Pending	Begin Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	End Pending
Alabama, Middle	211	242	212	235	267	297	257	291	51	43	37	48
Alabama, Northern	342	358	390	311	460	514	516	460	81	133	113	99
Alabama, Southern	223	310	248	286	302	458	336	426	7	1	0	8
Alaska	114	134	149	98	193	190	239	141	39	81	64	57
Arizona	3,923	3,420	2,619	4,678	5,312	4,361	3,203	6,445	1,346	3,540	2,579	1,884
Arkansas, Eastern	250	280	263	283	373	461	390	472	11	16	13	15
Arkansas, Western	149	178	208	125	185	207	245	152	26	54	58	26
California, Central	2,688	1,548	1,806	2,443	4,192	2,098	2,387	3,913	1,246	972	881	1,227
California, Eastern	1,003	781	746	1,048	1,497	1,183	1,025	1,667	334	347	331	342
California, Northern	1,329	543	500	1,334	2,263	808	684	2,282	651	213	238	611
California, Southern	2,204	2,470	2,569	2,123	3,062	2,787	2,935	2,940	773	511	359	742
Colorado	787	483	486	751	1,275	767	711	1,238	177	130	118	214
Connecticut	407	311	285	431	705	526	481	762	148	49	44	150
Delaware	140	113	133	119	164	136	155	143	54	23	36	48
District of Columbia	880	481	495	862	1,210	648	615	1,224	77	63	55	61
Florida, Middle	1,591	1,267	1,244	1,631	2,369	2,020	1,944	2,468	122	99	60	144
Florida, Northern	314	240	251	314	453	367	375	460	58	19	22	50
Florida, Southern	3,544	1,696	1,704	3,554	5,799	2,475	2,628	5,651	269	330	280	261
Georgia, Middle	250	268	236	305	363	410	366	449	18	178	188	12
Georgia, Northern	795	643	665	765	1,506	1,159	1,044	1,550	244	138	94	272
Georgia, Southern	228	263	226	269	331	363	324	374	402	345	291	449
Guam	110	80	91	102	137	124	123	142	6	55	35	27
Hawaii	495	275	294	438	764	378	451	654	323	305	292	187
Idaho	200	251	226	230	283	361	304	342	22	32	27	28
Illinois, Central	574	366	393	432	623	411	447	482	38	24	12	45
Illinois, Northern	1,315	740	631	1,418	2,362	1,380	1,075	2,649	874	313	135	909
Illinois, Southern	214	227	203	243	346	395	313	434	18	16	13	20
Indiana, Northern	325	392	333	402	464	506	440	549	23	13	11	24
Indiana, Southern	176	236	216	203	340	391	355	385	45	46	36	39
Iowa, Northern	306	337	315	328	393	416	407	404	22	14	9	24
Iowa, Southern	313	385	304	400	431	521	414	544	15	17	11	16
Kansas	660	534	574	625	942	710	785	874	29	24	24	27
Kentucky, Eastern	293	514	493	327	420	730	694	478	41	41	33	41

Table 1 (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases in - - - - - United States District Court - - - - - Begin Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	End Pending	Criminal Defendants in - - - - - United States District Court - - - - - Begin Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	End Pending	Criminal Defendants in 1/ - - - - - United States Magistrate Court - - - - - Begin Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	End Pending
Kentucky, Western	233	224	201	268	335	347	298	397	17	134	133	28
Louisiana, Eastern	376	306	267	412	624	464	411	674	33	69	90	11
Louisiana, Middle	255	253	231	276	297	281	269	303	12	19	12	19
Louisiana, Western	306	344	303	354	530	499	476	568	185	500	358	324
Maine	192	202	228	173	232	225	263	201	35	41	33	28
Maryland	682	484	534	660	1,132	708	816	1,058	147	14	34	102
Massachusetts	809	377	338	822	1,351	643	487	1,467	151	33	30	143
Michigan, Eastern	1,002	535	561	1,000	1,755	852	919	1,765	804	332	228	762
Michigan, Western	251	375	357	296	338	484	453	403	60	52	55	44
Minnesota	516	362	382	510	745	525	555	730	5	3	10	0
Mississippi, Northern	155	129	156	129	200	171	209	163	0	11	10	1
Mississippi, Southern	389	333	413	319	524	419	539	420	25	101	98	27
Missouri, Eastern	547	826	795	581	805	1,090	1,088	809	71	74	65	73
Missouri, Western	693	711	646	790	1,033	1,004	887	1,195	40	57	37	52
Montana	330	419	417	345	438	539	547	450	10	32	33	13
Nebraska	690	638	703	641	870	858	906	839	19	20	19	18
Nevada	872	585	513	946	1,248	797	673	1,383	361	411	328	439
New Hampshire	239	234	175	294	276	247	185	329	27	88	34	73
New Jersey	1,195	810	856	1,175	1,623	1,032	1,040	1,647	729	371	195	789
New Mexico	1,799	2,712	2,428	2,079	2,264	3,110	2,811	2,561	693	540	149	532
New York, Eastern	2,353	960	993	2,312	3,853	1,556	1,487	3,916	1,097	447	342	1,057
New York, Northern	550	496	483	567	893	627	603	923	162	136	70	168
New York, Southern	4,172	1,219	1,056	4,245	6,831	2,230	1,602	7,310	1,380	622	383	1,462
New York, Western	586	536	591	552	919	681	699	926	522	437	280	554
North Carolina, Eastern	610	565	593	570	805	726	766	749	26	73	23	73
North Carolina, Middle	268	393	427	248	331	473	530	292	1	12	11	3
North Carolina, Western	626	536	351	823	1,147	979	646	1,490	22	34	24	27
North Dakota	117	271	253	137	149	344	300	197	11	12	10	5
Northern Mariana Islands	27	24	33	23	33	26	43	25	14	7	11	10
Ohio, Northern	519	680	662	563	830	1,232	1,105	994	56	105	114	55
Ohio, Southern	431	533	459	525	688	790	707	795	150	255	168	200
Oklahoma, Eastern	77	84	95	69	92	95	111	79	7	4	3	5
Oklahoma, Northern	203	196	178	227	239	250	216	279	12	18	8	16
Oklahoma, Western	172	169	213	142	227	222	286	181	74	54	74	41
Oregon	883	697	686	895	1,103	882	832	1,156	120	108	115	110

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 Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	End Pending	Begin Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	End Pending	Begin Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	End Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,048	717	775	1,004	1,655	1,069	1,112	1,595	125	24	33	114
Pennsylvania, Middle	509	408	355	573	864	660	637	901	41	43	37	43
Pennsylvania, Western	477	457	370	574	644	566	502	726	58	32	23	46
Puerto Rico	386	337	335	375	899	732	633	951	15	62	8	70
Rhode Island	97	135	142	91	113	161	171	104	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	893	744	772	882	1,397	1,289	1,297	1,442	91	88	62	96
South Dakota	353	420	451	328	455	538	588	417	6	17	20	6
Tennessee, Eastern	518	448	508	468	790	650	795	664	23	121	118	28
Tennessee, Middle	355	255	298	310	538	353	410	456	43	25	29	18
Tennessee, Western	666	505	583	621	909	732	788	890	25	14	8	24
Texas, Eastern	500	579	541	561	793	995	868	963	38	44	37	37
Texas, Northern	937	747	735	955	1,416	1,167	1,109	1,468	123	183	197	88
Texas, Southern	4,391	6,016	5,898	4,586	5,768	7,008	6,716	6,125	583	13,857	13,468	609
Texas, Western	4,459	4,924	4,866	4,575	5,724	6,097	6,132	5,776	1,456	1,624	951	1,808
Utah	871	793	725	939	1,140	1,014	879	1,275	131	40	60	100
Vermont	262	137	159	247	409	207	259	376	17	32	33	10
Virgin Islands	209	97	117	186	303	137	156	281	35	44	35	30
Virginia, Eastern	929	1,091	1,145	990	1,349	1,658	1,811	1,430	2,914	3,062	2,997	2,886
Virginia, Western	363	382	350	407	699	646	656	707	118	563	467	194
Washington, Eastern	562	463	526	506	562	488	526	531	26	35	27	28
Washington, Western	562	628	517	671	1,040	947	803	1,189	625	673	355	932
West Virginia, Northern	169	274	213	234	251	443	301	386	4	15	11	14
West Virginia, Southern	235	236	280	200	304	280	352	239	30	35	35	21
Wisconsin, Eastern	295	285	231	358	507	432	396	572	38	38	25	50
Wisconsin, Western	148	181	204	144	179	216	246	172	24	58	65	19
Wyoming	168	219	216	200	255	327	340	290	257	637	466	433
All Districts	69,840	60,062	58,397	72,066	103,509	82,778	78,916	108,045	21,514	34,777	29,653	23,075

1/ Magistrate Court cases do not include petty offenses.

2/ Includes 458 cases or 466 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 361 cases or 440 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

4/ Includes 64 cases or 64 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

Table 2

Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

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	178	2	29	2	1	205	2	47	2	1	0	12
Alabama, Northern	349	8	32	1	0	457	10	39	2	8	1	34
Alabama, Southern	233	2	11	2	0	315	2	14	2	3	2	14
Alaska	134	0	8	4	3	218	0	13	5	3	1	10
Arizona	2,499	2	97	3	18	3,021	2	145	3	32	23	35
Arkansas, Eastern	233	3	22	1	4	339	5	33	2	11	2	25
Arkansas, Western	191	1	12	2	2	225	1	15	2	2	0	4
California, Central	1,696	4	87	9	10	2,193	8	134	13	39	8	104
California, Eastern	686	1	45	8	6	939	2	59	9	16	2	39
California, Northern	450	1	41	1	7	580	4	71	1	28	1	15
California, Southern	2,296	14	246	3	10	2,589	19	302	4	21	12	147
Colorado	436	1	39	7	3	620	5	68	9	9	1	26
Connecticut	260	1	12	6	6	445	3	20	6	7	0	26
Delaware	126	0	5	1	1	145	0	7	1	2	1	16
District of Columbia	422	13	41	6	13	514	17	54	6	24	2	101
Florida, Middle	1,161	12	57	7	7	1,815	18	81	9	21	5	134
Florida, Northern	231	2	14	1	3	337	6	25	1	6	1	45
Florida, Southern	1,620	27	42	11	4	2,472	54	83	12	7	15	245
Georgia, Middle	215	0	16	2	3	314	4	42	2	4	0	23
Georgia, Northern	581	30	44	6	4	867	60	72	6	39	4	68
Georgia, Southern	204	0	20	0	2	279	1	26	1	17	0	5
Guam	78	0	8	3	2	100	0	14	3	6	0	5
Hawaii	250	1	35	5	3	385	1	55	5	5	0	20
Idaho	189	3	25	1	8	239	5	41	2	17	1	13
Illinois, Central	343	1	42	7	0	393	2	45	7	0	2	24
Illinois, Northern	590	1	33	5	2	1,007	3	48	8	9	7	78
Illinois, Southern	191	2	8	1	1	293	3	11	1	5	2	7
Indiana, Northern	312	4	14	0	3	406	4	23	0	7	2	40
Indiana, Southern	204	0	7	5	0	320	1	25	6	3	1	23
Iowa, Northern	303	0	9	1	2	391	2	11	1	2	1	34
Iowa, Southern	290	2	10	1	1	394	3	13	1	3	0	29
Kansas	519	3	42	1	9	700	5	57	1	22	1	46
Kentucky, Eastern	463	1	27	0	2	618	4	56	1	15	0	27

Table 2 (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases: Guilty	Criminal Cases: Not Guilty	Criminal Cases: Dismissed	Criminal Cases: Rule 20	Criminal Cases: Other	Criminal Defendants: Guilty	Criminal Defendants: Not Guilty	Criminal Defendants: Dismissed	Criminal Defendants: Rule 20	Criminal Defendants: Other	Disposition: After Court Trials	Disposition: After Jury Trials
Kentucky, Western	187	0	11	3	0	274	1	17	3	3	0	18
Louisiana, Eastern	255	2	7	3	0	393	3	10	4	1	0	16
Louisiana, Middle	149	0	75	6	1	181	0	79	7	2	0	10
Louisiana, Western	274	2	26	1	0	420	5	43	1	7	6	44
Maine	208	4	6	3	7	239	4	8	3	9	2	18
Maryland	474	3	41	9	7	704	5	79	12	16	2	58
Massachusetts	312	3	12	1	10	445	11	15	2	14	1	59
Michigan, Eastern	492	10	48	4	7	777	11	76	6	49	3	74
Michigan, Western	335	3	15	2	2	421	3	22	2	5	1	20
Minnesota	367	4	9	1	1	526	9	14	2	4	0	74
Mississippi, Northern	150	2	4	0	0	199	3	7	0	0	0	18
Mississippi, Southern	354	8	43	4	4	446	11	65	6	11	5	28
Missouri, Eastern	724	2	60	8	1	998	4	69	13	4	3	37
Missouri, Western	593	8	34	7	4	805	14	48	8	12	5	60
Montana	364	6	44	0	3	457	12	72	0	6	11	63
Nebraska	644	8	40	4	7	828	11	52	4	11	3	54
Nevada	470	1	35	4	3	611	1	47	6	8	1	20
New Hampshire	156	0	13	5	1	166	0	13	5	1	0	6
New Jersey	812	3	32	8	1	977	5	47	8	3	6	51
New Mexico	2,308	15	86	8	11	2,637	20	126	10	18	0	52
New York, Eastern	927	10	42	9	5	1,391	14	58	14	10	1	84
New York, Northern	459	4	14	5	1	566	4	24	5	4	2	17
New York, Southern	998	3	34	7	14	1,503	10	41	7	41	2	110
New York, Western	564	6	15	2	4	663	7	21	2	6	0	31
North Carolina, Eastern	555	4	25	7	2	719	4	30	7	6	4	33
North Carolina, Middle	407	1	18	1	0	497	2	28	1	2	0	27
North Carolina, Western	320	5	22	3	1	580	9	48	3	6	4	57
North Dakota	239	5	7	1	1	279	6	10	1	4	8	24
Northern Mariana Islands	31	0	2	0	0	38	1	4	0	0	1	9
Ohio, Northern	637	6	12	4	3	1,050	10	28	7	10	4	67
Ohio, Southern	426	1	21	7	4	639	7	47	7	7	1	39
Oklahoma, Eastern	87	2	5	1	0	99	2	9	1	0	0	9
Oklahoma, Northern	161	1	14	1	1	187	2	22	2	3	0	20
Oklahoma, Western	195	2	11	5	0	253	3	20	9	1	2	20
Oregon	605	1	63	7	10	722	3	79	11	17	6	9

Table 2 (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases: Guilty	Criminal Cases: Not Guilty	Criminal Cases: Dismissed	Criminal Cases: Rule 20	Criminal Cases: Other	Criminal Defendants: Guilty	Criminal Defendants: Not Guilty	Criminal Defendants: Dismissed	Criminal Defendants: Rule 20	Criminal Defendants: Other	Disposition: After Court Trials	Disposition: After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	711	8	45	8	3	1,020	11	66	9	6	7	136
Pennsylvania, Middle	338	2	10	3	2	606	4	18	4	5	0	25
Pennsylvania, Western	293	3	63	11	0	418	3	70	11	0	2	32
Puerto Rico	312	2	18	0	3	573	6	44	0	10	7	54
Rhode Island	127	1	13	0	1	152	2	16	0	1	0	13
South Carolina	688	1	65	13	5	1,148	3	114	14	18	2	43
South Dakota	404	9	26	4	8	525	10	39	4	10	3	49
Tennessee, Eastern	472	2	29	4	1	726	7	53	6	3	5	65
Tennessee, Middle	260	4	22	10	2	348	6	29	12	15	2	21
Tennessee, Western	524	4	52	0	3	687	7	87	0	7	4	52
Texas, Eastern	496	1	36	2	6	771	5	81	2	9	2	48
Texas, Northern	662	7	56	6	4	979	10	93	7	20	21	74
Texas, Southern	5,592	17	273	8	8	6,291	34	368	10	13	112	145
Texas, Western	4,666	13	166	7	14	5,808	17	267	10	30	7	113
Utah	652	4	60	5	4	788	4	74	6	7	1	22
Vermont	147	2	9	0	1	238	2	15	0	4	1	3
Virgin Islands	93	10	12	1	1	114	19	20	2	1	14	12
Virginia, Eastern	1,088	5	39	7	6	1,719	8	60	10	14	22	95
Virginia, Western	325	2	19	1	3	602	5	44	1	4	6	43
Washington, Eastern	435	6	78	0	7	435	6	78	0	7	10	32
Washington, Western	477	0	29	4	7	741	0	44	4	14	1	26
West Virginia, Northern	196	2	13	1	1	268	3	27	1	2	1	13
West Virginia, Southern	260	2	16	2	0	324	4	22	2	0	4	29
Wisconsin, Eastern	213	6	9	1	2	369	7	15	1	4	1	23
Wisconsin, Western	180	1	16	5	2	220	1	17	5	3	0	13
Wyoming	203	0	8	4	1	324	0	9	6	1	1	17
All Districts	53,986	391	3,308	361	351	72,019	657	4,897	440	903	418	4,008

Not guilty counts include 22 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 22 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, 2005

	- - - - - - - - - - Criminal Cases - - - - - - - - - -					- - - - - - - - - - Criminal Defendants - - - - - - - - - -					- - - Disposition - - -	
District	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Alabama, Middle	13	0	23	0	0	13	0	23	0	1	0	0
Alabama, Northern	53	0	49	0	4	53	0	51	0	9	3	0
Alabama, Southern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	20	0	20	7	1	35	0	21	7	1	8	0
Arizona	2,288	0	82	1	20	2,439	0	105	1	34	13	1
Arkansas, Eastern	1	0	9	0	0	2	0	9	0	2	0	0
Arkansas, Western	11	0	18	2	16	14	0	24	2	18	1	0
California, Central	57	5	154	19	580	57	5	192	21	606	26	0
California, Eastern	147	6	84	5	19	152	9	87	7	76	42	0
California, Northern	116	0	94	3	14	120	0	98	3	17	1	0
California, Southern	12	0	105	1	189	12	0	147	1	199	0	0
Colorado	41	0	17	20	5	42	0	24	20	32	1	0
Connecticut	11	0	28	1	1	11	0	29	1	3	0	0
Delaware	15	0	9	0	2	17	0	10	0	9	0	0
District of Columbia	11	0	15	0	2	33	0	19	0	3	21	2
Florida, Middle	0	0	34	8	8	0	0	39	8	13	0	0
Florida, Northern	8	0	7	6	0	8	0	7	6	1	1	0
Florida, Southern	3	0	41	10	186	3	0	61	11	205	2	0
Georgia, Middle	163	2	15	0	1	166	2	17	0	3	17	10
Georgia, Northern	21	1	51	1	13	21	1	55	1	16	3	1
Georgia, Southern	185	0	104	1	1	185	0	104	1	1	2	0
Guam	13	0	12	1	1	16	1	16	1	1	2	0
Hawaii	84	0	159	1	22	89	0	164	1	38	8	0
Idaho	7	1	6	2	5	8	1	8	2	8	4	0
Illinois, Central	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	7	0	5	0	0
Illinois, Northern	1	0	99	1	8	1	0	122	1	11	0	0
Illinois, Southern	1	0	3	0	5	1	0	3	0	9	0	0
Indiana, Northern	6	0	5	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	0
Indiana, Southern	3	0	16	1	9	3	0	18	1	14	1	0
Iowa, Northern	1	0	2	3	3	1	0	2	3	3	0	0
Iowa, Southern	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	9	0	0
Kansas	5	0	8	2	3	5	0	10	2	7	1	0
Kentucky, Eastern	7	0	12	0	8	9	0	14	0	10	1	0

