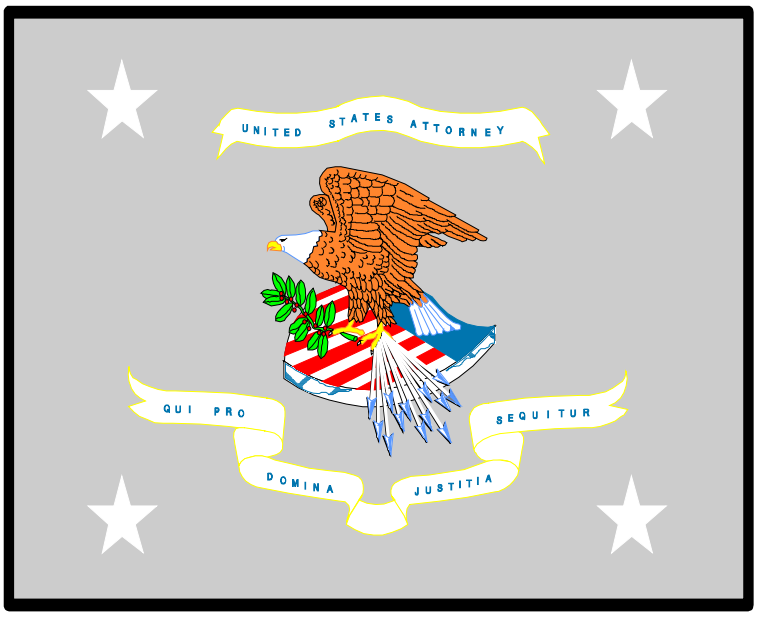
U.S. Department of Justice
Executive Office for United States Attorneys

United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report

Fiscal Year 2008

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS'
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2008



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 the United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2008. 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 2008, and statistical tables displaying both national and district caseload data. As in Fiscal Year 2007, 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 136 staffed branch offices, as of the end of Fiscal Year 2008.

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 provides executive assistance and supervision to the United States Attorneys' offices. It 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. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys, 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 the Executive Office for United States Attorneys information on the criminal and civil matters, cases, and appeals that they handle. In turn, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys encapsulates this information in a centralized database. 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, and the statistics fail to present 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 to illustrate caseload composition and, more importantly, the successful efforts of the dedicated 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. The role of the United States Attorneys is to see "that justice shall be done," (Berger v. United States, 295 U.S. 88 (1935)), and accordingly, while statistics can provide a quantitative measure, they fail to capture the true spirit and accomplishments of the United States Attorneys.

I hope that you will find the United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report to be both interesting and useful. It provides a concise yet compelling sampling of the accomplishments of the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008. The women and men of the United States Attorneys' offices did a commendable job during the year. It is my great privilege 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.

Kenneth E. Melson
Director

FISCAL YEAR 2008 STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

OVERALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

- 63,042 cases filed against 85,122 defendants–case filings increased by six percent
- 63,595 cases against 85,083 defendants terminated–case terminations increased by 10 percent
- 78,140 defendants convicted
- 92 percent conviction rate
- 82 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 50 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 30 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

VIOLENT CRIME

- 11,896 cases filed against 13,852 defendants–case filings increased by three percent
- 12,045 cases against 13,967 defendants terminated–case terminations increased by six percent
- 12,635 defendants convicted
- 91 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 72 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 50 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OVERALL NARCOTICS

- 14,519 cases filed against 27,940 defendants–case filings decreased by seven percent
- 15,778 cases against 28,636 defendants terminated–case terminations increased by three percent
- 26,297 defendants convicted
- 92 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 70 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 47 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OCDETF

- 2,491 cases filed against 8,118 defendants–case filings decreased by three percent
- 2,748 cases against 8,583 defendants terminated–case terminations decreased by two percent
- 7,623 defendants convicted
- 89 percent conviction rate
- 90 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 79 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 58 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

NON-OCDETF

- 12,028 cases filed against 19,822 defendants–case filings decreased by eight percent
- 13,030 cases against 20,053 defendants terminated–case terminations increased by four percent
- 18,674 defendants convicted
- 93 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 67 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 43 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

IMMIGRATION

- 23,061 cases filed against 24,814 defendants–case filings increased by 28 percent
- 22,319 cases against 23,930 defendants terminated–case terminations increased by 32 percent
- 22,799 defendants convicted
- 95 percent conviction rate
- 83 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 21 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- Four percent of prison sentences greater than five years

ORGANIZED CRIME

- 254 cases filed against 543 defendants–case filings increased by 17 percent
- 204 cases against 579 defendants terminated–case terminations increased by 24 percent
- 521 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 78 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 62 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 43 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION

- 539 cases filed against 802 defendants–case filings increased by 14 percent
- 468 cases against 775 defendants terminated–case terminations decreased by three percent
- 695 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 61 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 32 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 16 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

WHITE COLLAR CRIME

- 6,117 cases filed against 8,684 defendants–case filings decreased by less than one percent
- 5,944 cases against 8,395 defendants terminated–case terminations decreased by two percent
- 7,569 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 63 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 29 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 12 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

- Asset forfeiture counts completed in 2,501 criminal cases
- Asset forfeiture counts completed in 1,647 civil cases
- Estimated recoveries of $1,103,810,683 in forfeited cash and property

OVERALL CIVIL LITIGATION

- 101,069 cases filed or responded to–increased by 41 percent
- 87,481 cases terminated–case terminations increased by 31 percent
- 25,719 judgments, or 65 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 12,650 settlements–15 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 7,361 cases filed–case filings increased by 22 percent
- 6,782 cases terminated–case terminations increased by nine percent
- 3,758 judgments, or 87 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 770 settlements–11 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

- 1,695 cases filed–case filings decreased by four percent
- 1,785 cases terminated–case terminations increased by five percent
- 512 judgments, or 90 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 244 settlements–14 percent of all cases terminated

DEFENSIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 81,475 cases responded to–increased by 53 percent
- 67,399 cases terminated–case terminations increased by 38 percent
- 21,148 judgments, or 61 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 2,548 settlements–four percent of all cases terminated

CIVIL LITIGATION WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED

- 12,233 cases filed or responded to–decreased by two percent
- 13,300 cases terminated–increased by 12 percent
- 813 judgments, or 87 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 9,332 settlements–70 percent of all cases terminated

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

- 13,085 appeals filed–increased by five percent
- 8,726 criminal appeals filed–decreased by three percent
- 4,359 civil appeals filed–increased by 24 percent
- 84 percent of all criminal appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 75 percent of all civil appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 5,381 post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants–increased by four percent

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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, and 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 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 that are administratively uncollectible.

The United States Attorneys' top priority in Fiscal Year 2008 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 on additional areas identified in the Department's Strategic Plan, including sound management, drug trafficking, firearms enforcement, corporate fraud, civil rights, cybercrimes, crimes against children, and official corruption.

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 2008. 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.

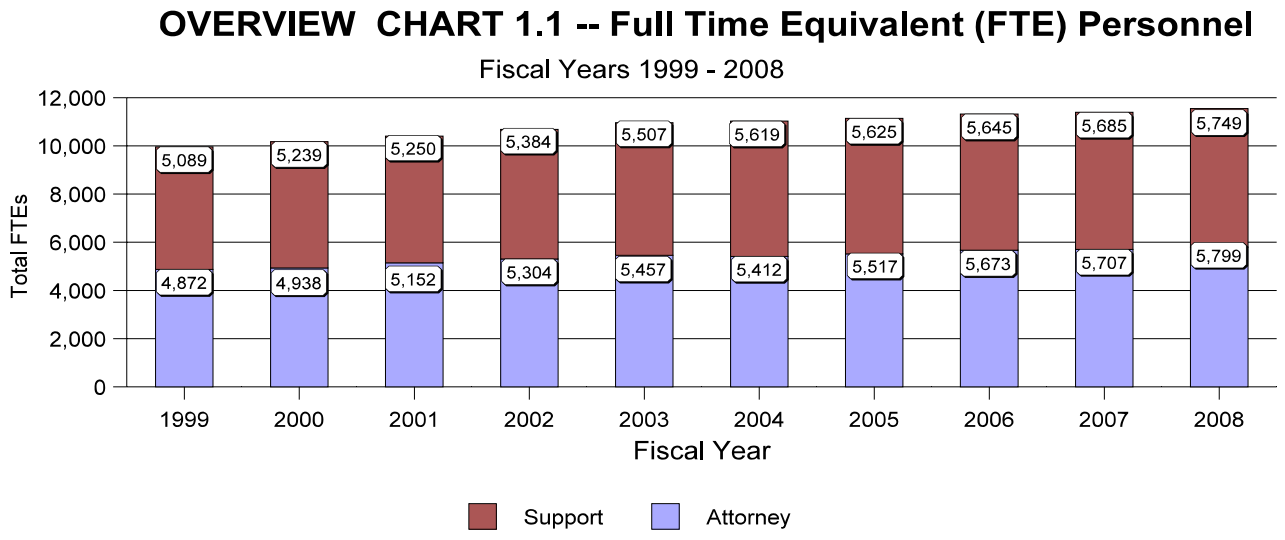
Integrity and Professionalism

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 2008, 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 in order to provide employees easy access to the information and assist them in performing their duties.

Human Resources

Staffing

The allocated staffing levels in the United States Attorneys' offices nationwide equaled 5,799 full time equivalent (FTE) attorneys and 5,749 FTE support employees during Fiscal Year 2008. It should be noted that the allocated staffing levels include positions that were vacant. See Overview Chart 1.1 below.

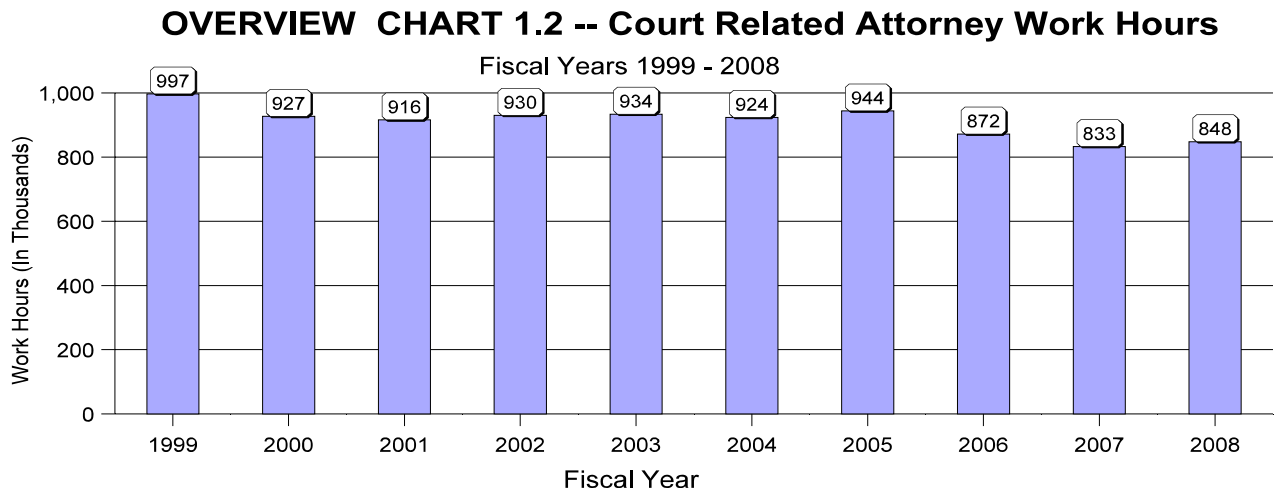


Assistant United States Attorneys constituted 55 percent of all Department attorneys and about 67 percent of Department attorneys with prosecution or litigation responsibilities. Most new Assistant United States Attorneys have prior litigation experience with a prosecuting attorney's office, a law firm, or another government agency. In addition to their prior legal experience, Assistant United States Attorneys have an average of 11 years of experience in United States Attorneys' offices.

While the civil caseload is larger numerically than the criminal caseload, about 79 percent of attorney personnel were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 21 percent to civil litigation during Fiscal Year 2008. Ninety-five percent of all attorney work hours spent in United States District Courts were devoted to criminal prosecutions and five percent to civil litigation. See Table 9.

During Fiscal Year 2008, a total of 847,935 attorney work hours were devoted to court-related activity. This represents an increase of 15,080 court-related work hours, or two percent, when compared to Fiscal Year 2007. See Overview Chart 1.2 below, and Table 9. Increases were seen in the number of criminal and civil work hours in United States District Courts in Fiscal Year 2008, as well as the number of work hours devoted to United States Magistrate Courts, when compared with the prior year. Although a significant amount of work hours are dedicated to court-related activity, this represents only a small portion of the total work hours spent by attorneys prosecuting criminal activity.

Of the total court-related work hours, Assistant United States Attorneys spent 586,642 hours, or 69 percent, of their time in court. Sixty-eight percent of their time in court was spent on criminal cases in United States District Courts, 22 percent in United States Magistrate Courts, four percent on civil cases in United States District Courts, and four percent on special hearings. The remaining two percent of the time was spent in the United States Courts of Appeals, United States Bankruptcy Courts, and in state courts. Of the other 261,293 work hours, representing 31 percent of the total, 21 percent was spent on grand jury proceedings, 28 percent on court-related travel time, and 51 percent on witness preparation.



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). In Fiscal Year 2008, OLE was responsible for the management of 268 events at the NAC, including 203 classroom events covering such areas as traditional advocacy training, national conferences, and educational forums on substantive areas of the law. Throughout the year, 17,497 individuals attended live training through courses and other events hosted by OLE, while an additional 5,751 individuals received training through one of OLE's distance education offerings. These included Continuing Legal Education (CLE) programs broadcast via satellite on the Justice Television Network (JTN), formal video showings using OLE's video lending library, and CLE programs co-sponsored by OLE for individuals outside the NAC, including United States Attorneys' offices around the country, using approved OLE resources. The 23,248 individuals trained through all delivery methods were comprised of Department of Justice employees, accounting for 86 percent of those trained, and employees in legal positions within various federal agencies, state governments or local governments, accounting for 14 percent of those trained. An additional 1,685 people attended courses sponsored by NAC training partners, the NDAA, and the National Bankruptcy Training Institute.

During Fiscal Year 2008, 6,632 of the participants receiving OLE training at the NAC attended courses in the topical areas covered in the Department's Strategic Plan. Those courses were as follows:

Crimes Against Children	2 courses	228 Participants
Anti-Terrorism/Critical Infrastructure	19 courses	1414 Participants
Violent Crime/Gun Violence Reduction	3 courses	379 Participants

Drug Enforcement	9 courses	751 Participants
Civil Rights Enforcement	3 courses	496 Participants
Fraud Generally/Corporate Fraud/ Economic Crime/Cybercrime	10 courses	833 Participants
Sound Management	22 courses	2531 Participants

As was the case last fiscal year, the Justice Television Network (JTN) saw an increase in viewership in the United States Attorneys' offices and Department components in Fiscal Year 2008, with a monthly average of 28,369 viewers accessing JTN from their desktop computer via Internet Protocol Television (IPTV). During its 55 hours of weekly broadcasts, JTN aired over 1,700 programs, including pre-recorded and live broadcasts of on-site training for those unable to attend live classes. Programming for Fiscal Year 2008 totaled 1,991 hours, including 58 shows providing CLE credits and monthly Professional Responsibility programs, thus leading to 2,276 CLE applications by attorneys who had viewed the programs on JTN. OLE produced 1,699 hours of the total programming, while the remaining programs were produced by other components of the Department, other federal agencies, or were acquired through outside vendors. Of the total hours of programming, 798 hours of broadcasting were dedicated to the Department's Strategic Plan:

Crimes Against Children	50 hours
Anti-Terrorism/National Security	66 hours
Gun Violence Reduction	88 hours
Drug Enforcement	89 hours
Civil Rights Enforcement	71 hours
Corporate Fraud/Cyber Crime	240 hours
Sound Management	194 hours

In addition to providing numerous training opportunities, JTN also broadcasted several important Department of Justice events from the Department of Justice Main Building. This included 49 live events such as press conferences by the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and other key officials in the Department, as well as the Director's Awards Ceremony and ceremonies commemorating other significant events.

In Fiscal Year 2008, OLE continued to add new content to its Video on Demand (VOD) library available through JUSTLearn. VOD allows JUSTLearn users in the U.S. Attorneys' offices and other participating Department components to view OLE programming and mandatory Department training on demand at their office computer. VOD currently has 341 separate programs available, including training videos on Appellate Advocacy, Criminal Trial Advocacy, Core Competencies in Federal Civil Law, and numerous videos that satisfy the Attorney General's Professionalism training requirement for all Department of Justice attorneys. In addition, New Employee Orientation videos containing all mandatory programs for new Department employees are available to view on VOD. JUSTLearn users can also track their training by clicking the "I watched this show" icon after viewing a JTN or VOD program so it is automatically added to their training transcript on JUSTLearn. This service provides United States Attorneys' offices a convenient means of ensuring their staff views all mandatory Department training. A new JUSTLearn feature in Fiscal Year 2008 allowed Training Officers to record other training events including a group viewing of a JTN show or Video on Demand show, online courses, district wide training, self-study, and college courses. In Fiscal Year 2008, 72,418 Department

employees accessed the VOD library viewing 27,307 videos. The "Week in Review", a weekly series of news clips highlighting the accomplishments of the United States Attorneys' offices nationwide, continues to be among the more popular VOD offerings.

In Fiscal Year 2008, OLE's Publications Unit published six editions of the *United States Attorneys' Bulletin* on a variety of topics including Asset Forfeiture, Computer Forensics, Identity Theft, Electronic Discovery, Gang Issues, and Civil Rights. The Publications Unit continued to maintain and update USABook online, a legal resource site also located on the Department intranet. In Fiscal Year 2008, the USABook site experienced 2,520,572 page views, up 73 percent, from Fiscal Year 2007.

In an effort to enhance its distance learning options for United States Attorneys' offices, OLE developed new training modules on Appellate Advocacy, Electronic Discovery, Professional Responsibility, and Retirement Planning, and updated the Grand Jury module. A copy of each module was sent to every district in Fiscal Year 2008 to be used for in-house training.

OLE continued its tradition of providing training support to Department personnel assisting foreign prosecutors through the Criminal Division's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training. OLE hosted briefings and tours of the NAC for visiting prosecutors from the Republic of Korea, Qatar, Bulgaria, and Indonesia.

OLE enjoyed a number of other significant accomplishments in Fiscal Year 2008, including contracting with West LegalEdcenter to provide a web-based CLE and professional development service from Thomson West which is accessible from OLE's website, JUSTLearn, or the West LegalEdcenter website. OLE's contract provides Assistant United States Attorneys and Department litigating attorneys unlimited access to more than 8,500 continuing legal education programs, including substantive law and practice skills programs from more than 50 leading CLE providers, at no cost to the United States Attorneys' offices. During Fiscal Year 2008, Assistant United States Attorneys and Department litigating attorneys viewed 3,914 West LegalEdcenter programs.

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. Since 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 2008, the United States Attorneys also continued their longstanding commitment to address drug and violent crimes. Within the violent crime category, the United States Attorneys continued to address the illegal use of firearms and the accompanying acts of violence in our communities. Drug prosecutions continued as well, with particular emphasis on large criminal drug organizations. Other special emphasis areas included civil rights violations, corporate fraud, cybercrimes, crimes against children, and official corruption.

The United States Attorneys' offices handle the majority of criminal cases prosecuted by the Department. The United States Attorneys receive most of their criminal referrals ("matters") from federal investigative agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, 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, crimes are reported directly to the United States Attorneys by private citizens. After careful consideration of each criminal matter, the United States Attorney decides whether charges are appropriate and whether to initiate prosecution. Except for misdemeanor offenses and instances of an alleged offender waiving the right to a grand jury indictment, the United States Attorney presents evidence to a grand jury. The grand jurors then 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 defendant's arraignment.

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 for a guilty plea. When a guilty plea is not obtained, 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 2008, the United States Attorneys' offices received 155,774 criminal matters. This represents an increase of 37,554, or 32 percent, in the number of criminal referrals received from law enforcement agencies, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 2.1 below.

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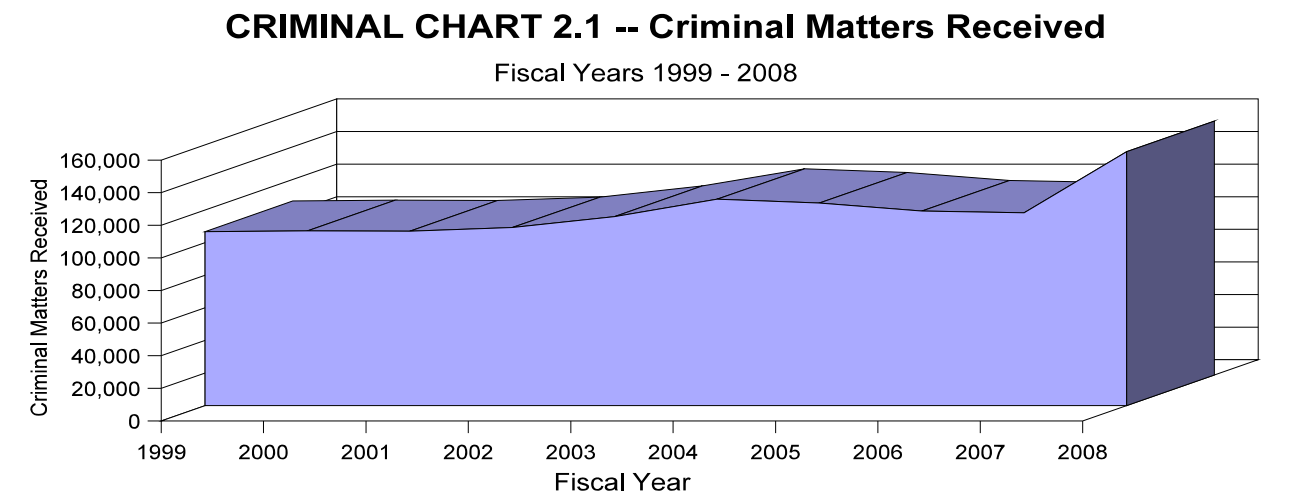

The total number of criminal matters received includes immediate declinations, later declinations, and investigations initiated.

After review, the offices immediately or later declined a total of 24,321 criminal matters during the year. See Criminal Chart 2.2 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 no federal offense committed.

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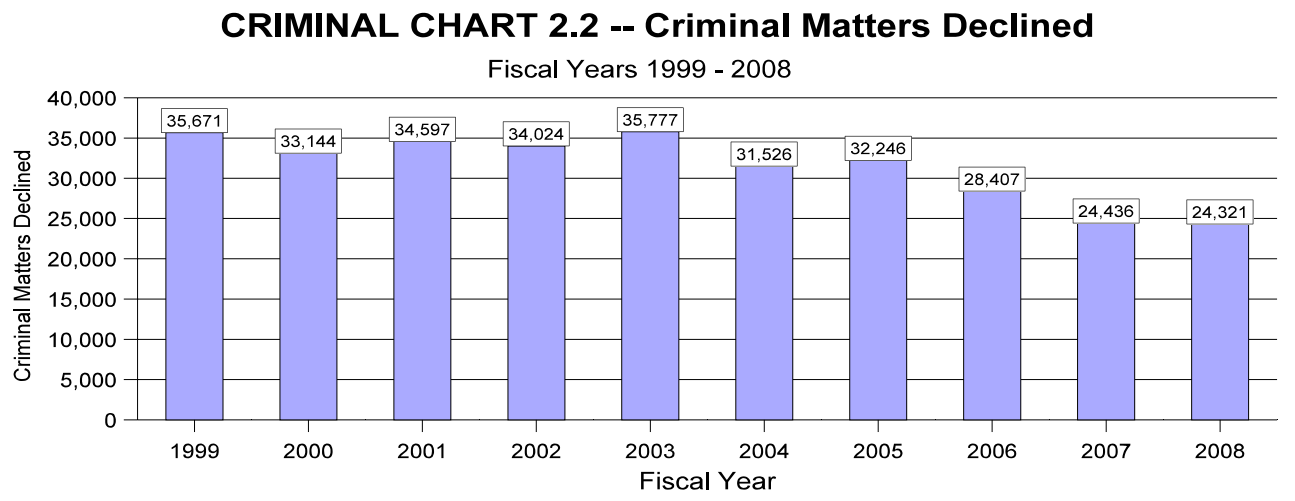

As of the end of Fiscal Year 2008, a total of 81,062 criminal matters were pending, an increase of 3,900, or five percent, when compared to the prior year. Of these, 8,560, or 11 percent, were matters where the defendant was a fugitive, was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program, was in a mental institution, or was unknown. See Table 10. Of all pending matters, 52,305, or 65 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 61,249, or 76 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 44,075 criminal matters during Fiscal Year 2008 in which grand jury proceedings were conducted, representing a five percent increase when compared with the previous year. Criminal Chart 2.3 below reflects the number of matters in which grand jury proceedings were conducted over the past 10 years.

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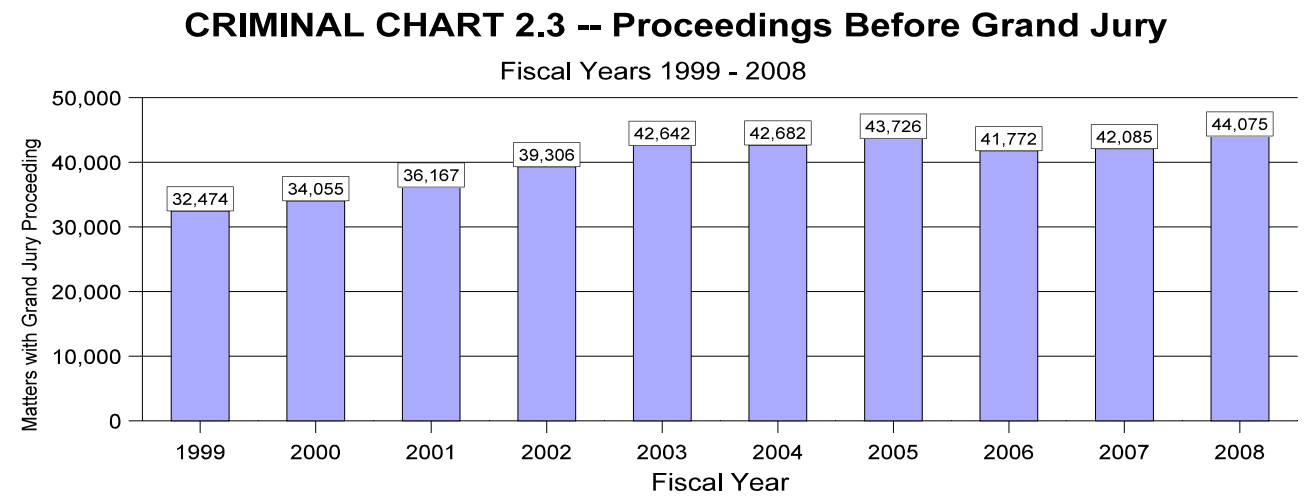

During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys' offices filed 63,042 criminal cases against 85,122 defendants in United States District Courts. See Criminal Chart 2.4 below, and Table 1. This represents a six percent increase in the number of cases filed and a five percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year.