Table 2A (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases: Guilty	Criminal Cases: Not Guilty	Criminal Cases: Dismissed	Criminal Cases: Rule 20	Criminal Cases: Other	Criminal Defendants: Guilty	Criminal Defendants: Not Guilty	Criminal Defendants: Dismissed	Criminal Defendants: Rule 20	Criminal Defendants: Other	Disposition: After Court Trials	Disposition: After Jury Trials
Kentucky, Western	112	1	12	1	1	112	1	16	1	3	3	0
Louisiana, Eastern	44	0	1	0	0	84	0	6	0	0	8	1
Louisiana, Middle	2	0	0	3	7	2	0	0	3	7	0	0
Louisiana, Western	293	12	44	3	5	293	12	44	3	6	13	0
Maine	14	0	9	0	2	17	0	10	0	6	2	0
Maryland	2	0	31	0	0	2	0	32	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	3	0	15	2	3	3	0	15	2	10	0	0
Michigan, Eastern	2	0	158	0	30	2	0	182	0	44	0	0
Michigan, Western	7	0	39	0	5	7	0	41	0	7	0	0
Minnesota	6	0	2	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	1	0
Mississippi, Northern	8	1	1	0	0	8	1	1	0	0	1	0
Mississippi, Southern	55	0	14	4	22	55	0	16	4	23	33	0
Missouri, Eastern	8	0	40	9	2	8	0	43	10	4	1	0
Missouri, Western	7	0	13	2	10	8	0	13	2	14	2	0
Montana	19	0	5	0	0	26	1	5	0	1	9	0
Nebraska	0	0	4	11	4	0	0	4	11	4	0	0
Nevada	186	0	106	0	4	201	0	119	0	8	4	0
New Hampshire	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	14	0	20	0	0
New Jersey	35	0	49	7	9	38	0	60	7	90	0	0
New Mexico	27	0	60	0	18	27	0	76	0	46	0	0
New York, Eastern	1	0	150	3	54	1	0	202	4	135	1	0
New York, Northern	7	0	23	0	14	11	0	31	0	28	0	0
New York, Southern	56	6	139	0	56	56	7	181	0	139	0	1
New York, Western	105	0	27	0	13	142	0	41	0	97	0	0
North Carolina, Eastern	14	0	2	0	5	14	0	3	0	6	1	0
North Carolina, Middle	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
North Carolina, Western	10	0	8	0	3	10	0	9	0	5	0	0
North Dakota	2	0	4	0	1	2	0	6	0	2	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	8	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	1	0
Ohio, Northern	25	0	48	0	18	28	0	60	0	26	3	1
Ohio, Southern	101	2	32	3	19	104	2	35	3	24	3	1
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma, Northern	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	2	4	2	0	0
Oklahoma, Western	13	1	40	1	9	13	1	42	1	17	2	0
Oregon	15	0	23	4	51	16	0	27	4	68	10	0

Table 2A (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases: Guilty	Criminal Cases: Not Guilty	Criminal Cases: Dismissed	Criminal Cases: Rule 20	Criminal Cases: Other	Criminal Defendants: Guilty	Criminal Defendants: Not Guilty	Criminal Defendants: Dismissed	Criminal Defendants: Rule 20	Criminal Defendants: Other	Disposition: After Court Trials	Disposition: After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	12	0	6	9	3	12	0	11	9	1	0	0
Pennsylvania, Middle	11	1	14	4	4	11	1	14	4	7	0	3
Pennsylvania, Western	0	0	16	0	1	0	0	21	0	2	0	0
Puerto Rico	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	10	0	33	1	6	11	0	39	1	11	0	0
South Dakota	9	0	5	1	0	14	0	5	1	0	3	0
Tennessee, Eastern	98	0	8	2	4	98	0	11	2	7	1	0
Tennessee, Middle	9	0	4	4	5	9	0	6	5	9	2	0
Tennessee, Western	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	4	0	3	0	0
Texas, Eastern	4	1	8	12	4	9	1	9	12	6	2	0
Texas, Northern	120	0	39	2	12	120	0	44	2	31	6	0
Texas, Southern	12,678	1	467	3	13	12,865	1	576	4	22	5	0
Texas, Western	584	5	228	22	36	601	5	267	23	55	3	3
Utah	4	0	38	5	6	4	0	42	5	9	0	0
Vermont	3	0	8	0	2	11	0	15	0	7	0	0
Virgin Islands	3	0	11	5	3	5	2	20	5	3	3	0
Virginia, Eastern	1,972	23	948	7	5	1,981	23	956	7	30	324	1
Virginia, Western	344	2	114	1	3	345	2	115	1	4	42	1
Washington, Eastern	4	0	18	1	3	4	0	18	1	4	1	0
Washington, Western	254	0	47	1	23	261	0	48	1	45	1	0
West Virginia, Northern	2	0	6	1	0	2	0	6	1	2	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	4	0	10	0	2	4	0	14	0	17	0	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	1	0	6	0	3	1	0	9	0	15	0	0
Wisconsin, Western	56	0	3	4	1	56	0	4	4	1	14	0
Wyoming	368	0	83	1	1	372	0	84	1	9	8	0
All Districts	21,035	71	4,543	240	1,639	21,618	79	5,200	250	2,506	671	26

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, 2005

Program Category	- - - - - Cases - - - - -		- - - - - Defendants - - - - -		- - - - - - - - - - Dispositions - - - - - - - - - -				
	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other
Assimilated Crimes	364	296	370	309	201	4	98	3	3
Civil Rights Prosecutions	67	66	131	87	74	11	2	0	0
Government Regulatory Offenses - Total	1,632	1,505	2,462	2,182	1,878	16	244	24	20
Copyright Violations	81	50	98	72	62	0	2	7	1
Counterfeiting	621	583	986	908	802	1	93	6	6
Customs Violations - Duty	56	48	67	74	65	1	7	1	0
Customs Violations - Currency	79	103	89	119	109	1	6	2	1
Energy Pricing and Related Fraud	9	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental Offenses	283	260	404	400	357	4	28	4	7
Health and Safety Violations	21	19	42	31	25	3	3	0	0
Money Laundering - Narcotics	99	90	178	120	104	0	13	0	3
Money Laundering - Other	137	109	289	163	146	5	12	0	0
Trafficking in Contraband Cigarettes	16	8	38	27	22	0	5	0	0
Other Regulatory Offenses	230	235	261	268	186	1	75	4	2
Immigration	18,147	17,324	19,497	18,581	17,757	45	681	18	80
Internal Security Offenses	14	21	19	29	24	2	3	0	0
Interstate Theft	109	125	219	226	210	2	9	4	1
Labor Management Offenses - Total	92	85	130	119	109	2	6	0	2
Corruption - Bribery	4	9	4	13	12	1	0	0	0
Corruption - Pension Benefit	25	18	38	21	20	0	0	0	1
Labor Racketeering	10	8	31	32	31	0	0	0	1
Other Labor Offenses	53	50	57	53	46	1	6	0	0
All Drug Offenses - Total	16,015	15,399	30,028	27,976	25,517	198	1,720	86	455
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	2,513	2,730	8,128	8,076	7,202	65	552	26	231
Non-OCDETF Drugs - Subtotal	13,502	12,669	21,900	19,900	18,315	133	1,168	60	224
Drug Dealing	13,258	12,508	21,578	19,674	18,113	132	1,150	58	221
Drug Possession	244	161	322	226	202	1	18	2	3
Official Corruption - Total	441	480	673	745	670	12	50	3	10
Federal Procurement	37	57	59	78	73	0	3	0	2
Federal Program	59	49	73	68	61	1	4	1	1
Federal Law Enforcement	24	30	49	44	38	3	0	0	3
Federal Corruption Other	75	100	94	130	120	0	10	0	0
Local Corruption	131	146	190	242	226	4	10	1	1
State Corruption	43	44	63	72	62	2	6	0	2
Other Official Corruption	72	54	145	111	90	2	17	1	1

Table 3 (Continued)

Program Category	Cases Filed 1/	Cases Terminated 2/	Defendants Filed 1/	Defendants Terminated 2/	Dispositions Guilty	Dispositions Not Guilty 3/	Dispositions Dismissed 4/	Dispositions Rule 20	Dispositions Other
Organized Crime	233	207	774	546	490	6	30	3	17
Terrorism/Anti-Terrorism	520	565	698	661	511	12	120	8	10
Theft - Total	1,196	1,386	1,519	1,712	1,550	14	115	19	14
Checks/Postal	840	983	1,056	1,236	1,131	10	78	9	8
Motor Vehicle Theft	42	44	89	64	46	2	9	4	3
Theft of Government Property	314	359	374	412	373	2	28	6	3
Violent Crime - Total	11,301	11,182	13,194	13,027	11,725	204	880	120	98
Violent Crime in Indian Country	740	554	826	611	545	28	34	0	4
Other Violent Crime	10,561	10,628	12,368	12,416	11,180	176	846	120	94
Non-Violent Crime in Indian Country	131	291	159	340	301	4	30	1	4
White Collar Crime - Total	5,473	5,429	7,822	7,775	6,981	74	516	84	120
Advance Fee Schemes	42	49	68	85	70	0	12	0	3
Fraud Against Business Institutions	486	523	755	879	817	4	40	6	12
Antitrust Violations	7	4	14	5	3	2	0	0	0
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	1,372	1,485	2,028	2,054	1,867	11	130	27	19
Bankruptcy Fraud	107	112	139	138	121	2	12	0	3
Commodities Fraud	9	16	13	18	12	0	1	1	4
Computer Fraud	195	155	235	197	175	4	11	6	1
Consumer Fraud	126	119	204	161	147	0	10	1	3
Corporate Fraud	123	151	197	275	252	10	8	0	5
Federal Procurement Fraud	46	54	65	68	50	1	11	1	5
Federal Program Fraud	764	783	968	989	889	7	68	10	15
Health Care Fraud	382	371	652	616	523	9	61	8	15
Insurance Fraud	83	91	147	157	127	3	24	1	2
Other Investment Fraud	73	84	105	131	118	3	5	2	3
Securities Fraud	141	128	190	247	211	2	26	5	3
Tax Fraud	690	552	865	687	649	5	16	3	14
Other Fraud	827	752	1,177	1,068	950	11	81	13	13
All Other	4,327	4,036	5,083	4,601	4,021	51	393	67	69
Totals	60,062	58,397	82,778	78,916	72,019	657	4,897	440	903

1/ Includes 458 cases or 466 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 361 cases or 440 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 22 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 22 defendants.

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

Data on this table does not include Magistrate Cases

Table 3A

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

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----							
	Filed	Terminated	Filed	Terminated	Defendants Guilty of Firearms Offense	Percentage of Defendants Guilty of Firearms Offense	Defendants Guilty of Firearms or Other Offense	Percentage of Defendants Guilty of Firearms or Other Offense	Guilty Defendants Sentenced to Prison	Percentage of Guilty Defendants Sentenced to Prison
FY 1992	4,754	4,516	7,059	5,824	4,396	75.5%	5,064	87.0%	4,482	88.5%
FY 1993	4,852	4,921	6,896	6,450	4,939	76.6%	5,676	88.0%	5,165	91.0%
FY 1994	4,274	4,485	6,275	6,023	4,481	74.4%	5,258	87.3%	4,833	91.9%
FY 1995	4,564	4,261	6,667	5,734	4,193	73.1%	4,993	87.1%	4,602	92.2%
FY 1996	3,793	4,120	5,489	5,516	3,925	71.2%	4,877	88.4%	4,480	91.9%
FY 1997	3,703	3,381	5,150	4,418	3,257	73.7%	3,789	85.8%	3,421	90.3%
FY 1998	4,391	3,921	5,876	5,032	3,612	71.8%	4,256	84.6%	3,895	91.5%
FY 1999	5,500	4,269	7,057	5,439	3,985	73.3%	4,830	88.8%	4,518	93.5%
FY 2000	6,281	5,258	8,054	6,859	5,012	73.1%	6,113	89.1%	5,656	92.5%
FY 2001	7,041	6,096	8,845	7,776	5,927	76.2%	7,031	90.4%	6,515	92.7%
FY 2002	8,534	6,861	10,634	8,727	6,678	76.5%	7,747	88.8%	7,186	92.8%
FY 2003	10,556	8,534	13,037	10,612	8,290	78.1%	9,558	90.1%	8,868	92.8%
FY 2004	11,067	9,926	12,962	11,858	9,303	78.5%	10,728	90.5%	10,032	93.5%
FY 2005	10,841	10,685	13,062	12,788	10,170	79.5%	11,646	91.1%	10,894	93.5%

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

Table 3B
Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court By Referring Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

Agency	- - - - - Cases - - - - -		- - - - - Defendants - - - - -		- - - - - - - - - - Dispositions - - - - - - - - - -			
	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Other
Agriculture	203	207	288	283	243	3	25	12
Commerce	22	19	35	31	30	0	1	0
Department of Defense - Total	558	452	606	507	403	9	83	12
Air Force	92	76	94	81	67	0	9	5
Army	282	184	295	192	141	3	44	4
Marine Corps	4	5	4	5	3	0	0	2
Navy	75	90	78	98	78	2	17	1
All Other Defense	105	97	135	131	114	4	13	0
Education	46	29	64	56	55	0	1	0
Energy	8	2	8	2	1	0	0	1
Health and Human Services	392	396	496	503	433	5	34	31
Department of Homeland Security - Total	24,214	23,183	28,056	26,809	25,193	114	1,307	195
Bureau of Border & Customs Protection	5,710	4,882	7,018	6,416	5,957	48	355	56
Bureau of Immigration & Customs Enforcement	2,157	175	2,518	209	185	1	17	6
Citizen & Immigration Service	14,664	16,421	15,977	17,700	16,843	49	717	91
Secret Service	1,337	1,349	2,041	2,056	1,820	11	192	33
All Other Homeland Security	346	356	502	428	388	5	26	9
Housing and Urban Development	149	159	233	238	216	1	15	6
Interior	566	575	723	714	588	14	103	9
Department of Justice - Total	26,056	25,731	41,434	39,507	35,607	408	2,616	876
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, & Explosives	8,318	8,196	10,202	9,791	8,838	140	721	92
Drug Enforcement Administration	8,322	7,963	16,607	15,309	13,891	96	962	360
Federal Bureau of Investigation	8,477	8,661	13,564	13,374	11,990	158	834	392
Marshals Service	484	508	526	544	459	6	65	14
All Other Justice	455	403	535	489	429	8	34	18
Labor	171	161	225	213	186	5	20	2
Postal Service	1,776	1,829	2,384	2,389	2,177	18	155	39
State	468	589	650	767	696	8	52	11
Transportation	98	76	134	96	81	3	9	3
Department of the Treasury - Total	998	849	1,472	1,270	1,155	13	68	34
Internal Revenue Service	925	769	1,344	1,165	1,067	11	55	32
All Other Treasury	73	80	128	105	88	2	13	2
Department of Veteran Affairs	133	147	150	171	149	2	14	6
Environmental Protection Agency	115	117	148	163	148	2	7	6
General Services Administration	14	11	14	12	11	0	1	0
Small Business Administration	17	15	27	17	16	0	1	0
Securities & Exchange Commission	30	19	32	29	28	0	1	0
All Other Agencies	4,028	3,831	5,599	5,139	4,603	52	384	100
All Agencies	60,062	58,397	82,778	78,916	72,019	657	4,897	1,343

1/ Includes 458 cases or 466 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 361 cases or 440 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 22 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 22 defendants.

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

Data on this table does not include Magistrate Cases

Table 4
Civil Cases Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

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	440	378	373	441	91	199	61	10	12	20	0
Alabama, Northern	813	931	923	806	329	327	106	21	140	1	1
Alabama, Southern	340	365	320	391	54	167	42	9	48	4	0
Alaska	182	104	102	183	49	11	20	12	10	11	2
Arizona	1,135	897	809	1,171	481	148	57	36	87	1	1
Arkansas, Eastern	4,450	832	4,068	1,124	2,200	121	1,551	24	172	3	2
Arkansas, Western	582	395	596	373	171	76	227	11	111	0	0
California, Central	4,927	2,920	2,637	4,922	1,038	351	301	496	451	52	13
California, Eastern	1,204	858	770	1,263	428	52	70	74	146	0	2
California, Northern	1,156	758	760	1,146	316	88	194	61	101	6	7
California, Southern	694	700	661	713	203	149	38	68	203	8	2
Colorado	1,216	900	795	1,327	241	309	36	36	173	5	3
Connecticut	2,458	1,071	1,718	1,535	192	108	180	415	823	13	3
Delaware	934	400	263	1,067	32	129	5	13	84	2	3
District of Columbia	1,712	776	920	1,517	396	68	4	89	363	1	0
Florida, Middle	5,483	3,355	3,406	5,411	802	512	282	488	1,322	24	5
Florida, Northern	644	542	580	599	217	64	41	80	178	67	23
Florida, Southern	4,656	2,064	3,012	3,661	1,191	267	305	512	737	563	1
Georgia, Middle	478	523	464	528	104	300	25	13	22	3	1
Georgia, Northern	1,289	1,738	1,632	1,369	1,429	25	5	35	138	2	0
Georgia, Southern	571	1,351	1,184	713	165	918	25	30	46	10	2
Guam	50	33	44	38	25	4	5	1	9	0	5
Hawaii	343	251	268	315	70	59	6	51	82	2	4
Idaho	230	171	172	229	37	85	11	18	21	4	3
Illinois, Central	481	494	392	581	148	74	37	39	94	88	1
Illinois, Northern	5,349	1,923	2,459	4,261	447	128	252	1,377	255	7	1
Illinois, Southern	385	395	351	426	174	43	17	71	46	6	0
Indiana, Northern	611	711	693	625	112	152	163	73	193	8	63
Indiana, Southern	1,304	1,114	1,437	949	272	542	393	149	81	1	332
Iowa, Northern	439	465	436	467	113	158	83	66	16	4	2
Iowa, Southern	334	410	427	321	244	49	54	60	20	10	0
Kansas	1,025	1,269	1,158	1,147	192	327	182	194	263	4	11
Kentucky, Eastern	1,529	1,441	1,571	1,439	707	100	239	93	432	1	3

Table 4 (Continued)

District	Begin Pending	Filed	Terminated	End Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
	- - - - - Civil Cases - - - - -				- - - - - Dispositions - - - - -					- - - Disposition - - -	
Kentucky, Western	969	862	895	933	358	197	51	120	169	4	0
Louisiana, Eastern	573	398	440	506	251	62	19	22	86	27	2
Louisiana, Middle	219	188	192	210	22	102	4	5	59	4	0
Louisiana, Western	722	751	759	712	300	227	97	21	114	5	3
Maine	393	269	301	364	54	59	27	9	152	3	2
Maryland	1,224	856	596	1,405	299	71	33	54	139	17	2
Massachusetts	1,077	704	609	1,151	169	150	32	40	218	26	6
Michigan, Eastern	1,220	1,180	1,101	1,260	461	350	46	119	125	4	2
Michigan, Western	1,747	550	541	1,726	127	255	35	16	108	3	2
Minnesota	620	657	621	662	281	181	45	36	78	4	6
Mississippi, Northern	287	328	309	306	38	209	10	12	40	5	1
Mississippi, Southern	533	320	230	618	98	34	7	16	75	8	2
Missouri, Eastern	448	573	468	555	241	106	50	10	61	7	1
Missouri, Western	781	926	830	866	412	88	166	75	89	4	2
Montana	247	208	204	258	71	57	25	18	33	3	1
Nebraska	313	397	393	319	104	179	13	20	77	6	1
Nevada	409	275	264	408	171	19	2	36	36	4	1
New Hampshire	138	179	188	130	39	60	14	5	70	0	0
New Jersey	6,027	2,593	1,612	6,642	195	191	43	40	1,143	0	1
New Mexico	595	602	667	515	157	147	120	59	184	20	49
New York, Eastern	3,947	1,918	1,991	3,782	323	215	97	709	647	66	6
New York, Northern	1,956	1,202	557	2,582	123	93	28	7	306	3	0
New York, Southern	6,113	1,438	1,444	6,017	152	282	25	79	906	16	20
New York, Western	2,928	1,395	1,424	2,873	202	91	19	45	1,067	0	4
North Carolina, Eastern	849	1,055	850	1,057	400	164	23	126	137	32	9
North Carolina, Middle	309	387	333	359	185	14	12	6	116	2	0
North Carolina, Western	246	338	308	273	129	68	16	14	81	5	6
North Dakota	117	193	170	140	71	63	9	5	22	3	2
Northern Mariana Islands	70	7	10	20	9	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ohio, Northern	3,042	2,380	2,106	3,314	389	465	308	546	398	9	0
Ohio, Southern	2,451	2,212	1,872	2,765	256	107	258	328	923	7	2
Oklahoma, Eastern	379	356	341	396	71	8	90	36	136	6	13
Oklahoma, Northern	448	536	485	501	183	79	38	108	77	1	1
Oklahoma, Western	801	1,042	1,165	644	396	347	122	114	186	4	7
Oregon	1,043	807	881	929	342	93	301	59	86	29	247

Table 4 (Continued)