See Criminal Chart 2.12 for a display of criminal cases filed by program category, or case type, for Fiscal Years 2007 and 2008. Criminal Charts 2.4 through 2.13 do not include United States Magistrate Court or appellate cases.

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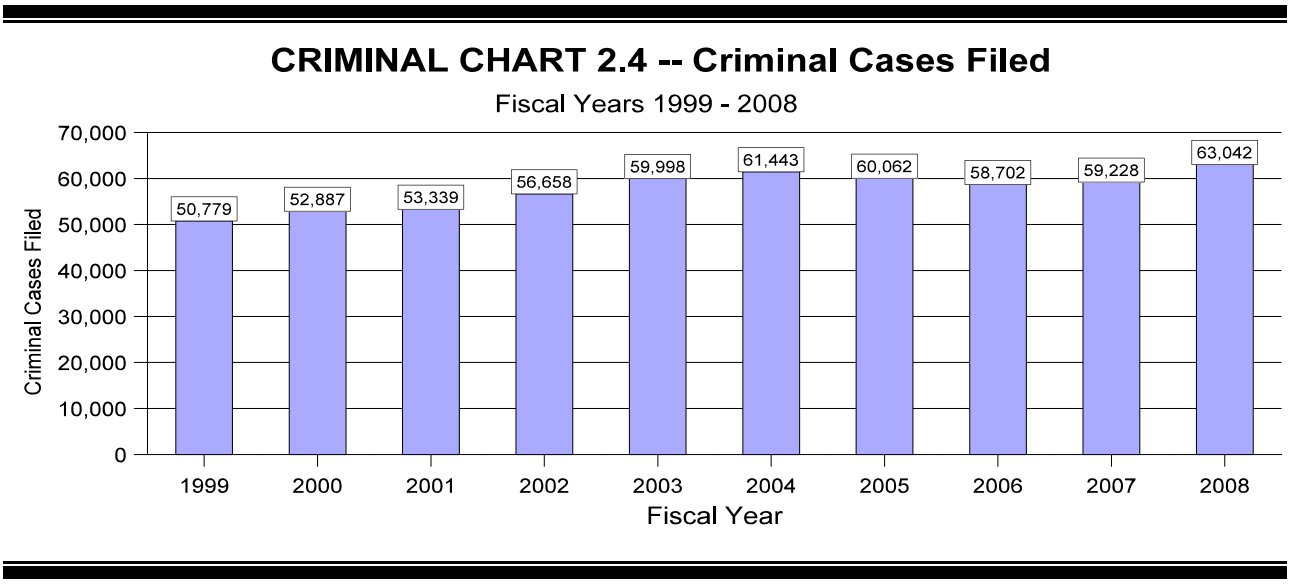

A total of 63,595 cases against 85,083 defendants were also terminated during Fiscal Year 2008, representing a 10 percent increase in the number of cases terminated and a eight percent increase in the number of defendants terminated, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 2.5 below.

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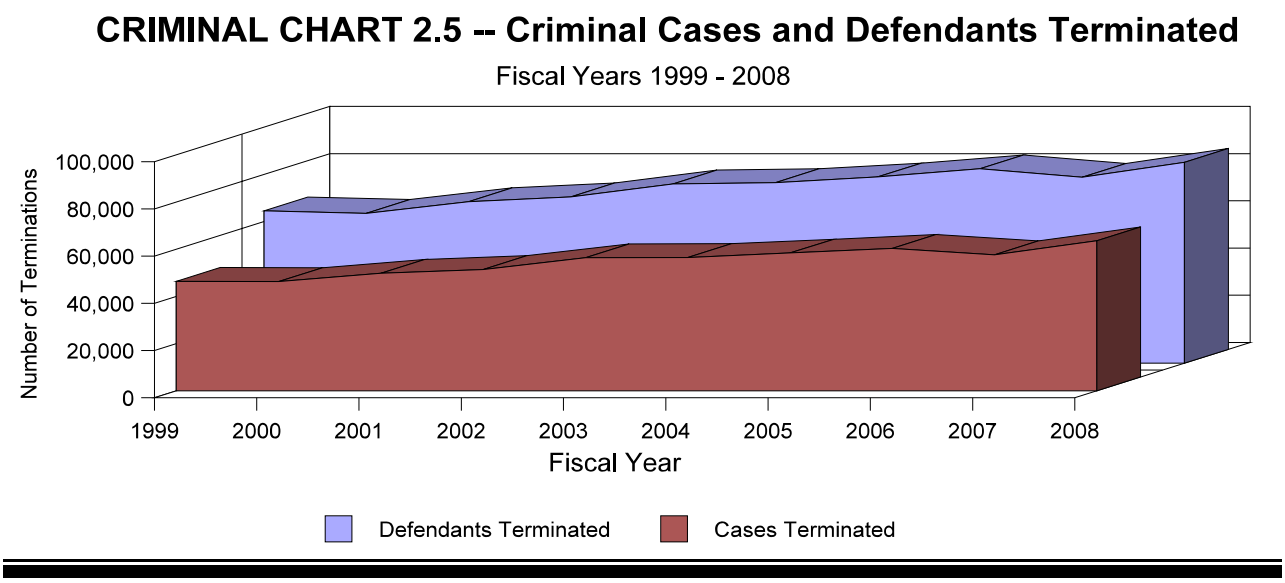

A total of 3,516, or four percent, of the terminated defendants went to trial. This represents a six percent decrease in the number of defendants tried when compared with the prior year. See Criminal Chart 2.6 below, and Table 2.

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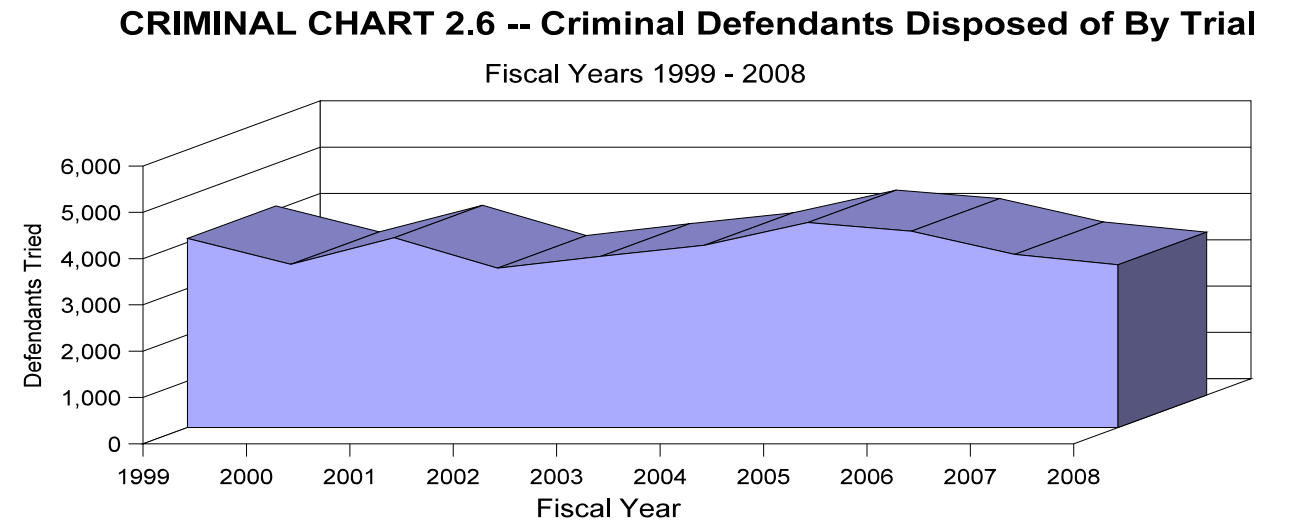

Of the 85,083 defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 2008, 78,140, or 92 percent, either pled guilty or were found guilty. See Criminal Chart 2.7 below, and Table 3. The rate of conviction remained over 90 percent, as it has since Fiscal Year 2000.

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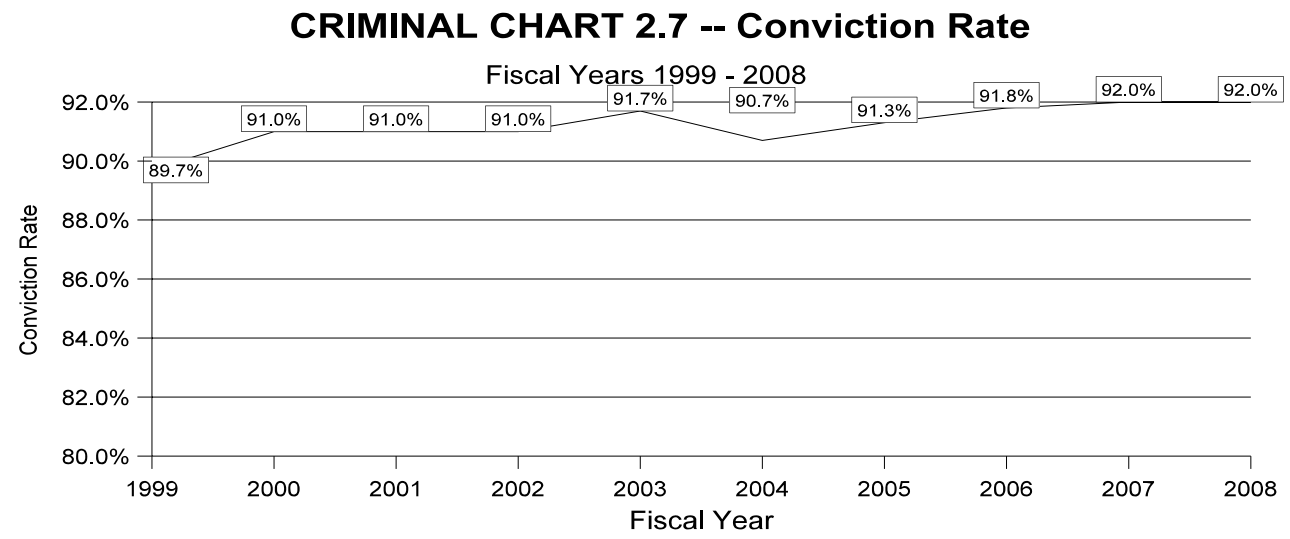

During Fiscal Year 2008, a total of 75,145, or 96 percent, of all convicted defendants pled guilty prior to or during trial. This represents a less than one percent increase in the percentage of convicted defendants who pled guilty when compared to the prior year.

Of the 78,140 defendants who either pled guilty or were found guilty during the fiscal year, 64,198, or 82 percent, received prison sentences. This represents a notable increase over Fiscal Year 1999, when 79 percent of guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. A total of 215 guilty defendants received sentences of life in prison during Fiscal Year 2008. See Criminal Charts 2.8 and 2.9 below.

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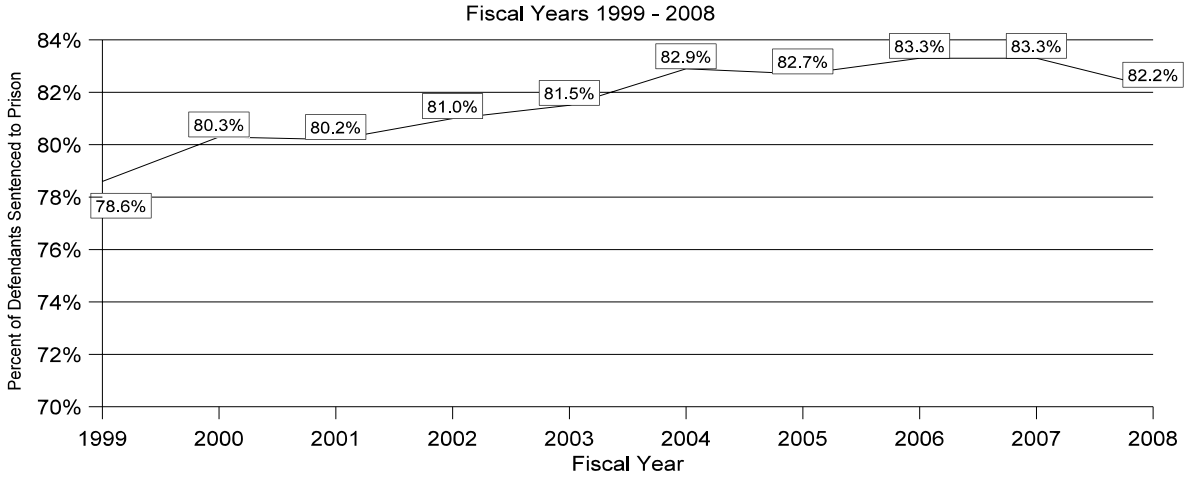
CRIMINAL CHART 2.8 -- Percentage of Guilty Defendants Sentenced to Prison

Fiscal Years 1999 - 2008



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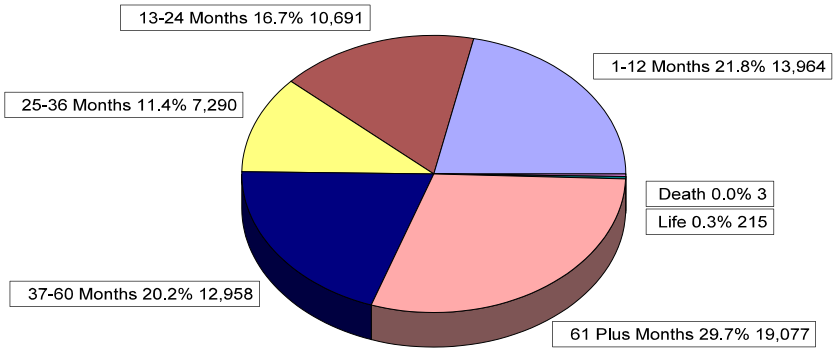
CRIMINAL CHART 2.9 -- Length of Sentence for Defendants Sentenced to Prison

Fiscal Year 2008



As of the end of Fiscal Year 2008, 71,469 criminal cases against 108,521 defendants were pending. This represents a less than one percent decrease in the number of cases pending and in the number of defendants pending, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 2.10 below, and Table 1.

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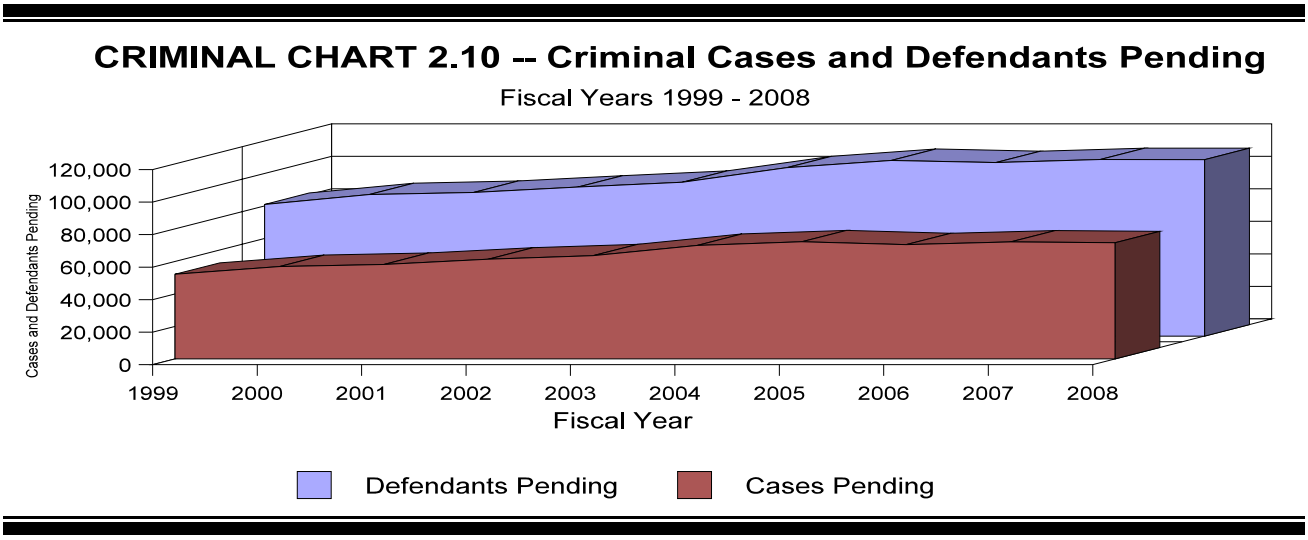

Of the 71,469 pending criminal cases, 43,217, or 60 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 48,798, or 68 percent, had been pending for 36 months or less. See Table 11. In 21 percent of pending cases the defendant was a fugitive, was in a mental institution, or was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program. See Chart 2.11.

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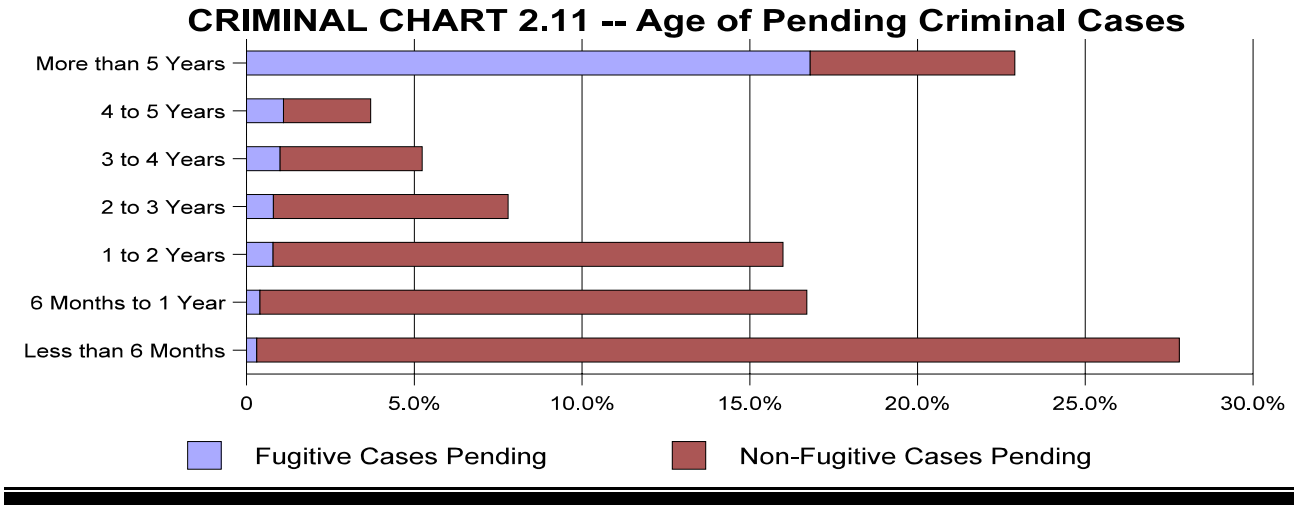
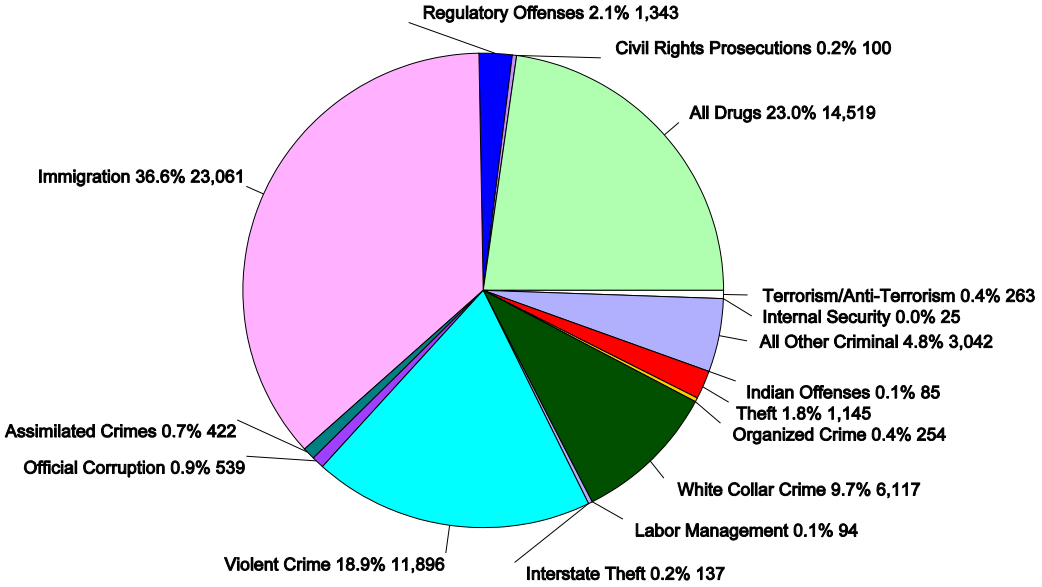


See Criminal Chart 2.13 below for a display of pending criminal cases by program category, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 2007 and 2008. Criminal Chart 2.13 does not include cases pending in United States Magistrate Court or pending appellate cases.

CRIMINAL CHART 2.12 -- Criminal Cases Filed by Program Category

Fiscal Year 2008 -- Total Cases Filed 63,042



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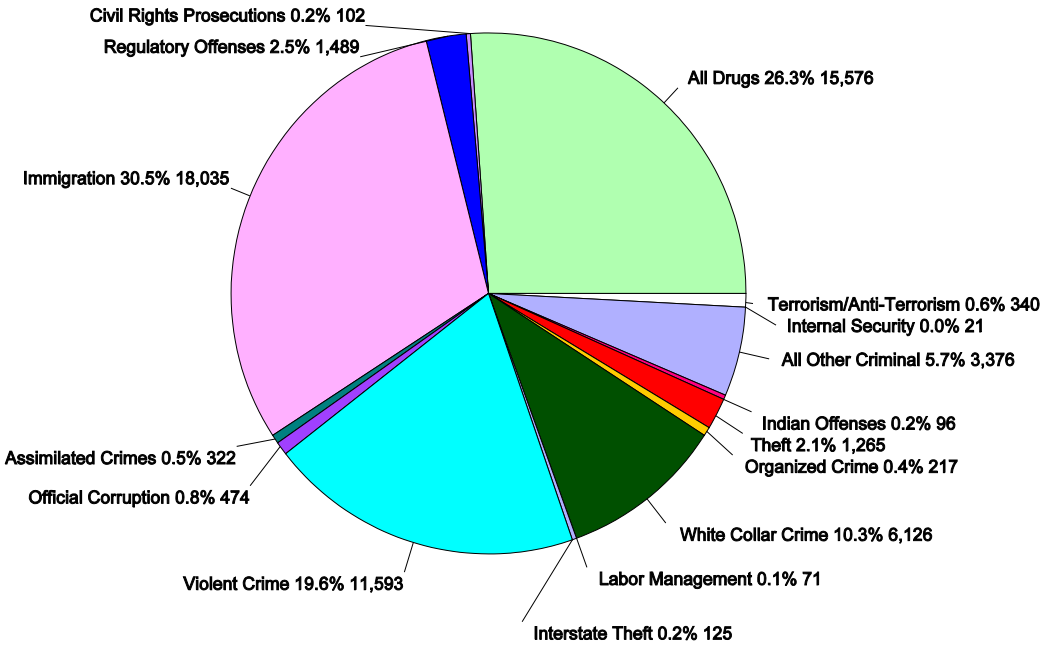
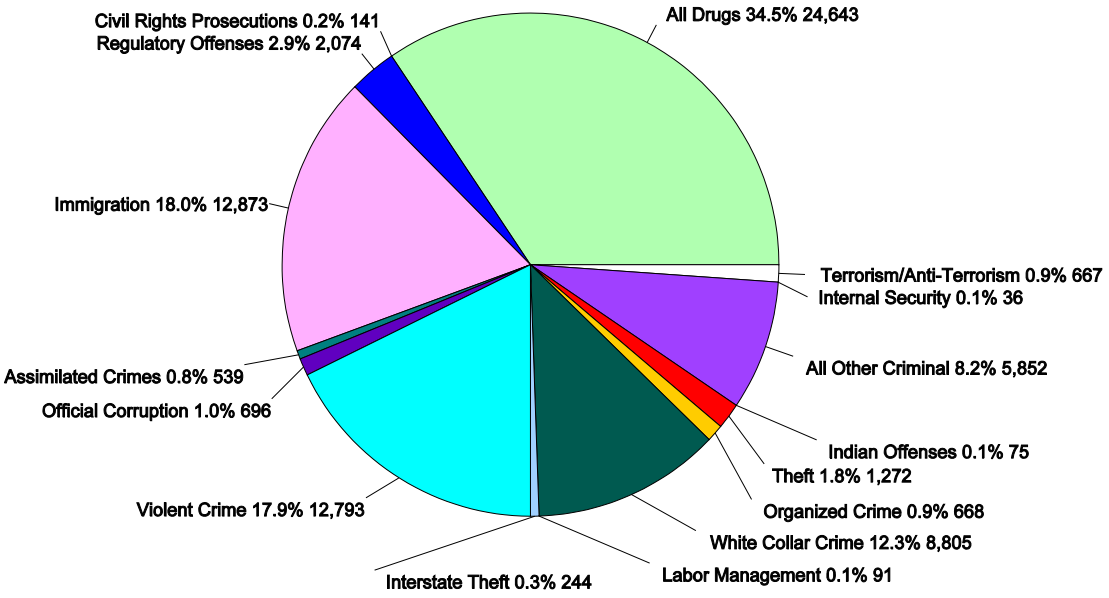
Fiscal Year 2007 -- Total Cases Filed 59,228



CRIMINAL CHART 2.13 -- Criminal Cases Pending by Program Category

Fiscal Year 2008 -- Total Cases Pending 71,469



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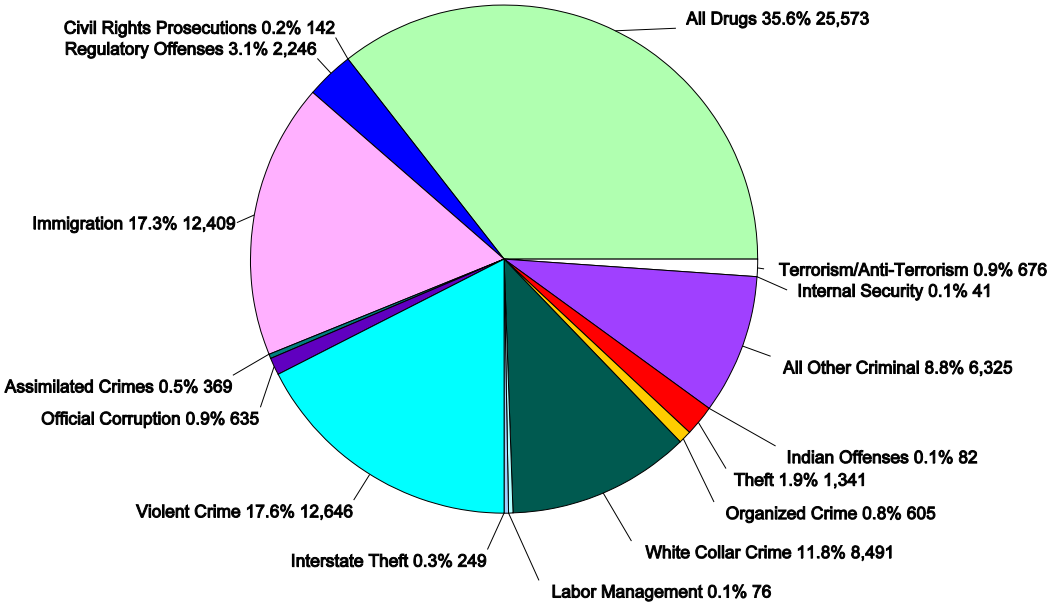
Fiscal Year 2007 -- Total Cases Pending 71,906



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 that 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 duties as assigned by the United States District Courts, including presiding over 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 70,082 defendants in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2008. This represents an increase of 93 percent when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 2.14 below, and Table 1. A total of 63,598 defendants were also terminated during the year, which represents an increase of 105 percent when compared with Fiscal Year 2007. See Criminal Chart 2.15 below. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2008, criminal cases against 28,039 defendants were pending in United States Magistrate Courts, representing an increase of 11 percent when compared with the number of defendants pending at the end of Fiscal Year 2007. See Table 1. Petty offenses handled in United States Magistrate Courts are not included in this data.