District	- - - - - Civil Cases - - - - - Begin Pending	Filed	Terminated	End Pending	- - - - - Dispositions - - - - - Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	- - - Disposition - - - After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,395	952	942	1,275	203	24	9	25	681	15	1
Pennsylvania, Middle	755	883	996	654	529	266	39	12	150	9	3
Pennsylvania, Western	1,100	1,144	1,152	1,007	416	41	58	82	555	6	2
Puerto Rico	953	735	902	778	468	192	20	149	73	13	7
Rhode Island	297	146	144	298	54	29	7	14	40	7	0
South Carolina	2,243	1,886	1,578	2,548	881	182	452	21	42	194	2
South Dakota	290	235	233	292	97	31	16	29	60	25	2
Tennessee, Eastern	1,346	516	442	1,420	249	97	14	17	65	30	5
Tennessee, Middle	694	255	262	510	90	34	29	23	86	26	11
Tennessee, Western	802	734	635	896	25	524	67	9	10	9	64
Texas, Eastern	933	1,201	1,060	1,015	287	451	59	105	158	10	18
Texas, Northern	946	1,300	1,243	1,014	405	332	97	188	221	13	7
Texas, Southern	2,822	2,245	953	4,101	256	293	5	138	261	5	1
Texas, Western	3,114	1,528	1,372	3,121	635	401	58	90	188	77	2
Utah	335	264	229	366	119	12	47	11	40	7	7
Vermont	186	229	185	225	64	49	5	40	27	10	2
Virgin Islands	147	43	36	147	12	3	7	10	4	6	3
Virginia, Eastern	876	1,031	983	894	442	324	37	57	123	46	5
Virginia, Western	418	508	541	387	251	139	101	25	25	2	0
Washington, Eastern	328	279	321	286	88	11	63	10	149	3	62
Washington, Western	1,360	934	816	1,450	248	257	54	101	156	13	5
West Virginia, Northern	348	245	236	355	110	41	54	11	20	1	0
West Virginia, Southern	710	405	452	656	239	85	90	15	23	9	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	926	1,172	1,153	1,034	118	358	1	124	552	8	1
Wisconsin, Western	873	545	613	807	201	205	25	3	179	0	0
Wyoming	207	123	117	209	53	25	4	6	29	2	0
All Districts	115,089	78,155	78,154	112,001	26,289	15,349	8,620	8,955	18,941	1,814	1,107

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

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

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

Table 5
Civil Matters and Cases by Cause of Action
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

Cause of Action	- - - - - Matters - - - - -			- - - - - Cases - - - - -			- - - - - Dispositions - - - - -				
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Plaintiff											
Admiralty	10	7	1	7	22	4	1	3	0	0	0
Asset Forfeiture	4,107	2,652	1,974	2,191	3,076	1,915	1,322	230	24	118	221
Bankruptcy	1,147	26	6	1,133	840	893	659	130	3	10	91
Civil Rights	207	543	172	85	224	50	24	17	1	0	8
Commercial Litigation	2,370	2,118	605	1,935	3,026	2,117	1,450	136	29	159	343
Employment Discrimination	4	5	1	4	15	3	1	0	0	0	2
Environmental/Lands	421	760	125	283	1,664	1,006	679	259	13	11	44
Fraud	1,335	2,411	954	496	1,488	403	101	87	21	101	93
Immigration	38	69	14	28	53	35	24	2	0	4	5
Prisoner Litigation	651	23	11	643	610	533	463	1	7	21	41
Program Litigation	1,731	1,113	670	971	1,089	910	382	50	7	144	327
Social Security	50	25	39	14	40	28	12	0	10	1	5
Terrorism	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Torts	123	74	44	98	164	94	14	64	2	4	10
Totals	12,194	9,827	4,616	7,888	12,313	7,991	5,132	979	117	573	1,190
United States as Defendant											
Admiralty	54	1	1	53	105	39	12	14	1	5	7
Asset Forfeiture	86	31	20	60	82	54	28	5	3	7	11
Bankruptcy	1,386	3	5	1,386	1,427	1,471	433	642	188	96	112
Civil Rights	339	50	18	325	472	270	190	20	1	30	29
Commercial Litigation	18,814	135	261	18,536	35,390	17,397	1,781	277	2,247	5,104	7,988
Employment Discrimination	1,441	29	10	1,432	2,859	1,393	819	263	21	149	141
Environmental/Lands	536	51	20	522	1,082	534	167	65	44	64	194
Fraud	47	43	11	32	78	29	16	1	2	4	6
Immigration	3,726	288	278	3,292	3,197	3,322	1,474	68	164	791	825
Prisoner Litigation	8,584	198	82	8,488	9,531	6,470	5,330	17	124	133	866
Program Litigation	2,339	340	212	2,129	3,350	2,039	800	247	130	283	579
Social Security	14,343	36	12	14,279	19,868	17,363	7,862	124	5,417	759	3,201
Terrorism	3	1	0	3	11	3	2	1	0	0	0
Torts	3,346	239	182	3,207	5,360	3,108	1,179	1,012	90	369	458
Totals	55,044	1,445	1,112	53,744	82,812	53,492	20,093	2,756	8,432	7,794	14,417

Table 5 (Continued)

Cause of Action	- - - - - Matters - - - - -			- - - - - Cases - - - - -			- - - - - Dispositions - - - - -				
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
All Other Designations											
Admiralty	5	2	1	3	9	3	1	0	0	0	2
Asset Forfeiture	44	23	29	9	12	9	2	2	0	1	4
Bankruptcy	13,346	132	84	13,237	13,043	13,473	371	11,491	22	206	1,383
Civil Rights	76	110	46	33	71	33	12	2	1	5	13
Commercial Litigation	1,523	185	138	1,363	1,216	1,284	114	20	27	297	826
Employment Discrimination	8	3	2	8	31	13	5	1	1	1	5
Environmental/Lands	80	52	21	54	115	29	11	3	0	1	14
Fraud	192	218	79	64	190	43	5	12	1	10	15
Immigration	135	62	134	6	48	15	7	0	1	1	6
Prisoner Litigation	263	15	8	256	203	269	232	0	5	6	26
Program Litigation	2,741	2,351	1,585	1,030	1,120	948	154	36	6	32	720
Social Security	38	9	11	31	123	28	6	1	2	1	18
Terrorism	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Torts	971	617	358	429	693	524	144	46	5	27	302
Totals	19,423	3,782	2,497	16,523	16,876	16,671	1,064	11,614	71	588	3,334
Grand Totals	86,661	15,054	8,225	78,155	112,001	78,154	26,289	15,349	8,620	8,955	18,941

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6
Civil Matters and Cases by Referring Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

	- - - - - Matters - - - - -			- - - - - Cases - - - - -			- - - - - Dispositions - - - - -				
Referring Agency	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Plaintiff											
Agriculture	1,935	1,473	367	1,513	2,153	1,669	1,250	119	10	74	216
Commerce	12	16	3	5	20	5	1	3	0	0	1
Defense	191	329	108	74	195	70	17	19	6	13	15
Education	62	80	15	41	112	44	21	12	2	2	7
Energy	19	25	8	6	33	5	3	0	0	2	0
Environmental Protection Agency	143	233	50	100	251	116	42	40	5	3	26
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	20	8	2	21	70	11	5	4	1	0	1
General Services Administration	17	21	13	11	32	14	6	3	0	0	5
Health and Human Services	898	1,279	623	421	1,033	339	75	113	14	67	70
Homeland Security	615	400	330	322	533	339	248	36	1	19	35
Housing and Urban Development	171	176	56	142	176	164	92	11	4	47	10
Interior	97	382	40	44	1,176	817	600	204	3	5	5
Justice	4,226	3,100	1,896	2,430	3,158	2,107	1,484	197	32	127	267
Labor	100	86	38	63	97	69	35	13	0	1	20
Postal Service	181	177	115	81	142	66	38	10	3	9	6
Small Business Administration	49	104	15	35	114	50	19	13	7	4	7
State	21	26	4	13	13	12	6	0	0	0	6
Transportation	60	57	24	31	62	29	11	3	1	4	10
Treasury, excluding IRS	19	25	3	10	40	11	1	1	0	2	7
Internal Revenue Service	2,564	792	520	1,912	1,868	1,567	925	133	13	170	326
Government Accountability Office	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Veterans Affairs	105	333	115	194	386	181	70	9	0	8	94
Other	689	704	271	419	648	306	183	36	15	16	56
Totals	12,194	9,827	4,616	7,888	12,313	7,991	5,132	979	117	573	1,190
United States as Defendant											
Agriculture	1,030	42	7	1,018	1,534	1,070	308	101	134	192	335
Commerce	73	3	1	71	158	82	32	15	1	14	20
Defense	892	53	25	866	1,557	893	387	251	30	121	104
Education	421	4	5	413	675	407	88	184	33	59	43
Energy	32	5	6	27	68	35	12	8	1	2	12
Environmental Protection Agency	72	12	3	75	175	93	29	12	9	12	31
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	22	0	1	23	34	21	12	1	0	5	3
General Services Administration	46	7	0	45	79	58	34	13	3	2	6
Health and Human Services	1,705	117	112	1,616	2,532	1,645	457	273	243	179	493
Homeland Security	3,737	246	242	3,416	3,558	3,737	1,666	135	178	832	926
Housing and Urban Development	2,873	21	23	2,841	4,920	2,733	249	39	456	944	1,045
Interior	335	24	11	322	648	335	140	71	18	39	67
Justice	10,499	514	293	10,203	12,846	7,997	5,916	154	189	380	1,358
Labor	96	6	6	95	150	81	38	11	2	13	17

Table 6 (Continued)

Referring Agency	- - - - - Matters - - - - - Received	Pending	Terminated	- - - - - Cases - - - - - Filed	Pending	Terminated	- - - - - Dispositions - - - - - Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Defendant (Continued)											
Postal Service	1,077	41	21	1,054	1,990	1,003	466	287	36	110	104
Small Business Administration	521	10	1	516	1,292	632	58	22	128	216	208
State	29	12	2	28	64	30	18	2	2	4	4
Transportation	179	16	8	165	406	155	69	39	3	26	18
Treasury, excluding IRS	65	4	1	64	163	72	19	14	2	8	29
Internal Revenue Service	15,174	88	209	14,943	28,024	13,942	1,757	646	1,622	3,669	6,248
Government Accountability Office	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Veterans Affairs	717	39	23	695	1,170	696	235	205	24	95	137
Other	15,449	181	112	15,248	20,766	17,775	8,103	273	5,318	872	3,209
Totals	55,044	1,445	1,112	53,744	82,812	53,492	20,093	2,756	8,432	7,794	14,417
All Other Designations											
Agriculture	1,471	32	19	1,457	1,512	1,415	74	1,086	6	37	212
Commerce	12	4	1	11	12	5	1	1	0	1	2
Defense	113	48	26	92	164	86	19	32	2	9	24
Education	411	2	4	404	417	517	27	391	4	19	76
Energy	4	5	0	3	13	6	0	2	0	0	4
Environmental Protection Agency	42	25	5	28	68	22	1	13	0	2	6
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	3	2	3	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	1
General Services Administration	9	4	0	5	24	4	0	4	0	0	0
Health and Human Services	1,093	744	435	427	715	540	37	104	1	20	378
Homeland Security	214	97	173	63	128	112	44	15	1	1	51
Housing and Urban Development	246	17	6	234	285	221	16	89	3	67	46
Interior	49	38	20	33	77	32	6	14	3	0	9
Justice	2,524	2,078	1,406	999	1,144	972	316	80	7	32	537
Labor	55	20	9	48	53	51	10	18	0	1	22
Postal Service	89	25	14	70	116	66	17	14	2	8	25
Small Business Administration	368	7	6	365	364	355	7	301	2	16	29
State	43	99	44	5	15	5	1	0	2	1	1
Transportation	31	14	7	19	47	26	2	12	0	4	8
Treasury, excluding IRS	5	3	2	6	12	36	3	27	0	0	6
Internal Revenue Service	11,909	197	110	11,747	11,018	11,707	356	9,236	25	344	1,746
Government Accountability Office	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Veterans Affairs	115	21	14	108	115	112	10	57	2	5	38
Other	617	300	193	398	573	379	116	118	11	21	113
Totals	19,423	3,782	2,497	16,523	16,876	16,671	1,064	11,614	71	588	3,334
Grand Totals	86,661	15,054	8,225	78,155	112,001	78,154	26,289	15,349	8,620	8,955	18,941

Data on this table includes 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.

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

Table 7
Appeals Filed and Closed By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

District	Criminal Filed	- - - - - Criminal Closed - - - - - in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total	Civil Filed	- - - - - Civil Closed - - - - - in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Alabama, Middle	15	22	0	3	25	11	7	0	7	14
Alabama, Northern	64	38	5	23	66	51	33	2	17	52
Alabama, Southern	85	76	8	0	84	25	22	3	1	26
Alaska	34	25	7	2	34	34	16	1	3	20
Arizona	180	123	18	38	179	65	61	7	4	72
Arkansas, Eastern	44	31	2	10	43	30	58	12	10	80
Arkansas, Western	26	19	1	3	23	19	7	1	3	11
California, Central	410	232	69	0	301	277	162	7	11	180
California, Eastern	75	52	10	2	64	71	48	5	15	68
California, Northern	78	44	3	3	50	148	44	9	27	80
California, Southern	291	112	51	0	163	90	70	6	0	76
Colorado	101	66	17	17	100	143	47	2	6	55
Connecticut	44	23	7	11	41	18	14	1	12	27
Delaware	22	9	2	4	15	8	10	0	3	13
District of Columbia	124	102	6	0	108	111	106	1	1	108
Florida, Middle	428	211	13	164	388	240	71	7	188	266
Florida, Northern	127	110	8	22	140	73	48	2	21	71
Florida, Southern	452	440	26	0	466	268	274	0	0	274
Georgia, Middle	36	29	1	13	43	17	13	0	6	19
Georgia, Northern	193	170	14	17	201	146	127	2	4	133
Georgia, Southern	67	31	6	14	51	63	31	5	25	61
Guam	11	3	3	1	7	8	6	1	0	7
Hawaii	51	25	3	9	37	31	15	1	4	20
Idaho	25	14	3	7	24	11	7	2	5	14
Illinois, Central	43	43	5	6	54	35	43	0	0	43
Illinois, Northern	187	118	26	5	149	109	98	3	8	109
Illinois, Southern	47	33	5	9	47	58	45	3	12	60
Indiana, Northern	54	26	5	5	36	16	14	4	1	19
Indiana, Southern	40	32	4	6	42	59	32	2	14	48
Iowa, Northern	91	94	11	12	117	34	16	2	1	19
Iowa, Southern	90	48	10	12	70	22	28	2	0	30
Kansas	136	82	17	10	109	42	27	7	2	36
Kentucky, Eastern	58	52	4	5	61	51	54	2	15	71

Table 7 (Continued)

District	Criminal Filed	- - - - - Criminal Closed - - - - - in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total	Civil Filed	- - - - - Civil Closed - - - - - in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Kentucky, Western	49	37	4	2	43	6	14	0	2	16
Louisiana, Eastern	36	31	1	8	40	20	33	1	0	34
Louisiana, Middle	29	13	2	11	26	16	2	0	4	6
Louisiana, Western	83	64	4	7	75	25	14	0	7	21
Maine	53	46	5	2	53	4	2	1	0	3
Maryland	51	30	2	15	47	68	51	2	15	68
Massachusetts	100	67	8	24	99	51	41	1	6	48
Michigan, Eastern	133	89	19	19	127	107	88	5	20	113
Michigan, Western	117	50	32	5	87	14	20	1	1	22
Minnesota	76	51	2	2	55	45	22	4	2	28
Mississippi, Northern	33	20	0	3	23	16	5	0	0	5
Mississippi, Southern	45	21	4	4	29	20	10	3	0	13
Missouri, Eastern	106	84	6	8	98	70	26	0	2	28
Missouri, Western	156	108	5	13	126	91	73	7	12	92
Montana	126	61	29	22	112	38	14	8	10	32
Nebraska	139	106	19	1	126	63	44	2	0	46
Nevada	153	59	29	7	95	41	18	2	11	31
New Hampshire	24	21	5	3	29	35	12	0	1	13
New Jersey	151	98	16	30	144	142	80	6	37	123
New Mexico	141	58	27	35	120	47	18	3	27	48
New York, Eastern	189	138	13	24	175	145	86	3	33	122
New York, Northern	41	16	9	3	28	30	20	1	1	22
New York, Southern	205	45	19	45	109	59	40	0	46	86
New York, Western	73	27	3	9	39	129	19	0	6	25
North Carolina, Eastern	186	55	6	48	109	58	51	4	3	58
North Carolina, Middle	139	90	0	6	96	10	1	0	5	6
North Carolina, Western	142	36	5	40	81	17	9	0	9	18
North Dakota	21	17	0	1	18	7	5	0	3	8
Northern Mariana Islands	4	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	3
Ohio, Northern	84	41	7	4	52	47	70	1	4	75
Ohio, Southern	84	23	27	17	67	12	16	1	2	19
Oklahoma, Eastern	25	13	3	5	21	26	20	10	1	31
Oklahoma, Northern	36	40	0	1	41	29	14	3	4	21
Oklahoma, Western	55	28	8	0	36	38	35	7	4	46
Oregon	80	45	12	22	79	87	41	30	25	96

Table 7 (Continued)

District	Criminal Filed	- - - - - Criminal Closed - - - - - in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total	Civil Filed	- - - - - Civil Closed - - - - - in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	195	156	2	2	160	71	44	1	0	45
Pennsylvania, Middle	89	48	9	5	62	134	90	8	6	104
Pennsylvania, Western	114	29	33	9	71	91	50	4	10	64
Puerto Rico	133	126	6	14	146	43	32	4	5	41
Rhode Island	52	33	8	1	42	3	5	0	0	5
South Carolina	182	97	13	7	117	89	78	0	6	84
South Dakota	61	24	7	13	44	22	15	0	0	15
Tennessee, Eastern	124	76	19	18	113	48	35	0	7	42
Tennessee, Middle	66	21	9	18	48	21	9	1	17	27
Tennessee, Western	149	82	38	18	138	5	13	1	6	20
Texas, Eastern	103	69	6	10	85	36	28	1	2	31
Texas, Northern	277	205	10	36	251	89	49	7	17	73
Texas, Southern	933	370	16	2	388	75	25	1	8	34
Texas, Western	773	535	0	1	536	197	89	4	4	97
Utah	87	35	20	3	58	31	15	3	7	25
Vermont	13	6	0	4	10	7	6	0	2	8
Virgin Islands	13	10	0	0	10	4	6	0	2	8
Virginia, Eastern	145	87	5	27	119	149	122	4	32	158
Virginia, Western	43	31	3	4	38	34	34	1	0	35
Washington, Eastern	122	48	32	8	88	14	7	1	2	10
Washington, Western	79	44	14	13	71	68	41	4	9	54
West Virginia, Northern	48	27	3	8	38	24	6	0	3	9
West Virginia, Southern	111	53	14	7	74	11	9	0	2	11
Wisconsin, Eastern	80	19	7	11	37	25	11	1	4	16
Wisconsin, Western	86	33	7	9	49	67	62	5	2	69
Wyoming	35	41	6	1	48	15	18	1	4	23
All Districts	11,007	6,570	988	1,128	8,686	5,371	3,569	261	886	4,716

Table 8A
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2005
Criminal Debts Owed the United States