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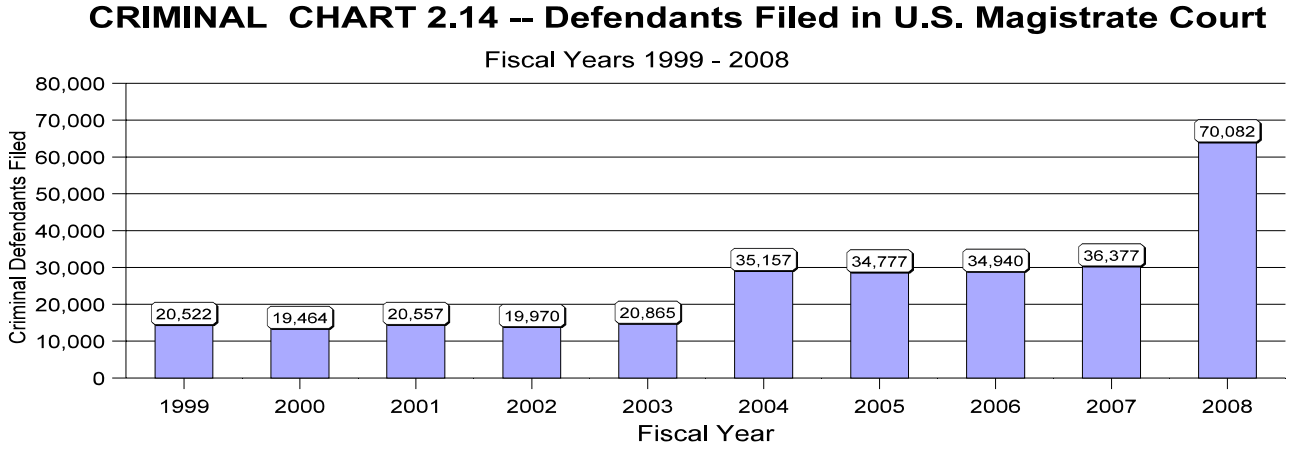

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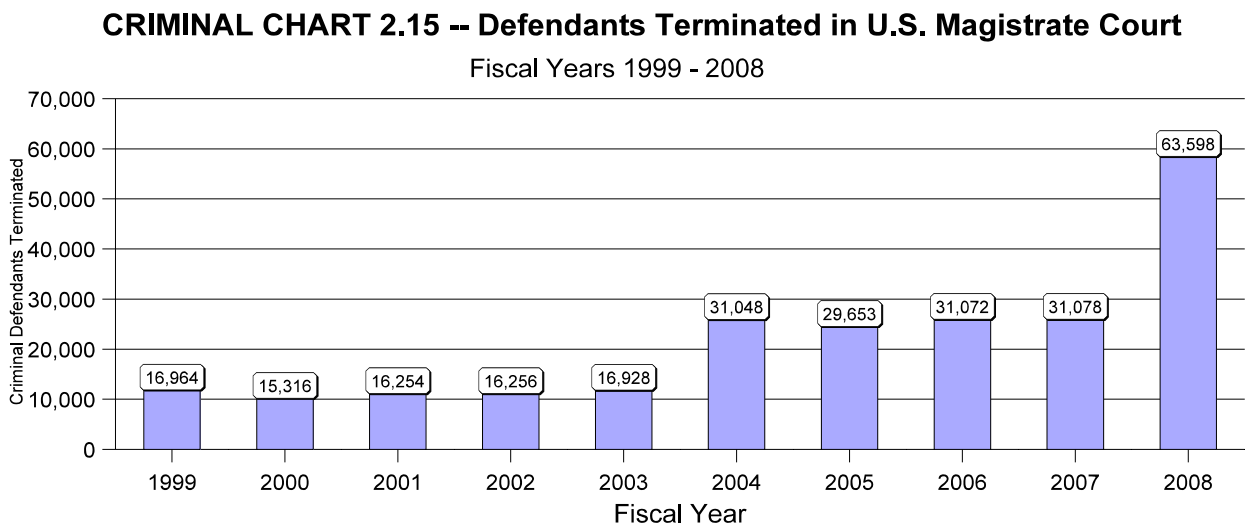

Of the defendants terminated in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2008, 719, or one percent, were terminated after a court or jury trial. See Criminal Chart 2.16 below, and Table 2A. This represents an increase of 45 defendants terminated by trial, or seven percent, when compared to the prior year.

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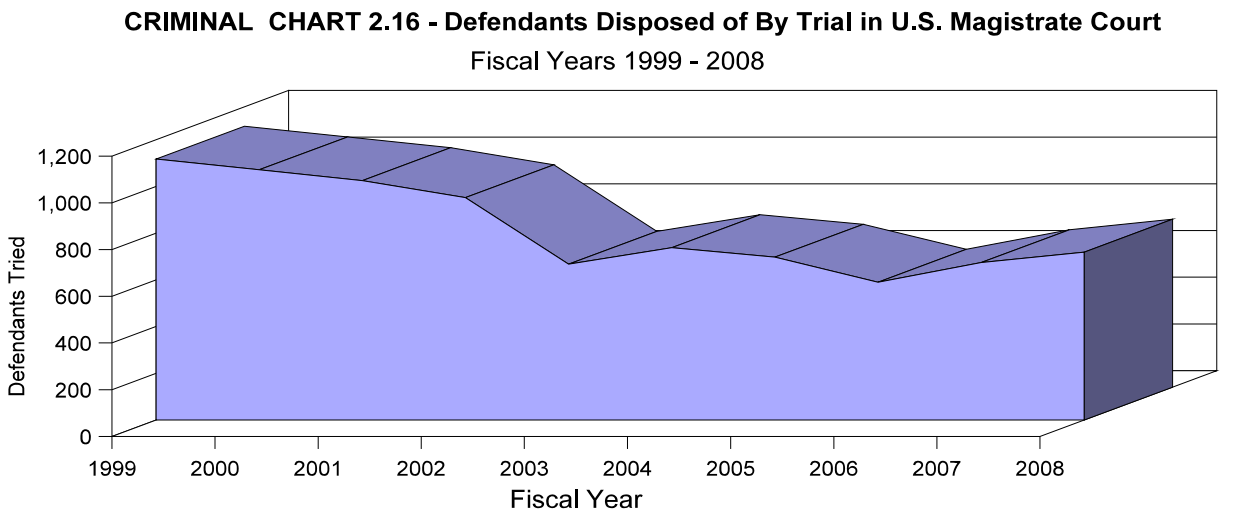

District of Columbia Superior Court

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 prosecutes adults, including juveniles charged as adults, charged with criminal violations of the District of Columbia Code. 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 seven 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 2008. 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	6,186	22.6%	5,151	83.3%	1,035	16.7%	6,227	100.7%
Misdemeanor	21,210	77.4%	14,831	69.9%	6,379	30.1%	20,149	95.0%
Total	27,396	100.0%	19,982	72.9%	7,414	27.1%	26,376	96.3%

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	343	253	73.8%	89	25.9%	1	0.3%
Misdemeanor	24	16	66.7%	8	33.3%	0	0.0%
Total	367	269	73.3%	97	26.4%	1	0.3%

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	64	50	78.1%	14	21.9%	0	0.0%
Misdemeanor	990	684	69.1%	306	30.9%	0	0.0%
Total	1,054	734	69.6%	320	30.4%	0	0.0%

	Case Disposition	
	Number of Guilty Pleas	Number of Dismissals
Felony	2,955	1,761
Misdemeanor	5,521	7,314
Total	8,476	9,075

	Convictions	
	Number of Convictions	Conviction Rate
Felony	3,258	63.6%
Misdemeanor	6,221	44.9%
Total	9,479	50.0%

Fiscal Year 2008 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 2008 prosecution priorities are addressed separately below.

Terrorism

The prevention of terrorist attacks and the protection of the nation's security remained the top priorities of the Department of Justice during Fiscal Year 2008. The United States Attorneys, as the chief federal law enforcement officers in their respective districts, bring inherent leadership and experience to ensure that the prevention of terrorism and protection of the nation's security remain at the forefront of federal law enforcement efforts. Each United States Attorney has created and leads an Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council (ATAC). These councils are comprised of federal, state, and local law enforcement, public health and safety officials, and, where appropriate, private industry partners, all of whom are dedicated to the goal of working together to provide comprehensive, coordinated prevention and prosecution operations. The ATACs, formed shortly after September 11, 2001, and initially called Anti-Terrorism Task Forces, continue the Department's three-pronged approach to protecting America from the threat of terrorism by focusing on the prevention of terrorist acts, the investigation of threats and incidents, and the prosecution of those accused of committing crimes with terrorist connections or intentions.

The ATACs are 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.

In Fiscal Year 2008, several national initiatives were launched in which the United States Attorneys' offices played, or are expected to play, key roles. These initiatives include the announcement of the National Export Enforcement Initiative in October 2007, and the appointment of a National Export Enforcement Coordinator from the Counterespionage Section of the National Security Division to head a Task Force composed of representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Homeland Security, Department of State, Department of Defense, and Department of Commerce. In addition to these initiatives, the United States Attorneys' offices have formed counter-proliferation and export enforcement working groups to increase enforcement and prosecution of cases involving dual-use products and technologies, arms, and prohibited transactions. In April 2008, the Department announced an International Organized Crime Strategy seeking to marshal resources, including those of the United States Attorneys' offices, to investigate and prosecute international organizations which threaten national security and critical infrastructure.

The ATAC Coordinators worked closely with the Counterterrorism Section (CTS) of the National Security Division, specifically the CTS Regional Coordinators, in investigating and prosecuting many of the counterterrorism and national security cases handled in the United States Attorneys' offices. During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 263 cases involving either terrorism, national security, or both, against 369 defendants. This includes international and domestic terrorism, terrorism-related financing, and terrorism-related hoaxes, as well as national security critical infrastructure cases – 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 273 cases against 427 defendants were also terminated in Fiscal Year 2008.

Examples of successful terrorism or national security prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 include the following:

In the **Central District of California**, a defendant, an engineer for a defense contractor, was found guilty and sentenced to 24 years and five months in prison for orchestrating a conspiracy to obtain United States naval warship technology and export the material to the People's Republic of China. Four co-conspirators, including the defendant's wife and brother, pled guilty to related charges.

In the **Central District of California**, three defendants were convicted of conspiring to levy war against the United States. The defendants formed and operated a radical Islamic organization in the California state prison system. The defendants conspired to attack several United States military facilities, as well as Israeli and Jewish facilities in the Los Angeles area. The defendants conducted a dozen bank robberies to raise funds to support the planned attacks. Two of the defendants have been sentenced and received 12 years and seven months in prison and 22 years in prison, respectively.

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, a defendant pled guilty to the attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction in planning to attack a shopping mall in Rockford, Illinois. The defendant was arrested trying to acquire four hand grenades and a hand gun to use in the planned attack. The defendant was sentenced 35 years in prison.

In the **Southern District of New York**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison after his conviction on multiple terrorism conspiracy counts arising out of plots to bomb United States Embassies in Singapore and the Philippines. The defendant trained in terrorist camps in Afghanistan associated with Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and Osama bin Laden.

In the **Northern District of Ohio**, three defendants were convicted of conspiring to kill or maim persons outside the United States, conspiring to provide material support to terrorists, and distributing information about explosives, specifically suicide bomb vests. The defendants, who resided in Toledo, Ohio,

conspired to obtain weapons and explosives training so that they, along with others, could kill United States soldiers serving in Iraq, and elsewhere.

Firearms

On May 14, 2001, the President and the Attorney General, along with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, announced Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN): America's Network Against Gun Violence. This announcement led to the hiring of more than 200 federal prosecutors and 550 state and local prosecutors to prosecute firearms cases. In addition, nearly 33,000 prosecutors, law enforcement officers, community leaders, service providers, as well as others, were trained in gun violence reduction strategies. Each federal judicial district created a PSN task force partnering federal, state and local prosecutors, law enforcement, community leaders, media experts, and crime researchers, and tasked them with developing anti-violence strategies.

The core philosophy of PSN is that violent crime is a local problem that requires local solutions, making partnerships a key element of PSN's success. United States Attorneys in each of the federal judicial districts work side-by-side with local law enforcement and community and faith-based leaders to tailor the PSN strategy to fit the unique gun crime problem in their district. This focus on finding local solutions to gun violence was the overarching theme followed in developing and executing the anti-violence strategies by the PSN task forces.

Equally critical to the success of the PSN initiative are the community outreach programs that carry the gun violence reduction message into local neighborhoods. Community outreach and re-entry programs have proven successful in reducing gun violence across the nation. District-specific prosecution strategies have removed the most violent offenders from the streets of our communities, but the community programs also work with both youth and returning felons to ensure that they do not start, or return to, a violent lifestyle involving the use of firearms.

During Fiscal Year 2008, 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 9,869 cases filed with 11,974 defendants charged under 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924. When compared with the prior year, this represents a two percent decrease in the number of cases filed. The 11,974 defendants in cases filed in Fiscal Year 2008 included not only those charged in purely firearms cases, but also included defendants charged with firearms offenses in any other criminal case, such as narcotics cases, organized crime cases, violent crime in Indian Country cases, or bank robberies.

Criminals convicted of violating gun laws continue to receive substantial punishments. During Fiscal Year 2008, 92 percent of all defendants who were terminated were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 10,583, or 93 percent, were sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 7,941, or 75 percent, were sentenced to terms of three years or more in prison, and 5,842, or 55 percent, were sentenced to terms of five or more years in prison, including 90 life sentences.

This is one indicator that the United States Attorneys and PSN Task Forces are appropriately prosecuting extremely violent criminals. After seven years, the PSN initiative continues to help keep our communities safe.

Examples of successful firearms prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 include:

In the **Eastern District of Kentucky**, a defendant was sentenced to 69 years in prison for his role in the robbery of three gas stations near Georgetown, Kentucky. During each of the robberies, the defendant shot at the station clerk with a handgun after the clerk handed the money to the defendant, wounded the clerk in multiple instances. Two co-defendants who assisted in the robberies received sentences of six years in prison and six years and two months in prison, respectively.

In the **District of Maine**, a defendant was sentenced to 17 years in prison, followed by five years of supervised release, after he was found guilty of being a felon in possession of a firearm. The defendant possessed a Remington Model 742 .308 caliber rifle after having been convicted of five felonies. Those offenses included breaking and entering in Massachusetts in 1982 and 1989, burglary of a dwelling in Florida in 1983, burglary in Utah in 1984, and concealment of a stolen firearm in Massachusetts in 1993. The defendant acquired the rifle by having another individual purchase it for him in what is commonly called a "straw purchase." Because of his multiple prior felony convictions, the defendant was subject to enhanced sentencing as an Armed Career Criminal.

In the **Northern District of Ohio**, a defendant was sentenced to 27 years and six months in prison for attempting to murder a federal agent, assault on a federal agent, and using a firearm in a crime of violence. The defendant had previously been convicted of burglary. During an undercover drug transaction in Youngstown, Ohio, the defendant brandished a semi-automatic pistol, opened fire, and shot an Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) special agent. After fleeing, nearly 100 local, state and federal law enforcement officers conducted a massive manhunt in Youngstown and the surrounding area. The defendant ultimately surrendered to law enforcement the next day. The special agent recovered from his wounds and was awarded ATF's Gold Star, Medal of Valor and the Hostile Action Award for bravery in connection with this case.

In the **District of South Carolina**, nine members of a Florence County gang who called themselves the "West Marion Up Top Soldiers" pled guilty and were sentenced on federal drug conspiracy charges. The gang members ranged in age from 19 to 33 years-old and received sentences ranging from five years in prison to 15 years in prison. Since 2004, these gang members had been responsible for numerous shootings and crimes. Officers seized firearms and drugs, as well as DVD music

videos glorifying gang membership, drug dealing, gun violence, and featured Florence elementary school children flashing the gang's symbol.

In the **District of South Carolina**, a 21 year-old Charleston gang member was sentenced to 40 years in prison on federal drug and firearm charges. The defendant appeared in a locally produced hip-hop DVD that showed numerous men brandishing their handguns and military style rifles. The defendant was prosecuted for attempting to rob, at gunpoint, an undercover officer who was posing as a drug dealer. Along with the loaded handgun, the defendant was in possession of crack cocaine.

In the **Eastern District of Tennessee**, in 1996, a five year-old girl was murdered as the result of a drive-by shooting committed by five members of a faction of the "Bloods" street gang. The intended victim was a member of the rival "Crips" gang. A defendant and four co-defendants were charged in state court with the murder of the young girl. Because the investigation never resulted in the identification of which of these defendants was the shooter, the defendant received only eight years in prison after pleading guilty in 1999 to facilitation of second degree murder. The defendant was released from the Tennessee Department of Corrections upon the expiration of that sentence in May 2005. Within weeks of his release from prison, the defendant became involved in a conspiracy to distribute cocaine and cocaine base in Knoxville. In April and May 2006, and investigation resulted in multiple controlled purchases of large amounts of cocaine and cocaine base from the defendant. In August 2007, the defendant was convicted of several counts of violations of federal drug trafficking laws. In 2008, the defendant was sentenced as an Armed Career Criminal to 30 years in prison.

In the **Western District of Tennessee**, a defendant was initially issued a misdemeanor citation when a pistol was discovered in his automobile during the course of a routine traffic stop. His case was reviewed by the Project Safe Neighborhood unit and based on his criminal history which included prior felony convictions for aggravated assault, aggravated battery and aggravated robbery, he was taken into federal custody and charged with felon in possession of a firearm. He was convicted at trial and sentenced to 16 years and eight months in prison based on his status as an Armed Career Criminal.

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 Department divides narcotics prosecutions

into two main categories: the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program and other non-OCDETF narcotics prosecutions.

During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys filed 14,602 cases against 28,056 drug defendants. This represents a seven percent decrease in the number of cases filed and a two percent decrease 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 (Narcotics) program category. A total of 15,842 cases against 28,738 defendants were also terminated. Ninety-two percent of the defendants who were terminated in Fiscal Year 2008 were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 91 percent were sentenced to prison.

OCDETF

The OCDETF program identifies, disrupts, and dismantles major drug supply and money laundering organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of these enterprises. The OCDETF program combines the efforts and knowledge of state and local law enforcement agencies as well as 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 Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List targets international trafficking organizations and the Regional Priority Organization Target (RPOT) List targets the domestic partner organizations of the CPOTs. Together, they form the backbone of the OCDETF targeting matrix. 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 Department continues to emphasize financial investigations as a key part of the OCDETF program. Moreover, based on recent proliferation of prescription drug abuse, the OCDETF program has prioritized the diversion of licit drugs for illicit purposes. The Department foresees that the newly enacted Ryan Haight Online Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act of 2008 will assist in combating rogue internet pharmacies selling controlled prescription drugs.

The OCDETF program also continues to focus resources on long-term, complex investigations of high-level organizations operating in multiple jurisdictions. During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys filed 2,491 OCDETF cases against 8,118 defendants, representing a three percent decrease in cases filed and a one percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. In addition, the United States Attorneys terminated 2,748 OCDETF cases against 8,583 defendants. A total of 7,623 defendants, or 89 percent of all terminated defendants, were

convicted, with 90 percent of all convicted defendants sentenced to prison. Fifty-eight percent of the defendants were sentenced to prison for more than five years.

The following cases handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 reflect the OCDETF program's commitment to disrupting and dismantling high-level drug supply and money laundering organizations:

In the **Eastern District of Arkansas**, an OCDETF investigation resulted in 25 convictions and the forfeiture of more than $400,000. The organization's members had successfully trafficked marijuana and other illegal substances from Mexico to Arkansas, Illinois and North Carolina for more than 25 years. The organization persisted over a long period because they typically shipped only smaller quantities of marijuana. Thus, if a load was seized by police, it would not generate a substantial investigation. However, when the investigation began, authorities linked many small seizures, developed sources, and charged a conspiracy case. During the investigation, authorities uncovered evidence that one of the primary drug customers was tortured and murdered over a debt. One of the defendants was convicted of first degree murder and received life in prison without the possibility of parole. The co-conspirator who ordered the murder also received life in prison. A cooperating witness to the murder received 25 years in prison.

In the **Southern District of California**, an OCDETF investigation led to 36 individuals associated with the"Surenos" gang, also know as the "Mexican Mafia", being charged. The lead case charged 22 defendants with participating in a RICO conspiracy which included 35 racketeering acts and over 200 overt acts. Among the racketeering acts charged were murder, conspiracy to commit murder, attempted murder, conspiracy to launder drug proceeds, conspiracy to import and distribute narcotics, robbery and extortion. To date, 10 of the 36 defendants indicted have received life in prison.

In the **District of Maryland**, an OCDETF investigation resulted in the prosecution of two pharmacists who owned NewCare Pharmacy in Baltimore, Maryland. The investigation uncovered that in late 2004 or early 2005, the defendants joined a vast hydrocodone distribution network operating on the Internet. Between January 1, 2005 and October 10, 2006, NewCare distributed 9.9 million doses of hydrocodone to more than 26,000 patients nationwide. Eleven doctors wrote 98 percent of those prescriptions. The national average of hydrocodone purchased by a pharmacy in the United States from its distributors for the same period of time was 154,439 doses. On the day the search warrant was executed at NewCare, 352,000 doses of hydrocodone were seized. Both defendants were convicted of drug conspiracy, specific distributions, money laundering, illegal monetary transactions and tax violations. The defendants were each sentenced to the

maximum, five years in prison, and were ordered to forfeit their homes, seven cars, 33 bank accounts and other business property as preliminary satisfaction of an $11.8 million dollar personal judgment.

In the **Western District of Missouri**, an OCDETF case began after a series of seemingly unimportant street-level sales of ecstasy and crack cocaine. Sales by a husband and wife team to an undercover detective led to a Title III wiretap exposing a drug kingpin, a gang in Kansas City, Missouri, and the ecstasy source in Dallas. In all, 28 defendants, including gang members from Dallas and Los Angeles, were indicted. Over 150,000 ecstasy pills, 1,600 grams of PCP, 400 grams of crack cocaine, numerous firearms and $250,000 were seized. Four of the 28 defendants chose to go to trial, and in February 2008, each was convicted of all charges, including a $2 million forfeiture count. Three were sentenced to 25 years in prison, while the fourth was sentenced to 20 years in prison. The investigation has continued and has led to the identification of additional sources of supply and gang members in the United States and foreign countries.

In the **Western District of Washington**, an OCDETF investigation was initiated to combat pharmacy burglaries and robberies occurring in the Pacific Northwest and the escalating problem of unlawful pharmaceutical drug distribution and abuse. The case initially focused on a prolific drug distribution ring that burgled and robbed more than 100 pharmacies in a four-state area – Washington, Oregon, Utah, and California. Relying on the Drug Enforcement Administration and local law enforcement agencies throughout the Northwest, the drug ring was successfully dismantled. Thirty-seven individuals were convicted, 25 firearms were seized, 48,000 dosage units of controlled substances were recovered, $240,000 criminal assets were forfeited, and restitution orders were entered involving numerous pharmacies. The lead defendant was sentenced to six years in prison. In addition, the investigation expanded to focus on unlawful criminal conduct by medical professionals in the area. As part of this investigation, six pharmacists and five physicians have been charged and convicted, while three pharmacies have closed. As a result of this investigation and these cases, the number of pharmacy burglaries and robberies occurring in the State of Washington has dropped dramatically.

Non-OCDETF Drugs

Non-OCDETF cases vary in range and scope. They often involve interdiction efforts at the nation's borders or ports of entry, diversion of controlled substances, Internet pharmacies, or Weed and Seed, which targets drug-related crimes in high-crime neighborhoods. It is not uncommon for Assistant United States Attorneys to be able, over time, to build non-OCDETF narcotics cases into more complex cases or into OCDETF cases.

The United States Attorneys filed a total of 12,111 non-OCDETF drug cases against 19,938 defendants during Fiscal Year 2008. This represents an eight percent decrease in cases filed and a three percent decrease in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. A total of 13,094

cases against 20,155 non-OCDETF drug defendants were also terminated during the year, representing a four percent increase in the number of cases terminated when compared with the prior year. Ninety-three percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, with 91 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

Examples of non-OCDETF drug cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 include the following:

> In the **Middle District of Georgia**, a defendant was sentenced to 30 years in prison without the possibility of parole after he pled guilty to obtaining 50-70 kilograms of cocaine monthly, then distributing it to dealers in the area. Law enforcement officers intercepted a tractor trailer truck used by the defendant to transport drug proceeds. A search uncovered $800,000 in drug money being shipped to California as payment for cocaine. A search of the defendant's residence uncovered an additional $13,159 in drug proceeds. Following the defendant's guilty plea, he was released on bond pending sentencing. After he absconded and remained a fugitive, the government filed a motion to sentence in absentia. The motion was granted.
>
> In the **Western District of Kentucky,** a man pled guilty to knowingly and intentionally distributing cocaine to a woman whose use of that cocaine resulted in her death. The death occurred in the home of another man who was also prosecuted for conspiracy to distribute cocaine. The defendant was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Crimes Against Children

In order to achieve the Department's strategic objective to prevent, suppress, and intervene in crimes against children, the Department developed a program to address the Internet and other communications technologies that are increasingly used by sexual predators to exploit and victimize children. On February 15, 2006, the Attorney General announced Project Safe Childhood (PSC), a Department initiative to prevent the abuse and exploitation of children through the Internet. Project Safe Childhood is a partnership between United States Attorneys' offices, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the United States Postal Inspection Service, the nationwide Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces, state and local law enforcement, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. With leadership provided by the United States Attorney in each district, local communities design and implement programs tailored to their unique needs, maximizing the impact of national resources and expertise. These efforts are supported by the Department's Criminal Division Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, which has a team of subject matter expert prosecutors who provide advice to the districts and serve as co-counsel on many prosecutions.

Project Safe Childhood has two primary tasks: to prosecute and to deter. During initial investigations, the strategic goal is to maximize the number of leads generated and investigated by federal, state, and local law enforcement. Then, appropriate cases are funneled to federal prosecution, where federal nationwide investigative tools can be employed and mandatory minimum sentences can be sought. These prosecutions serve the twin goals of removing individual predators from society where they have access to children, and imposing tough sentences to deter potential predators.

During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys filed 2,211 PSC cases against 2,289 defendants. This represents a four percent increase in the number of cases filed and a three percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year. A total of 2,011 cases against 2,106 defendants were also terminated during the year. Ninety-four percent of the defendants who were terminated in Fiscal Year 2008 were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 96 percent were sentenced to prison, with 64 percent being sentenced to prison terms of five years or greater.

Going forward, the United States Attorneys' offices will have significant, additional resources for prosecuting PSC cases. The 2008 Omnibus Appropriation included $5 million for United States Attorneys' offices to hire additional Assistant United States Attorneys to prosecute child exploitation offenses. The $5 million corresponds to 43 new, permanent Assistant United States Attorney positions, the establishment of which were announced by the Deputy Attorney General on May 7, 2008.

Project Safe Childhood coordinators within United States Attorneys' offices are continuously engaged in community outreach and education in each federal judicial district. In addition to regular meetings with school systems and presentations to students, PSC coordinators partner with nonprofit organizations, state agencies, and private industries nationwide, including Microsoft, MySpace and Facebook. They work with local television stations to promote PSC outreach efforts and through news stories, special features, and web sites broaden public awareness of the problem of internet crimes against children. Coordinators also facilitate communication between educators and internet safety program vendors including iSafe, NetSmartz and WebWiseKids. The districts and their coordinators work closely with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in all of these efforts.

Examples of crimes against children cases that were successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 include the following:

> In the **Western District of Arkansas**, a defendant was sentenced to 70 years in prison for producing and transporting child pornography. The defendant, a foster parent for the Arkansas Department of Human Services, sexually abused and photographed a minor who had been placed in his care. He also produced videos of his sexual abuse of other children.
>
> In the **Eastern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to 30 years in prison for producing and distributing child pornography. The defendant was

responsible for the abduction of a 12-year-old girl, and a digital camera seized from the defendant's car led investigators to recover previously deleted, sexually explicit images of the young girl. A search warrant executed at the defendant's home led to the seizure of five computer hard drives and other digital storage media that contained several thousand still and video files of child pornography, including images of infants being sexually abused by adult males. Analysis of this collection led to the identification of another child victim in Indiana, as well as the arrest of a suspect in Iowa who later confessed to victimizing 23 children. Included in those 23 children were six who were still being actively abused at the time of the suspect's arrest.

In the **Middle District of Georgia**, a defendant, a child acting consultant, was sentenced to almost 20 years in prison after being convicted of transporting a minor with the intent to engage in criminal sexual activity and child pornography offenses. The defendant contacted a child actor over the Internet, then arranged to pay for the child and a sibling's airfare to travel to Los Angeles where he would meet them. While in Los Angeles, the defendant installed the children in a hotel room and sexually abused them. A search of the defendant's computer revealed numerous images of child pornography.

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, a defendant was convicted of using the social networking web site Facebook to lure children into sexual acts. He videotaped the acts and then blackmailed the children into continuing the sexual relationships by threatening to put the images on the Internet. The defendant was sentenced to 35 years in prison. The case stemmed from the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement's "Operation Predator."

Corporate Fraud

The United States Attorneys are dedicated to restoring confidence in America's financial markets and reinvigorating corporate governance practices. In Fiscal Year 2008, they continued their successful prosecution of corporate fraud cases. During Fiscal Year 2008, United States Attorneys' offices filed 47 corporate fraud cases against 74 defendants. In addition, 149 defendants were terminated with 120 of these defendants convicted of corporate fraud charges, representing an 81 percent conviction rate. Seventy-three of these convicted defendants were sentenced to prison. While these figures are significant, they represent only a small fraction of all business crimes prosecuted by United States Attorneys' offices. They do not include cases involving, for example, environmental crimes, antitrust cases, and cases victimizing consumers.

United States Attorneys' offices also participate in the Corporate Fraud Task Force created by Presidential Executive Order on July 9, 2002. Led by the Deputy Attorney General, the Task Force has worked to hold wrongdoers responsible and to restore an atmosphere of accountability and

integrity within corporations across America. The Task Force combines the talents of investigators, attorneys, accountants and regulators, and reflects the government's resolve to combat corporate fraud.

Examples of corporate fraud cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 include the following:

In the **District of New Jersey**, two defendants, Suprema Specialties, Inc. founder and former Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, and the former Chief Financial Officer and Director, were convicted on 38 counts of conspiracy, bank fraud, securities fraud, mail fraud and wire fraud. Suprema was a public company that manufactured, processed, and distributed a variety of purportedly all-natural cheese products. Between the mid-1990's and early 2002, various individuals at Suprema, with the assistance of some of their customers, engaged in a massive fraud by inflating Suprema's sales, inflating the value of Suprema's inventory, and misrepresenting the nature of some of Suprema's products. They then used these misrepresentations to obtain money from Suprema's banks under a line of credit and from the investing public through a secondary offering of stock in November 2001. This fraud resulted in losses of more than $100 million to banks and to the investing public. The two defendants were sentenced to eight years and 15 years in prison, respectively. An additional six individuals pled guilty in connection with the fraud. Suprema entered Chapter 7 liquidation and is no longer operational.

In **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, Beacon Rock Capital LLC, a hedge fund, and Beacon Rock's broker were convicted in the first criminal prosecution in the United States of market timing fraud. Mutual funds attempting to prevent market timing were deceived by an elaborate scheme utilizing more than 60 different account names and numbers, 26,000 trades structured to avoid detection, and false assurances that no market timing was being conducted. The trades resulted in fraud of $2.4 million. Though market timing is not illegal per se, the defendant's deceptions prevented the mutual funds from protecting their participants from the dilution of value of their shares. Beacon Rock was put on probation for three years, while the broker was sentenced to one year and one day in prison.

Cybercrimes

United States Attorneys' offices have responded strongly to the rise of computer hacking-related crimes and intellectual property offenses. Since 1995, each United States Attorney's office has had a prosecutor available to work on computer related crimes. On July 20, 2001, the Attorney General announced the creation of Computer Hacking and Intellectual Property Units (CHIP units) in 10 United States Attorneys' offices. In the following years, eight additional CHIP units were established, and each United States Attorney's office designated at least one specialized CHIP Assistant United States Attorney. These specialized Assistant United States Attorneys, together with the Criminal Division's Computer Crimes and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS) prosecutors,

comprise the Department's CHIP network. CHIP Coordinators, CHIP Unit Assistant United States Attorneys, and CCIPS attorneys, working with their international counterparts, form a network of prosecutors poised to respond to the global threat of cybercrime and intellectual property theft. In addition, these prosecutors serve as legal counsel to other Assistant United States Attorneys and law enforcement, especially in the collection of electronic evidence for various cases.

Digital evidence collection and its related training has grown within the federal criminal practice. As technology becomes more pervasive, digital evidence becomes more indispensable in a wide variety of cases, including traditional areas such as computer intrusion. Today, a number of electronic devices may contain crucial digital evidence of specific criminal activity. These devices can include, but aren't limited to, cell phones, digital cameras, personal digital assistants (PDA), IPods, and networked video game systems, thus giving a broader meaning to the term "computer".

During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 174 cases against 230 defendants, representing a 15 percent decrease in cases filed and a 20 percent decrease in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. A total of 185 cases against 275 defendants were also terminated during the year, representing a 14 percent decrease in cases terminated and a four percent decrease in defendants terminated when compared with the prior year. Eighty-eight percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, with 64 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison. This data represents only those cases and defendants charged directly under the federal computer intrusion statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1030, and the provisions regarding stored electronic communications, 18 U.S.C. § 2701-2711. However, computer intrusion cases involving financial loss are often charged under the federal fraud statutes, and other intrusion cases may be brought under the federal identity theft statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1028, none of which are reflected in the preceding totals. Other areas prosecuted but not reflected include 18 U.S.C. § 1029 (access device fraud), 18 U.S.C. § 1037 (CAN-SAM Act violations), 18 U.S.C. § 2511 (illegal intercept of electronic communications), 18 U.S.C. § 2701 (unlawful access to stored communications), 18 U.S.C. § 2319 (copyright infringement), and 18 U.S.C. § 2320 (counterfeit products/ trademark infringement).

Examples of cybercrime cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 include the following:

> In the **Northern District of California**, a defendant was convicted of hacking into and damaging his former employer's computer after he was terminated from his job as an information technology manager. After he was let go, the defendant hacked into the company's computer system and directed the company mail server to send out spam messages, causing its email traffic to be blacklisted. The man also deleted the company's email database and "core boot" files, which further compromised the mail server. The company's employees lost all ability to communicate internally and with customers. The malicious attack caused more than $54,000 in lost business. The defendant was sentenced to one year in prison and ordered to pay restitution.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, a defendant was convicted for his role as the high-ranking administrator of a "peer-to-peer" Internet piracy group known as "EliteTorrents." The group used peer-to-peer technology to distribute pirated pre-release movies and other copyrighted works to thousands of members worldwide. The defendant was an administrator of a small group of "up-loaders" responsible for supplying the pirated content. The defendant and his co-conspirators were implicated in the illegal distribution of at least 700 movies that were downloaded more than one million times. The defendant was sentenced to one year and six months in prison, followed by three years of supervised release and a $20,000 fine. The conviction was the eighth resulting from "Operation D-Elite," a federal crackdown against the illegal distribution of pirated movies, software, games, and music over peer-to-peer networks.

Official Corruption

The United States Attorneys handle public corruption cases to ensure that the trust of the American people in their public officials is not betrayed. Over the years, federal and state legislators, governors, judges, and other federal, state, and local public officials have been prosecuted for violating their oaths of office. During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys continued their prosecution of public officials and employees for misconduct in, or misuse of, office, including attempts by private citizens to bribe or otherwise corrupt public employees. These prosecutions included bribery, graft, conflicts of interest, and other violations by federal, state, and local officials and law enforcement personnel. The unique nature of the federal criminal justice system provides maximum support in prosecuting these sensitive and often complex cases.

During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys filed 539 criminal cases charging 802 defendants with official corruption. This represents a 14 percent increase in the number of cases filed and an eight percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated 468 cases against 775 official corruption defendants during the year, which represents a decrease of three percent in cases terminated and an increase of five percent in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. A total of 695, or 90 percent, of the terminated defendants were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 427, or 61 percent, were sentenced to prison.

Examples of public corruption cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 include the following:

In the **District of Columbia and the District of Maryland**, nine defendants were convicted in a complex scheme to issue and cash false property tax refund checks from the District of Columbia Office of Tax and Revenue. The defendants were convicted on various charges including wire fraud, money laundering and conspiracy, and received prison sentences ranging up to six years and six months in prison. The lead defendant, and leader of the group, worked as a manager at the Office of Tax and Revenue. Her actions resulted in more than $48 million in false

tax refunds which were channeled through her co-conspirators. The lead defendant is scheduled to be sentenced in Fiscal Year 2009.

In the **District of New Jersey**, a defendant, a former state Assemblyman, and 10 local public officials were convicted as a result of an undercover public corruption operation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Attorney's office. The lead defendant and others were convicted of taking money in return for using their influence to steer pubic contracts to certain companies. The lead defendant was sentenced one year and three months in prison, followed by two years of supervised release, and fined $10,000.

In the **District of Rhode Island**, a defendant, a former State Representative and House Majority Leader, was sentenced to three years and one month in prison and fined $100,000 for a corrupt relationship with two companies. The defendant sold paper prescription bags to a health insurance company for use as promotional items, and sold paper and plastic bags to a retail pharmacy company. He then used his position as House Majority Leader to ply the companies' legislative agendas and was paid approximately $900,000 by the companies for doing so. The defendant contracted with the health insurer, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Rhode Island, for 10 million bags, but fewer than two million were ever produced. The defendant pled guilty to two counts of honest services mail fraud.

In the **District of the Virgin Islands**, two defendants, a Commissioner of the Virgin Islands Department of Planning and Natural Resources and a Commissioner of the Department of Property and Procurement, were convicted of demanding and accepting bribes. The first defendant was also convicted of obstructing justice. The defendants accepted bribes and kickbacks in exchange for awarding approximately $1.4 million in government contracts and authorizing more than $1 million in progress payments to contractors who did little work. The two defendants were sentenced to nine years in prison with a $1.1 million personal money judgment, and seven years in prison with a $960,000 personal money judgment, respectively. To date, five other high level Virgin Island officials and a businessman from Georgia have been convicted for their roles in the bribery and kickback scheme.

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. 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, elder abuse, and violations of voting rights, as well as other civil right violations.

During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys filed 100 criminal civil rights cases against 159 defendants. This represents a two percent decrease in the number of cases filed and a 23 percent decrease in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated a total of 106 cases against 191 defendants. Eighty-seven percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, with 79 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 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 it greatly enhanced the federal government's ability to help the victims of this crime.

Examples of cases successfully prosecuted by United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 include the following:

In the **District of Connecticut**, a defendant was convicted on multiple counts of sex trafficking and sentenced to 30 years in prison. The defendant operated a prostitution ring in which he recruited young, uneducated girls from troubled backgrounds, sometimes as young as 14-years-old, then fed them drugs and coerced them to become prostitutes. The defendant "purchased" two of his victims from another defendant. The man then used a combination of deception, fraud, coercion, brutal rapes, and drugs to maintain control of the girls.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant was convicted of smuggling Mexican women and girls into the United States and forcing them to work as prostitutes by intimidation, violence, and threats. The defendant ran a network of brothels that spanned the East Coast. The defendant was sentenced to 15 years in prison and nine co-conspirators were also convicted and sentenced in related cases.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant, a former Miami-area middle school teacher, smuggled a young Haitian teenager into the country and then forced her to work as a domestic servant in her home. The young girl worked cooking, cleaning, doing other household chores, and yard work up to 15 hours a day, seven days a week. The defendant kept the victim confined with psychological coercion, physical abuse, and threats of deportation, over a period of six years. The defendant was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison and ordered to pay $162,765 in restitution to the victim.

In the **Northern District of Georgia**, a defendant, a former professional wrestler, was convicted and sentenced to life in prison for multiple violations of federal sex trafficking and forced labor statutes. The defendant recruited poor, homeless, or drug addicted women with promises of work in a female wrestling company. By means of sexual assault, beatings, and psychological abuse, he forced them to become prostitutes. The defendant also forced the women to perform manual labor for him, including hauling trees, laying sod, and painting. He kept the women in debt by charging them for food, medicine, rent, and cigarettes, and refused to let them leave his service until all debts were repaid.

Bias Motivated Crimes

In Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys' offices, in partnership with the Civil Rights Division Criminal Section, continued the Department's commitment to safeguard the civil rights of all Americans by prosecuting crimes motivated by a victim's race, color, religion, gender, national origin, or physical disability.

Examples of cases successfully prosecuted by United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 include the following:

In the **Eastern District of California**, a defendant was convicted and sentenced to six years and six months in prison for a campaign of racial intimidation designed and intended to drive an African-American family out of a neighborhood. The defendant voiced a series of racial slur threats by CB radio, including threats to burn a cross on the victim's lawn, firebomb the victim's home, and hang the victim from a tree. The family eventually moved because of the intimidation and threats.

In the **Western District of Louisiana**, a defendant was convicted for using hangman's nooses to threaten and intimidate marchers participating in the "Jena Six" civil rights rally. The defendant was sentenced to four months in prison, followed by one year of supervised release.

In the **Western District of Missouri**, two defendants were sentenced to life in prison following their conviction for shooting a man to death as he walked to work. The victim was murdered simply because he was an African-American.

Official Misconduct/Color of Law

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/color of law, which were successfully prosecuted by United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008, includes the following:

In the **Central District of California**, five former police officers were convicted of committing a series of home invasion robberies around Los Angeles. The former officers conspired with several drug dealers to commit more than 40 robberies. The officers would display badges to gain access to the residences, then restrain the occupants to search for drugs and cash. Often the officers would strike the victims with police batons or use stun guns. Nineteen defendants were convicted in all. Prison sentences ranged from eight years and one month in prison to 102 years in prison

In the **District of Columbia**, a United States Department of State officer pled guilty to civil rights charges for threatening employees of the Arab American Institute (AAI). The defendant was sentenced to two concurrent sentences of one year in prison, followed by three years of supervised release, 100 hours of community service, and ordered to pay a $10,000 fine. The defendant admitted that he sent a series of threatening email and voice-mail communications to six employees of AAI, a nonprofit organization that promotes Arab-American participation in the United States electoral system and public policy issues. He also admitted that he intended to intimidate the victims and interfere with their employment because of their race as Arab-Americans and their national origin as Lebanese-Americans.

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 is a proven, effective law enforcement tool. In addition to dismantling criminal proceeds and deterring crime, asset forfeiture is used to facilitate the return of funds to victims of fraud and the transfer of millions of dollars 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. Whether through civil or criminal proceedings, the laws governing asset forfeiture provide due process to all persons claiming an ownership interest in the property.

In Fiscal Year 2008, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys began to use the Justice Management Division, Consolidated Asset Tracking System to report on Asset Forfeiture cases and related dollar amounts dating back to Fiscal Year 2004. Therefore, comparisons cannot be made of this data with data prior to Fiscal Year 2004. As reflected on Table 16, the United States Attorneys' offices had 4,392 criminal asset forfeiture cases pending, representing an increase of nine percent when compared with the prior year, and 2,813 civil cases pending, representing a four percent increase with prior year, at the end of Fiscal Year 2008. The United States Attorneys also obtained final forfeiture orders in 2,501 criminal cases in Fiscal Year 2008.

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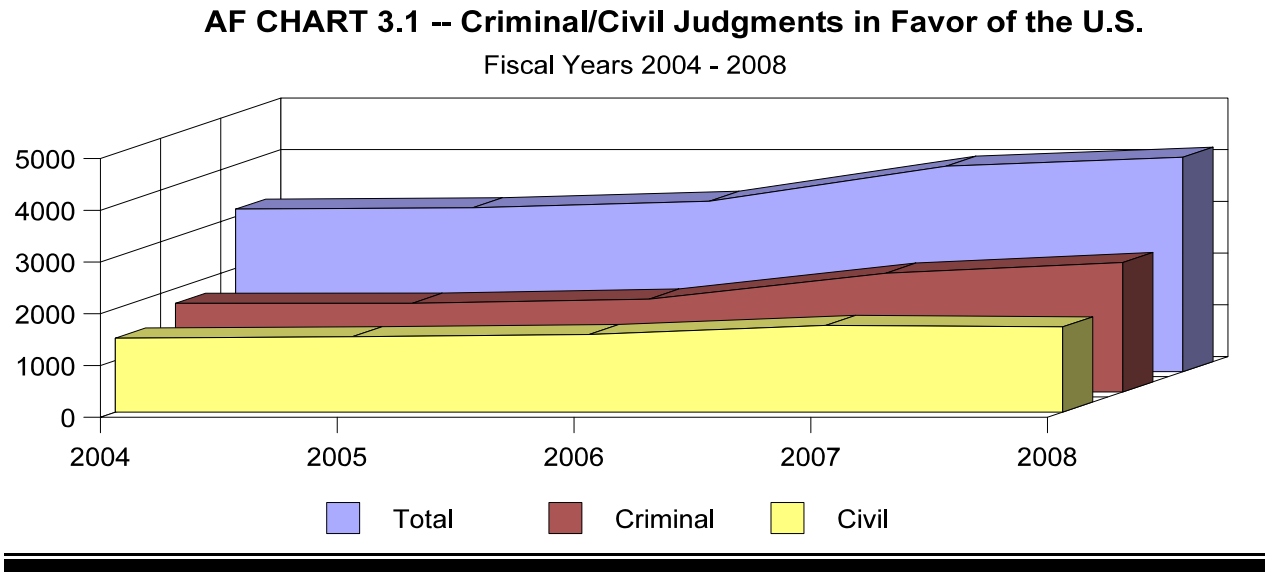

Source: Justice Management Division, Consolidated Asset Tracking System

Asset Forfeiture Chart 3.1, above, reflects the number of judgments the United States Attorneys' offices obtained in criminal and civil asset forfeiture cases during the past five years. The chart does not include federal administrative asset forfeiture matters, state court filings, or money judgments.

The United States Attorneys' work on judicial asset forfeitures resulted in an estimated recovery of $1,103,810,683 in forfeited cash and property during Fiscal Year 2008, with $429,447,502 of asset forfeiture proceeds being applied to restitution in victim-related offenses. See Table 16. All other assets were either retained for official use or converted to cash value, and the proceeds used for law enforcement purposes by federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement.

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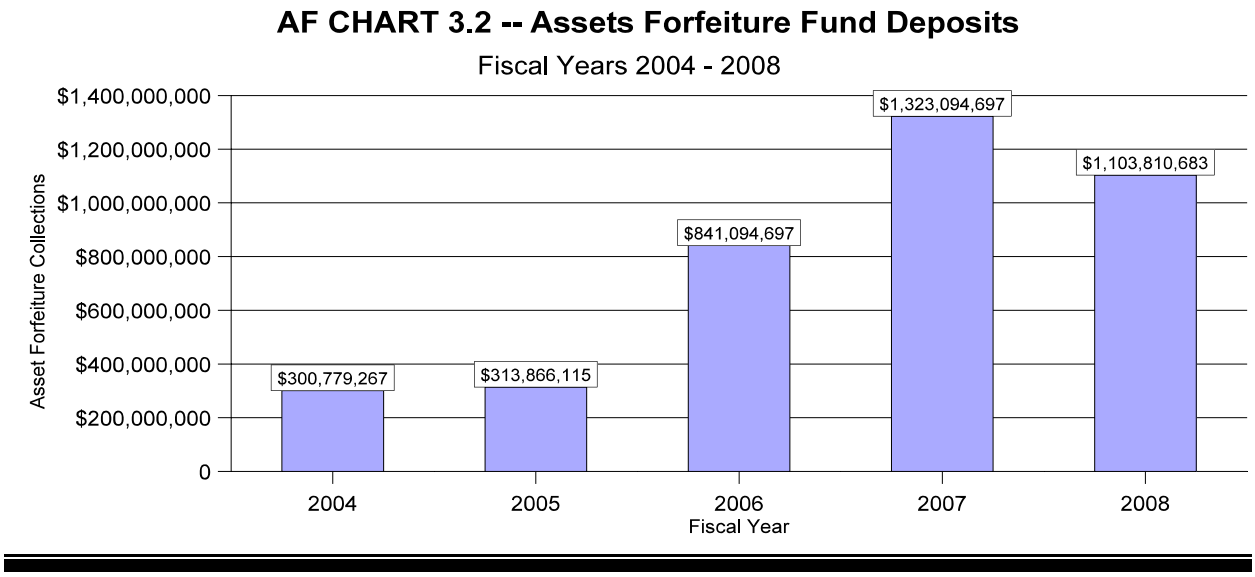

Source: Justice Management Division, Consolidated Asset Tracking System

Asset Forfeiture Chart 3.2, above, shows deposits to the Assets Forfeiture Fund resulting from criminal and civil forfeiture cases litigated by United States Attorneys' offices over the past five years.

Examples of asset forfeiture cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 include the following:

In the **Middle District of Florida**, a jury forfeited two farm labor camps, worth approximately $1 million dollars, after the owners were convicted of distributing crack cocaine at the camps.

In the **Western District of New York**, an air cargo transportation company pled guilty to making a material misstatement to the government by charging the government for air transportation that was actually made by less expensive ground transportation. The company paid restitution in the amount of $4.4 million, a fine of $8.8 million, and forfeited $3.05 million.

In the **Western District of North Carolina**, a broker who sold fraudulent reinsurance contracts to large insurance pools pled guilty to insurance fraud and agreed to forfeit $23 million in assets, including accounts in the United States and Switzerland, and approximately 1,500 acres of land in Alabama.

In the **District of Rhode Island**, a China-based Human Growth Hormone (hGH) manufacturer forfeited $2.7 million in revenue obtained from the sale of hGH to distributers in the United States. The $2.7 million was seized from the correspondent accounts that Chinese banks maintained in two banks in the United States.

In the **Northern District of Texas**, a drug dealer was sentenced to 30 years in prison and forfeited $2.5 million in cash, bank accounts, and real property after attempting to purchase 100 kilograms of cocaine from a Drug Enforcement Administration informant.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, Customs and Border Protection agents discovered bundles of United States currency wrapped in duct tape and concealed in the rear quarter panels of a Dodge SUV. The SUV was selected for random inspection at the Mexican border. The passenger in the SUV was convicted of smuggling bulk cash and forfeited more than $1 million.

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 2008, the United States Attorneys' offices received a total of 109,860 civil matters. The majority of civil matters received during the year were from components of the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Department of Homeland Security. See Table 6 and Chart 4.1 below. Of the matters received, 12,304, or 11 percent, were affirmative matters, 82,668, or 75 percent, were defensive matters, and 14,888, or 14 percent were other civil matters. During that same period, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 8,731 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, and when declination is appropriate.

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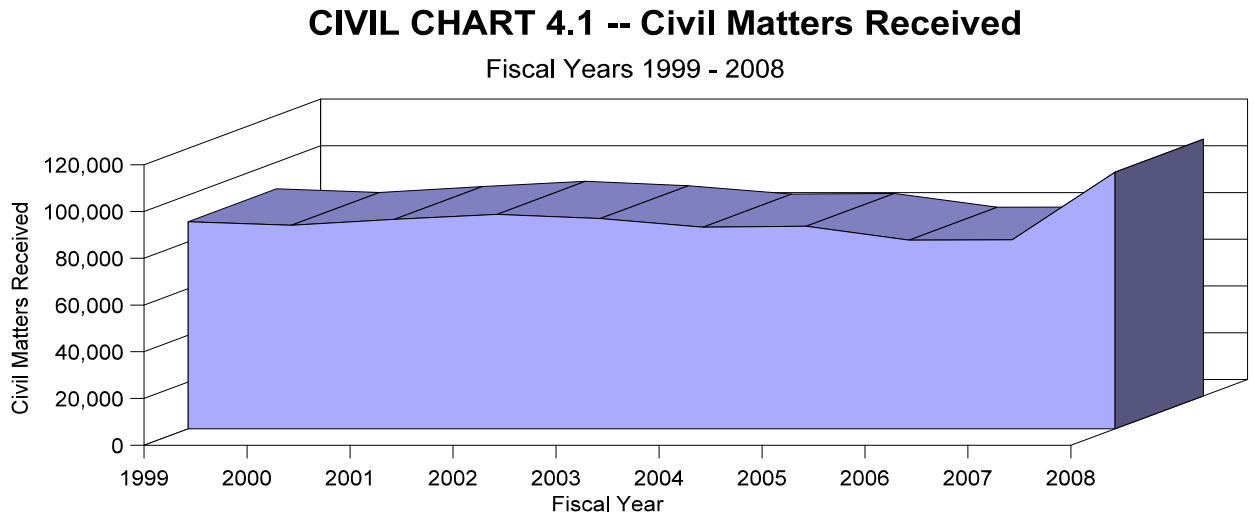

Civil matters and cases represent a significant portion of the United States Attorneys' caseload. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2008, there was a total of 138,536 pending civil matters and cases, representing 48 percent of the 291,067 total pending criminal and civil matters and cases in the United States Attorneys' offices. Of those pending civil matters and cases, 21,184, or 15 percent, were affirmative litigation, 98,473, or 71 percent, were defensive litigation, and 18,879, or 14 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, 79 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 these matters and cases. For example, matters and cases in the areas of asset forfeiture, employment discrimination, civil rights, 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. These matters and cases 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 or case is treated the same for statistical purposes.