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	$534,280	274	$337,994	$1,043,154	226	$5,513,204	570
Alabama, Northern	$13,380,113	725	$9,303,144	$1,962,527	823	$108,204,533	3,557
Alabama, Southern	$1,134,336	360	$523,643	$166,363	354	$5,674,631	500
Alaska	$3,146,577	376	$9,516,132	$20,084	275	$11,032,401	869
Arizona	$20,139,834	3,940	$3,327,999	$1,139,962	3,012	$83,563,901	6,090
Arkansas, Eastern	$3,276,031	348	$237,175	$138,255	284	$13,184,340	663
Arkansas, Western	$154,223	282	$308,364	$172,958	217	$4,010,360	764
California, Central	$82,760,760	2,767	$38,279,912	$6,156,135	2,283	$508,926,833	6,867
California, Eastern	$4,907,086	1,351	$2,132,192	$2,131,949	1,006	$103,884,793	3,292
California, Northern	$576,434,081	985	$197,057,944	$931,108	1,187	$552,457,807	2,995
California, Southern	$30,402,793	1,398	$19,197,830	$1,038,733	1,643	$122,736,360	2,459
Colorado	$23,873,275	1,011	$455,532	$1,559,219	829	$70,592,144	1,499
Connecticut	$7,503,091	480	$5,845,901	$1,443,576	487	$40,785,707	841
Delaware	$12,358,105	170	$10,074,889	$38,950	99	$2,644,355	246
District of Columbia	$31,276,351	602	$19,858,511	$1,708,689	503	$46,657,937	1,431
Florida, Middle	$18,145,829	1,940	$2,132,348	$5,412,353	1,842	$339,051,005	4,436
Florida, Northern	$1,223,263	383	$1,272,878	$891,874	483	$1,478,143,397	1,335
Florida, Southern	$59,754,781	2,761	$8,421,970	$7,582,101	2,401	$675,962,336	6,329
Georgia, Middle	$7,031,003	542	$386,438	$269,901	512	$16,071,118	795
Georgia, Northern	$7,743,347	920	$6,691,733	$3,339,009	1,185	$65,200,195	2,887
Georgia, Southern	$5,583,931	825	$524,954	$205,549	664	$24,620,154	1,134
Guam*	$1,194,821	203	$776,039	$43,330	180	$1,710,879	254
Hawaii	$1,780,540	522	$1,517,939	$3,388,706	455	$12,594,765	892
Idaho	$418,881	341	$418,970	$93,928	296	$4,810,518	805
Illinois, Central	$952,996	359	$601,436	$475,426	376	$14,087,686	710
Illinois, Northern	$13,709,619	1,341	$6,042,922	$1,532,598	1,188	$166,652,844	4,332
Illinois, Southern	$9,326,780	542	$9,018,242	$61,377	657	$48,429,813	1,609
Indiana, Northern	$1,863,085	453	$756,422	$521,423	453	$13,760,881	762
Indiana, Southern	$30,578,641	381	$5,893,715	$59,955	394	$35,368,134	1,042
Iowa, Northern	$1,834,908	452	$1,466,311	$177,272	481	$8,801,766	538
Iowa, Southern	$820,798	380	$219,240	$125,723	304	$4,641,359	552
Kansas	$735,753	762	$290,734	$6,031,899	639	$11,044,398	1,315
Kentucky, Eastern	$2,283,085	559	$1,040,364	$1,906,467	526	$4,749,246	919

Table 8A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	$576,214	816	$440,663	$117,273	693	$12,123,048	1,189
Louisiana, Eastern	$4,377,329	552	$1,175,239	$80,881	527	$63,711,648	1,777
Louisiana, Middle	$4,724,938	268	$1,170,294	$13,382	238	$23,580,846	827
Louisiana, Western	$3,364,636	1,112	$1,087,913	$227,174	942	$45,566,822	1,153
Maine	$1,255,347	312	$322,703	$159,847	288	$3,974,775	512
Maryland	$23,844,555	788	$17,913,393	$380,421	628	$53,183,135	1,784
Massachusetts	$29,296,175	486	$2,757,276	$532,511	670	$189,332,701	2,012
Michigan, Eastern	$5,740,133	859	$1,741,299	$12,182,292	910	$57,309,210	1,757
Michigan, Western	$4,374,242	622	$785,560	$858,221	565	$20,689,110	1,946
Minnesota	$3,496,831	763	$1,669,066	$1,566,992	606	$21,827,705	1,328
Mississippi, Northern	$1,515,701	213	$1,186,729	$11,620	172	$21,149,200	321
Mississippi, Southern	$11,915,628	541	$2,559,807	$211,186	568	$21,851,458	1,537
Missouri, Eastern	$27,573,905	1,171	$26,315,203	$722,035	944	$6,412,281	1,817
Missouri, Western	$6,069,578	856	$451,936	$680,424	780	$23,779,550	1,858
Montana	$423,672	456	$294,175	$185,315	414	$6,754,788	738
Nebraska	$1,117,286	773	$952,334	$19,889	703	$2,408,102	1,201
Nevada	($492,400)	616	$2,020,332	$332,090	681	$28,091,598	1,764
New Hampshire	$1,063,256	192	$320,619	$9,142	178	$16,527,022	288
New Jersey	$6,237,393	1,230	$3,898,878	$739,771	1,122	$59,761,380	3,705
New Mexico	($80,528)	1,136	$279,436	$45,853	718	$14,210,819	2,984
New York, Eastern	$70,759,591	1,546	$6,125,872	$15,165,763	1,701	$337,432,756	4,004
New York, Northern	$970,351	672	$1,293,391	$133,066	601	$19,980,845	815
New York, Southern	$500,747,117	2,196	$286,512,519	$5,253,806	2,025	$1,173,820,731	4,465
New York, Western	$6,525,273	1,001	$1,983,470	$120,238	850	$11,176,104	1,448
North Carolina, Eastern	($56,007)	862	$1,463,614	$1,572,944	894	$19,949,520	2,813
North Carolina, Middle	$2,102,033	477	$278,752	$80,280	407	$4,833,310	986
North Carolina, Western	$9,765,027	532	$352,538	$135,608	721	$20,957,548	1,536
North Dakota	$583,512	306	$165,635	$35,772	287	$4,504,055	534
Northern Mariana Islands*	$0	0	$0	$0	0	$0	0
Ohio, Northern	$30,014,509	1,228	$14,854,944	$394,937	1,010	$187,957,345	2,402
Ohio, Southern	$13,921,131	945	$10,606,701	$615,098	714	$29,126,451	2,072
Oklahoma, Eastern	$534,265	122	$159,301	$2,854	115	$1,959,523	232
Oklahoma, Northern	$2,256,506	353	$660,967	$19,143	255	$34,474,295	767
Oklahoma, Western	$5,412,953	295	$626,908	$181,009	306	$18,445,894	484
Oregon	$3,194,593	758	$2,584,078	$540,297	793	$4,077,251	1,924

Table 8A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	$12,046,820	927	$113,788,614	$345,620	923	$216,811,715	5,357
Pennsylvania, Middle	$1,140,576	962	$326,372	$508,735	596	$8,312,268	1,605
Pennsylvania, Western	$2,970,070	450	$1,668,884	$180,450	333	$13,312,662	831
Puerto Rico	$2,412,464	801	$1,648,220	$244,717	956	$11,960,733	1,752
Rhode Island	$2,288,836	167	$963,890	$364,795	180	$75,019,118	682
South Carolina	$3,625,490	1,105	$1,485,827	$2,551,934	1,058	$13,281,442	2,156
South Dakota	$692,468	569	$342,748	$30,782	475	$47,358,671	896
Tennessee, Eastern	$1,179,257	709	$1,272,722	$172,020	566	$12,633,809	1,368
Tennessee, Middle	$739,674	418	$336,478	$53,191	285	$17,614,534	821
Tennessee, Western	$2,536,892	635	$785,580	$18,639	476	$70,952,636	1,302
Texas, Eastern	$7,828,818	848	$5,721,768	$286,346	830	$18,507,118	1,799
Texas, Northern	$10,162,651	1,035	$3,947,752	$33,584,247	1,021	$134,363,704	1,826
Texas, Southern	$16,567,573	5,406	$3,470,716	$1,151,211	5,046	$407,425,729	19,996
Texas, Western	$12,900,366	5,617	$4,048,663	$896,210	5,450	$199,663,846	19,740
Utah	$5,380,420	1,152	$723,714	$1,251,527	977	$10,335,360	2,506
Vermont	$142,078	205	$116,294	$70,159	196	$2,485,369	218
Virgin Islands	$67,234	91	$114,802	$4,440	81	$1,357,655	315
Virginia, Eastern	$14,939,243	3,598	$3,538,340	$1,269,230	3,572	$59,175,295	5,948
Virginia, Western	$1,659,109	1,121	$878,403	$736,697	992	$6,470,359	1,869
Washington, Eastern	$198,725	484	$156,286	$168,227	445	$1,976,896	774
Washington, Western	$8,460,655	1,417	$2,615,276	$7,637,565	1,274	$46,704,708	2,724
West Virginia, Northern	$678,355	348	$293,734	$17,154	285	$6,049,043	494
West Virginia, Southern	$13,951,752	392	$395,407	$1,255,794	332	$808,654,336	982
Wisconsin, Eastern	$2,888,906	576	$1,278,808	$198,441	538	$12,874,637	1,482
Wisconsin, Western	$498,026	231	$190,033	$21,291	201	$5,383,432	347
Wyoming	$547,916	647	$312,823	$27,308	528	$1,725,115	1,120
All Districts	$1,885,892,112	83,701	$909,363,517	$148,144,412	76,906	$9,376,920,809	197,179

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

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

A negative number results when adjustments to amounts recorded in prior fiscal years exceed actual Fiscal Year 2004 totals.

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

Table 8B
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2005
Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	$863,099	26	$260,440	$75,124	12	$19,899,937	248
Alabama, Northern	$654,760	81	$443,773	$2,651,464	36	$118,724,710	683
Alabama, Southern	$5,055,352	40	$288,367	$426,707	21	$22,825,721	351
Alaska	$3,133,273	33	$1,907,862	$107,533	24	$12,574,436	270
Arizona	$40,074,241	217	$2,721,372	$2,326,797	117	$222,565,356	1,415
Arkansas, Eastern	$10,572,830	64	$735,406	$477,824	28	$47,952,073	398
Arkansas, Western	$6,163,976	38	$1,042,647	$223,200	14	$85,285,060	204
California, Central	$199,847,551	236	$9,714,430	$2,282,614	116	$2,117,698,820	3,469
California, Eastern	$47,585,287	126	$2,282,999	$5,643,635	68	$305,866,824	781
California, Northern	$29,300,762	89	$4,077,326	$18,183,388	157	$561,198,770	1,190
California, Southern	$90,020,319	42	$7,371,330	$8,979,296	42	$730,784,886	427
Colorado	$66,397,839	72	$2,898,053	$7,069,514	58	$131,827,473	490
Connecticut	$19,500,563	54	$1,510,154	$4,338,797	26	$332,876,636	388
Delaware	$1,345,789	19	$196,115	$57,105	8	$21,499,277	168
District of Columbia	$9,039,972	44	$1,747,936	$544,375	35	$89,939,846	511
Florida, Middle	$187,452,846	103	$2,880,838	$11,240,425	84	$1,346,138,164	1,570
Florida, Northern	$103,928,569	36	$1,902,985	$919,874	16	$189,657,161	295
Florida, Southern	$167,009,679	135	$6,492,363	$5,392,544	86	$1,252,637,200	1,987
Georgia, Middle	$3,727,229	42	$739,457	$100,816	30	$40,736,012	268
Georgia, Northern	$47,737,119	100	$3,909,704	$647,883	56	$440,861,842	1,080
Georgia, Southern	$2,030,987	53	$366,083	$171,931	16	$44,813,934	266
Guam*	$4,383,928	14	$147,922	$8,018	10	$14,375,019	92
Hawaii	$10,025,079	37	$844,008	$456,061	34	$98,155,119	332
Idaho	$3,482,456	41	$636,304	$34,620	23	$16,949,892	211
Illinois, Central	$6,656,098	55	$1,813,310	$3,197,112	42	$55,751,681	404
Illinois, Northern	$179,618,314	206	$18,127,469	$400,790	73	$888,402,838	2,038
Illinois, Southern	$6,575,152	36	$1,882,088	$598,606	15	$135,037,773	249
Indiana, Northern	$56,174,874	45	$503,304	$6,364,498	27	$125,658,884	326
Indiana, Southern	$13,759,876	37	$964,694	$1,252,463	30	$122,574,313	412
Iowa, Northern	$1,306,359	38	$385,321	$270,307	42	$26,677,729	267
Iowa, Southern	$7,506,346	23	$228,500	$1,246,527	16	$41,633,949	175
Kansas	$8,668,318	76	$585,314	$3,788,425	32	$121,720,598	521
Kentucky, Eastern	$8,615,467	50	$3,503,280	$727,336	37	$51,326,422	360

Table 8B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	$6,686,423	52	$457,091	$1,854,133	51	$38,681,646	404
Louisiana, Eastern	$20,598,215	70	$1,718,565	$1,557,822	24	$218,715,843	555
Louisiana, Middle	$3,779,032	27	$307,867	$83,519	25	$32,746,330	199
Louisiana, Western	$6,274,150	63	$1,949,851	$50,604	29	$72,499,019	336
Maine	$3,526,365	26	$433,042	$15,816	22	$29,726,132	213
Maryland	$47,536,927	68	$1,022,093	$386,849	23	$822,763,381	689
Massachusetts	$68,586,711	72	$4,683,016	$6,227,928	22	$785,860,598	846
Michigan, Eastern	$75,270,343	109	$3,551,034	$51,942,310	219	$485,808,154	967
Michigan, Western	$167,186,883	62	$1,084,658	$3,298,058	39	$213,085,781	485
Minnesota	$20,855,289	122	$5,545,212	$6,725,904	62	$152,847,068	588
Mississippi, Northern	$2,351,828	43	$256,322	$40,260	18	$24,141,518	194
Mississippi, Southern	$15,807,047	59	$420,570	$108,411	24	$63,454,740	408
Missouri, Eastern	$25,752,724	116	$2,554,157	$4,036,686	53	$147,833,011	731
Missouri, Western	$14,618,655	64	$1,603,130	$639,110	25	$303,686,301	555
Montana	$4,619,975	58	$398,795	$169,884	35	$18,153,060	438
Nebraska	$5,649,298	41	$1,081,393	$254,605	23	$63,461,963	320
Nevada	$17,435,917	105	$2,177,349	$7,885,984	98	$326,476,494	1,179
New Hampshire	$10,818,080	28	$1,245,175	$2,395,131	19	$33,294,030	185
New Jersey	$3,423,099,598	143	$2,302,017	$714,332	76	$3,904,199,581	1,119
New Mexico	$6,291,428	74	$186,229	$112,904	27	$44,065,007	435
New York, Eastern	$299,603,736	118	$7,959,692	$19,746,856	66	$2,335,551,753	1,465
New York, Northern	$378,692,578	47	$2,126,482	$479,246	36	$440,426,970	302
New York, Southern	$1,352,521,589	274	$43,551,461	$30,455,996	103	$5,876,993,309	1,925
New York, Western	$9,889,435	58	$666,413	$108,837	36	$97,908,369	435
North Carolina, Eastern	$11,636,654	81	$2,254,999	$2,748,393	77	$67,858,457	943
North Carolina, Middle	$9,325,356	46	$2,535,683	$580,330	35	$77,184,227	431
North Carolina, Western	$18,010,355	67	$8,256,821	$114,532	48	$170,016,246	770
North Dakota	$1,332,579	34	$390,211	$161,285	19	$10,543,899	278
Northern Mariana Islands*	$0	0	$0	$0	0	$0	0
Ohio, Northern	$89,072,352	242	$2,931,438	$6,862,557	110	$613,724,936	2,078
Ohio, Southern	$17,830,974	111	$1,560,729	$11,737,169	61	$118,761,821	876
Oklahoma, Eastern	$3,919,730	18	$161,890	$11,358	13	$11,890,797	132
Oklahoma, Northern	$12,751,563	49	$306,435	$1,951,180	30	$45,242,507	313
Oklahoma, Western	$30,899,961	81	$1,255,002	$998,037	29	$94,340,722	398
Oregon	$10,643,281	101	$1,802,720	$551,980	67	$158,432,246	718

Table 8B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	$65,877,712	104	$6,741,165	$1,228,719	51	$363,808,117	1,155
Pennsylvania, Middle	$15,940,733	146	$615,920	$2,805,918	57	$62,491,883	621
Pennsylvania, Western	$14,697,382	76	$1,055,764	$72,544	20	$57,080,787	482
Puerto Rico	$7,644,006	28	$586,173	$93,026	18	$35,920,767	209
Rhode Island	$2,616,153	17	$1,260,317	$257,072	12	$79,246,961	187
South Carolina	$46,797,698	218	$2,443,006	$673,429	91	$187,179,706	1,553
South Dakota	$3,449,574	113	$894,967	$239,541	69	$28,802,015	507
Tennessee, Eastern	$9,008,744	36	$384,814	$5,923,000	23	$86,013,020	469
Tennessee, Middle	$2,737,578	43	$238,648	$100,932	14	$73,250,238	300
Tennessee, Western	$16,527,411	86	$445,481	$988,338	20	$142,780,153	725
Texas, Eastern	$42,981,207	57	$1,256,680	$305,979	45	$177,912,472	471
Texas, Northern	$55,554,428	145	$3,509,664	$2,881,786	113	$462,799,866	1,560
Texas, Southern	$211,017,650	74	$2,174,968	$159,054	52	$602,665,066	1,320
Texas, Western	$26,951,738	125	$1,801,175	$568,949	80	$715,949,184	1,294
Utah	$46,991,505	102	$372,727	$132,440	30	$148,156,074	567
Vermont	$2,465,274	15	$247,425	$192,521	10	$25,339,022	97
Virgin Islands	$62,465	1	$17,983	$18,693	4	$3,419,780	62
Virginia, Eastern	$78,813,426	170	$9,810,395	$2,909,710	125	$286,747,883	1,479
Virginia, Western	$13,770,564	44	$832,383	$3,353,305	29	$42,463,862	317
Washington, Eastern	$10,724,831	40	$685,708	$87,490	24	$37,480,521	266
Washington, Western	$86,696,861	109	$8,733,696	$4,010,994	55	$425,055,247	1,020
West Virginia, Northern	$982,894	20	$154,052	$427,082	13	$7,643,780	110
West Virginia, Southern	$4,896,513	34	$377,008	$749,924	17	$43,454,452	293
Wisconsin, Eastern	$8,278,642	82	$4,730,792	$2,535,289	50	$112,062,917	590
Wisconsin, Western	$2,791,909	29	$676,437	$785,087	31	$30,690,832	229
Wyoming	$1,149,554	35	$802,948	$505,236	31	$21,044,880	306
All Districts	$8,320,515,789	6,986	$242,698,990	$287,219,676	4,159	$31,994,463,753	59,945

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

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

The criminal debt balance increased dramatically as a result of a $3.275 billion non-federal restitution opened in the District of New Jersey.