A total of 16,075 civil matters were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2008. Of these pending matters, 4,328, or 27 percent, had been pending for less than 6 months, 6,711, or 42 percent, had been pending for less than 12 months, and 9,752, or 61 percent, had been pending for less than 24 months. See Table 12.

During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys' offices filed or responded to a total of 101,069 civil cases, a increase of 41 percent when compared to the prior year. Civil cases filed or responded to during the year were from various agencies including components of the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Department of Homeland Security. See Table 6 and Chart 4.2 below. The majority of this increase is attributable to the 23,929 applications for sentence reductions filed pursuant to the retroactive application of crack cocaine sentencing guidelines.

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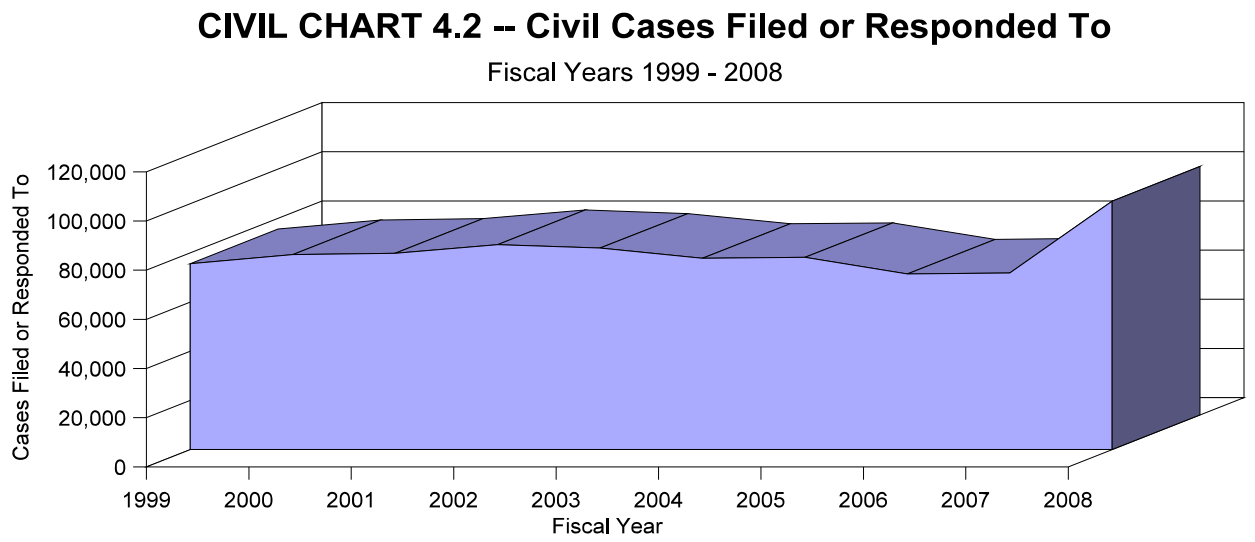

Of the 101,069 civil cases filed or responded to by the United States, 7,361 or seven percent, were affirmative civil cases, 81,475, or 81 percent, were defensive civil cases, and 12,233, or 12 percent, were other civil cases. Also during Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 87,481 cases. Judgments were issued in 39,803, or 46 percent, of these cases. A total of 25,719, or 65

percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States. Additionally, 12,650, or 15 percent, of the cases were settled. See Civil Charts 4.3 and 4.4 below, and Table 5.

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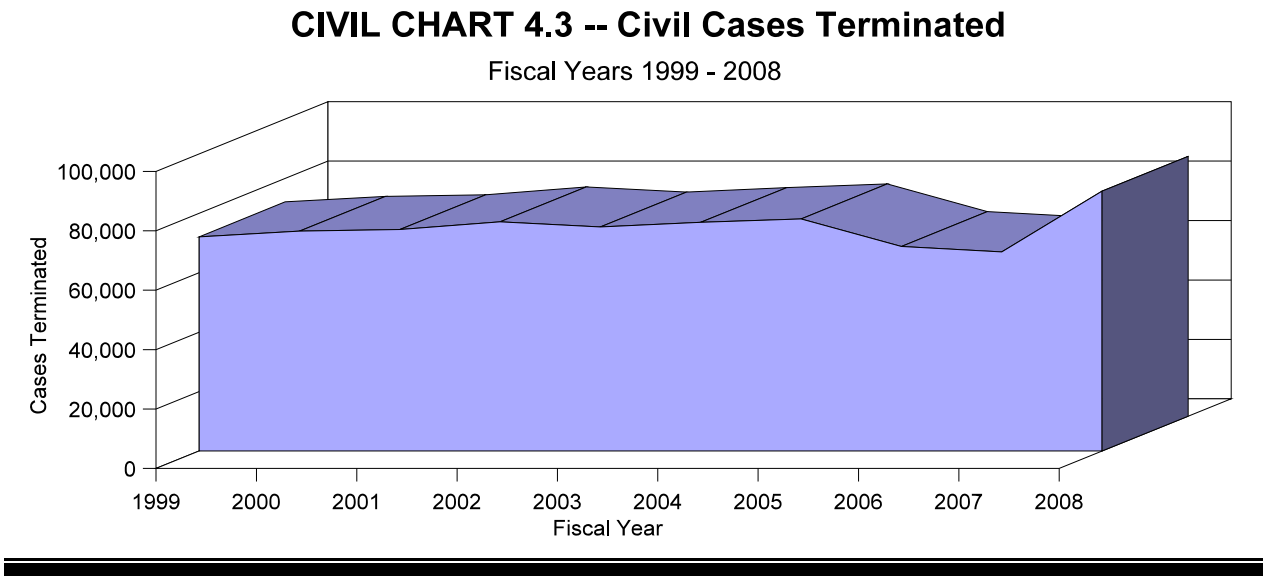

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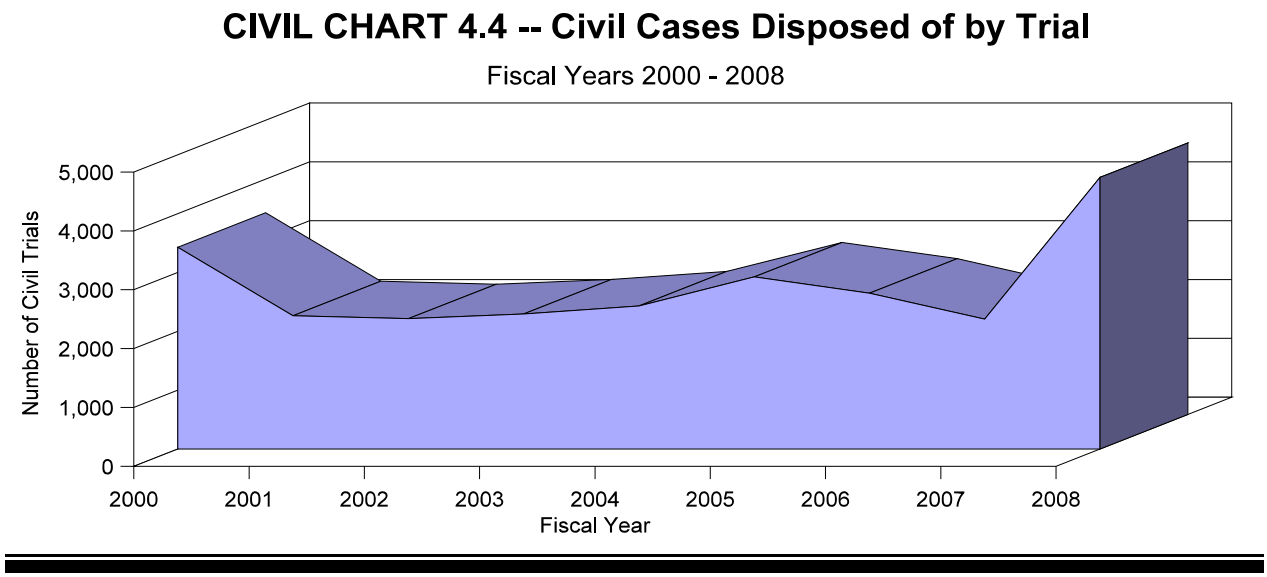

A total of 122,461 civil cases were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2008. Of these pending cases, 36,497 or 30 percent, had been pending for less than 6 months, 60,651, or 50 percent, had been pending for less than 12 months, and 81,110, or 66 percent, had been pending for less than 24 months. See Civil Charts 4.5 and 4.6 below, and Table 13.

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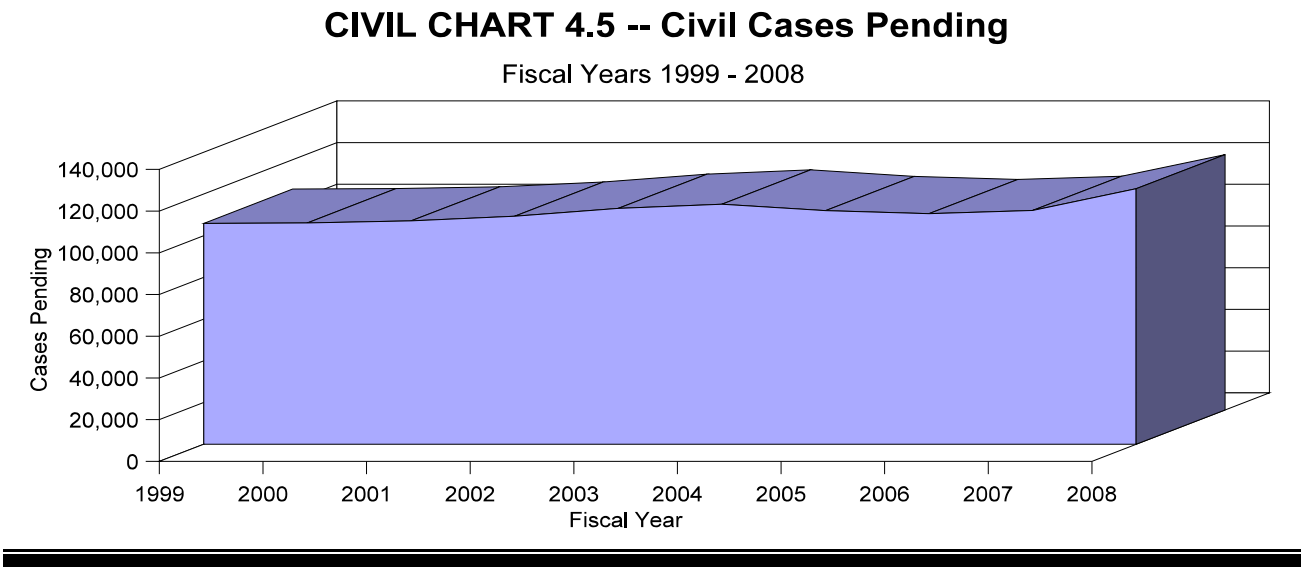

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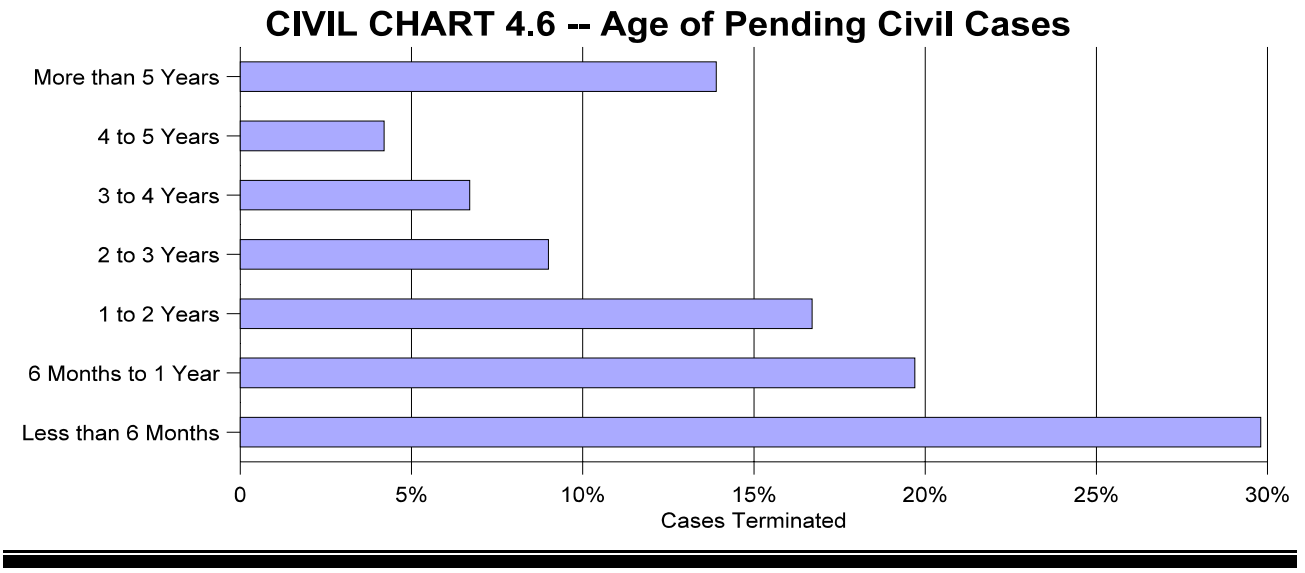
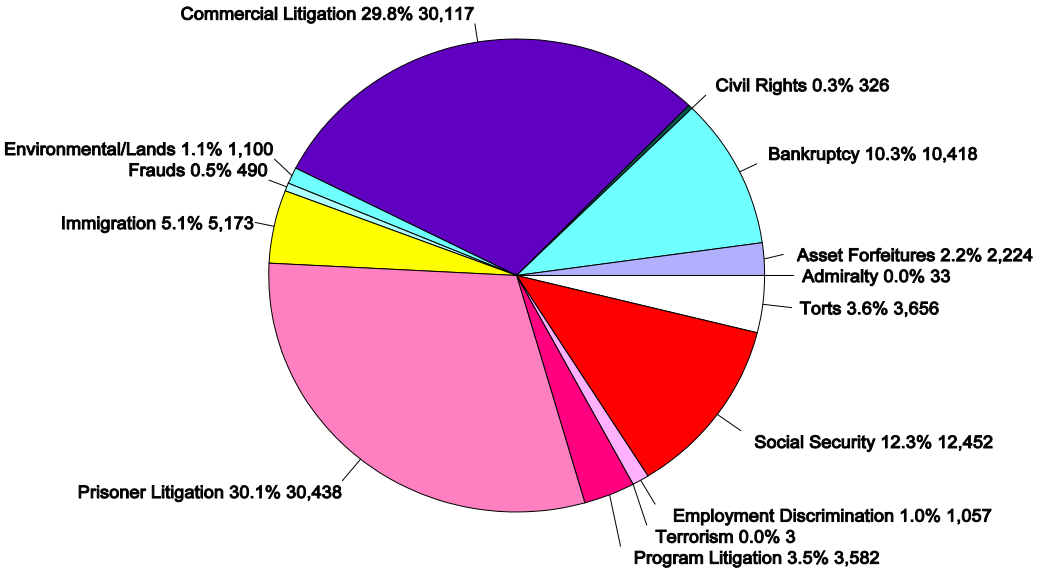


Civil Chart 4.7 below displays civil cases filed or responded to by cause of action, or case type, during Fiscal Year 2008, while Civil Chart 4.8 below displays civil cases pending by cause of action, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Year 2008.

CIVIL CHART 4.7 -- Civil Cases Filed or Responded to by Cause of Action

Fiscal Year 2008 -- Total Cases Filed 101,069



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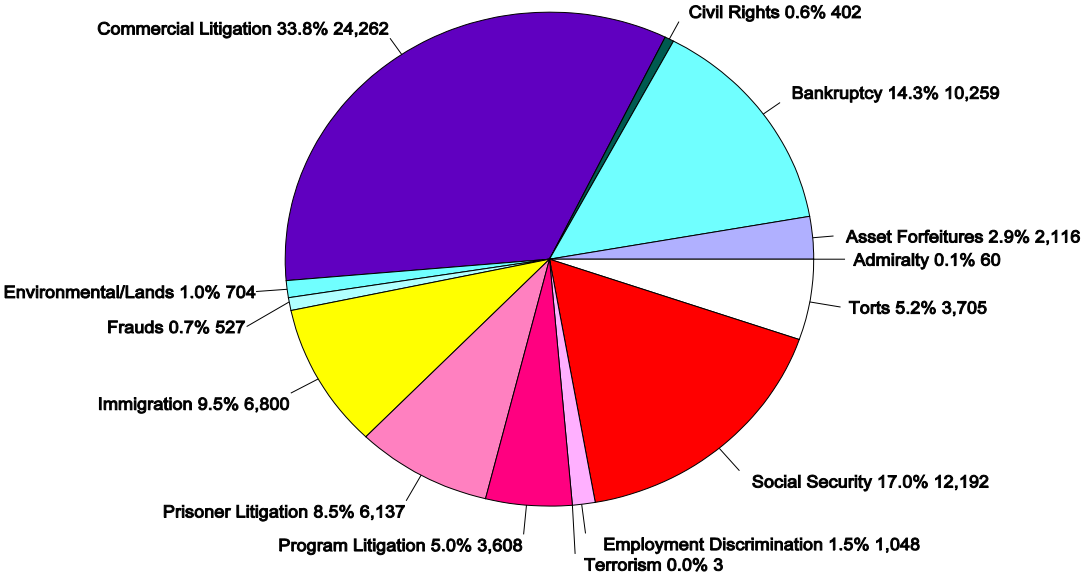
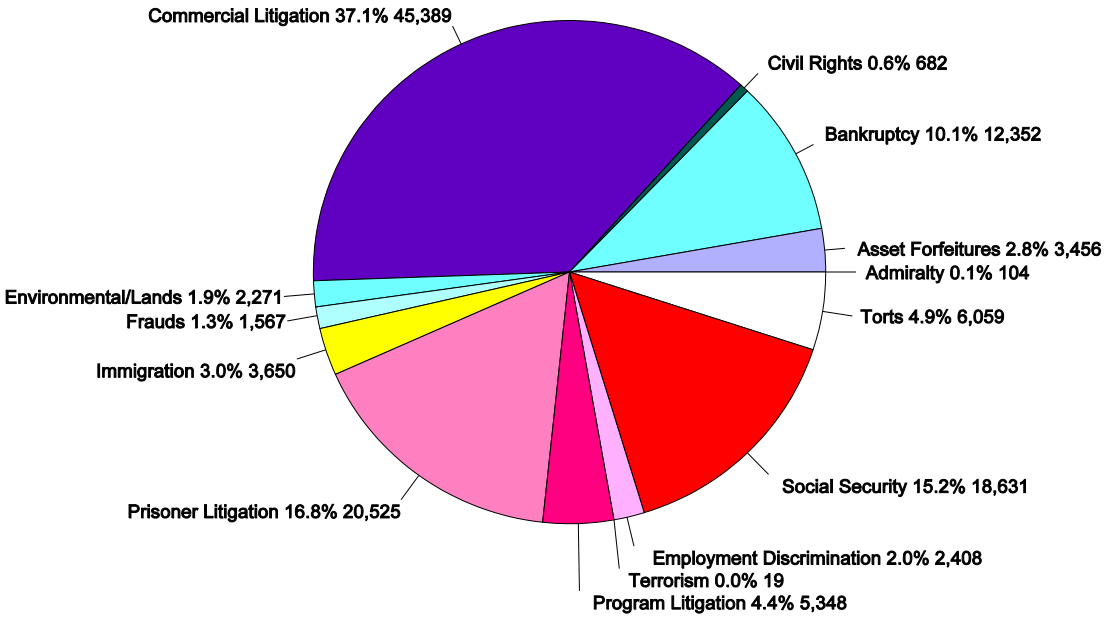
Fiscal Year 2007 -- Total Cases Filed 71,823



CIVIL CHART 4.8 -- Civil Cases Pending by Cause of Action

Fiscal Year 2008 -- Total Cases Pending 122,461



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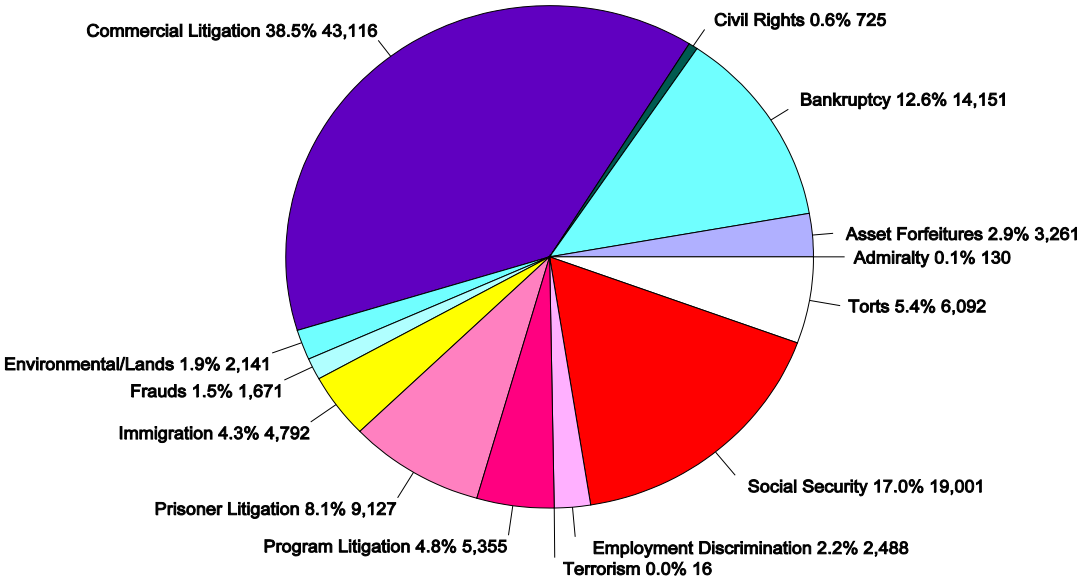
Fiscal Year 2007 -- Total Cases Pending 112,066



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 two 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 12,304 affirmative civil matters, and filed a total of 7,361 affirmative civil cases during Fiscal Year 2008. This represents an increase of seven percent in the number of matters received and an increase of 22 percent in the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year. The majority of affirmative civil matters and cases were from components of the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Department of Homeland Security.

As of the end of Fiscal Year 2008, a total of 21,184 affirmative civil matters and cases were pending, representing 10,262 civil affirmative matters and 10,922 civil affirmative cases. The largest category of affirmative civil matters received was asset forfeiture (36 percent of all matters received), followed by program litigation (17 percent) and prisoner litigation (16 percent). The largest categories of affirmative civil cases filed were asset forfeiture (29 percent of all cases filed) and prisoner litigation (26 percent), followed by program litigation (14 percent).

The United States Attorneys terminated a total of 5,184 affirmative civil matters in Fiscal Year 2008. 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 2008, 4,327 affirmative civil cases were resolved by judgments, with 3,758, or 87 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 a false statement to get a false claim paid or approved; conspires to defraud the government by receiving a false claim; 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 2008, the United States Attorneys reported the recovery of over $2 billion through the ACE program. During Fiscal Year 2008, 1,684 ACE cases and matters were settled or resulted in judgments, representing an 18 percent increase when compared to Fiscal Year 2007.

During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys received 4,190 ACE matters, a decrease of two percent when compared with the prior year, and filed or responded to 1,695 ACE cases, representing a decrease of four percent when compared with Fiscal Year 2007. At the end of Fiscal Year 2008, 9,122 ACE matters and cases were pending, down from 9,538 at the end of Fiscal Year 2007. 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 2008, 1,311 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 2008, the United States Attorneys filed or responded to 226 civil health care fraud cases, representing an increase of four percent when compared to the prior year.

Examples of ACE cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 include the following:

In the **Eastern District of California**, a settlement was reached in which the Union Pacific Railroad Company agreed to pay the United States $102 million. This agreement was made to settle a civil lawsuit brought by the government to recover damages arising from the forest fire in the Plumas and Lassen National Forests. The settlement is the largest recovery in United States Forest Service history involving a forest fire. The settlement monies will go directly to the Plumas and Lassen National Forests.

In the **District of Columbia**, a settlement agreement was reached with Hexcel Corporation to resolve allegations that the company violated the False Claims Act in connection with its role in the manufacture and sale of defective Zylon bullet-proof vests

to federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies. Hexcel Corporation agreed to pay the United States $15 million to resolve these allegations.

In the **Western District of New York**, a settlement agreement was reached with National Air Cargo (NAC). NAC agreed to pay the United States $28 million to settle both criminal and civil allegations that it had defrauded the Department of Defense (DOD). The global settlement resolved allegations that NAC submitted fraudulent claims for payment to DOD for the shipment of freight.

In the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, a settlement agreement was reached with the pharmaceutical manufacturer, Merck & Co., Inc. Under the agreement, Merck agreed to pay $399 million, and interest, to resolve civil liabilities for the Medicaid rebates that the company allegedly underpaid to the federal government, 49 states, and the District of Columbia for Zocor and Vioxx. The settlement resolved allegations that Merck paid certain inducements to doctors and other healthcare professionals through 2001 in connection with its various sales programs.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, The Pasha Group paid $13 million to resolve allegations relating to a conspiracy to rig bids, fix prices and allocate the market for the transportation of household goods belonging to military and Department of Defense (DOD) personnel. In addition, seven freight forwarding companies – Air Land Forwarders, Arpin International Group, Covan International, Jet Forwarding, SIRVA (the parent company of Allied Freight Forwarding), Global Worldwide and North American Van Lines – agreed to pay the United States $666,237 for allegations relating to the scheme.

ACE attorneys achieve non-monetary successes as well. Although these efforts are more difficult to quantify, they are an important part of the ACE program and address strategic goals of the Department. An example of a significant non-monetary ACE case successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 follows:

In the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, a consent order was entered for the relief requested in the Complaint for Injunctive Relief filed by the district and the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare against Holland Glen, a facility for medically fragile children. The terms of the consent order provide that Holland Glen will retain Cambridge Horsham Pediatrics, LLC as temporary manager of its three facilities, that Holland Glen will comply with the quality of care standards contained in the federal nursing facility regulations, and that the current court-appointed monitors will continue to monitor the care provided in the Holland Glen facilities. In addition, Holland Glen's President/CEO and its Board of Directors will have no role in the management or oversight of the facilities. In the complaint, the United States alleged that Holland Glen, licensed only as a community group home for mentally disabled persons and not as a nursing facility, defrauded the United States by providing substandard nursing care or failing to provide nursing care, then billing as if proper care had been provided. According to the complaint, Holland Glen's services substantially departed from generally accepted professional standards of care, thereby exposing patients to significant risk and, in some cases, to actual harm.

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 twofold: 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 10,418 bankruptcy cases, in which the United States was: the plaintiff in 182 adversary proceedings or separate litigation within a bankruptcy case; the defendant in 643 adversary proceedings; and a creditor or party-in-interest in 9,593 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. Bankruptcy cases filed in United States Bankruptcy Courts for Fiscal Year 2008 totaled 1,042,993, during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2008.

An example of a case successfully handled by a United States Attorney during Fiscal Year 2008 follows:

> In the **Southern District of New York**, the Federal Government sought environmental damages from Dana Corporation – an auto parts supplier with approximately 35,000 employees and annual sales of more than $8 billion – which had filed for bankruptcy in March 2006. Dana Corporation was, in the Government's view, responsible for environmental cleanup and other costs at six Superfund sites, resulting in a $397 million claim in the bankruptcy. After the debtor objected to and sought to estimate the claim, the Government successfully moved to withdraw the reference so that the environmental claims could be litigated in United States District Court. Ultimately, the case was mediated in February 2008 and resulted in a settlement of a $125 million allowed claim. As a result, the litigation team was awarded the John Marshall Award for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).

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, commonly referred to as defensive civil litigation. Such litigation includes 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 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 2008, the United States Attorneys' offices received 82,668 defensive civil matters from federal agencies. These defensive civil referrals represented 75 percent of all civil matters received during the year. Commercial litigation, social security, prisoner litigation, immigration, and torts accounted for 95 percent of all defensive civil matters received during the year, with the biggest increase seen in Prisoner Litigation, up from 10 percent of the total defensive civil matters received in Fiscal Year 2007 to 35 percent in Fiscal Year 2008. See Table 5. This increase is primarily due to the crack cocaine re-sentencing matters that were received during the year.

The United States Attorneys represented the government in 81,475 defensive civil cases that were filed in court during Fiscal Year 2008, a 53 percent increase when compared to the prior year. This increase is again attributed to the re-sentencing of numerous crack cocaine cases nation-wide. Defensive civil cases represented 81 percent of all civil cases during the year. During the same period of time, the offices terminated 67,399 defensive civil cases, an increase of 38 percent when compared to the prior year. Judgments were issued in 34,544 of these cases, with a total of 21,148, or 61 percent, of these judgments in favor of the United States. Although this is a decrease of 10 percent when compared with the prior year, the majority of this decrease is due to the fact the re-sentencing of crack cocaine cases were recorded as judgments against the United States. An additional 9,703, or 14 percent, of cases terminated were dismissed. The number of cases dismissed increased by 16 percent when compared with the prior year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2008, a total of 96,707 defensive civil cases were pending, representing a 14 percent increase when compared to the prior year.

Commercial litigation and prisoner litigation cases represented the largest categories of cases in the United States Attorneys' defensive civil program. During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys responded to 28,312 defensive commercial litigation cases and 28,235 defensive prisoner litigation cases, which combined, represented 69 percent of all defensive civil cases. The next largest category was social security, with 12,376 cases responded to, which represented 15 percent of all defensive civil cases. Although tort and employment discrimination claims represented only five percent of the total defensive civil cases filed for Fiscal Year 2008, a large portion of Assistant United States Attorney time was devoted to these 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 reasonable damages. 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 the different types of defensive civil cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 include the following:

In the **District of Columbia**, the United States Attorney's office successfully defended the United States in a Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) case where the plaintiff was seeking damages based on acts related to the office's handling of a criminal prosecution. The plaintiff, a cooperator in a high profile multi-defendant criminal case, was ambushed and shot in retaliation for his cooperation with the government. The plaintiff alleged that the arrest of the criminal defendant, which took place immediately after he told agents where the defendant was located, exposed him to retaliation as he was the only person who knew the defendant's whereabouts, and thus constituted a breach of duty to keep his identity as an informant concealed. The plaintiff also alleged that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and the Assistant United States Attorney broke their promise to protect him, which constituted a breach of their duty to protect. The District Court ruled that the government's decision to apprehend the defendant was an exercise of its "lawful discretion to decide when best to arrest a dangerous criminal suspect," and that "the duty of protection . . . is a discretionary duty" that takes "into account the relevant public policies at stake within the particular circumstances of the case."

In the **Southern District of New York**, the United States Attorney's office defended a major challenge brought against a Fish and Wildlife Service nationwide "Public Resource Depredation Order," which permitted management of double-crested cormorants, a migratory water bird, whose elevated populations have caused significant damage to natural resources and fisheries. The regulations authorized cormorant population management actions by state and local authorities, and thus raised unusual questions about the type of environmental review required prior to adoption of a federal regulation that authorizes discretionary actions by numerous states and localities. The case required compilation of a voluminous administrative record and litigation of a number of questions. Those questions included the extent to which a nationwide, policy-based environmental impact review can satisfy statutory requirements without engaging in detailed, locality-by-locality analysis, and whether the order violated a treaty concerning signatory nations' treatment of migratory birds.

In the **Western District of Texas**, the United States Attorney's office successfully defended a medical malpractice case arising from a surgical procedure (gallbladder removal) in an Army medical center. The plaintiff alleged, and the surgeons acknowledged, the improper cutting of two ducts coming off the gallbladder during the course of surgery. As a result, the plaintiff suffered significant injuries that were not discovered until the day after surgery. In order to repair the damage, the plaintiff's prior laparoscopic surgery had to be undertaken as an open laparotomy. After numerous depositions, the plaintiff's last settlement offer before trial was $450,000. The case was dismissed after trial, as the United States Attorney's office was able to present convincing evidence that all protocols were followed and that the aberrant gallbladder anatomy, and not negligence, led to the problems encountered.

V. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

Criminal Appeals

Appeals, in general, are time consuming, requiring a thorough review of the entire record in the case, the filing of a brief and reply brief and, in most cases, participation in an oral argument. 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, financial institution fraud, armed career criminal, public corruption, health care fraud, and computer fraud cases.

Criminal appeals involve both defensive and affirmative litigation, in which the government responds to defendants' appeals from their convictions and sentences, and appeals adverse orders suppressing evidence, dismissing counts of an indictment, and granting new trials. In Fiscal Year 2008, considerable time was spent litigating cases that were effected by the Supreme Court's decisions in Gall v. United States, 128 S.Ct. 586, (2007) and Kimbrough v. United States, 128 S.Ct. 558 (2007), including the filing of supplemental briefs for the numerous pending government appeals. While the government's ability to successfully appeal a United States District Court's decision to impose a sentence below the United States Sentencing Guidelines range has diminished significantly in the wake of Gall and Kimbrough, significant time is still spent handling defendants' appeals from their sentences. In many of these appeals, the government must now respond to attacks on the United States District Court's calculation of the Sentencing Guidelines and respond to defense claims that the sentence is unreasonable in light of United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220 (2005), Gall, and Kimbrough.

During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys handled a total of 8,726 criminal appeals filed by or against the United States, representing a three percent decrease when compared to Fiscal Year 2007. See Appeals Chart 5.1 below.

A total of 9,543 appeals were terminated during Fiscal Year 2008, representing a decrease of 16 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 8,061, or 84 percent, of the appeals terminated during the year. See Table 7.

The largest category of criminal appeals filed during Fiscal Year 2008 was narcotics, which accounted for 3,026, or 35 percent, of all criminal appeals filed during the year. See Appeals Chart 5.2 below. Other large categories of criminal appeals included violent crime, with 2,349 appeals filed in Fiscal Year 2008, and immigration, with 1,371 appeals filed during the fiscal year.

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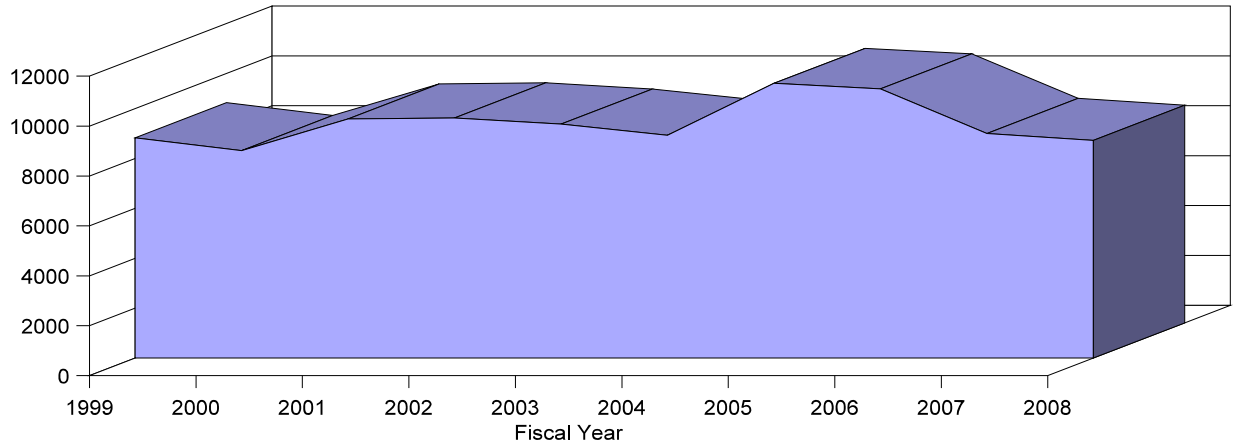
APPEALS CHART 5.1 -- Criminal Appeals Filed by or Against the United States

Fiscal Years 1999 - 2008



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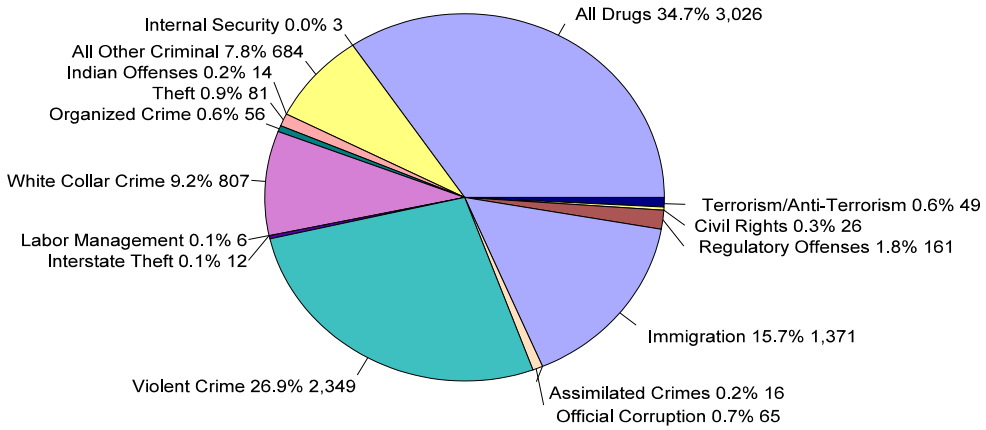
APPEALS CHART 5.2 -- Criminal Appeals Filed by Program Category

Fiscal Year 2008 -- Total Appeals Filed 8,726



Examples of criminal appeals successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 include the following:

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed the 25 convictions and the death penalty sentence entered against a defendant. The defendant was a physician who was investigated for a $1.8 million Medicare fraud. When he learned of the investigation, he tampered with witnesses, some of whom were his patients. The defendant snuck into the apartment of a patient and, in order to prevent her from testifying in the grand jury, murdered her by shooting her six times at close range. On appeal, in a 27-page opinion, the Seventh Circuit affirmed the

convictions and the death penalty sentence, rejecting numerous arguments ranging from the use of a "sneak and peek" search warrant, the introduction of expert ballistics testimony, and various challenges against the capital sentencing phase. There was a 10-page dissent, but the Court denied *en banc* review without a single judge voting for rehearing.

In the **District of Massachusetts**, the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit affirmed the conviction of a defendant, a citizen of Bosnia, who was convicted on two counts of making false statements in his applications for refugee status and permanent residency in the United States. The defendant lied in those applications about his service in the 10th Sabotage Detachment of the Army of the Republic of Srpska, which has been held responsible for the massacre of 8,000 Muslim men and boys during the Bosnian war. The First Circuit rejected the defendant's claims that, *inter alia*, statements he made during an interview with government agents should have been suppressed because they were the product of deceptive investigative tactics. In addition, they rejected his claim that his failure to disclose his service in the Army of the Republic Srpska on the immigration forms was insufficient evidence to establish that he made false statements.

In the **District of Oregon**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed a United States District Court decision dismissing an indictment because of purported prosecutorial misconduct arising from parallel civil and criminal proceedings. The purported misconduct cited by the United States District Court involved the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) civil enforcement investigation, which had provided statements from the targets to the criminal investigation led by the District of Oregon. The defendants argued that they were misled by SEC investigators and that they should have been warned of the criminal investigation. The Ninth Circuit rejected those theories and held that "there was no deception or affirmative misconduct on the part of warranted dismissal of the indictment or suppression of any of the evidence in question."

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit affirmed the nine criminal convictions of a defendant. These convictions arose from the defendant's affiliation with an al-Qaeda terrorist cell located in Medina, Saudia Arabia, and its plans to carry out a number of terrorist acts in the United States. In affirming the defendant's convictions, the Fourth Circuit rejected numerous claims, including the defendant's assertions that his inculpatory statements to Saudi authorities were taken in violation of Miranda and should have been suppressed as the fruits of a "joint venture" between the United States and Saudi law enforcement.

Appeals from Denials of Post-Sentencing Motions

The evolution of the law governing sentencing, stemming from landmark decisions of the United States Supreme Court in Apprendi v. New Jersey, 530 U.S. 466 (2000), and United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220 (2005), has generated more post-judgment litigation. In addition to the claims of ineffective assistance of counsel or newly discovered evidence that have always generated motions under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, there have been waves of motions over the last eight years which claim either that sentences were improperly based on fact findings that should have been made by a jury or that sentences should not have been based on the United States Sentencing Guidelines. A certificate of appealability is required before

an appeal may go forward, but in some circuits the government is required to respond to the request for a certificate of appealability.

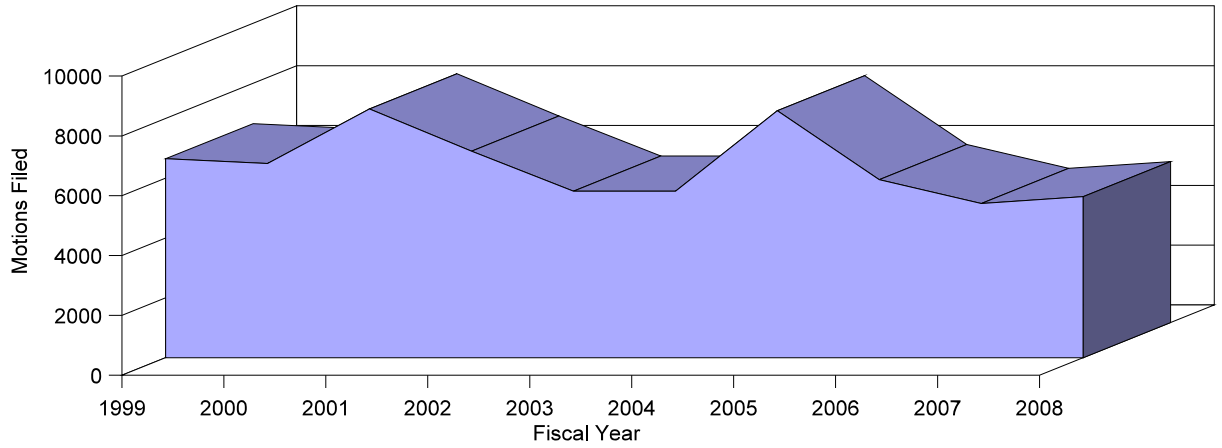
Further, the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) of 1996 was meant to limit each defendant to one post-judgment motion attacking their sentence, filed within one year after their conviction becomes final. However, some prisoners serving long prison sentences continuously file appeals and have success. Therefore, there has been a significant increase in post-judgment motions filed under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b) and other civil rules purportedly seeking to reopen the denial of a defendant's original, timely 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion. As such, many courts recognize an appeal of right from the denial of those motions even though a prisoner would have to obtain a certificate of appealability to appeal from the denial of the 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion itself. The AEDPA permits prisoners who acknowledge that they have exhausted their right to file a 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion to apply directly to the United States Court of Appeals for permission to file a second, or successive motion. There is no limit on the number of such applications that may be made, thus the government must respond to those applications. The response to these applications are not reflected in the below statistics.

Most recently, in Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Sentencing Commission lowered the guidelines for crack cocaine and made those guidelines applicable retroactively so that sentence reductions are available to eligible defendants who file motions under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2). Where the defendant is eligible and is not asking for more than the reduction authorized by the Commission, there is typically a stipulation in the United States District Court and, therefore, no appeal. However, many defendants who are not eligible use this as an opportunity to seek a sentence reduction and, in turn, cause a large number of additional appeals to be briefed. During Fiscal Year 2008, 5,381 motions were filed, representing a four percent increase when compared with Fiscal Year 2007. See Appeals Chart 5.3 below.

D

APPEALS CHART 5.3 -- Post Sentencing Motions Filed by Incarcerated Defendants

Fiscal Years 1999 - 2008



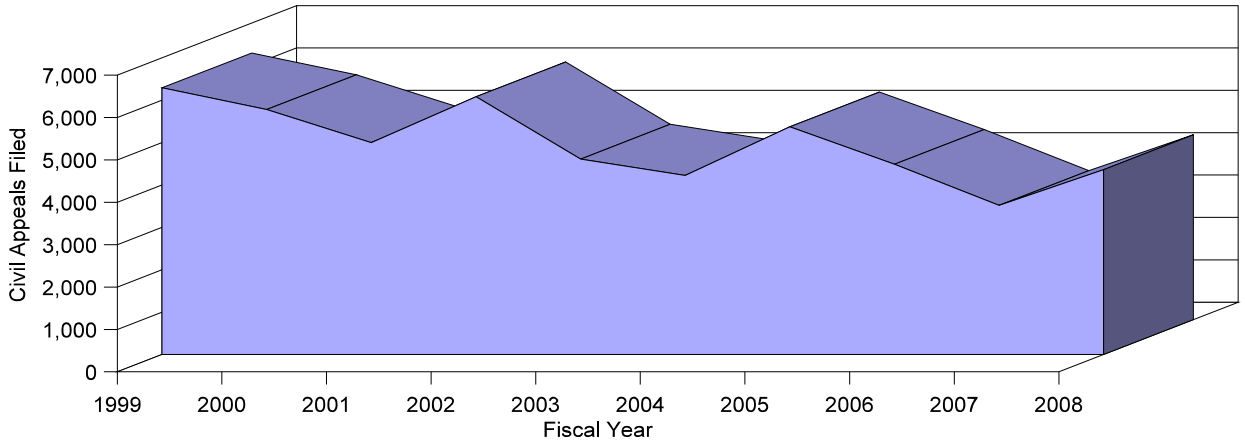
Civil Appeals

During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys' offices handled a total of 4,359 civil appeals filed by or against the United States. This represents an increase of 24 percent in the number of appeals handled when compared to the prior year. See Appeals Chart 5.4 below. The United States Attorneys terminated 4,044 civil appeals during the year, a decrease of 14 percent when compared to the prior year. Of the appeals terminated during the year, 3,107, or 77 percent, were decided in favor of the United States. See Table 7.

D

APPEALS CHART 5.4 -- Civil Appeals Filed by or Against the United States

Fiscal Years 1999 - 2008



An example of a civil appeal successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008 includes the following:

> In the **Southern District of New York**, the United States intervened in United States District Court to defend the constitutionality of the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act. The District Court held that the Act did not preclude New York City's claims against the defendant gun manufacturers but that, even if it had precluded such claims, it would be constitutional. The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held that the Act did bar the City's claims but that it "is a valid exercise of the powers granted to Congress pursuant to the Commerce Clause and that [it] does not violate the doctrine of separation of powers or otherwise offend the Constitution in any manner alleged by the City."

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 2008. 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 11th. During Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Attorneys' efforts included the investigation and prosecution of terrorism and national security critical infrastructure 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, which has been implemented in all 94 districts, served to invigorate the enforcement of gun laws. Drug prosecutions continued to be a priority of the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2008, 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 addition, the United States Attorneys focused their efforts on prosecuting those individuals who commit crimes against children, cybercrimes, and official corruption.

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, 2008

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	246	192	205	234	318	261	260	318	56	67	74	57
Alabama, Northern	371	392	440	326	495	522	577	442	42	67	52	52
Alabama, Southern	333	408	389	353	534	557	594	497	7	4	4	7
Alaska	110	170	153	132	178	237	214	205	46	79	65	51
Arizona	4,880	3,131	4,170	3,174	6,511	3,726	5,085	4,249	3,475	14,025	15,254	1,443
Arkansas, Eastern	405	378	382	426	638	521	562	636	11	27	18	15
Arkansas, Western	173	192	229	153	194	228	249	190	24	68	41	52
California, Central	2,686	1,881	1,514	3,017	4,187	2,715	1,942	4,913	1,312	897	619	1,501
California, Eastern	1,120	872	752	1,245	1,747	1,347	1,030	2,061	373	286	296	411
California, Northern	1,275	611	661	1,158	2,092	809	874	1,877	585	185	207	590
California, Southern	2,416	4,053	3,722	2,793	3,330	4,600	4,271	3,712	797	2,308	1,879	1,039
Colorado	666	444	415	689	1,019	624	530	1,096	186	64	69	188
Connecticut	407	263	279	392	795	390	506	694	135	47	38	128
Delaware	166	186	173	182	194	199	192	202	14	18	17	11
District of Columbia	674	311	332	646	982	398	446	922	52	28	30	44
Florida, Middle	1,687	1,389	1,388	1,694	2,383	1,977	1,950	2,430	147	47	39	135
Florida, Northern	334	236	257	325	458	419	378	541	43	25	27	38
Florida, Southern	3,635	1,836	1,684	3,807	5,760	2,850	2,657	5,960	285	260	229	293
Georgia, Middle	333	236	245	320	478	347	359	469	7	96	91	10
Georgia, Northern	705	550	558	703	1,502	913	987	1,426	307	372	335	296
Georgia, Southern	259	305	323	247	389	515	493	420	341	350	219	462
Guam	147	62	84	127	161	77	100	140	15	23	16	18
Hawaii	287	211	218	281	423	305	305	423	294	224	83	417
Idaho	208	287	247	252	315	390	347	363	20	24	19	23
Illinois, Central	482	348	431	417	578	404	516	486	32	22	20	30
Illinois, Northern	1,336	581	540	1,387	2,396	1,027	970	2,483	728	138	61	753
Illinois, Southern	230	207	229	210	374	306	354	331	19	21	24	14
Indiana, Northern	430	424	391	467	575	547	489	643	18	22	17	18
Indiana, Southern	180	207	182	209	411	325	347	399	50	31	26	33
Iowa, Northern	276	548	554	276	336	644	619	368	16	733	244	502
Iowa, Southern	494	349	417	440	651	470	546	583	19	16	15	15
Kansas	689	541	571	693	1,160	894	782	1,290	35	36	26	38
Kentucky, Eastern	320	571	536	397	503	916	833	621	39	62	51	40

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	344	218	247	325	557	364	367	562	37	263	249	58
Louisiana, Eastern	470	307	377	401	694	478	517	653	5	51	53	3
Louisiana, Middle	333	160	194	298	382	217	223	375	56	7	53	8
Louisiana, Western	287	238	240	296	472	323	355	455	345	372	327	383
Maine	141	214	195	163	180	281	243	227	14	39	40	15
Maryland	680	526	609	655	1,143	814	923	1,105	120	30	37	119
Massachusetts	727	369	323	740	1,182	505	450	1,198	155	50	46	153
Michigan, Eastern	915	482	483	945	1,764	723	876	1,649	770	338	161	875
Michigan, Western	308	344	374	297	418	500	536	405	47	52	50	48
Minnesota	508	344	376	484	869	653	646	883	1	1	1	1
Mississippi, Northern	154	121	137	141	247	191	206	235	0	4	1	3
Mississippi, Southern	346	454	496	322	409	627	648	409	28	61	57	24
Missouri, Eastern	629	902	871	663	873	1,297	1,182	998	76	37	38	64
Missouri, Western	772	578	600	766	1,252	790	860	1,202	41	35	27	39
Montana	364	397	425	345	465	481	547	409	17	37	40	6
Nebraska	556	618	585	594	659	766	713	718	13	3	6	12
Nevada	659	384	474	550	919	465	623	723	462	491	389	567
New Hampshire	293	162	218	251	352	191	266	295	31	22	5	41
New Jersey	1,207	839	953	1,105	1,589	973	1,128	1,444	721	249	249	564
New Mexico	1,639	2,679	2,716	1,616	2,099	2,961	3,016	2,047	396	3,673	1,935	1,840
New York, Eastern	2,525	759	561	2,687	4,230	1,223	891	4,526	1,031	252	158	984
New York, Northern	626	640	487	784	975	734	651	1,071	108	110	57	129
New York, Southern	4,201	1,120	1,017	4,227	7,303	1,632	1,903	6,966	1,314	506	332	1,275
New York, Western	575	582	534	637	872	739	664	968	454	396	242	477
North Carolina, Eastern	551	571	620	510	707	711	792	634	30	41	23	35
North Carolina, Middle	278	381	286	395	384	566	416	563	11	21	15	11
North Carolina, Western	859	438	591	698	1,512	671	1,026	1,079	33	24	11	38
North Dakota	139	237	233	152	209	329	338	219	8	19	11	11
Northern Mariana Islands	22	20	25	17	24	30	28	26	0	2	0	2
Ohio, Northern	504	516	645	439	840	839	1,085	696	45	86	74	66
Ohio, Southern	485	469	488	476	752	697	694	767	271	137	164	216
Oklahoma, Eastern	51	71	63	63	87	107	108	90	5	9	5	8
Oklahoma, Northern	177	202	210	176	208	261	255	221	9	10	8	8
Oklahoma, Western	230	255	292	212	304	298	368	264	238	558	434	353
Oregon	848	707	743	823	1,127	907	910	1,127	108	126	118	97

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	1,029	704	611	1,141	1,559	1,050	844	1,791	111	13	13	105
Pennsylvania, Middle	584	441	461	567	1,015	698	741	978	35	12	16	23
Pennsylvania, Western	637	547	546	657	816	653	641	847	47	18	16	35
Puerto Rico	438	415	224	627	1,383	1,204	315	2,261	50	137	30	136
Rhode Island	86	108	82	111	109	128	99	136	0	2	2	0
South Carolina	1,058	804	790	1,081	1,666	1,322	1,358	1,650	74	50	30	76
South Dakota	321	449	413	362	471	561	550	488	8	17	18	7
Tennessee, Eastern	497	458	428	533	774	747	669	858	17	87	85	20
Tennessee, Middle	335	236	210	365	552	293	291	558	4	2	3	1
Tennessee, Western	680	537	528	704	1,014	721	733	999	27	29	19	28
Texas, Eastern	633	625	650	619	1,121	1,217	1,122	1,240	44	39	34	41
Texas, Northern	861	753	890	756	1,346	1,142	1,321	1,203	69	223	209	74
Texas, Southern	4,132	6,434	6,057	4,507	5,799	7,483	6,937	6,265	649	19,943	17,436	2,754
Texas, Western	4,470	6,123	6,326	4,330	5,756	7,454	7,626	5,660	2,259	16,249	15,622	2,411
Utah	750	802	844	700	1,107	969	1,119	937	121	344	306	152
Vermont	253	143	139	259	357	220	190	390	18	35	32	24
Virgin Islands	142	66	60	147	238	128	109	257	14	18	14	13
Virginia, Eastern	1,014	1,227	1,266	1,108	1,408	1,616	1,754	1,453	3,031	2,532	2,367	3,096
Virginia, Western	316	223	287	250	520	461	481	506	212	425	455	175
Washington, Eastern	516	396	465	450	553	505	516	551	33	32	26	34
Washington, Western	552	620	533	638	907	893	767	1,039	1,007	298	239	1,027
West Virginia, Northern	309	265	357	219	458	392	539	319	4	5	5	2
West Virginia, Southern	185	258	251	211	242	305	312	258	20	29	29	20
Wisconsin, Eastern	390	314	364	359	770	585	588	791	71	28	21	80
Wisconsin, Western	152	165	173	153	181	214	208	197	6	33	31	10
Wyoming	203	253	281	190	324	357	435	290	750	698	919	438
All Districts	71,906	63,042	63,595	71,469	108,572	85,122	85,083	108,521	25,211	70,082	63,598	28,039

1/ Magistrate court cases do not include petty offenses.