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

Table 8C
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2005
Criminal Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	$1,397,378	300	$598,434	$1,118,278	238	$25,413,141	818
Alabama, Northern	$14,034,873	806	$9,746,917	$4,613,991	859	$226,929,243	4,240
Alabama, Southern	$6,189,688	400	$812,010	$593,070	375	$28,500,352	851
Alaska	$6,279,849	409	$11,423,994	$127,617	299	$23,606,836	1,139
Arizona	$60,214,074	4,157	$6,049,371	$3,466,759	3,129	$306,129,257	7,505
Arkansas, Eastern	$13,848,861	412	$972,581	$616,079	312	$61,136,412	1,061
Arkansas, Western	$6,318,199	320	$1,351,011	$396,158	231	$89,295,420	968
California, Central	$282,608,311	3,003	$47,994,341	$8,438,749	2,399	$2,626,625,653	10,336
California, Eastern	$52,492,373	1,477	$4,415,191	$7,775,584	1,074	$409,751,617	4,073
California, Northern	$605,734,843	1,074	$201,135,270	$19,114,496	1,344	$1,113,656,577	4,185
California, Southern	$120,423,112	1,440	$26,569,160	$10,018,029	1,685	$853,521,246	2,886
Colorado	$90,271,114	1,083	$3,353,584	$8,628,733	887	$202,419,617	1,989
Connecticut	$27,003,653	534	$7,356,055	$5,782,373	513	$373,662,343	1,229
Delaware	$13,703,894	189	$10,271,004	$96,055	107	$24,143,632	414
District of Columbia	$40,316,323	646	$21,606,447	$2,253,064	538	$136,597,784	1,942
Florida, Middle	$205,598,675	2,043	$5,013,186	$16,652,778	1,926	$1,685,189,169	6,006
Florida, Northern	$105,151,832	419	$3,175,863	$1,811,748	499	$1,667,800,557	1,630
Florida, Southern	$226,764,460	2,896	$14,914,333	$12,974,645	2,487	$1,928,599,536	8,316
Georgia, Middle	$10,758,232	584	$1,125,895	$370,717	542	$56,807,131	1,063
Georgia, Northern	$55,480,466	1,020	$10,601,437	$3,986,892	1,241	$506,062,037	3,967
Georgia, Southern	$7,614,918	878	$891,036	$377,481	680	$69,434,088	1,400
Guam*	$5,578,749	217	$923,961	$51,348	190	$16,085,898	346
Hawaii	$11,805,620	559	$2,361,947	$3,844,768	489	$110,749,884	1,224
Idaho	$3,901,337	382	$1,055,273	$128,548	319	$21,760,410	1,016
Illinois, Central	$7,609,094	414	$2,414,746	$3,672,538	418	$69,839,367	1,114
Illinois, Northern	$193,327,933	1,547	$24,170,391	$1,933,387	1,261	$1,055,055,682	6,370
Illinois, Southern	$15,901,932	578	$10,900,330	$659,982	672	$183,467,586	1,858
Indiana, Northern	$58,037,959	498	$1,259,726	$6,885,922	480	$139,419,765	1,088
Indiana, Southern	$44,338,517	418	$6,858,409	$1,312,418	424	$157,942,447	1,454
Iowa, Northern	$3,141,267	490	$1,851,632	$447,578	523	$35,479,494	805
Iowa, Southern	$8,327,144	403	$447,740	$1,372,250	320	$46,275,307	727
Kansas	$9,404,071	838	$876,047	$9,820,323	671	$132,764,996	1,836
Kentucky, Eastern	$10,898,552	609	$4,543,644	$2,633,802	563	$56,075,668	1,279

Table 8C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	$7,262,637	868	$897,754	$1,971,406	744	$50,804,694	1,593
Louisiana, Eastern	$24,975,543	622	$2,893,804	$1,638,703	551	$282,427,491	2,332
Louisiana, Middle	$8,503,970	295	$1,478,161	$96,901	263	$56,327,176	1,026
Louisiana, Western	$9,638,787	1,175	$3,037,764	$277,778	971	$118,065,841	1,489
Maine	$4,781,711	338	$755,745	$175,663	310	$33,700,907	725
Maryland	$71,381,483	856	$18,935,486	$767,270	651	$875,946,516	2,473
Massachusetts	$97,882,886	558	$7,440,292	$6,760,439	692	$975,193,300	2,858
Michigan, Eastern	$81,010,476	968	$5,292,332	$64,124,602	1,129	$543,117,364	2,724
Michigan, Western	$171,561,124	684	$1,870,218	$4,156,280	604	$233,774,891	2,431
Minnesota	$24,352,121	885	$7,214,278	$8,292,896	668	$174,674,772	1,916
Mississippi, Northern	$3,867,529	256	$1,443,051	$51,880	190	$45,290,718	515
Mississippi, Southern	$27,722,675	600	$2,980,377	$319,598	592	$85,306,198	1,945
Missouri, Eastern	$53,326,629	1,287	$28,869,360	$4,758,721	997	$154,245,292	2,548
Missouri, Western	$20,688,234	920	$2,055,066	$1,319,534	805	$327,465,851	2,413
Montana	$5,043,646	514	$692,970	$355,199	449	$24,907,848	1,176
Nebraska	$6,766,584	814	$2,033,726	$274,494	726	$65,870,065	1,521
Nevada	$16,943,517	721	$4,197,681	$8,218,074	779	$354,568,092	2,943
New Hampshire	$11,881,336	220	$1,565,794	$2,404,273	197	$49,821,051	473
New Jersey	$3,429,336,992	1,373	$6,200,895	$1,454,103	1,198	$3,963,960,961	4,824
New Mexico	$6,210,900	1,210	$465,665	$158,757	745	$58,275,826	3,419
New York, Eastern	$370,363,327	1,664	$14,085,564	$34,912,619	1,767	$2,672,984,509	5,469
New York, Northern	$379,662,929	719	$3,419,873	$612,311	637	$460,407,815	1,117
New York, Southern	$1,853,268,706	2,470	$330,063,980	$35,709,802	2,128	$7,050,814,040	6,390
New York, Western	$16,414,707	1,059	$2,649,883	$229,075	886	$109,084,473	1,883
North Carolina, Eastern	$11,580,646	943	$3,718,613	$4,321,337	971	$87,807,977	3,756
North Carolina, Middle	$11,427,389	523	$2,814,435	$660,610	442	$82,017,537	1,417
North Carolina, Western	$27,775,382	599	$8,609,359	$250,140	769	$190,973,794	2,306
North Dakota	$1,916,091	340	$555,846	$197,057	306	$15,047,953	812
Northern Mariana Islands*	$0	0	$0	$0	0	$0	0
Ohio, Northern	$119,086,860	1,470	$17,786,382	$7,257,493	1,120	$801,682,281	4,480
Ohio, Southern	$31,752,105	1,056	$12,167,430	$12,352,267	775	$147,888,272	2,948
Oklahoma, Eastern	$4,453,995	140	$321,191	$14,212	128	$13,850,321	364
Oklahoma, Northern	$15,008,070	402	$967,402	$1,970,323	285	$79,716,802	1,080
Oklahoma, Western	$36,312,914	376	$1,881,910	$1,179,047	335	$112,786,616	882
Oregon	$13,837,873	859	$4,386,798	$1,092,277	860	$162,509,496	2,642

Table 8C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	$77,924,532	1,031	$120,529,779	$1,574,338	974	$580,619,832	6,512
Pennsylvania, Middle	$17,081,309	1,108	$942,292	$3,314,653	653	$70,804,151	2,226
Pennsylvania, Western	$17,667,452	526	$2,724,648	$252,994	353	$70,393,449	1,313
Puerto Rico	$10,056,470	829	$2,234,393	$337,743	974	$47,881,500	1,961
Rhode Island	$4,904,989	184	$2,224,207	$621,868	192	$154,266,079	869
South Carolina	$50,423,187	1,323	$3,928,833	$3,225,364	1,149	$200,461,147	3,709
South Dakota	$4,142,042	682	$1,237,715	$270,323	544	$76,160,686	1,403
Tennessee, Eastern	$10,188,002	745	$1,657,536	$6,095,019	589	$98,646,829	1,837
Tennessee, Middle	$3,477,252	461	$575,126	$154,123	299	$90,864,773	1,121
Tennessee, Western	$19,064,303	721	$1,231,061	$1,006,977	496	$213,732,789	2,027
Texas, Eastern	$50,810,025	905	$6,978,448	$592,326	875	$196,419,590	2,270
Texas, Northern	$65,717,079	1,180	$7,457,417	$36,466,033	1,134	$597,163,570	3,386
Texas, Southern	$227,585,223	5,480	$5,645,684	$1,310,265	5,098	$1,010,090,796	21,316
Texas, Western	$39,852,104	5,742	$5,849,837	$1,465,159	5,530	$915,613,030	21,034
Utah	$52,371,925	1,254	$1,096,441	$1,383,967	1,007	$158,491,435	3,073
Vermont	$2,607,351	220	$363,719	$262,680	206	$27,824,390	315
Virgin Islands	$129,699	92	$132,785	$23,133	85	$4,777,435	377
Virginia, Eastern	$93,752,669	3,768	$13,348,735	$4,178,940	3,697	$345,923,178	7,427
Virginia, Western	$15,429,673	1,165	$1,710,786	$4,090,002	1,021	$48,934,220	2,186
Washington, Eastern	$10,923,555	524	$841,993	$255,717	469	$39,457,417	1,040
Washington, Western	$95,157,516	1,526	$11,348,972	$11,648,559	1,329	$471,759,954	3,744
West Virginia, Northern	$1,661,248	368	$447,786	$444,236	298	$13,692,823	604
West Virginia, Southern	$18,848,266	426	$772,415	$2,005,718	349	$852,108,788	1,275
Wisconsin, Eastern	$11,167,548	658	$6,009,600	$2,733,730	588	$124,937,554	2,072
Wisconsin, Western	$3,289,935	260	$866,470	$806,378	232	$36,074,264	576
Wyoming	$1,697,470	682	$1,115,771	$532,545	559	$22,769,994	1,426
All Districts	$10,206,407,901	90,687	$1,152,062,506	$435,364,088	81,065	$41,371,384,562	257,124

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

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

The criminal debt balance increased dramatically as a result of a $3.275 billion non-federal restitution opened in the District of New Jersey.

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

Table 8D
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2005
Civil Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	$606,985	29	$338,580	$1,722,730	48	$943,852	42
Alabama, Northern	$27,601,460	36	$27,519,834	$3,414,612	69	$6,012,653	69
Alabama, Southern	$277,077	13	$331,663	$64,945	33	$493,727	17
Alaska	$1,091,015	31	$757,682	$424,281	30	$4,910,846	164
Arizona	$5,620,471	100	$2,757,878	$1,551,081	131	$38,632,480	384
Arkansas, Eastern	$11,196,773	142	$4,964,040	$7,263,193	193	$120,586,772	197
Arkansas, Western	$2,628,524	71	$1,801,910	$971,963	82	$542,300	31
California, Central	$169,041,395	416	$159,144,126	$14,181,353	1,045	$227,734,771	18,439
California, Eastern	$5,808,171	73	$5,678,629	$74,869	84	$12,490,263	161
California, Northern	$29,149,682	92	$55,838,942	$8,882,572	326	$155,550,417	6,965
California, Southern	$1,757,490	34	$573,695	$2,169,779	48	$3,878,898	63
Colorado	$9,702,517	77	$8,929,368	$1,105,478	62	$5,264,469	182
Connecticut	$16,245,745	138	$20,225,839	$8,791,804	192	$9,190,933	71
Delaware	$9,275,472	41	$9,732,845	$6,344	40	$1,276,739	21
District of Columbia	$36,013,213	32	$27,623,539	$3,618,210	137	$31,175,545	1,778
Florida, Middle	$23,815,033	194	$18,840,033	$2,120,684	345	$96,812,264	1,095
Florida, Northern	$2,628,133	58	$4,043,129	$265,146	82	$1,743,029	131
Florida, Southern	$1,017,267,004	242	$52,734,834	$17,104,006	932	$1,074,849,570	6,123
Georgia, Middle	$11,975,885	53	$7,160,429	$492,806	84	$6,171,115	97
Georgia, Northern	$10,475,913	104	$8,047,191	$4,368,799	340	$33,697,765	1,248
Georgia, Southern	$864,638	56	$309,077	$625,533	93	$4,143,016	67
Guam*	$1,522,075	6	$901,650	$456,842	11	$9,630,907	23
Hawaii	$4,743,694	40	$3,855,889	$108,003	42	$13,919,771	200
Idaho	$4,682,803	36	$3,220,064	$1,754,375	46	$8,339,640	100
Illinois, Central	$4,627,469	147	$1,959,174	$1,954,016	151	$2,804,893	56
Illinois, Northern	$122,438,448	152	$82,851,153	$34,136,038	394	$87,570,186	2,510
Illinois, Southern	$58,695,108	81	$58,169,931	$711,691	104	$806,267	46
Indiana, Northern	$61,715,772	82	$23,180,170	$1,096,112	82	$57,316,052	92
Indiana, Southern	$9,531,439	200	$5,063,975	$3,510,346	230	$18,202,450	329
Iowa, Northern	$1,822,883	50	$1,602,753	$972,546	58	$1,916,231	62
Iowa, Southern	$11,036,866	39	$3,075,530	$1,440,001	54	$11,092,802	281
Kansas	$10,796,668	286	$6,853,628	$4,786,453	316	$6,164,577	104
Kentucky, Eastern	$9,304,721	337	$6,187,714	$6,257,010	332	$10,415,784	150

Table 8D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	$25,085,441	192	$20,639,250	$4,506,284	218	$11,987,044	321
Louisiana, Eastern	$3,898,493	20	$2,599,967	$608,016	64	$8,671,311	219
Louisiana, Middle	$586,586	14	$614,800	$282,781	22	$2,774,338	36
Louisiana, Western	$7,617,084	37	$7,700,891	$767,424	137	$3,240,386	169
Maine	$13,661,579	94	$5,548,627	$7,309,703	129	$7,705,933	134
Maryland	$7,166,177	58	$6,235,290	$4,709,252	166	$22,197,428	696
Massachusetts	$204,740,625	100	$197,077,219	$1,148,438	111	$29,804,933	238
Michigan, Eastern	$18,640,243	294	$7,705,211	$10,747,412	1,044	$95,955,365	13,186
Michigan, Western	$7,796,688	111	$7,358,295	$786,039	172	$4,885,363	136
Minnesota	$17,716,763	160	$10,007,258	$869,397	324	$13,628,436	483
Mississippi, Northern	$2,499,723	11	$1,787,670	$205,774	22	$2,481,245	56
Mississippi, Southern	$42,987,694	46	$43,501,790	$3,098,042	106	$2,590,682	68
Missouri, Eastern	$319,730,732	46	$319,494,185	$1,245,410	239	$7,281,366	625
Missouri, Western	$1,915,894	47	$2,905,222	$1,414,316	117	$10,261,659	554
Montana	$70,185,969	40	$39,299,648	$4,746,636	59	$40,129,905	73
Nebraska	$6,315,750	154	$3,423,627	$5,184,933	187	$1,720,366	52
Nevada	$2,578,765	37	$787,604	$695,289	30	$2,511,117	40
New Hampshire	$1,316,547	24	$647,264	$440,609	35	$2,516,903	71
New Jersey	$34,271,745	141	$28,768,950	$248,537	142	$134,550,759	847
New Mexico	$3,271,941	51	$1,531,697	$31,724	49	$4,801,022	78
New York, Eastern	$27,011,945	131	$11,275,256	$8,047,371	637	$164,724,861	8,269
New York, Northern	$17,331,041	115	$6,228,116	$6,335,803	78	$29,418,282	417
New York, Southern	$786,404,439	119	$618,844,878	$7,681,035	221	$250,879,918	822
New York, Western	$11,368,303	86	$7,477,855	$3,161,788	136	$6,967,717	474
North Carolina, Eastern	$9,544,498	75	$11,454,276	$3,427,081	144	$23,021,499	294
North Carolina, Middle	$1,064,970	28	$501,205	$306,456	48	$1,594,025	57
North Carolina, Western	$5,547,330	28	$2,204,677	$1,777,938	184	$10,269,868	356
North Dakota	$4,072,081	138	$3,904,351	$1,727,243	159	$7,384,472	123
Northern Mariana Islands*	$0	0	$0	$0	0	$0	0
Ohio, Northern	$31,101,981	399	$27,635,867	$10,085,709	858	$27,927,945	3,072
Ohio, Southern	$14,416,635	489	$14,539,275	$4,035,235	681	$28,244,113	913
Oklahoma, Eastern	$3,606,120	28	$1,910,620	$1,870,221	30	$2,270,457	48
Oklahoma, Northern	$3,901,765	83	$1,865,229	$2,082,126	90	$2,277,484	34
Oklahoma, Western	$22,631,424	108	$19,565,899	$3,854,722	176	$6,405,926	287
Oregon	$6,762,267	57	$2,177,081	$2,862,662	50	$3,610,810	53

Table 8D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	$20,833,945	102	$133,140,015	$430,547	121	$61,493,315	365
Pennsylvania, Middle	$28,722,528	220	$31,112,580	$7,388,873	508	$3,988,248	137
Pennsylvania, Western	$15,378,161	264	$9,885,611	$4,103,370	296	$9,251,214	265
Puerto Rico	$16,853,451	185	$13,615,562	$9,689,722	215	$5,566,778	115
Rhode Island	$2,290,442	8	$1,394,592	$7,209,915	26	$2,021,079	35
South Carolina	$124,800,236	535	$19,237,545	$10,080,753	564	$131,437,986	464
South Dakota	$2,556,455	44	$2,283,196	$172,474	37	$676,977	23
Tennessee, Eastern	$6,922,924	47	$4,899,951	$2,285,220	158	$13,728,583	102
Tennessee, Middle	$1,929,938	11	$2,322,655	$361,983	16	$8,023,173	82
Tennessee, Western	$5,496,853	22	$5,371,234	$401,156	87	$15,581,517	640
Texas, Eastern	$5,883,494	40	$3,045,369	$2,732,262	35	$3,833,748	39
Texas, Northern	$16,021,537	122	$10,223,593	$5,138,351	704	$45,375,691	432
Texas, Southern	$29,182,313	80	$17,485,484	$10,696,780	900	$85,247,970	11,307
Texas, Western	$36,416,672	66	$35,341,721	$535,669	162	$18,557,948	669
Utah	$4,263,164	27	$2,121,588	$591,842	45	$5,580,731	94
Vermont	$2,627,860	57	$2,515,492	$257,921	68	$901,741	29
Virgin Islands	$3,700,880	5	$3,670,730	$178,102	14	$2,559,131	22
Virginia, Eastern	$15,141,053	177	$9,195,414	$6,961,704	284	$22,951,284	612
Virginia, Western	$2,321,243	12	$2,436,566	$17,836	19	$1,122,332	19
Washington, Eastern	$1,718,346	26	$763,889	$418,226	27	$3,128,193	48
Washington, Western	$4,431,122	49	$5,101,786	$261,254	46	$11,999,217	118
West Virginia, Northern	$1,160,873	10	$942,692	$198,726	22	$752,134	57
West Virginia, Southern	$3,196,182	37	$3,256,361	$558,434	41	$7,949,544	65
Wisconsin, Eastern	$6,586,650	420	$7,456,886	$718,540	455	$10,486,452	178
Wisconsin, Western	$3,596,084	217	$2,807,546	$929,878	269	$2,025,551	133
Wyoming	$480,648	6	$671,661	$76,084	11	$1,702,212	48
All Districts	$3,793,222,833	9,838	$2,381,793,656	$315,100,648	18,211	$3,514,916,665	90,697

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

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

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

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

Table 8E

United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2005

Grand Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	$2,004,363	329	$937,013	$2,841,008	286	$26,356,992	860
Alabama, Northern	$41,636,333	842	$37,266,751	$8,028,603	928	$232,941,896	4,309
Alabama, Southern	$6,466,765	413	$1,143,673	$658,014	408	$28,994,079	868
Alaska	$7,370,865	440	$12,181,676	$551,897	329	$28,517,683	1,303
Arizona	$65,834,545	4,257	$8,807,249	$5,017,840	3,260	$344,761,738	7,889
Arkansas, Eastern	$25,045,634	554	$5,936,621	$7,879,271	505	$181,723,185	1,258
Arkansas, Western	$8,946,723	391	$3,152,920	$1,368,122	313	$89,837,720	999
California, Central	$451,649,706	3,419	$207,138,467	$22,620,102	3,444	$2,854,360,424	28,775
California, Eastern	$58,300,544	1,550	$10,093,820	$7,850,453	1,158	$422,241,880	4,234
California, Northern	$634,884,525	1,166	$256,974,212	$27,997,068	1,670	$1,269,206,994	11,150
California, Southern	$122,180,602	1,474	$27,142,855	$12,187,808	1,733	$857,400,143	2,949
Colorado	$99,973,631	1,160	$12,282,952	$9,734,211	949	$207,684,086	2,171
Connecticut	$43,249,399	672	$27,581,893	$14,574,176	705	$382,853,276	1,300
Delaware	$22,979,367	230	$20,003,849	$102,399	147	$25,420,371	435
District of Columbia	$76,329,537	678	$49,229,986	$5,871,274	675	$167,773,329	3,720
Florida, Middle	$229,413,709	2,237	$23,853,219	$18,773,462	2,271	$1,782,001,433	7,101
Florida, Northern	$107,779,965	477	$7,218,992	$2,076,893	581	$1,669,543,586	1,761
Florida, Southern	$1,244,031,464	3,138	$67,649,167	$30,078,651	3,419	$3,003,449,106	14,439
Georgia, Middle	$22,734,117	637	$8,286,324	$863,523	626	$62,978,246	1,160
Georgia, Northern	$65,956,378	1,124	$18,648,629	$8,355,690	1,581	$539,759,802	5,215
Georgia, Southern	$8,479,555	934	$1,200,113	$1,003,013	773	$73,577,104	1,467
Guam*	$7,100,824	223	$1,825,611	$508,190	201	$25,716,805	369
Hawaii	$16,549,314	599	$6,217,835	$3,952,771	531	$124,669,655	1,424
Idaho	$8,584,140	418	$4,275,337	$1,882,923	365	$30,100,050	1,116
Illinois, Central	$12,236,563	561	$4,373,921	$5,626,554	569	$72,644,259	1,170
Illinois, Northern	$315,766,381	1,699	$107,021,544	$36,069,426	1,655	$1,142,625,868	8,880
Illinois, Southern	$74,597,040	659	$69,070,261	$1,371,673	776	$184,273,853	1,904
Indiana, Northern	$119,753,731	580	$24,439,896	$7,982,033	562	$196,735,817	1,180
Indiana, Southern	$53,869,956	618	$11,922,384	$4,822,764	654	$176,144,897	1,783
Iowa, Northern	$4,964,151	540	$3,454,385	$1,420,124	581	$37,395,725	867
Iowa, Southern	$19,364,010	442	$3,523,270	$2,812,251	374	$57,368,109	1,008
Kansas	$20,200,739	1,124	$7,729,675	$14,606,776	987	$138,929,572	1,940
Kentucky, Eastern	$20,203,273	946	$10,731,358	$8,890,813	895	$66,491,452	1,429