2/ Includes 404 cases or 419 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 286 cases or 357 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 and 222 cases or 629 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

4/ Includes 123 cases or 123 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 and 2 cases or 2 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

Table 2

Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2008

	- - - - - - - - - - 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	183	1	17	1	3	230	2	23	2	3	0	22
Alabama, Northern	396	5	23	10	6	509	8	34	10	16	5	60
Alabama, Southern	367	4	14	4	0	560	6	22	6	0	2	25
Alaska	140	2	9	0	2	191	2	18	0	3	5	12
Arizona	3,930	10	204	4	22	4,712	13	304	4	52	15	75
Arkansas, Eastern	330	10	39	1	2	485	13	58	2	4	1	20
Arkansas, Western	209	2	15	2	1	229	2	15	2	1	0	5
California, Central	1,426	10	57	14	7	1,789	14	97	18	24	10	46
California, Eastern	700	4	39	5	4	945	7	63	5	10	3	29
California, Northern	604	0	45	6	6	798	0	59	6	11	0	17
California, Southern	3,364	11	330	3	14	3,816	12	413	5	25	12	83
Colorado	386	1	24	4	0	476	1	47	4	2	4	15
Connecticut	265	0	11	1	2	469	2	15	1	19	0	20
Delaware	162	2	5	1	3	177	2	7	1	5	2	9
District of Columbia	301	4	21	2	4	378	8	45	2	13	0	31
Florida, Middle	1,237	6	125	15	5	1,746	20	152	16	16	5	110
Florida, Northern	248	2	4	2	1	353	9	10	2	4	4	48
Florida, Southern	1,581	32	55	8	8	2,460	58	115	10	14	10	206
Georgia, Middle	211	2	29	1	2	294	3	55	2	5	2	11
Georgia, Northern	497	6	41	4	10	848	15	90	4	30	7	102
Georgia, Southern	287	0	33	2	1	413	0	71	2	7	3	25
Guam	70	0	10	0	4	77	6	13	0	4	0	10
Hawaii	192	0	23	2	1	268	1	31	2	3	1	16
Idaho	209	1	18	7	12	289	4	27	7	20	2	19
Illinois, Central	397	0	27	5	2	481	0	28	5	2	3	17
Illinois, Northern	512	3	19	2	4	930	5	27	2	6	1	80
Illinois, Southern	214	0	11	2	2	334	0	14	3	3	0	29
Indiana, Northern	356	1	31	2	1	447	1	37	2	2	1	35
Indiana, Southern	173	0	3	5	1	322	2	10	5	8	0	17
Iowa, Northern	538	0	13	0	3	597	1	14	0	7	2	26
Iowa, Southern	373	4	28	5	7	491	6	33	5	11	1	37
Kansas	526	0	34	1	10	702	3	54	1	22	1	27
Kentucky, Eastern	492	5	31	3	5	741	12	67	5	8	1	48

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	235	1	8	2	1	338	3	16	2	8	2	21
Louisiana, Eastern	361	0	6	4	6	488	5	10	5	9	7	16
Louisiana, Middle	153	1	39	1	0	177	1	44	1	0	0	5
Louisiana, Western	222	2	14	1	1	321	4	28	1	1	1	26
Maine	182	3	10	0	0	229	4	10	0	0	4	16
Maryland	559	6	32	6	6	838	8	57	7	13	1	71
Massachusetts	300	3	18	1	1	417	5	22	2	4	0	33
Michigan, Eastern	439	1	31	2	10	763	7	67	3	36	1	47
Michigan, Western	354	0	15	1	4	490	2	30	4	10	2	27
Minnesota	363	3	8	1	1	625	4	13	1	3	2	33
Mississippi, Northern	128	1	7	1	0	187	2	14	2	1	0	8
Mississippi, Southern	427	4	55	6	4	545	5	87	7	4	3	28
Missouri, Eastern	770	2	92	4	3	1,059	4	109	4	6	0	30
Missouri, Western	568	6	16	5	5	799	10	35	5	11	8	44
Montana	361	14	45	1	4	464	17	60	1	5	7	51
Nebraska	550	1	28	1	5	663	1	37	2	10	0	17
Nevada	393	2	74	2	3	520	7	84	2	10	1	21
New Hampshire	196	0	14	3	5	237	0	19	3	7	0	13
New Jersey	905	0	44	3	1	1,057	2	62	3	4	0	60
New Mexico	2,657	2	54	1	2	2,939	3	69	1	4	1	15
New York, Eastern	529	4	22	1	5	843	5	27	2	14	0	32
New York, Northern	465	1	17	1	3	613	3	31	1	3	3	14
New York, Southern	954	8	40	6	9	1,773	16	66	6	42	1	103
New York, Western	508	0	19	5	2	623	0	29	6	6	0	7
North Carolina, Eastern	588	4	21	5	2	744	5	34	6	3	1	30
North Carolina, Middle	279	1	6	0	0	391	1	22	0	2	2	12
North Carolina, Western	523	1	57	5	5	893	2	103	7	21	0	38
North Dakota	220	1	10	1	1	316	2	16	2	2	3	20
Northern Mariana Islands	20	2	1	0	2	21	2	2	0	3	0	5
Ohio, Northern	615	1	25	2	2	1,015	5	51	5	9	0	34
Ohio, Southern	450	2	24	6	6	631	6	40	7	10	4	26
Oklahoma, Eastern	56	0	7	0	0	98	0	10	0	0	0	5
Oklahoma, Northern	189	4	14	3	0	230	5	14	3	3	1	26
Oklahoma, Western	266	4	19	1	2	336	5	24	1	2	8	37
Oregon	647	0	83	5	8	780	1	103	5	21	5	16

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	585	2	18	5	1	811	3	21	7	2	2	122
Pennsylvania, Middle	418	1	30	2	10	673	2	43	3	20	1	11
Pennsylvania, Western	494	4	46	1	1	581	4	52	3	1	3	33
Puerto Rico	193	0	30	1	0	255	5	51	1	3	5	18
Rhode Island	76	0	5	0	1	93	0	5	0	1	0	3
South Carolina	718	2	64	4	2	1,247	5	91	4	11	6	43
South Dakota	384	7	17	3	2	500	12	28	4	6	1	42
Tennessee, Eastern	391	1	28	4	4	607	5	37	4	16	1	29
Tennessee, Middle	188	0	17	5	0	257	1	27	5	1	0	15
Tennessee, Western	480	4	36	4	4	655	6	56	5	11	9	35
Texas, Eastern	598	0	49	2	1	1,004	1	100	5	12	2	29
Texas, Northern	772	3	71	9	35	1,157	7	100	11	46	17	58
Texas, Southern	5,780	6	248	2	21	6,549	13	335	3	37	58	95
Texas, Western	6,136	7	150	4	29	7,342	13	211	6	54	1	70
Utah	771	2	52	12	7	1,016	3	74	14	12	7	20
Vermont	132	1	3	2	1	174	1	8	3	4	5	2
Virgin Islands	49	6	4	1	0	75	15	10	3	6	1	17
Virginia, Eastern	1,221	5	35	4	1	1,668	11	62	9	4	20	86
Virginia, Western	264	3	17	0	3	443	8	24	1	5	2	31
Washington, Eastern	377	4	67	3	14	414	4	73	3	22	3	14
Washington, Western	486	1	39	5	2	708	1	41	9	8	5	17
West Virginia, Northern	323	1	31	0	2	476	2	50	2	9	2	13
West Virginia, Southern	239	0	11	0	1	281	0	30	0	1	0	10
Wisconsin, Eastern	337	3	22	1	1	533	6	29	3	17	2	27
Wisconsin, Western	165	0	5	0	3	200	0	5	0	3	0	16
Wyoming	263	2	15	1	0	401	3	25	1	5	0	17
All Districts	59,148	278	3,473	286	410	78,140	521	5,101	357	964	324	3,192

Not guilty counts include 26 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 26 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, 2008

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	22	0	43	1	0	26	0	45	1	2	0	3
Alabama, Northern	30	1	20	0	0	30	1	21	0	0	4	1
Alabama, Southern	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Alaska	19	2	31	4	6	19	2	31	4	9	5	0
Arizona	14,506	2	611	6	18	14,548	2	657	7	40	7	0
Arkansas, Eastern	0	0	8	1	3	0	0	8	1	9	0	0
Arkansas, Western	2	0	9	1	21	2	0	11	1	27	1	0
California, Central	58	5	121	33	377	58	5	132	33	391	33	0
California, Eastern	170	2	35	5	16	172	2	60	5	57	2	0
California, Northern	122	2	45	5	3	129	2	62	6	8	8	1
California, Southern	1,453	0	131	5	202	1,453	0	198	6	222	0	0
Colorado	23	0	17	14	1	32	0	20	16	1	5	0
Connecticut	2	0	27	1	5	2	0	28	1	7	0	0
Delaware	5	0	7	0	2	5	0	7	0	5	1	0
District of Columbia	5	0	15	0	2	5	1	21	0	3	0	0
Florida, Middle	0	0	25	1	5	0	0	28	3	8	0	0
Florida, Northern	3	0	5	6	1	3	0	8	6	10	2	0
Florida, Southern	3	0	20	0	180	3	0	32	0	194	1	0
Georgia, Middle	81	1	8	1	0	81	1	8	1	0	5	0
Georgia, Northern	47	0	59	1	198	47	0	67	1	220	6	0
Georgia, Southern	136	0	70	9	4	136	0	70	9	4	1	1
Guam	12	0	3	0	1	12	0	3	0	1	0	0
Hawaii	33	0	30	0	7	36	0	36	0	11	0	0
Idaho	3	1	4	2	4	3	1	4	2	9	1	0
Illinois, Central	1	0	12	1	1	1	0	15	1	3	0	0
Illinois, Northern	0	1	54	0	2	0	1	58	0	2	0	0
Illinois, Southern	2	0	2	3	15	2	0	2	3	17	0	0
Indiana, Northern	5	0	7	0	2	5	0	8	0	4	0	0
Indiana, Southern	0	0	7	7	4	0	0	10	8	8	0	0
Iowa, Northern	1	0	5	3	8	1	0	11	3	229	0	0
Iowa, Southern	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	5	4	6	0	0
Kansas	4	0	4	0	9	8	0	4	0	14	1	0
Kentucky, Eastern	21	0	5	1	4	22	0	17	1	11	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	229	0	10	0	3	233	0	12	0	4	16	0
Louisiana, Eastern	23	1	0	0	0	50	1	2	0	0	2	0
Louisiana, Middle	21	0	11	4	1	34	0	12	4	3	1	0
Louisiana, Western	240	32	36	8	10	240	32	37	8	10	1	0
Maine	18	0	4	0	8	18	0	7	0	15	1	1
Maryland	15	0	21	0	0	15	0	21	0	1	7	0
Massachusetts	15	0	19	3	1	15	0	20	7	4	3	0
Michigan, Eastern	3	0	105	0	25	3	0	120	0	38	0	0
Michigan, Western	4	0	34	2	4	4	0	38	2	6	0	0
Minnesota	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi, Northern	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mississippi, Southern	29	0	10	1	12	29	0	12	1	15	28	0
Missouri, Eastern	1	0	22	0	8	1	0	27	0	10	0	0
Missouri, Western	6	0	7	2	6	6	0	10	3	8	1	0
Montana	22	1	10	0	3	26	1	10	0	3	11	1
Nebraska	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0
Nevada	264	2	101	2	5	268	2	110	2	7	10	0
New Hampshire	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
New Jersey	16	0	100	8	9	22	0	120	8	99	0	0
New Mexico	1,765	2	106	0	18	1,765	2	113	0	55	2	0
New York, Eastern	1	0	70	7	23	1	0	100	7	50	0	0
New York, Northern	3	0	20	0	3	3	0	21	0	33	0	0
New York, Southern	41	0	108	0	39	47	0	144	0	141	0	0
New York, Western	93	0	28	7	9	112	0	48	7	75	0	0
North Carolina, Eastern	9	0	6	2	3	9	0	8	2	4	0	0
North Carolina, Middle	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	10	0	0
North Carolina, Western	2	0	3	1	0	3	0	5	1	2	0	0
North Dakota	3	0	6	0	0	3	0	7	0	1	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	16	1	29	2	14	19	1	30	2	22	2	0
Ohio, Southern	76	1	46	4	21	76	1	51	4	32	1	0
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0
Oklahoma, Northern	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	0
Oklahoma, Western	333	0	78	3	2	333	0	78	3	20	339	0
Oregon	9	2	25	38	32	9	3	26	45	35	6	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	7	0	3	1	1	7	0	4	1	1	2	0
Pennsylvania, Middle	5	0	8	1	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania, Western	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	12	0	4	0	0
Puerto Rico	12	0	6	3	0	19	0	7	3	1	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
South Carolina	7	0	9	0	4	8	0	10	0	12	0	0
South Dakota	11	0	3	0	1	13	0	4	0	1	0	0
Tennessee, Eastern	59	0	9	8	4	60	0	10	9	6	0	0
Tennessee, Middle	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Tennessee, Western	0	0	2	2	11	0	0	4	2	13	0	0
Texas, Eastern	3	0	9	4	4	8	0	14	4	8	0	0
Texas, Northern	149	0	24	8	8	149	0	37	8	15	0	0
Texas, Southern	16,625	0	628	0	23	16,679	1	716	0	40	9	0
Texas, Western	15,055	1	424	16	39	15,081	1	458	16	66	6	2
Utah	173	0	106	12	8	173	0	111	12	10	0	0
Vermont	8	0	5	1	4	12	0	12	1	7	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	1	5	1	2	0	1	9	1	3	0	0
Virginia, Eastern	1,523	25	738	7	14	1,542	25	756	8	36	126	0
Virginia, Western	308	10	125	8	2	309	10	125	9	2	42	0
Washington, Eastern	3	0	9	6	5	3	0	10	8	5	0	0
Washington, Western	146	0	47	4	2	147	0	48	4	40	1	0
West Virginia, Northern	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	7	0	22	0	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	15	0	6	0	0
Wisconsin, Western	10	0	3	0	14	11	0	3	0	17	0	0
Wyoming	776	3	128	0	7	778	3	130	0	8	8	0
All Districts	54,909	99	4,790	298	1,529	55,194	102	5,409	323	2,570	709	10

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, 2008

Program Category	- - - - - Cases - - - - -		- - - - - Defendants - - - - -		- - - - - - - - - - Dispositions - - - - - - - - - -				
	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other
Assimilated Crimes	422	249	438	263	160	4	96	1	2
Civil Rights Prosecutions	100	106	159	191	166	7	12	1	5
Government Regulatory Offenses - Total	1,343	1,502	2,028	2,296	2,021	14	215	19	27
Copyright Violations	10	30	31	44	41	0	1	2	0
Counterfeiting	520	607	777	952	877	3	59	7	6
Customs Violations - Duty	34	50	42	80	51	1	28	0	0
Customs Violations - Currency	60	61	69	68	61	0	6	1	0
Energy Pricing and Related Fraud	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Environmental Offenses	264	313	446	476	407	4	50	8	7
Health and Safety Violations	16	13	22	26	23	0	3	0	0
Money Laundering - Narcotics	83	64	116	102	90	0	9	0	3
Money Laundering - Other	138	134	239	281	249	4	20	0	8
Trafficking in Contraband Cigarettes	32	22	71	48	42	0	4	0	2
Export Enforcement General	12	5	16	7	6	0	1	0	0
Other Regulatory Offenses	174	201	199	210	172	2	34	1	1
Immigration	23,061	22,319	24,814	23,930	22,799	21	949	11	150
Internal Security Offenses	25	23	37	35	34	0	1	0	0
Interstate Theft	137	138	236	212	190	3	16	2	1
Labor Management Offenses - Total	94	80	116	93	82	0	10	1	0
Corruption - Bribery	13	6	16	9	8	0	1	0	0
Corruption - Pension Benefit	13	19	13	20	19	0	1	0	0
Labor Racketeering	6	5	21	12	11	0	1	0	0
Other Labor Offenses	62	50	66	52	44	0	7	1	0
All Drug Offenses - Total	14,519	15,778	27,940	28,636	26,297	143	1,673	87	436
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	2,491	2,748	8,118	8,583	7,623	67	646	18	229
Non-OCDETF Drugs - Subtotal	12,028	13,030	19,822	20,053	18,674	76	1,027	69	207
Drug Dealing	11,813	12,873	19,561	19,859	18,512	74	1,000	67	206
Drug Possession	215	157	261	194	162	2	27	2	1
Official Corruption - Total	539	468	802	775	695	29	33	0	18
Federal Procurement	38	34	58	75	54	3	9	0	9
Federal Program	37	42	58	57	50	0	4	0	3
Federal Law Enforcement	69	71	103	126	116	3	5	0	2
Federal Corruption Other	102	72	110	109	101	2	5	0	1
Local Corruption	178	159	248	229	206	15	6	0	2
State Corruption	62	47	129	78	75	2	1	0	0
Other Official Corruption	53	43	96	101	93	4	3	0	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	254	204	543	579	521	3	21	0	34
Terrorism/National Security Critical Infrastructure	263	273	369	427	372	7	31	4	13
Theft - Total	1,145	1,222	1,369	1,551	1,397	8	113	14	19
Checks/Postal	746	773	875	1,006	914	7	70	5	10
Motor Vehicle Theft	31	39	67	75	60	0	6	1	8
Theft of Government Property	368	410	427	470	423	1	37	8	1
Violent Crime - Total	11,896	12,045	13,852	13,967	12,635	176	943	106	107
Violent Crime in Indian Country	661	702	722	765	662	26	72	1	4
Other Violent Crime	11,235	11,343	13,130	13,202	11,973	150	871	105	103
Non-Violent Crime in Indian Country	85	80	107	108	93	1	10	4	0
White Collar Crime - Total	6,117	5,944	8,684	8,395	7,569	83	572	68	103
Advance Fee Schemes	33	32	54	55	50	0	4	1	0
Fraud Against Business Institutions	461	472	639	738	691	7	31	3	6
Antitrust Violations	27	8	29	8	8	0	0	0	0
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	1,155	1,214	1,771	1,766	1,627	9	104	10	16
Bankruptcy Fraud	76	95	88	114	90	7	14	1	2
Commodities Fraud	6	11	10	21	21	0	0	0	0
Computer Fraud	171	180	220	270	239	2	16	11	2
Consumer Fraud	119	139	203	217	195	0	16	4	2
Corporate Fraud	47	77	74	149	120	5	13	0	11
Federal Procurement Fraud	63	63	87	83	71	2	10	0	0
Federal Program Fraud	875	1,005	1,055	1,197	1,049	7	118	11	12
Health Care Fraud	502	417	797	679	588	9	69	5	8
Insurance Fraud	48	49	74	86	78	2	1	1	4
Other Investment Fraud	79	79	114	111	105	1	4	0	1
Securities Fraud	124	138	182	205	183	1	16	1	4
Tax Fraud	629	613	810	785	714	16	39	5	11
Intellectual Property Violations	31	32	44	42	33	3	6	0	0
Identity Theft	419	271	535	389	365	0	16	3	5
Aggravated Identity Theft	356	204	525	298	289	3	4	1	1
Mortgage Fraud	88	16	216	78	71	1	3	0	3
Other Fraud	808	829	1,157	1,104	982	8	88	11	15
All Other	3,042	3,164	3,628	3,625	3,109	22	406	39	49
Totals	63,042	63,595	85,122	85,083	78,140	521	5,101	357	964

1/ Includes 404 cases or 419 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 286 cases or 357 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 26 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 26 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, 2008

	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		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
	Filed	Terminated	Filed	Terminated						
FY 1992	4,754	4,516	7,059	5,824	4,396	75.5%	5,064	87.0%	4,482	88.5%
FY 1993	4,852	4,921	6,896	6,450	4,939	76.6%	5,676	88.0%	5,165	91.0%
FY 1994	4,274	4,485	6,275	6,023	4,481	74.4%	5,258	87.3%	4,833	91.9%
FY 1995	4,564	4,261	6,667	5,734	4,193	73.1%	4,993	87.1%	4,602	92.2%
FY 1996	3,793	4,120	5,489	5,516	3,925	71.2%	4,877	88.4%	4,480	91.9%
FY 1997	3,703	3,381	5,150	4,418	3,257	73.7%	3,789	85.8%	3,421	90.3%
FY 1998	4,391	3,921	5,876	5,032	3,612	71.8%	4,256	84.6%	3,895	91.5%
FY 1999	5,500	4,269	7,057	5,439	3,985	73.3%	4,830	88.8%	4,518	93.5%
FY 2000	6,281	5,258	8,054	6,859	5,012	73.1%	6,113	89.1%	5,656	92.5%
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%
FY 2006	10,425	10,954	12,479	13,163	10,466	79.5%	12,112	92.0%	11,332	93.6%
FY 2007	10,079	10,364	12,087	12,594	9,975	79.2%	11,583	92.0%	10,814	93.4%
FY 2008	9,869	10,278	11,974	12,403	9,788	78.9%	11,409	92.0%	10,583	92.8%

*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, 2008

Agency	- - - - - Cases - - - - -		- - - - - Defendants - - - - -		- - - - - - - - - - Dispositions - - - - - - - - - -			
	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Other
Agriculture	214	174	375	261	219	1	38	3
Commerce	32	25	68	43	36	0	6	1
Department of Defense - Total	690	542	818	655	551	10	80	14
Air Force	81	97	89	107	87	1	16	3
Army	355	212	371	230	187	3	38	2
Marine Corps	3	5	3	6	4	0	2	0
Navy	128	111	176	146	127	3	12	4
All Other Defense	123	117	179	166	146	3	12	5
Education	61	53	79	71	62	0	6	3
Energy	8	3	13	4	4	0	0	0
Health and Human Services	406	391	595	520	448	5	46	21
Department of Homeland Security - Total	29,477	29,239	33,534	33,512	31,631	62	1,549	270
Bureau of Border & Customs Protection	14,354	14,241	15,118	15,116	14,408	5	640	63
Bureau of Immigration & Customs Enforcement	12,887	12,105	15,292	14,166	13,511	36	538	81
Citizen & Immigration Service	544	1,002	625	1,305	1,001	2	221	81
Secret Service	1,500	1,639	2,252	2,569	2,394	10	132	33
All Other Homeland Security	192	252	247	356	317	9	18	12
Housing and Urban Development	196	194	263	244	218	0	23	3
Interior	608	659	760	828	680	8	131	9
Department of Justice - Total	23,538	24,555	37,969	38,442	34,796	367	2,479	800
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, & Explosives	7,564	7,930	9,489	9,776	8,917	102	649	108
Drug Enforcement Administration	6,723	7,417	14,417	14,963	13,634	86	918	325
Federal Bureau of Investigation	8,170	8,153	12,917	12,564	11,295	172	766	331
Marshals Service	746	715	759	737	599	6	109	23
All Other Justice	335	340	387	402	351	1	37	13
Labor	204	193	242	233	192	0	36	5
Postal Service	1,848	1,702	2,519	2,322	2,124	11	149	38
State	384	423	480	498	457	4	33	4
Transportation	28	27	36	43	39	0	3	1
Department of the Treasury - Total	946	930	1,344	1,314	1,173	23	90	28
Internal Revenue Service	894	871	1,287	1,244	1,109	22	87	26
All Other Treasury	52	59	57	70	64	1	3	2
Department of Veteran Affairs	135	142	139	147	126	0	20	1
Environmental Protection Agency	80	118	108	145	134	3	6	2
General Services Administration	16	16	19	18	16	1	1	0
Small Business Administration	24	26	29	34	28	0	5	1
Securities & Exchange Commission	1	12	1	16	11	0	4	1
All Other Agencies	4,146	4,171	5,731	5,733	5,195	26	396	116
All Agencies	63,042	63,595	85,122	85,083	78,140	521	5,101	1,321

1/ Includes 404 cases or 419 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 286 cases or 357 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 26 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 26 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, 2008

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	496	429	396	524	100	203	65	11	17	12	8
Alabama, Northern	755	1,093	1,067	778	432	363	130	19	123	0	0
Alabama, Southern	446	767	750	460	482	182	41	9	36	339	2
Alaska	157	218	175	187	84	17	44	11	19	1	0
Arizona	1,416	816	851	1,198	538	100	90	36	87	2	6
Arkansas, Eastern	715	689	772	582	324	95	229	16	108	55	108
Arkansas, Western	282	511	400	393	118	64	170	10	38	4	4
California, Central	4,472	2,710	2,640	4,343	847	170	632	646	345	34	8
California, Eastern	1,222	847	1,112	918	647	42	190	145	88	12	1
California, Northern	1,109	875	992	923	229	106	489	82	86	5	14
California, Southern	711	594	695	541	246	160	37	84	168	79	9
Colorado	1,575	965	903	1,562	208	318	112	49	216	6	1
Connecticut	1,203	1,507	1,293	1,340	130	70	290	516	287	8	10
Delaware	1,286	699	1,030	942	24	865	1	13	127	1	1
District of Columbia	1,534	1,255	745	1,977	228	83	137	82	215	1	0
Florida, Middle	5,378	6,143	5,144	6,262	1,059	140	682	1,013	2,250	14	24
Florida, Northern	844	1,451	1,056	1,230	281	62	82	35	596	31	65
Florida, Southern	2,671	4,323	4,354	2,459	870	155	278	192	2,859	158	5
Georgia, Middle	482	580	529	532	112	331	38	20	28	2	2
Georgia, Northern	1,099	900	960	848	599	105	145	54	57	1	71
Georgia, Southern	467	1,143	1,066	545	270	584	179	18	15	23	30
Guam	32	17	17	32	8	3	1	0	5	0	0
Hawaii	303	209	192	312	60	32	30	24	46	0	3
Idaho	224	165	184	203	61	65	19	7	32	1	6
Illinois, Central	567	873	623	804	232	50	186	79	76	21	8
Illinois, Northern	4,525	3,173	2,249	5,378	328	92	102	1,211	516	14	5
Illinois, Southern	429	776	577	606	173	50	13	95	246	4	1
Indiana, Northern	614	1,234	989	855	161	94	421	82	231	24	149
Indiana, Southern	1,056	1,345	1,243	1,106	222	47	576	273	125	0	524
Iowa, Northern	500	643	448	694	109	84	172	50	33	2	25
Iowa, Southern	380	804	691	492	377	16	141	90	67	1	2
Kansas	1,007	1,025	1,051	978	185	131	325	229	181	2	33
Kentucky, Eastern	1,236	1,253	1,305	1,199	556	18	225	112	394	0	1

Table 4 (Continued)