Table 8E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	$32,348,078	1,060	$21,537,004	$6,477,691	962	$62,791,738	1,914
Louisiana, Eastern	$28,874,037	642	$5,493,771	$2,246,719	615	$291,098,802	2,551
Louisiana, Middle	$9,090,556	309	$2,092,961	$379,682	285	$59,101,514	1,062
Louisiana, Western	$17,255,870	1,212	$10,738,655	$1,045,202	1,108	$121,306,227	1,658
Maine	$18,443,290	432	$6,304,372	$7,485,366	439	$41,406,840	859
Maryland	$78,547,660	914	$25,170,776	$5,476,522	817	$898,143,944	3,169
Massachusetts	$302,623,511	658	$204,517,511	$7,908,877	803	$1,004,998,232	3,096
Michigan, Eastern	$99,650,719	1,262	$12,997,543	$74,872,014	2,173	$639,072,729	15,910
Michigan, Western	$179,357,813	795	$9,228,512	$4,942,319	776	$238,660,254	2,567
Minnesota	$42,068,884	1,045	$17,221,536	$9,162,293	992	$188,303,208	2,399
Mississippi, Northern	$6,367,252	267	$3,230,721	$257,654	212	$47,771,963	571
Mississippi, Southern	$70,710,369	646	$46,482,167	$3,417,639	698	$87,896,880	2,013
Missouri, Eastern	$373,057,361	1,333	$348,363,545	$6,004,131	1,236	$161,526,657	3,173
Missouri, Western	$22,604,128	967	$4,960,287	$2,733,850	922	$337,727,509	2,967
Montana	$75,229,615	554	$39,992,618	$5,101,835	508	$65,037,753	1,249
Nebraska	$13,082,334	968	$5,457,353	$5,459,427	913	$67,590,430	1,573
Nevada	$19,522,282	758	$4,985,285	$8,913,363	809	$357,079,209	2,983
New Hampshire	$13,197,883	244	$2,213,059	$2,844,881	232	$52,337,954	544
New Jersey	$3,463,608,736	1,514	$34,969,845	$1,702,640	1,340	$4,098,511,720	5,671
New Mexico	$9,482,841	1,261	$1,997,362	$190,481	794	$63,076,848	3,497
New York, Eastern	$397,375,272	1,795	$25,360,820	$42,959,990	2,404	$2,837,709,370	13,738
New York, Northern	$396,993,970	834	$9,647,989	$6,948,114	715	$489,826,097	1,534
New York, Southern	$2,639,673,145	2,589	$948,908,858	$43,390,837	2,349	$7,301,693,958	7,212
New York, Western	$27,783,010	1,145	$10,127,738	$3,390,863	1,022	$116,052,189	2,357
North Carolina, Eastern	$21,125,145	1,018	$15,172,889	$7,748,419	1,115	$110,829,475	4,050
North Carolina, Middle	$12,492,359	551	$3,315,640	$967,065	490	$83,611,563	1,474
North Carolina, Western	$33,322,712	627	$10,814,036	$2,028,078	953	$201,243,661	2,662
North Dakota	$5,988,171	478	$4,460,196	$1,924,300	465	$22,432,426	935
Northern Mariana Islands*	$0	0	$0	$0	0	$0	0
Ohio, Northern	$150,188,841	1,869	$45,422,249	$17,343,203	1,978	$829,610,226	7,552
Ohio, Southern	$46,168,740	1,545	$26,706,705	$16,387,502	1,456	$176,132,385	3,861
Oklahoma, Eastern	$8,060,115	168	$2,231,810	$1,884,434	158	$16,120,778	412
Oklahoma, Northern	$18,909,834	485	$2,832,631	$4,052,449	375	$81,994,287	1,114
Oklahoma, Western	$58,944,338	484	$21,447,809	$5,033,769	511	$119,192,542	1,169
Oregon	$20,600,141	916	$6,563,879	$3,954,940	910	$166,120,306	2,695

Table 8E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	$98,758,477	1,133	$253,669,795	$2,004,885	1,095	$642,113,146	6,877
Pennsylvania, Middle	$45,803,837	1,328	$32,054,872	$10,703,526	1,161	$74,792,399	2,363
Pennsylvania, Western	$33,045,612	790	$12,610,259	$4,356,363	649	$79,644,663	1,578
Puerto Rico	$26,909,921	1,014	$15,849,956	$10,027,465	1,189	$53,448,278	2,076
Rhode Island	$7,195,431	192	$3,618,799	$7,831,782	218	$156,287,157	904
South Carolina	$175,223,423	1,858	$23,166,379	$13,306,117	1,713	$331,899,133	4,173
South Dakota	$6,698,497	726	$3,520,911	$442,797	581	$76,837,663	1,426
Tennessee, Eastern	$17,110,925	792	$6,557,487	$8,380,239	747	$112,375,412	1,939
Tennessee, Middle	$5,407,189	472	$2,897,781	$516,106	315	$98,887,946	1,203
Tennessee, Western	$24,561,156	743	$6,602,295	$1,408,133	583	$229,314,305	2,667
Texas, Eastern	$56,693,520	945	$10,023,817	$3,324,588	910	$200,253,338	2,309
Texas, Northern	$81,738,615	1,302	$17,681,010	$41,604,384	1,838	$642,539,260	3,818
Texas, Southern	$256,767,536	5,560	$23,131,168	$12,007,045	5,998	$1,095,338,766	32,623
Texas, Western	$76,268,775	5,808	$41,191,558	$2,000,828	5,692	$934,170,978	21,703
Utah	$56,635,089	1,281	$3,218,029	$1,975,809	1,052	$164,072,166	3,167
Vermont	$5,235,211	277	$2,879,211	$520,601	274	$28,726,131	344
Virgin Islands	$3,830,579	97	$3,803,515	$201,235	99	$7,336,566	399
Virginia, Eastern	$108,893,722	3,945	$22,544,149	$11,140,644	3,981	$368,874,461	8,039
Virginia, Western	$17,750,916	1,177	$4,147,351	$4,107,838	1,040	$50,056,552	2,205
Washington, Eastern	$12,641,901	550	$1,605,882	$673,943	496	$42,585,610	1,088
Washington, Western	$99,588,638	1,575	$16,450,758	$11,909,813	1,375	$483,759,171	3,862
West Virginia, Northern	$2,822,121	378	$1,390,478	$642,962	320	$14,444,956	661
West Virginia, Southern	$22,044,447	463	$4,028,777	$2,564,153	390	$860,058,331	1,340
Wisconsin, Eastern	$17,754,197	1,078	$13,466,486	$3,452,269	1,043	$135,424,007	2,250
Wisconsin, Western	$6,886,019	477	$3,674,016	$1,736,256	501	$38,099,815	709
Wyoming	$2,178,119	688	$1,787,432	$608,628	570	$24,472,206	1,474
All Districts	$13,999,630,734	100,525	$3,533,856,162	$750,464,735	99,276	$44,886,301,227	347,821

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

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

The criminal debt balance increased dramatically as a result of a $3.275 billion non-federal restitution opened in the District of New Jersey.

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

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

Table 8F

United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2005

Criminal Debts in Suspense

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Alabama, Middle	107	$1,129,842	53	$3,667,483	185	$17,478,186
Alabama, Northern	2,251	$93,083,768	157	$10,820,847	621	$118,037,357
Alabama, Southern	27	$2,197,423	13	$2,460,352	110	$19,745,715
Alaska	105	$335,921	17	$1,556,208	26	$971,189
Arizona	243	$31,166,203	89	$15,614,459	367	$99,717,080
Arkansas, Eastern	75	$6,697,951	43	$3,422,555	171	$27,777,371
Arkansas, Western	670	$2,182,398	29	$1,768,089	190	$85,137,792
California, Central	823	$170,452,728	442	$177,756,034	1,312	$1,149,369,274
California, Eastern	1,002	$4,378,623	410	$86,042,099	611	$250,260,068
California, Northern	1,205	$304,412,175	184	$54,387,721	599	$338,952,549
California, Southern	294	$8,821,070	63	$7,046,607	196	$105,406,815
Colorado	207	$21,360,470	36	$45,441,947	187	$88,812,074
Connecticut	287	$4,837,538	100	$22,689,497	270	$319,291,251
Delaware	98	$33,593	13	$265,287	143	$20,323,964
District of Columbia	154	$13,316,865	78	$16,796,955	236	$73,017,206
Florida, Middle	438	$167,251,323	467	$152,046,913	1,178	$1,253,349,681
Florida, Northern	517	$1,463,338,953	57	$9,747,821	206	$149,570,421
Florida, Southern	631	$240,533,342	294	$345,074,248	819	$1,184,269,457
Georgia, Middle	97	$2,897,782	33	$4,654,730	103	$32,673,540
Georgia, Northern	414	$13,655,862	102	$28,174,249	412	$267,001,414
Georgia, Southern	739	$8,768,284	74	$10,472,826	179	$40,494,706
Guam*	40	$672,457	3	$12,458	19	$3,881,617
Hawaii	113	$5,689,408	17	$3,432,028	141	$19,246,818
Idaho	178	$512,561	12	$3,370,990	57	$7,628,764
Illinois, Central	181	$4,309,296	84	$9,132,666	312	$53,685,240
Illinois, Northern	804	$32,959,693	274	$118,111,090	1,282	$740,716,505
Illinois, Southern	631	$37,443,813	51	$4,887,036	209	$130,231,864
Indiana, Northern	303	$6,102,583	68	$7,212,372	302	$103,570,083
Indiana, Southern	428	$3,161,238	63	$7,083,725	356	$111,597,739
Iowa, Northern	139	$946,685	38	$4,426,082	212	$24,567,076
Iowa, Southern	31	$405,494	41	$3,402,703	130	$19,440,056
Kansas	157	$2,355,525	40	$6,855,578	357	$77,719,699
Kentucky, Eastern	49	$591,150	17	$1,065,850	129	$23,052,031

Table 8F (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Kentucky, Western	86	$2,984,752	28	$6,979,573	151	$21,353,054
Louisiana, Eastern	422	$20,439,981	152	$37,050,567	369	$197,369,578
Louisiana, Middle	220	$5,594,527	29	$1,849,290	90	$27,780,414
Louisiana, Western	320	$11,554,249	109	$30,619,778	235	$68,566,952
Maine	40	$672,231	16	$877,267	92	$21,000,664
Maryland	82	$8,134,814	77	$20,840,886	275	$757,838,375
Massachusetts	122	$66,356,193	49	$56,648,907	141	$609,914,816
Michigan, Eastern	637	$11,513,951	166	$34,610,707	708	$134,393,565
Michigan, Western	834	$5,421,963	59	$7,750,590	341	$198,547,838
Minnesota	1,010	$15,367,111	62	$5,409,453	561	$151,677,434
Mississippi, Northern	86	$1,275,065	34	$19,697,671	166	$22,710,208
Mississippi, Southern	812	$3,258,980	70	$14,842,834	250	$52,181,656
Missouri, Eastern	134	$1,786,916	67	$3,543,864	490	$144,733,167
Missouri, Western	512	$7,706,637	86	$11,075,716	486	$299,538,563
Montana	92	$914,886	63	$4,396,641	260	$14,472,423
Nebraska	33	$546,119	34	$1,636,725	240	$63,177,898
Nevada	365	$19,989,473	40	$6,989,617	961	$259,377,250
New Hampshire	22	$11,301,532	11	$4,186,447	62	$26,106,356
New Jersey	749	$6,202,677	115	$24,508,898	451	$289,700,345
New Mexico	184	$8,414,580	67	$5,183,647	338	$43,597,757
New York, Eastern	640	$52,023,325	82	$69,870,981	435	$1,068,129,378
New York, Northern	139	$12,380,590	63	$6,702,051	246	$409,683,940
New York, Southern	1,120	$296,247,840	419	$642,303,321	1,602	$5,780,318,638
New York, Western	487	$2,950,933	117	$6,137,831	363	$92,005,683
North Carolina, Eastern	920	$5,199,930	121	$5,388,528	456	$45,598,586
North Carolina, Middle	96	$956,210	12	$998,566	189	$58,233,127
North Carolina, Western	148	$3,653,428	12	$515,316	159	$107,510,278
North Dakota	26	$312,966	118	$3,799,110	277	$10,108,140
Northern Mariana Islands*	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Ohio, Northern	559	$14,878,928	110	$97,499,117	510	$337,612,240
Ohio, Southern	47	$342,364	26	$1,316,663	57	$4,907,649
Oklahoma, Eastern	149	$99,012	14	$256,392	64	$7,599,001
Oklahoma, Northern	283	$21,263,433	26	$12,055,431	209	$31,888,863
Oklahoma, Western	58	$9,545,335	74	$8,526,353	284	$93,412,673
Oregon	187	$441,659	95	$3,215,511	630	$157,722,133

Table 8F (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,353	$132,810,623	373	$79,164,585	947	$362,195,381
Pennsylvania, Middle	607	$2,105,663	73	$4,553,525	437	$47,083,273
Pennsylvania, Western	117	$5,270,348	75	$6,849,002	349	$49,217,911
Puerto Rico	122	$2,357,030	30	$4,597,538	75	$21,392,257
Rhode Island	268	$55,273,891	25	$16,552,040	108	$77,388,319
South Carolina	78	$1,356,904	33	$3,381,844	188	$80,613,842
South Dakota	345	$2,869,502	60	$44,254,360	478	$28,751,842
Tennessee, Eastern	45	$2,043,083	42	$7,134,771	73	$46,177,163
Tennessee, Middle	116	$7,340,294	45	$5,164,783	179	$62,999,241
Tennessee, Western	114	$2,410,073	33	$4,538,210	183	$24,822,735
Texas, Eastern	333	$7,919,712	62	$8,014,839	292	$125,368,194
Texas, Northern	309	$18,648,366	104	$81,320,567	624	$290,993,013
Texas, Southern	1,391	$235,752,934	316	$142,350,387	787	$357,850,624
Texas, Western	787	$55,969,748	177	$95,140,697	565	$655,686,680
Utah	411	$919,696	75	$5,518,230	392	$113,467,653
Vermont	111	$1,736,774	17	$734,311	91	$24,965,626
Virgin Islands	51	$164,905	5	$216,435	16	$2,155,253
Virginia, Eastern	84	$13,394,589	15	$3,838,179	116	$30,474,916
Virginia, Western	138	$2,296,798	58	$2,499,045	161	$26,182,770
Washington, Eastern	196	$1,062,247	56	$782,219	230	$35,628,534
Washington, Western	104	$19,166,730	56	$15,447,477	306	$168,620,163
West Virginia, Northern	42	$3,882,661	9	$1,124,474	63	$6,801,734
West Virginia, Southern	328	$4,143,857	49	$802,654,582	241	$43,123,217
Wisconsin, Eastern	404	$8,640,131	88	$1,229,131	383	$81,030,511
Wisconsin, Western	35	$797,286	44	$4,146,009	154	$26,403,148
Wyoming	32	$266,348	3	$10,284	39	$1,372,754
All Districts	32,980	$3,874,334,798	8,008	$3,667,401,276	31,252	$21,356,529,995

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

Table 9
United States Attorneys' Court-Related Work Hours
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

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	1,147	58	6	211	6	173	149	616	65	501	2,932
Alabama, Northern	2,954	147	11	287	16	1,106	255	670	156	782	6,384
Alabama, Southern	1,263	11	4	192	8	58	214	399	11	304	2,464
Alaska	635	3	7	134	1	150	2	274	77	463	1,746
Arizona	10,128	240	94	1,429	51	1,687	135	5,920	817	2,512	23,013
Arkansas, Eastern	2,209	42	56	360	5	246	65	464	88	180	3,715
Arkansas, Western	594	34	12	275	0	1,420	33	270	57	340	3,035
California, Central	17,251	1,466	929	1,895	125	4,075	223	3,185	1,405	9,939	40,493
California, Eastern	4,716	181	37	423	12	619	43	1,093	339	483	7,946
California, Northern	3,717	468	82	461	54	743	64	1,419	426	1,031	8,465
California, Southern	18,008	375	288	1,293	104	553	21	5,079	645	5,411	31,777
Colorado	4,709	606	67	640	21	1,339	38	2,092	770	1,972	12,254
Connecticut	3,994	226	93	817	20	802	62	609	30	980	7,633
Delaware	850	77	18	104	13	90	66	178	17	353	1,766
District of Columbia	9,919	881	563	59,944	0	902	3	1,494	1,594	122,440	197,740
Florida, Middle	7,385	403	79	1,148	61	1,630	300	4,002	629	2,213	17,850
Florida, Northern	1,742	96	9	283	18	827	43	496	239	1,561	5,314
Florida, Southern	14,207	728	107	1,453	96	3,819	66	3,580	1,158	7,021	32,235
Georgia, Middle	1,167	46	1	130	3	746	219	305	0	612	3,229
Georgia, Northern	4,573	257	99	488	66	1,234	1	3,113	285	2,065	12,181
Georgia, Southern	1,529	56	9	296	19	1,042	125	512	17	898	4,503
Guam	1,067	104	0	116	4	121	2	8	34	102	1,558
Hawaii	1,380	255	23	225	12	244	5	1,125	387	571	4,227
Idaho	936	129	18	320	1	862	102	560	132	687	3,747
Illinois, Central	2,387	65	44	479	10	382	100	731	46	950	5,194
Illinois, Northern	12,046	2,048	719	3,519	168	1,053	77	2,077	1,315	8,720	31,742
Illinois, Southern	2,520	86	33	180	3	2,084	42	441	107	1,302	6,798
Indiana, Northern	2,916	16	63	308	22	711	131	588	33	1,067	5,855
Indiana, Southern	1,765	96	52	290	4	727	85	616	96	709	4,440
Iowa, Northern	1,536	34	136	409	5	795	43	554	98	734	4,344
Iowa, Southern	1,298	45	58	290	7	195	17	538	5	91	2,544
Kansas	3,474	16	75	229	89	240	288	475	30	1,269	6,185
Kentucky, Eastern	1,914	78	53	349	28	1,332	16	424	125	436	4,755

Table 9 (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	1,303	56	50	248	15	1,198	86	465	154	598	4,173
Louisiana, Eastern	1,655	92	17	595	0	31	37	899	130	594	4,050
Louisiana, Middle	1,116	28	8	803	0	107	124	438	128	826	3,578
Louisiana, Western	1,917	292	39	222	0	1,903	218	570	193	909	6,263
Maine	1,314	18	1	224	3	212	74	360	52	462	2,720
Maryland	4,863	151	26	916	4	415	21	1,536	149	1,301	9,382
Massachusetts	6,827	381	37	2,141	182	621	116	1,597	379	3,107	15,388
Michigan, Eastern	4,399	344	90	881	17	861	57	1,372	345	1,733	10,099
Michigan, Western	1,880	29	31	504	2	1,578	119	1,025	126	1,689	6,983
Minnesota	3,194	154	92	312	23	631	18	644	190	1,122	6,380
Mississippi, Northern	1,275	50	44	245	1	1,201	49	333	34	1,142	4,374
Mississippi, Southern	2,945	107	7	213	42	507	214	675	190	1,421	6,321
Missouri, Eastern	4,035	210	26	508	4	302	13	1,248	300	1,322	7,968
Missouri, Western	1,918	106	49	554	7	615	67	1,440	65	954	5,775
Montana	2,453	98	51	327	3	862	24	443	74	472	4,807
Nebraska	2,265	37	64	215	4	774	32	1,379	74	769	5,613
Nevada	2,704	61	61	776	12	446	14	1,350	176	661	6,261
New Hampshire	642	39	12	122	12	297	61	292	33	452	1,962
New Jersey	8,322	228	31	694	23	979	24	1,013	544	2,362	14,220
New Mexico	4,862	268	48	385	21	917	285	2,343	160	456	9,745
New York, Eastern	6,766	596	183	483	19	757	75	1,219	335	2,553	12,986
New York, Northern	1,959	36	22	366	9	803	169	642	49	523	4,578
New York, Southern	4,117	255	282	225	0	210	121	418	111	1,248	6,987
New York, Western	3,565	154	40	575	13	341	73	2,944	101	2,376	10,182
North Carolina, Eastern	1,997	116	41	306	2	2,334	99	388	92	1,076	6,451
North Carolina, Middle	1,794	7	41	188	2	295	4	301	95	355	3,082
North Carolina, Western	1,395	14	14	215	0	187	41	1,236	3	281	3,386
North Dakota	1,383	135	24	260	1	999	19	487	130	1,039	4,477
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	5,234	334	85	756	32	2,098	217	1,292	286	1,523	11,857
Ohio, Southern	3,508	218	26	581	134	95	34	700	188	918	6,402
Oklahoma, Eastern	941	36	1	121	13	282	27	272	106	714	2,513
Oklahoma, Northern	2,263	841	219	703	30	124	37	515	5	737	5,474
Oklahoma, Western	1,420	211	30	132	5	0	27	376	8	424	2,633
Oregon	2,386	398	180	711	14	985	12	1,480	388	2,642	9,196

Table 9 (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	7,165	483	64	1,089	7	410	15	838	354	1,757	12,182
Pennsylvania, Middle	2,136	231	64	294	0	959	102	569	148	976	5,479
Pennsylvania, Western	3,259	234	8	616	13	410	104	624	227	1,990	7,485
Puerto Rico	4,228	293	42	397	36	212	64	706	158	549	6,685
Rhode Island	929	33	45	230	4	17	40	254	27	33	1,612
South Carolina	5,314	133	28	630	7	1,136	18	1,359	347	1,357	10,329
South Dakota	1,677	65	102	327	0	1,599	18	965	124	1,354	6,231
Tennessee, Eastern	2,624	33	53	317	16	1,131	224	1,369	121	1,132	7,020
Tennessee, Middle	2,135	106	28	204	9	226	1	597	146	1,049	4,501
Tennessee, Western	3,657	93	85	407	4	241	397	709	78	243	5,914
Texas, Eastern	3,134	89	10	333	33	1,564	59	2,504	130	1,265	9,121
Texas, Northern	4,137	357	17	317	13	1,002	124	1,442	432	2,231	10,072
Texas, Southern	13,687	323	32	734	17	546	216	6,094	389	1,941	23,979
Texas, Western	12,083	312	51	1,183	28	1,899	267	7,088	901	5,693	29,505
Utah	2,426	306	39	404	0	312	10	1,171	1,291	579	6,538
Vermont	1,373	22	22	336	1	753	40	135	32	740	3,454
Virgin Islands	1,018	65	7	154	8	47	0	844	83	376	2,602
Virginia, Eastern	7,315	548	96	1,415	34	1,624	270	2,571	391	7,614	21,878
Virginia, Western	1,993	26	22	467	6	1,429	78	725	44	1,007	5,797
Washington, Eastern	2,499	124	31	243	6	664	203	565	103	739	5,177
Washington, Western	1,591	145	27	234	2	486	75	788	618	525	4,491
West Virginia, Northern	1,359	63	0	390	1	1,184	23	550	93	397	4,060
West Virginia, Southern	1,372	34	16	302	10	964	122	234	37	731	3,822
Wisconsin, Eastern	2,434	23	38	260	16	511	19	671	71	1,083	5,126
Wisconsin, Western	713	79	65	251	9	332	18	267	46	347	2,127
Wyoming	1,243	35	28	211	0	1,293	16	907	35	881	4,649
All Districts	336,054	19,728	6,837	107,229	1,981	76,925	8,166	110,145	23,052	254,049	944,166

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

Table 10
Criminal Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

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	100	38	92	34	11	9	14	298
Alabama, Northern	231	81	89	23	22	6	19	471
Alabama, Southern	75	45	35	31	23	5	7	221
Alaska	82	78	109	39	12	8	8	336
Arizona	1,138	523	571	321	187	142	604	3,486
Arkansas, Eastern	181	85	79	40	18	13	8	424
Arkansas, Western	71	44	54	15	11	17	15	227
California, Central	709	622	629	323	118	96	724	3,221
California, Eastern	285	154	205	120	44	43	137	988
California, Northern	470	310	409	229	157	121	475	2,171
California, Southern	229	93	99	131	64	48	385	1,049
Colorado	158	146	165	93	51	31	145	789
Connecticut	181	112	147	66	37	21	69	633
Delaware	49	33	36	6	12	12	23	171
District of Columbia	222	131	150	75	51	21	62	712
Florida, Middle	573	364	429	242	124	67	122	1,921
Florida, Northern	96	45	39	23	19	9	39	270
Florida, Southern	443	276	392	241	130	74	303	1,859
Georgia, Middle	102	73	90	31	18	12	6	332
Georgia, Northern	282	171	232	119	88	51	139	1,082
Georgia, Southern	201	103	153	94	47	41	57	696
Guam	36	16	11	9	2	0	4	78
Hawaii	131	79	104	67	30	12	34	457
Idaho	121	59	65	33	14	19	46	357
Illinois, Central	105	50	74	36	21	10	25	321
Illinois, Northern	417	308	424	346	228	164	401	2,288
Illinois, Southern	89	50	50	29	24	7	6	255
Indiana, Northern	90	63	69	27	10	15	15	289
Indiana, Southern	128	64	62	34	16	7	14	325
Iowa, Northern	102	80	104	55	22	9	8	380
Iowa, Southern	80	38	51	27	11	7	8	222
Kansas	135	69	77	33	21	4	16	355
Kentucky, Eastern	132	79	97	35	10	10	18	381

Table 10 (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	114	64	80	41	11	4	10	324
Louisiana, Eastern	126	101	126	71	43	20	31	518
Louisiana, Middle	93	37	38	23	8	7	5	211
Louisiana, Western	230	162	156	56	18	5	23	650
Maine	116	103	101	50	13	10	4	397
Maryland	239	124	172	133	79	14	82	843
Massachusetts	216	173	228	144	87	38	136	1,022
Michigan, Eastern	364	231	327	192	88	67	214	1,483
Michigan, Western	145	74	79	40	19	13	18	388
Minnesota	148	90	102	73	25	22	41	501
Mississippi, Northern	72	28	58	35	39	21	18	271
Mississippi, Southern	168	85	78	27	10	5	8	381
Missouri, Eastern	341	205	244	72	25	25	43	955
Missouri, Western	306	176	194	130	63	33	37	939
Montana	156	96	59	30	7	3	5	356
Nebraska	94	69	86	44	36	21	26	376
Nevada	305	192	196	108	47	66	156	1,070
New Hampshire	84	64	70	47	17	5	19	306
New Jersey	464	326	492	311	233	101	362	2,289
New Mexico	547	137	182	76	39	24	64	1,069
New York, Eastern	401	282	406	383	147	119	425	2,163
New York, Northern	187	145	144	90	66	23	49	704
New York, Southern	615	429	478	323	239	139	475	2,698
New York, Western	289	177	212	99	56	22	31	886
North Carolina, Eastern	264	126	120	48	37	15	27	637
North Carolina, Middle	57	34	44	13	6	2	7	163
North Carolina, Western	158	81	108	68	9	4	15	443
North Dakota	61	29	32	17	6	4	5	154
Northern Mariana Islands	4	5	7	7	0	1	0	24
Ohio, Northern	253	161	161	84	57	30	40	786
Ohio, Southern	278	226	203	128	37	26	28	926
Oklahoma, Eastern	38	39	43	16	7	10	4	157
Oklahoma, Northern	86	45	60	40	17	9	18	275
Oklahoma, Western	114	64	57	18	11	6	11	281
Oregon	177	104	126	44	43	31	66	591

Table 10 (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	294	233	281	207	121	86	250	1,472
Pennsylvania, Middle	158	116	146	68	37	19	33	577
Pennsylvania, Western	208	184	145	60	22	16	23	658
Puerto Rico	133	66	84	35	14	9	18	359
Rhode Island	68	35	35	16	7	2	9	172
South Carolina	288	125	147	77	35	18	34	724
South Dakota	182	87	53	17	6	3	6	354
Tennessee, Eastern	138	95	122	75	36	19	19	504
Tennessee, Middle	129	57	104	93	29	18	12	442
Tennessee, Western	211	102	126	67	39	6	29	580
Texas, Eastern	206	112	140	41	14	14	18	545
Texas, Northern	339	258	299	153	42	29	41	1,161
Texas, Southern	695	227	316	193	111	82	156	1,780
Texas, Western	831	445	359	297	162	84	467	2,645
Utah	143	80	87	60	32	14	60	476
Vermont	58	32	29	13	6	5	11	154
Virgin Islands	30	19	25	20	3	4	3	104
Virginia, Eastern	1,060	493	705	696	324	377	958	4,613
Virginia, Western	191	103	163	67	33	18	27	602
Washington, Eastern	109	53	60	36	9	6	9	282
Washington, Western	536	254	298	197	125	100	138	1,648
West Virginia, Northern	117	65	60	21	7	7	6	283
West Virginia, Southern	199	129	137	83	33	9	7	597
Wisconsin, Eastern	135	84	126	75	30	10	38	498
Wisconsin, Western	83	62	74	34	20	7	31	311
Wyoming	303	62	128	29	14	5	6	547
All Districts	21,598	12,544	14,910	8,838	4,609	3,023	8,868	74,390

Pending matter data includes 7,844 fugitive matters, 6 matters where the defendant is in a mental institution, 372 matters where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program, and 404 matters where the defendant is unknown.

Table 11
Criminal Cases Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

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	75	69	45	19	3	6	18	235
Alabama, Northern	102	81	69	25	12	8	14	311
Alabama, Southern	84	94	40	21	9	2	36	286
Alaska	33	17	22	11	3	2	10	98
Arizona	1,219	1,204	1,044	339	213	140	519	4,678
Arkansas, Eastern	48	87	80	31	16	7	14	283
Arkansas, Western	63	22	13	7	2	5	13	125
California, Central	433	325	455	261	144	83	742	2,443
California, Eastern	298	174	199	115	67	46	149	1,048
California, Northern	139	132	223	153	118	93	476	1,334
California, Southern	717	209	121	68	86	63	859	2,123
Colorado	183	111	103	70	97	30	157	751
Connecticut	66	83	134	34	28	13	73	431
Delaware	35	28	21	13	9	4	9	119
District of Columbia	151	140	187	112	66	43	163	862
Florida, Middle	406	245	259	153	68	80	420	1,631
Florida, Northern	83	47	19	14	9	10	132	314
Florida, Southern	512	243	276	182	171	117	2,053	3,554
Georgia, Middle	64	75	93	35	12	6	20	305
Georgia, Northern	164	129	155	67	46	35	169	765
Georgia, Southern	95	71	41	21	28	3	10	269
Guam	25	20	15	7	5	12	18	102
Hawaii	103	90	115	58	23	8	41	438
Idaho	72	64	38	27	11	7	11	230
Illinois, Central	144	109	91	30	33	8	17	432
Illinois, Northern	183	200	279	149	127	62	418	1,418
Illinois, Southern	76	61	42	26	8	2	28	243
Indiana, Northern	145	94	72	23	27	16	25	402
Indiana, Southern	61	46	46	17	17	9	7	203
Iowa, Northern	95	88	61	37	10	13	24	328
Iowa, Southern	99	124	95	30	10	14	28	400
Kansas	195	132	116	59	43	39	41	625
Kentucky, Eastern	134	92	51	17	10	5	18	327

Table 11 (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	65	65	60	34	16	8	20	268
Louisiana, Eastern	75	112	76	35	22	14	78	412
Louisiana, Middle	68	81	65	24	10	10	18	276
Louisiana, Western	112	72	92	36	15	9	18	354
Maine	40	35	54	15	8	4	17	173
Maryland	159	142	121	83	57	35	63	660
Massachusetts	108	134	201	113	74	36	156	822
Michigan, Eastern	126	164	196	127	81	51	255	1,000
Michigan, Western	89	81	42	21	17	6	40	296
Minnesota	107	118	134	44	26	22	59	510
Mississippi, Northern	37	32	30	10	6	11	3	129
Mississippi, Southern	115	70	64	27	16	9	18	319
Missouri, Eastern	233	141	117	46	8	9	27	581
Missouri, Western	218	209	182	77	39	23	42	790
Montana	114	103	69	26	20	6	7	345
Nebraska	251	140	89	33	35	27	66	641
Nevada	212	183	200	75	62	46	168	946
New Hampshire	91	66	74	22	12	9	20	294
New Jersey	179	160	256	170	96	53	261	1,175
New Mexico	834	475	331	125	67	40	207	2,079
New York, Eastern	303	284	457	243	152	90	783	2,312
New York, Northern	94	96	106	58	34	24	155	567
New York, Southern	462	388	683	389	261	172	1,890	4,245
New York, Western	93	120	141	67	37	28	66	552
North Carolina, Eastern	109	187	147	32	29	19	47	570
North Carolina, Middle	132	56	32	13	2	3	10	248
North Carolina, Western	214	206	233	68	37	31	34	823
North Dakota	57	38	22	7	4	4	5	137
Northern Mariana Islands	10	2	4	2	0	1	4	23
Ohio, Northern	191	149	83	37	31	19	53	563
Ohio, Southern	136	137	124	58	25	14	31	525
Oklahoma, Eastern	23	17	14	5	2	0	8	69
Oklahoma, Northern	36	66	50	18	23	3	31	227
Oklahoma, Western	47	21	18	12	6	6	32	142
Oregon	230	188	182	56	53	34	152	895

Table 11 (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	127	179	246	116	80	49	207	1,004
Pennsylvania, Middle	152	112	138	60	22	23	66	573
Pennsylvania, Western	131	141	139	65	39	16	43	574
Puerto Rico	146	61	63	41	17	9	38	375
Rhode Island	31	31	11	4	2	3	9	91
South Carolina	201	173	174	154	41	14	125	882
South Dakota	125	78	65	18	16	7	19	328
Tennessee, Eastern	142	111	101	46	15	23	30	468
Tennessee, Middle	50	66	75	58	29	13	19	310
Tennessee, Western	168	163	161	61	24	10	34	621
Texas, Eastern	196	162	95	52	16	11	29	561
Texas, Northern	258	153	124	63	43	28	286	955
Texas, Southern	2,114	587	458	194	143	113	977	4,586
Texas, Western	1,995	555	553	504	149	161	658	4,575
Utah	336	169	217	91	39	28	59	939
Vermont	36	46	51	32	16	13	53	247
Virgin Islands	34	27	48	28	20	15	14	186
Virginia, Eastern	302	149	141	84	66	38	210	990
Virginia, Western	131	100	87	30	13	13	33	407
Washington, Eastern	172	107	93	38	27	10	59	506
Washington, Western	175	125	160	83	28	24	76	671
West Virginia, Northern	77	72	46	15	10	8	6	234
West Virginia, Southern	68	44	40	22	16	4	6	200
Wisconsin, Eastern	86	75	84	38	16	11	48	358
Wisconsin, Western	42	27	16	16	8	8	27	144
Wyoming	92	41	32	14	6	2	13	200
All Districts	19,059	12,798	12,787	6,366	3,815	2,521	14,720	72,066

Pending caseload data includes 15,875 fugitive cases, 79 cases where the defendant is in a mental institution, and 193 cases where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program.

Table 12
Civil Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

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	13	2	13	6	2	3	1	40
Alabama, Northern	21	7	7	8	0	0	1	44
Alabama, Southern	9	9	9	0	4	0	1	32
Alaska	8	4	15	4	5	3	6	45
Arizona	81	54	68	39	35	18	58	353
Arkansas, Eastern	2	2	13	8	5	6	9	45
Arkansas, Western	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
California, Central	176	105	89	57	42	46	179	694
California, Eastern	24	29	44	68	13	12	32	222
California, Northern	93	55	53	44	32	11	26	314
California, Southern	58	31	22	11	23	6	32	183
Colorado	36	36	46	27	13	6	9	173
Connecticut	51	23	18	11	4	4	11	122
Delaware	13	4	11	3	3	1	7	42
District of Columbia	18	28	33	28	28	22	149	306
Florida, Middle	59	47	168	132	106	102	189	803
Florida, Northern	17	4	6	1	0	2	8	38
Florida, Southern	165	67	47	28	35	28	78	448
Georgia, Middle	15	4	4	0	1	2	1	27
Georgia, Northern	53	19	37	7	2	2	2	122
Georgia, Southern	28	20	26	18	10	10	20	132
Guam	7	3	2	4	1	0	2	19
Hawaii	13	9	16	29	33	7	57	164
Idaho	19	9	8	1	1	0	8	46
Illinois, Central	19	2	12	2	3	1	2	41
Illinois, Northern	56	49	70	49	40	12	165	441
Illinois, Southern	68	51	40	25	2	5	10	201
Indiana, Northern	8	1	6	7	4	8	18	52
Indiana, Southern	41	18	28	8	6	4	8	113
Iowa, Northern	21	20	11	6	3	2	4	67
Iowa, Southern	19	4	8	3	2	1	4	41
Kansas	21	11	9	3	0	1	1	46
Kentucky, Eastern	40	21	22	15	6	7	11	122

Table 12 (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	42	12	10	3	5	4	5	81
Louisiana, Eastern	29	28	44	27	10	14	4	156
Louisiana, Middle	28	14	6	10	3	5	20	86
Louisiana, Western	10	6	10	17	3	2	11	59
Maine	9	6	6	6	3	5	5	40
Maryland	107	103	57	44	48	8	95	462
Massachusetts	42	43	55	32	13	9	29	223
Michigan, Eastern	80	20	28	16	12	15	123	294
Michigan, Western	24	16	13	19	3	9	10	94
Minnesota	31	22	21	11	7	3	5	100
Mississippi, Northern	8	14	4	5	3	2	75	111
Mississippi, Southern	17	10	18	10	9	6	28	98
Missouri, Eastern	23	9	12	8	5	1	8	66
Missouri, Western	30	14	20	11	11	5	18	109
Montana	7	4	10	4	3	2	4	34
Nebraska	35	8	5	1	7	2	2	60
Nevada	42	11	10	8	5	2	11	89
New Hampshire	19	10	4	6	1	3	12	55
New Jersey	159	102	118	57	39	32	98	605
New Mexico	26	9	15	2	4	5	6	67
New York, Eastern	27	30	56	28	12	10	46	209
New York, Northern	17	13	24	11	4	6	23	98
New York, Southern	125	77	101	75	26	20	94	518
New York, Western	87	31	39	8	9	6	18	198
North Carolina, Eastern	47	15	25	15	11	7	19	139
North Carolina, Middle	11	5	11	1	0	0	2	30
North Carolina, Western	44	9	13	4	1	1	12	84
North Dakota	7	5	7	13	2	2	4	40
Northern Mariana Islands	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Ohio, Northern	220	159	154	38	28	13	31	643
Ohio, Southern	113	63	54	20	15	5	17	287
Oklahoma, Eastern	4	1	3	3	2	5	2	20
Oklahoma, Northern	14	2	6	3	2	1	6	34
Oklahoma, Western	39	21	13	14	1	0	0	88
Oregon	34	18	26	12	5	4	22	121

Table 12 (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	61	65	96	106	114	21	35	498
Pennsylvania, Middle	68	6	14	8	4	2	18	120
Pennsylvania, Western	32	22	23	15	7	3	8	110
Puerto Rico	158	96	53	25	39	5	4	380
Rhode Island	17	8	9	3	4	17	26	84
South Carolina	225	123	118	104	29	33	24	656
South Dakota	13	11	8	2	1	5	16	56
Tennessee, Eastern	9	5	6	6	3	4	4	37
Tennessee, Middle	12	13	18	9	1	2	9	64
Tennessee, Western	20	7	24	8	6	17	38	120
Texas, Eastern	13	5	7	5	3	2	5	40
Texas, Northern	76	22	17	11	5	3	14	148
Texas, Southern	84	61	70	46	18	9	35	323
Texas, Western	148	36	56	26	15	6	17	304
Utah	28	28	35	16	12	3	6	128
Vermont	27	14	14	6	2	0	2	65
Virgin Islands	14	4	11	3	0	1	6	39
Virginia, Eastern	134	61	84	32	23	16	30	380
Virginia, Western	15	1	6	3	2	0	5	32
Washington, Eastern	32	10	15	2	3	1	4	67
Washington, Western	37	17	24	26	21	13	24	162
West Virginia, Northern	13	11	17	8	4	3	3	59
West Virginia, Southern	18	14	5	7	3	2	6	55
Wisconsin, Eastern	17	11	10	15	4	2	11	70
Wisconsin, Western	22	8	8	5	8	0	14	65
Wyoming	8	6	8	3	3	3	13	44
All Districts	4,137	2,324	2,716	1,694	1,110	719	2,354	15,054

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

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

Table 13
Civil Cases Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

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	156	110	61	33	8	12	61	441
Alabama, Northern	325	184	106	47	23	10	111	806
Alabama, Southern	150	75	64	31	31	18	22	391
Alaska	43	28	38	28	15	12	19	183
Arizona	323	242	246	114	80	35	131	1,171
Arkansas, Eastern	384	245	261	58	77	54	45	1,124
Arkansas, Western	161	141	54	4	4	1	8	373
California, Central	1,236	978	1,102	395	238	143	830	4,922
California, Eastern	357	319	340	120	42	20	65	1,263
California, Northern	319	212	239	130	92	59	95	1,146
California, Southern	256	175	100	47	44	31	60	713
Colorado	328	276	264	131	96	67	165	1,327
Connecticut	401	237	304	161	156	96	180	1,535
Delaware	194	84	179	245	252	51	62	1,067
District of Columbia	277	250	324	189	86	82	309	1,517
Florida, Middle	1,066	770	1,112	810	525	331	797	5,411
Florida, Northern	221	157	127	50	15	6	23	599
Florida, Southern	630	431	435	249	445	611	860	3,661
Georgia, Middle	204	125	99	33	24	13	30	528
Georgia, Northern	566	260	272	105	60	39	67	1,369
Georgia, Southern	399	191	44	24	9	6	40	713
Guam	11	4	9	2	5	3	4	38
Hawaii	69	52	45	19	29	21	80	315
Idaho	53	36	61	20	13	10	36	229
Illinois, Central	219	119	109	55	39	20	20	581
Illinois, Northern	858	597	755	486	304	246	1,015	4,261
Illinois, Southern	119	124	98	31	12	8	34	426
Indiana, Northern	243	129	100	33	19	13	88	625
Indiana, Southern	416	229	188	46	16	10	44	949
Iowa, Northern	159	101	68	28	9	6	96	467
Iowa, Southern	147	95	47	18	7	3	4	321
Kansas	510	240	143	59	68	69	58	1,147
Kentucky, Eastern	624	389	200	80	20	24	102	1,439

Table 13 (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	324	207	211	97	36	11	47	933
Louisiana, Eastern	132	114	127	61	35	14	23	506
Louisiana, Middle	70	36	23	9	17	14	41	210
Louisiana, Western	300	181	95	42	40	9	45	712
Maine	120	58	66	45	33	21	21	364
Maryland	352	287	251	69	50	44	352	1,405
Massachusetts	298	190	215	127	57	59	205	1,151
Michigan, Eastern	392	204	162	80	51	38	333	1,260
Michigan, Western	190	107	67	195	231	196	740	1,726
Minnesota	239	163	142	43	19	14	42	662
Mississippi, Northern	129	56	50	24	14	9	24	306
Mississippi, Southern	119	111	145	87	32	18	106	618
Missouri, Eastern	233	141	74	33	17	10	47	555
Missouri, Western	401	206	89	61	43	19	47	866
Montana	76	57	58	34	11	7	15	258
Nebraska	117	47	51	11	55	19	19	319
Nevada	96	72	88	26	23	29	74	408
New Hampshire	42	31	21	10	5	7	14	130
New Jersey	1,000	1,392	1,506	1,345	712	189	498	6,642
New Mexico	211	119	89	28	16	11	41	515
New York, Eastern	778	704	1,006	424	161	159	550	3,782
New York, Northern	539	532	658	399	239	69	146	2,582
New York, Southern	662	545	852	702	612	473	2,171	6,017
New York, Western	584	558	670	572	359	48	82	2,873
North Carolina, Eastern	403	295	210	65	33	20	31	1,057
North Carolina, Middle	152	97	53	28	13	9	7	359
North Carolina, Western	119	61	39	18	13	7	16	273
North Dakota	71	23	22	5	6	4	9	140
Northern Mariana Islands	1	1	1	0	2	1	14	20
Ohio, Northern	906	638	661	347	256	88	418	3,314
Ohio, Southern	973	539	561	324	161	83	124	2,765
Oklahoma, Eastern	122	95	53	10	21	20	75	396
Oklahoma, Northern	191	122	74	69	27	3	15	501
Oklahoma, Western	324	146	106	42	12	7	7	644
Oregon	343	250	182	53	35	28	38	929

Table 13 (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	342	192	254	118	159	90	120	1,275
Pennsylvania, Middle	239	175	132	31	27	13	37	654
Pennsylvania, Western	313	230	202	78	69	45	70	1,007
Puerto Rico	269	183	176	54	40	24	32	778
Rhode Island	58	36	23	11	5	27	138	298
South Carolina	730	615	648	191	113	109	142	2,548
South Dakota	77	37	39	25	31	12	71	292
Tennessee, Eastern	179	159	210	195	204	157	316	1,420
Tennessee, Middle	106	93	95	82	54	19	61	510
Tennessee, Western	192	94	112	116	93	46	243	896
Texas, Eastern	418	251	167	64	33	18	64	1,015
Texas, Northern	440	242	163	77	19	19	54	1,014
Texas, Southern	1,032	775	840	512	350	297	295	4,101
Texas, Western	590	452	562	326	226	139	826	3,121
Utah	114	86	71	24	29	12	30	366
Vermont	85	45	58	18	5	2	12	225
Virgin Islands	13	17	23	32	10	16	36	147
Virginia, Eastern	329	192	170	75	46	16	66	894
Virginia, Western	222	84	49	11	5	2	14	387
Washington, Eastern	109	64	65	19	4	7	18	286
Washington, Western	341	236	173	205	273	96	126	1,450
West Virginia, Northern	104	88	76	27	4	10	46	355
West Virginia, Southern	196	145	98	48	11	10	148	656
Wisconsin, Eastern	419	218	169	64	67	40	57	1,034
Wisconsin, Western	170	148	102	32	12	8	335	807
Wyoming	37	38	19	17	20	21	57	209
All Districts	29,557	20,885	20,968	11,818	8,219	5,142	15,412	112,001

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

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

Table 14
Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Reason
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

Table 3 Program Category	Assimilated Crimes	Civil Rights Prosecutions	Government Regulatory Offenses	Immigration	Internal Security Offenses	Interstate Theft	Labor Management Offenses	All Drugs	Official Corruption	Organized Crime	Non- Violent Crime in Indian Country	Terrorism/ Anti-Terrorism	Theft	Violent Crime	White Collar Crime	All Other Criminal	Totals
No Federal Offense Committed	8	82	81	40	6	6	2	77	85	5	58	98	21	513	402	355	1,839
Lack of Criminal Intent	23	365	354	138	17	20	10	489	161	41	33	201	109	594	1,062	800	4,417
Suspect Prosecuted by Other Authority or on Other Charge	19	41	265	59	7	22	6	822	49	15	31	72	105	1,952	684	790	4,939
No Known Suspect	1	34	10	1	1	7	0	27	3	2	8	46	14	75	124	62	415
Suspect a Fugitive, Serving Sentence, Deceased or Deported	0	2	14	96	0	0	2	50	4	2	3	12	12	103	67	97	464
Suspect Cooperating or Restitution Being Made	14	2	33	2	0	1	2	42	0	0	2	3	31	18	50	141	341
Other Disciplinary Alternatives	14	14	111	75	2	3	4	35	51	1	13	19	140	120	420	282	1,304
Office Policy	5	16	116	1,149	0	9	6	205	31	8	1	35	36	209	624	294	2,744
DOJ/Court Policy	4	171	16	11	2	1	2	38	10	4	0	5	3	27	66	47	407
Lack of Resources	13	13	112	233	1	8	2	295	33	3	10	40	59	246	795	192	2,055
Jurisdiction, Venue, or Witness Problems	7	28	22	21	0	4	1	62	15	4	17	26	22	262	106	142	739
Weak or Insufficient Evidence	22	286	374	170	12	29	19	884	168	26	63	196	140	1,463	1,350	944	6,146
Statute of Limitations or Staleness Problems	10	24	29	19	0	4	2	53	9	6	7	5	15	85	166	76	510
Agency Request	7	84	247	475	11	13	7	360	78	15	14	153	122	344	705	590	3,225
Juvenile Suspect	2	2	19	8	1	0	0	11	0	0	2	6	4	43	5	41	144
Minimal Federal Interest	7	19	108	48	4	4	9	214	33	5	15	18	70	929	415	214	2,112
All Other Reasons	1	4	13	30	0	0	1	21	3	0	7	8	15	217	30	95	445
Totals	157	1,187	1,924	2,575	64	131	75	3,685	733	137	284	943	918	7,200	7,071	5,162	32,246

Table 15
Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

Declination Reason	Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	Drug Enforcement Administration	Federal Bureau of Investigation	All Other Justice	Customs & Border Protection	Immigration & Customs Enforcement	Citizen & Immigration Services	Secret Service	All Other Homeland Security	Postal Service	All Other Agencies	Totals
No federal offense committed	246	43	883	43	55	14	31	47	4	44	429	1,839
Lack of criminal intent	349	299	1,657	92	186	32	152	377	24	133	1,116	4,417
Suspect to be prosecuted on other charge	99	73	169	13	19	2	22	41	2	20	135	595
Suspect to be prosecuted by other authority	1,370	404	1,035	185	79	13	65	278	8	189	718	4,344
Suspect serving sentence	27	6	34	10	0	6	9	9	0	3	13	117
No known suspect	11	7	285	5	4	1	2	22	1	29	48	415
Suspect a fugitive	4	4	17	26	4	3	5	5	0	3	12	83
Suspect deceased	31	16	60	4	5	1	4	6	2	4	37	170
Suspect deported	4	2	7	0	11	9	56	3	1	0	1	94
Restitution being made	0	0	19	8	0	0	0	2	5	4	181	219
Other disciplinary alternatives	22	19	368	67	30	23	54	27	11	89	594	1,304
Minimal federal interest	845	137	459	41	22	16	46	106	9	72	359	2,112
Offender's age, health	28	4	46	4	9	3	19	41	1	2	58	215
Suspect's cooperation	27	18	24	1	3	1	5	14	2	1	26	122
Juvenile suspect	23	7	30	1	8	2	6	36	1	1	29	144
Staleness	46	33	120	15	18	2	17	13	2	15	87	368
Jurisdiction or venue problems	30	15	127	11	7	3	25	20	0	11	73	322
Weak or insufficient evidence	963	450	2,068	92	255	57	221	260	21	228	1,531	6,146
Witness problems	90	30	154	2	3	2	9	5	2	5	115	417
Petite policy	129	5	24	0	3	0	2	9	0	5	14	191
Lack of resources	164	135	850	43	111	44	237	82	3	62	324	2,055
Department policy	16	12	244	17	15	3	4	10	0	10	76	407
Office policy	178	94	689	23	1,090	62	240	81	3	70	214	2,744
Statute of limitations	7	5	63	5	3	3	6	6	1	5	38	142
Agency request	239	216	1,001	80	219	24	397	281	16	157	595	3,225
All other reasons	4	3	10	2	0	1	4	5	0	4	6	39
Totals	4,952	2,037	10,443	790	2,159	327	1,638	1,786	119	1,166	6,829	32,246

Table 16
Asset Forfeiture Actions Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005

District	- - - Criminal Cases - - -		- - - Criminal Property Records - - -			- - - Civil Cases - - -		- - - Estimated Recoveries - - -			Asset Forfeiture Proceeds Applied to Restitution*
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use	
Alabama, Middle	60	50	87	79	13	17	19	$1,682,174	$52,906	$10,156	$0
Alabama, Northern	8	6	19	53	6	10	15	$1,956,048	$53,400	$0	$0
Alabama, Southern	18	17	43	37	30	3	4	$302,824	$1,119,643	$30,500	$0
Alaska	2	0	2	0	0	10	5	$363,312	$0	$0	$0
Arizona	212	362	447	1,386	96	64	72	$23,212,041	$8,959,567	$33,475	$863,333
Arkansas, Eastern	26	33	122	174	11	5	9	$794,177	$340,092	$19,027	$6,327
Arkansas, Western	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	$1,812,015	$169,933	$29,982	$815,598
California, Central	1	13	2	29	7	142	224	$101,021,584	$16,793,607	$225,108	$2,321,051
California, Eastern	33	69	74	195	113	47	52	$9,647,738	$55,961	$0	$625,000
California, Northern	1	25	1	73	0	19	57	$46,678,269	$1,876,143	$0	$173,356
California, Southern	40	73	112	182	68	61	67	$6,329,787	$5,656,407	$0	$0
Colorado	4	11	5	28	1	28	35	$17,722,015	$26,320,282	$0	$1,264,314
Connecticut	40	33	156	147	69	15	39	$65,970,638	$2,649,623	$900	$0
Delaware	8	9	30	22	10	2	2	$315,000	$704,915	$3,675	$0
District of Columbia	32	68	85	184	24	12	36	$15,725,904	$22,087	$0	$0
Florida, Middle	681	847	1,182	1,467	217	26	55	$220,215,973	$29,685,566	$124,580	$248,073
Florida, Northern	8	10	16	25	2	8	10	$20,369,789	$22,174	$0	$1,360
Florida, Southern	254	269	960	1,468	438	73	86	$268,618,052	$11,064,617	$0	$0
Georgia, Middle	8	19	40	138	11	20	21	$1,988,627	$1,858,112	$16,100	$0
Georgia, Northern	68	93	141	246	70	70	87	$3,804,847	$1,934,411	$118,460	$534,681
Georgia, Southern	4	11	42	47	22	17	18	$1,240,758	$1,022,211	$3,175	$0
Guam	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	$148,102	$89,367	$43,038	$0
Hawaii	15	19	22	67	35	7	19	$2,050,376	$2,513,723	$3,917	$54,750
Idaho	39	42	115	178	77	9	20	$11,242,005	$1,582,946	$62,189	$0
Illinois, Central	3	6	25	36	37	16	18	$4,653,485	$0	$0	$0
Illinois, Northern	212	455	741	1,683	169	29	39	$4,114,843	$2,484,022	$20,625	$0
Illinois, Southern	0	4	0	74	0	4	8	$162,059,376	$905,281	$12,675	$0
Indiana, Northern	0	2	0	29	0	11	15	$1,267,092	$149,540	$0	$0
Indiana, Southern	27	20	54	60	10	15	14	$1,917,398	$1,326,918	$1,500	$0
Iowa, Northern	45	39	75	62	11	17	11	$6,302,890	$881,097	$0	$0
Iowa, Southern	17	20	20	34	3	6	10	$2,252,858	$62,127	$0	$3,642
Kansas	0	3	0	6	0	16	22	$2,685,080	$399,390	$0	$0
Kentucky, Eastern	0	1	0	1	0	10	19	$10,052,134	$3,683,924	$119,439	$0

Table 16 (Continued)

District	- - - Criminal Cases - - -		- - - Criminal Property Records - - -			- - - Civil Cases - - -		- - - Estimated Recoveries - - -			Asset Forfeiture Proceeds Applied to Restitution*
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use	
Kentucky, Western	17	59	20	83	26	8	25	$4,910,008	$2,163,164	$21,269	$0
Louisiana, Eastern	17	40	98	246	30	2	2	$26,692,060	$591,224	$0	$0
Louisiana, Middle	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	$38,726	$0	$0	$0
Louisiana, Western	20	30	62	81	9	1	1	$105,806	$152,286	$3,803	$0
Maine	3	5	3	7	2	7	5	$561,666	$2,299,782	$0	$0
Maryland	10	35	39	167	1	56	61	$34,222,259	$2,856,053	$0	$2,800
Massachusetts	35	88	143	400	14	21	37	$2,639,250	$4,358,349	$0	$0
Michigan, Eastern	15	33	57	96	25	44	60	$10,215,937	$3,309,436	$0	$67,028
Michigan, Western	4	4	15	10	11	13	13	$3,205,265	$1,809,244	$0	$40,000
Minnesota	121	132	284	280	37	6	11	$72,582	$2,704,341	$0	$343,927
Mississippi, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	$5,943,391	$296,206	$20,700	$0
Mississippi, Southern	51	61	107	201	33	23	33	$10,122,239	$175,305	$0	$0
Missouri, Eastern	20	30	46	60	29	18	13	$531,449	$1,344,248	$0	$922,973
Missouri, Western	29	34	48	65	13	10	11	$5,151,091	$760,111	$50,525	$947,494
Montana	36	30	71	62	27	2	3	$454,178	$379,470	$22,150	$0
Nebraska	94	76	141	113	113	17	11	$531,495	$823,146	$46,840	$0
Nevada	146	283	404	811	187	39	53	$14,966,690	$5,248,232	$4,210	$0
New Hampshire	0	2	0	26	0	28	31	$10,154,406	$1,364,105	$0	$0
New Jersey	26	55	51	167	7	27	99	$58,983,561	$9,381,943	$0	$0
New Mexico	5	8	34	55	7	52	46	$11,117,561	$1,719,274	$0	$0
New York, Eastern	80	127	80	127	0	90	306	$821,764,806	$9,465,463	$0	$0
New York, Northern	30	82	224	470	89	21	26	$4,770,677	$3,878,746	$0	$0
New York, Southern	3	43	6	142	0	21	49	$420,048,182	$167,051,893	$0	$0
New York, Western	7	31	10	134	16	39	46	$14,305,177	$2,342,648	$13,325	$443
North Carolina, Eastern	2	3	2	3	0	267	214	$2,354,482	$4,846,897	$0	$0
North Carolina, Middle	3	3	11	15	1	47	53	$9,267,723	$3,360,741	$0	$0
North Carolina, Western	3	14	6	109	2	17	18	$21,722,801	$943,435	$14,200	$7,613,081
North Dakota	20	18	39	41	23	4	4	$51,554	$25,402	$0	$5,000
Northern Mariana Islands	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	$0	$0	$0	$0
Ohio, Northern	28	38	149	213	133	17	16	$3,314,863	$7,030,554	$515	$0
Ohio, Southern	38	60	78	165	81	38	65	$100,025,955,627	$3,638,730	$16,875	$0
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	2	0	8	0	2	8	$614,072	$87,655	$0	$0
Oklahoma, Northern	11	10	57	39	36	9	6	$6,455,817	$675,139	$31,325	$3,993
Oklahoma, Western	3	5	8	7	54	14	9	$8,491,930	$909,745	$97,180	$650,808
Oregon	20	30	40	50	39	17	31	$6,591,902	$2,540,778	$0	$40,054

Table 16 (Continued)

District	- - - Criminal Cases - - -		- - - Criminal Property Records - - -			- - - Civil Cases - - -		- - - Estimated Recoveries - - -			Asset Forfeiture Proceeds Applied to Restitution*
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use	
Pennsylvania, Eastern	271	601	350	1,019	46	1	8	$1,696,102	$924,306	$0	$0
Pennsylvania, Middle	0	0	0	0	0	5	22	$4,451,200	$9,653,537	$0	$0
Pennsylvania, Western	38	69	100	280	61	52	115	$11,607,845	$4,605,574	$43,775	$0
Puerto Rico	5	13	6	43	1	17	27	$7,485,171	$2,092,749	$0	$0
Rhode Island	2	5	6	22	3	1	1	$0	$1,119,161	$0	$0
South Carolina	88	133	348	794	84	12	29	$186,485,438	$5,144,771	$86,475	$0
South Dakota	2	2	4	2	6	5	9	$222,280	$1,181	$100	$0
Tennessee, Eastern	15	26	99	108	194	7	7	$74,671	$5,302,927	$183,698	$0
Tennessee, Middle	20	19	26	43	52	8	29	$4,814,273	$2,611,831	$60,100	$0
Tennessee, Western	1	3	13	10	13	12	20	$978,611	$12,095,841	$0	$0
Texas, Eastern	49	38	207	189	37	20	15	$4,639,175	$0	$0	$854
Texas, Northern	6	7	20	22	2	15	23	$10,680,443	$2,464,495	$0	$463,140
Texas, Southern	130	224	247	483	105	57	90	$32,989,442	$6,105,304	$0	$0
Texas, Western	89	72	247	244	60	86	71	$19,107,903	$12,409,370	$68,198	$195,482
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	12	25	$540,764	$0	$0	$0
Vermont	11	17	42	107	25	17	19	$7,446,351	$2,085,429	$27,950	$0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	$396,384	$20,856	$0	$0
Virginia, Eastern	97	58	275	122	285	19	9	$8,159,274	$11,321,821	$496,464	$811,015
Virginia, Western	60	53	175	150	44	7	7	$385,970	$3,164,478	$62,025	$267,796
Washington, Eastern	13	21	25	32	9	8	22	$6,723,474	$33,800	$0	$0
Washington, Western	38	41	116	137	2	38	38	$50,017,648,777	$735,216	$1,742,574	$0
West Virginia, Northern	24	12	52	17	3	2	9	$196,125	$152,270	$44,997	$0
West Virginia, Southern	23	27	55	69	17	7	7	$9,515,492	$1,051,600	$33,599	$0
Wisconsin, Eastern	46	59	280	316	191	39	21	$1,726,727	$2,329,692	$92,550	$0
Wisconsin, Western	6	7	7	8	2	12	14	$1,008,121	$475,921	$0	$0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	$334,250	$204,037	$0	$3,926
All Districts	3,800	5,609	9,654	16,882	3,838	2,251	3,149	$152,904,160,707	$459,079,898	$4,163,942	$19,291,300

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

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