District	Civil Cases: Begin Pending	Civil Cases: Filed	Civil Cases: Terminated	Civil Cases: End Pending	Dispositions: Judgment For U.S.	Dispositions: Settlements	Dispositions: Judgment Versus U.S.	Dispositions: Dismissed	Dispositions: Other	Disposition: After Court Trials	Disposition: After Jury Trials
Kentucky, Western	862	998	808	1,042	350	84	71	137	166	2	16
Louisiana, Eastern	544	662	412	760	221	92	7	18	74	5	1
Louisiana, Middle	235	224	189	267	59	49	7	7	67	52	1
Louisiana, Western	602	1,084	805	871	207	344	22	14	218	3	0
Maine	431	438	351	509	64	104	59	10	114	6	36
Maryland	1,304	1,356	787	1,848	338	99	103	82	165	6	3
Massachusetts	1,237	1,155	878	1,446	226	255	140	87	170	21	3
Michigan, Eastern	1,182	1,244	1,054	1,346	497	114	175	218	50	2	8
Michigan, Western	1,665	512	339	1,834	98	108	56	25	52	3	8
Minnesota	663	865	566	932	231	111	79	44	101	5	2
Mississippi, Northern	282	469	246	505	39	136	46	8	17	5	18
Mississippi, Southern	553	582	478	652	136	99	178	15	50	3	15
Missouri, Eastern	582	1,046	593	1,030	250	37	240	8	58	3	1
Missouri, Western	567	951	738	762	423	31	219	30	35	1	4
Montana	230	165	183	212	92	35	16	18	22	2	1
Nebraska	217	585	495	309	179	211	28	25	52	3	4
Nevada	371	423	335	398	163	12	40	34	86	12	34
New Hampshire	147	293	238	203	84	49	46	13	46	4	42
New Jersey	8,443	2,536	892	9,933	100	57	15	166	554	0	0
New Mexico	500	615	470	617	106	72	87	66	139	7	36
New York, Eastern	3,635	2,580	1,402	4,719	309	155	78	409	451	24	27
New York, Northern	2,885	1,533	1,134	3,274	154	148	68	9	755	3	1
New York, Southern	5,317	2,215	3,133	4,356	298	261	137	21	2,416	155	11
New York, Western	3,259	1,240	1,271	3,200	167	74	110	26	894	2	0
North Carolina, Eastern	907	1,402	916	1,408	450	209	40	50	167	54	5
North Carolina, Middle	332	779	340	770	176	19	68	21	56	26	2
North Carolina, Western	278	900	486	683	201	67	134	16	68	0	4
North Dakota	121	156	160	109	41	83	10	18	8	2	0
Northern Mariana Islands	20	9	4	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	3,904	3,461	4,046	3,298	1,108	1,150	143	804	841	5	18
Ohio, Southern	3,441	2,896	2,793	3,198	243	150	299	633	1,468	13	6
Oklahoma, Eastern	364	307	273	398	51	13	141	11	57	3	47
Oklahoma, Northern	550	541	657	430	285	39	79	147	107	2	2
Oklahoma, Western	402	981	916	464	129	149	140	37	461	8	41
Oregon	1,040	810	815	1,015	437	67	154	38	119	8	61

Table 4 (Continued)

District	Civil Cases: Begin Pending	Civil Cases: Filed	Civil Cases: Terminated	Civil Cases: End Pending	Dispositions: Judgment For U.S.	Dispositions: Settlements	Dispositions: Judgment Versus U.S.	Dispositions: Dismissed	Dispositions: Other	Disposition: After Court Trials	Disposition: After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,110	1,003	680	1,373	176	21	11	99	373	16	1
Pennsylvania, Middle	540	891	838	584	476	61	225	19	57	276	29
Pennsylvania, Western	754	1,164	1,073	723	312	39	121	91	510	21	1
Puerto Rico	623	720	584	754	439	45	27	15	58	3	4
Rhode Island	292	208	169	330	58	15	61	11	24	4	22
South Carolina	2,468	2,597	2,487	2,561	1,054	137	1,135	48	113	271	0
South Dakota	287	213	185	316	52	38	13	21	61	8	6
Tennessee, Eastern	1,275	686	455	1,484	174	79	126	9	67	65	34
Tennessee, Middle	484	436	360	554	108	28	70	36	118	2	8
Tennessee, Western	1,131	967	684	1,409	82	433	131	3	35	22	66
Texas, Eastern	812	1,259	1,079	963	320	264	320	86	89	3	3
Texas, Northern	1,138	1,800	1,749	1,190	583	382	258	317	209	14	167
Texas, Southern	4,943	2,203	1,859	5,203	436	144	65	501	713	13	40
Texas, Western	3,455	1,905	1,869	3,329	626	435	43	81	684	36	2
Utah	374	267	284	344	143	14	38	33	56	2	6
Vermont	180	213	223	168	43	49	30	33	68	8	23
Virgin Islands	171	25	57	132	27	4	6	9	11	2	5
Virginia, Eastern	780	2,469	1,897	1,328	767	238	561	162	169	21	365
Virginia, Western	331	1,217	1,174	366	433	103	583	37	18	8	6
Washington, Eastern	250	255	261	237	69	10	49	7	126	9	46
Washington, Western	1,356	936	930	1,318	241	177	125	211	176	11	3
West Virginia, Northern	285	859	440	704	160	25	235	9	11	6	1
West Virginia, Southern	585	684	531	725	203	82	214	17	15	3	3
Wisconsin, Eastern	1,132	1,307	1,198	1,284	135	206	79	144	634	37	15
Wisconsin, Western	841	657	615	871	335	29	31	6	214	1	1
Wyoming	204	83	98	185	51	12	20	7	8	3	1
All Districts	112,066	101,069	87,481	122,461	25,719	12,650	14,084	10,590	24,438	2,172	2,442

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, 2008

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	4	3	0	3	15	2	1	0	0	0	1
Asset Forfeiture	4,392	3,122	2,156	2,159	3,360	1,891	1,295	205	41	123	227
Bankruptcy	182	16	1	182	337	356	72	217	4	4	59
Civil Rights	269	516	202	49	188	51	13	16	0	6	16
Commercial Litigation	1,196	1,981	779	913	1,811	1,323	980	53	6	94	190
Employment Discrimination	7	2	0	9	14	5	2	2	0	0	1
Environmental/Lands	632	570	97	598	1,212	425	226	139	9	5	46
Fraud	1,433	2,407	969	425	1,326	457	123	75	38	73	148
Immigration	25	44	7	15	31	18	9	1	1	3	4
Prisoner Litigation	1,937	53	15	1,901	1,295	1,190	658	1	458	8	65
Program Litigation	2,057	1,443	904	994	1,114	928	296	47	4	194	387
Social Security	40	23	11	15	32	19	10	1	2	1	5
Terrorism	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Torts	130	81	43	98	185	117	73	13	6	2	23
Totals	12,304	10,262	5,184	7,361	10,922	6,782	3,758	770	569	513	1,172
United States as Defendant											
Admiralty	28	0	1	27	80	40	10	13	2	4	11
Asset Forfeiture	77	29	18	56	77	47	26	1	2	5	13
Bankruptcy	643	5	2	643	1,022	693	115	339	64	57	118
Civil Rights	261	37	22	249	435	249	163	14	2	20	50
Commercial Litigation	28,503	142	245	28,312	42,251	24,827	2,558	180	2,123	5,694	14,272
Employment Discrimination	1,048	27	11	1,043	2,370	1,075	635	225	15	90	110
Environmental/Lands	492	63	16	468	946	485	139	61	26	63	196
Fraud	42	39	13	25	60	32	12	4	1	6	9
Immigration	5,255	325	182	5,139	3,595	6,127	2,016	434	576	2,418	683
Prisoner Litigation	28,771	599	116	28,235	18,910	16,926	8,383	189	6,322	193	1,839
Program Litigation	1,804	276	198	1,606	3,057	1,487	620	173	54	210	430
Social Security	12,376	37	17	12,376	18,455	12,267	5,273	172	4,141	584	2,097
Terrorism	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Torts	3,368	186	85	3,296	5,438	3,144	1,198	743	68	359	776
Totals	82,668	1,766	926	81,475	96,707	67,399	21,148	2,548	13,396	9,703	20,604

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	3	0	0	3	9	7	1	0	1	1	4
Asset Forfeiture	20	28	16	9	19	3	2	1	0	0	0
Bankruptcy	9,599	101	19	9,593	10,993	10,658	217	9,214	28	111	1,088
Civil Rights	60	99	34	28	59	19	8	0	1	1	9
Commercial Litigation	994	230	65	892	1,327	952	55	13	68	135	681
Employment Discrimination	9	2	4	5	24	10	6	2	1	1	0
Environmental/Lands	60	49	18	34	113	34	7	6	0	4	17
Fraud	167	149	150	40	181	52	5	9	2	12	24
Immigration	47	45	27	19	24	28	11	0	0	11	6
Prisoner Litigation	310	11	9	302	320	243	212	1	3	1	26
Program Litigation	2,682	2,636	1,546	982	1,177	893	91	25	11	57	709
Social Security	66	8	13	61	144	106	26	42	3	3	32
Terrorism	3	5	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Torts	868	684	720	262	436	295	172	19	1	37	66
Totals	14,888	4,047	2,621	12,233	14,832	13,300	813	9,332	119	374	2,662
Grand Totals	109,860	16,075	8,731	101,069	122,461	87,481	25,719	12,650	14,084	10,590	24,438

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, 2008

Referring Agency	- - - - - Matters - - - - -			- - - - - Cases - - - - -			- - - - - Dispositions - - - - -				
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Plaintiff											
Agriculture	575	747	292	632	1,096	1,058	818	49	4	46	141
Commerce	15	19	7	5	11	5	1	1	0	0	3
Defense	188	340	127	76	233	72	25	11	2	14	20
Education	145	123	75	62	129	65	39	8	1	8	9
Energy	15	26	5	3	23	3	0	0	0	2	1
Environmental Protection Agency	155	254	44	87	211	90	35	28	4	1	22
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	8	2	2	8	54	5	2	2	0	1	0
General Services Administration	14	20	11	8	37	15	1	8	1	1	4
Health and Human Services	937	1,271	555	327	920	357	139	63	15	47	93
Homeland Security	1,083	516	365	703	896	348	221	27	8	28	64
Housing and Urban Development	136	171	60	55	111	52	31	4	1	4	12
Interior	55	140	49	132	504	223	138	56	21	1	7
Justice	5,873	3,581	2,123	3,603	3,908	2,727	1,595	204	482	114	332
Labor	70	66	41	42	73	46	19	15	0	3	9
Postal Service	190	200	117	67	150	66	36	6	5	6	13
Small Business Administration	28	71	14	16	101	21	14	0	0	0	7
State	16	29	6	3	10	4	2	0	0	0	2
Transportation	35	55	30	11	42	12	3	2	0	5	2
Treasury, excluding IRS	19	54	18	7	81	8	6	1	0	0	1
Internal Revenue Service	2,091	1,123	787	1,194	1,558	1,218	400	231	10	210	367
Government Accountability Office	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Veterans Affairs	50	95	37	34	227	72	40	4	2	9	17
Other	606	1,358	419	286	547	315	193	50	13	13	46
Totals	12,304	10,262	5,184	7,361	10,922	6,782	3,758	770	569	513	1,172
United States as Defendant											
Agriculture	880	30	13	874	1,261	930	199	113	130	157	331
Commerce	54	1	1	56	119	53	22	9	3	6	13
Defense	685	43	14	676	1,360	693	281	201	11	84	116
Education	307	4	5	304	483	352	64	105	24	43	116
Energy	29	4	3	27	58	30	21	2	1	1	5
Environmental Protection Agency	63	9	1	60	147	68	18	14	1	8	27
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	14	0	1	14	18	19	11	3	0	1	4
General Services Administration	36	4	1	35	68	31	8	11	1	5	6
Health and Human Services	1,363	57	25	1,340	2,078	1,315	330	171	91	170	553
Homeland Security	5,708	332	187	5,580	3,987	6,531	2,267	501	593	2,422	748
Housing and Urban Development	4,064	24	22	4,045	6,272	3,494	373	38	554	1,034	1,495
Interior	355	23	5	349	633	297	118	52	21	29	77
Justice	28,588	889	331	27,859	22,009	17,203	8,368	310	5,614	459	2,452
Labor	98	9	2	92	151	84	43	5	1	16	19

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	812	36	20	793	1,649	760	366	187	25	98	84
Small Business Administration	924	12	2	925	1,287	915	64	23	44	200	584
State	43	4	3	43	62	44	23	8	1	3	9
Transportation	156	10	3	149	326	137	58	19	2	22	36
Treasury, excluding IRS	70	8	1	67	172	52	27	6	1	6	12
Internal Revenue Service	21,884	102	210	21,715	32,643	19,226	2,072	319	1,408	4,139	11,288
Government Accountability Office	2	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	1
Department of Veterans Affairs	623	33	11	607	1,106	616	206	188	15	69	138
Other	15,910	132	65	15,863	20,813	14,548	6,209	263	4,855	731	2,490
Totals	82,668	1,766	926	81,475	96,707	67,399	21,148	2,548	13,396	9,703	20,604
All Other Designations											
Agriculture	926	44	14	910	1,235	1,148	51	897	1	18	181
Commerce	8	6	2	8	14	4	0	0	0	0	4
Defense	104	46	24	83	157	79	14	26	1	8	30
Education	239	10	3	234	534	304	9	264	7	5	19
Energy	5	6	2	1	5	4	0	1	0	0	3
Environmental Protection Agency	32	24	10	18	51	21	2	9	0	1	9
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	4	1	0	3	5	2	0	1	1	0	0
General Services Administration	4	4	0	3	18	3	0	2	0	0	1
Health and Human Services	885	781	841	201	421	237	41	69	1	23	103
Homeland Security	120	78	41	73	68	88	26	14	0	12	36
Housing and Urban Development	148	25	2	135	342	183	10	75	15	25	58
Interior	44	19	26	27	61	29	5	8	0	2	14
Justice	2,523	2,266	1,308	1,065	1,398	986	360	49	21	37	519
Labor	35	19	6	26	43	22	2	11	0	2	7
Postal Service	69	24	27	46	78	45	14	5	1	8	17
Small Business Administration	163	9	3	160	291	163	2	106	0	6	49
State	85	177	58	11	15	9	4	0	1	0	4
Transportation	45	12	4	43	82	21	1	2	1	3	14
Treasury, excluding IRS	21	10	1	17	35	10	1	0	0	1	8
Internal Revenue Service	8,892	204	69	8,800	9,363	9,586	200	7,664	63	202	1,457
Government Accountability Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Veterans Affairs	71	26	8	57	79	67	6	30	0	4	27
Other	465	256	172	312	537	289	65	99	6	17	102
Totals	14,888	4,047	2,621	12,233	14,832	13,300	813	9,332	119	374	2,662
Grand Totals	109,860	16,075	8,731	101,069	122,461	87,481	25,719	12,650	14,084	10,590	24,438

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 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, 2008

District	Criminal Filed	Criminal Closed: in Favor of U.S.	Criminal Closed: Against U.S.	Criminal Closed: Other	Criminal Closed: Total	Civil Filed	Civil Closed: in Favor of U.S.	Civil Closed: Against U.S.	Civil Closed: Other	Civil Closed: Total
Alabama, Middle	28	24	1	1	26	17	9	4	4	17
Alabama, Northern	64	33	3	21	57	34	25	1	10	36
Alabama, Southern	71	58	3	2	63	55	35	1	0	36
Alaska	18	20	1	1	22	26	12	6	3	21
Arizona	205	216	6	35	257	60	68	4	6	78
Arkansas, Eastern	58	45	3	18	66	40	51	4	7	62
Arkansas, Western	22	27	0	4	31	10	6	1	1	8
California, Central	259	246	27	2	275	126	104	8	21	133
California, Eastern	55	66	5	8	79	70	67	6	12	85
California, Northern	40	34	5	21	60	41	42	9	13	64
California, Southern	200	182	40	2	224	38	51	14	2	67
Colorado	51	74	5	0	79	81	82	5	2	89
Connecticut	36	40	3	9	52	18	26	0	5	31
Delaware	38	16	3	3	22	3	5	0	6	11
District of Columbia	83	75	11	25	111	85	72	1	6	79
Florida, Middle	268	197	6	98	301	417	34	6	168	208
Florida, Northern	84	88	3	17	108	132	40	3	24	67
Florida, Southern	408	450	5	0	455	176	198	3	0	201
Georgia, Middle	43	17	4	8	29	18	12	0	2	14
Georgia, Northern	168	135	8	16	159	101	85	2	5	92
Georgia, Southern	74	50	3	17	70	78	12	5	29	46
Guam	4	7	2	0	9	2	2	0	0	2
Hawaii	30	26	2	5	33	22	12	1	3	16
Idaho	27	26	3	18	47	14	10	0	2	12
Illinois, Central	47	31	5	9	45	29	13	2	2	17
Illinois, Northern	205	178	11	9	198	129	97	1	15	113
Illinois, Southern	60	46	3	4	53	23	16	3	2	21
Indiana, Northern	77	44	4	6	54	48	22	1	2	25
Indiana, Southern	29	29	1	14	44	39	13	1	5	19
Iowa, Northern	90	98	6	13	117	26	20	0	1	21
Iowa, Southern	73	62	7	10	79	48	39	5	2	46
Kansas	88	79	4	2	85	37	34	4	2	40
Kentucky, Eastern	82	88	4	1	93	39	37	2	7	46

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	44	46	7	2	55	19	13	0	2	15
Louisiana, Eastern	57	50	1	5	56	47	20	1	1	22
Louisiana, Middle	30	17	2	6	25	5	3	0	6	9
Louisiana, Western	61	61	4	7	72	41	15	6	11	32
Maine	35	35	1	0	36	9	3	0	2	5
Maryland	43	42	4	11	57	61	40	6	8	54
Massachusetts	69	73	5	21	99	37	25	1	3	29
Michigan, Eastern	111	87	3	17	107	69	57	1	17	75
Michigan, Western	84	91	8	17	116	14	9	1	3	13
Minnesota	7	15	0	1	16	47	28	0	2	30
Mississippi, Northern	15	10	1	1	12	7	10	0	0	10
Mississippi, Southern	54	33	2	13	48	33	17	3	7	27
Missouri, Eastern	126	121	4	0	125	8	12	1	0	13
Missouri, Western	131	124	8	4	136	91	73	1	3	77
Montana	155	121	16	19	156	37	20	7	9	36
Nebraska	75	91	6	1	98	45	45	0	1	46
Nevada	79	104	21	18	143	35	29	3	7	39
New Hampshire	37	20	3	4	27	16	12	0	1	13
New Jersey	145	101	7	30	138	33	48	5	5	58
New Mexico	99	145	19	0	164	27	15	2	1	18
New York, Eastern	180	154	7	2	163	43	42	4	7	53
New York, Northern	53	50	7	3	60	37	37	0	1	38
New York, Southern	198	152	11	40	203	39	31	1	22	54
New York, Western	56	73	8	12	93	24	18	6	21	45
North Carolina, Eastern	112	95	7	23	125	49	56	1	3	60
North Carolina, Middle	77	107	0	5	112	8	8	1	2	11
North Carolina, Western	150	174	1	3	178	8	7	0	1	8
North Dakota	25	13	3	0	16	9	8	0	3	11
Northern Mariana Islands	5	5	1	1	7	3	3	0	1	4
Ohio, Northern	122	108	11	6	125	77	47	2	3	52
Ohio, Southern	73	77	4	23	104	39	23	1	7	31
Oklahoma, Eastern	18	15	4	1	20	22	12	5	0	17
Oklahoma, Northern	36	51	3	5	59	49	35	8	2	45
Oklahoma, Western	39	28	4	4	36	21	23	1	2	26
Oregon	60	52	4	9	65	49	47	15	16	78

Table 7 (Continued)

District	Criminal Filed	Criminal Closed: in Favor of U.S.	Criminal Closed: Against U.S.	Criminal Closed: Other	Criminal Closed: Total	Civil Filed	Civil Closed: in Favor of U.S.	Civil Closed: Against U.S.	Civil Closed: Other	Civil Closed: Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	164	139	2	1	142	68	58	0	2	60
Pennsylvania, Middle	59	51	1	2	54	110	66	3	3	72
Pennsylvania, Western	88	98	5	5	108	31	40	0	3	43
Puerto Rico	111	114	11	20	145	37	24	2	3	29
Rhode Island	22	49	9	0	58	1	1	1	1	3
South Carolina	187	151	8	2	161	89	84	2	1	87
South Dakota	38	34	3	10	47	9	14	1	5	20
Tennessee, Eastern	91	87	5	11	103	19	18	1	2	21
Tennessee, Middle	48	58	10	0	68	19	16	1	0	17
Tennessee, Western	87	100	6	6	112	9	11	0	0	11
Texas, Eastern	83	66	2	21	89	31	21	2	6	29
Texas, Northern	281	245	6	47	298	97	59	2	18	79
Texas, Southern	480	530	31	0	561	29	34	1	2	37
Texas, Western	570	291	1	5	297	93	58	1	5	64
Utah	59	73	4	3	80	45	40	3	3	46
Vermont	18	18	1	7	26	7	10	0	2	12
Virgin Islands	22	16	1	3	20	1	1	0	2	3
Virginia, Eastern	111	121	4	31	156	163	123	5	19	147
Virginia, Western	53	67	7	9	83	38	28	0	10	38
Washington, Eastern	57	84	5	17	106	11	6	7	4	17
Washington, Western	53	62	2	0	64	67	48	16	22	86
West Virginia, Northern	43	40	4	9	53	37	24	0	7	31
West Virginia, Southern	80	65	7	3	75	32	21	3	4	28
Wisconsin, Eastern	73	51	4	14	69	36	22	2	2	26
Wisconsin, Western	69	71	0	1	72	32	30	0	3	33
Wyoming	33	32	8	1	41	8	8	3	17	28
All Districts	8,726	8,061	541	941	9,543	4,359	3,107	242	695	4,044

Table 8A
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2008
Criminal Debts Owed the United States

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	$20,682,288.89	369	$398,465.46	$103,211.83	250	$27,540,099.96	823
Alabama, Northern	$34,989,020.58	634	$9,435,412.76	$1,556,077.81	759	$110,877,284.61	3,268
Alabama, Southern	$1,496,426.89	645	$283,010.68	$305,204.17	364	$8,966,356.85	974
Alaska	$30,054,799.41	252	$20,298,690.66	$766,675.00	257	$19,187,832.12	844
Arizona	$7,380,622.47	2,378	$2,696,159.49	$12,553,987.96	2,156	$87,005,679.95	6,651
Arkansas, Eastern	$1,133,670.07	452	$620,168.26	$22,642.30	377	$13,572,713.72	979
Arkansas, Western	$2,770,775.44	292	$317,834.86	$104,143.12	220	$7,816,439.06	874
California, Central	$144,786,453.15	2,299	$39,909,965.48	$20,328,256.66	1,619	$781,938,246.84	6,793
California, Eastern	$3,965,722.95	1,316	$2,276,468.03	$114,581.87	962	$108,612,189.90	3,468
California, Northern	$33,542,258.44	980	$138,114,418.86	$418,287.75	818	$459,184,250.18	3,018
California, Southern	$11,106,570.45	1,901	$2,700,683.64	$10,044,509.67	1,598	$102,040,705.11	2,695
Colorado	$3,460,420.80	705	$1,088,532.38	$801,875.66	724	$103,046,415.23	1,588
Connecticut	$9,709,794.27	553	$3,073,220.51	$1,398,922.91	583	$45,765,731.86	819
Delaware	$1,485,060.49	252	$97,004.03	$40,062.26	137	$4,567,925.83	402
District of Columbia	$684,499,615.17	560	$611,918,433.44	$1,730,000.76	578	$442,723,756.82	1,516
Florida, Middle	$34,670,804.54	1,633	$6,069,347.84	$4,044,529.15	1,951	$410,780,832.17	4,743
Florida, Northern	-$11,206,861.56	377	$1,252,410.89	$2,497,754.73	490	$1,463,196,998.96	1,149
Florida, Southern	$171,259,149.17	1,809	$18,843,767.24	$34,810,417.20	2,861	$967,499,295.47	5,566
Georgia, Middle	$2,237,084.54	461	$1,160,101.48	$194,769.47	440	$18,436,850.94	786
Georgia, Northern	$4,005,210.27	812	$2,280,450.79	$2,241,881.47	787	$72,642,368.80	2,974
Georgia, Southern	$6,867,659.23	964	$1,619,951.84	$2,158,253.98	778	$64,405,200.49	1,596
Guam*	$206,056.27	149	$144,860.56	$13,577.78	155	$1,643,886.35	225
Hawaii	$5,286,904.93	375	$1,145,624.84	$984,680.94	464	$11,981,292.64	716
Idaho	$1,091,613.42	366	$715,137.53	$21,801.60	345	$5,672,573.79	857
Illinois, Central	$1,283,299.83	463	$884,552.04	$1,094,160.83	418	$14,452,141.10	910
Illinois, Northern	$27,178,657.71	1,163	$2,799,619.80	$17,649,225.43	1,189	$215,448,145.45	4,320
Illinois, Southern	$3,812,036.46	604	$5,407,175.31	$57,765.12	637	$37,531,480.08	1,686
Indiana, Northern	$2,040,791.38	523	$515,997.47	$590,878.70	476	$18,637,682.90	825
Indiana, Southern	$4,176,175.10	434	$8,170,036.65	$857,612.70	396	$27,714,496.46	1,059
Iowa, Northern	$570,466.39	300	$403,700.85	$727,690.86	317	$10,567,410.75	674
Iowa, Southern	$2,913,520.81	534	$271,168.28	$87,452.96	361	$8,503,035.10	928
Kansas	$1,166,108.47	842	$569,233.48	$17,692.96	766	$22,998,177.35	1,619
Kentucky, Eastern	$9,258,387.68	762	$888,170.01	$561,762.16	650	$14,754,106.31	1,146

Table 8A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	$1,480,739.36	901	$686,337.94	$798,596.54	935	$8,880,444.12	1,282
Louisiana, Eastern	-$420,216.44	644	$1,711,403.52	$58,995.65	556	$64,073,371.70	1,864
Louisiana, Middle	$4,003,515.55	403	$1,474,295.02	$188,430.83	328	$28,645,882.81	1,015
Louisiana, Western	$15,204,641.13	701	$14,284,335.27	$145,569.28	810	$54,661,972.77	1,263
Maine	$1,297,589.86	292	$1,118,422.68	$170,738.07	256	$3,868,373.56	536
Maryland	$9,377,525.01	764	$1,401,313.67	$746,120.62	686	$76,138,844.88	2,089
Massachusetts	$14,945,231.38	559	$12,561,919.89	$13,701,005.95	633	$194,157,403.23	1,790
Michigan, Eastern	$19,921,450.19	922	$1,224,854.17	$2,686,062.25	847	$76,983,318.63	1,945
Michigan, Western	-$4,037,553.09	589	$763,460.48	$115,543.22	486	$44,650,073.15	2,091
Minnesota	$4,248,194.97	600	$862,009.40	$723,392.96	574	$26,478,437.81	1,717
Mississippi, Northern	$1,710,792.29	200	$1,059,345.34	$11,180.85	198	$24,030,153.06	380
Mississippi, Southern	$8,286,314.05	803	$4,141,531.26	$271,127.58	650	$34,912,342.91	1,780
Missouri, Eastern	$4,717,189.17	1,182	$2,016,846.42	$192,914.49	1,086	$13,800,075.94	2,205
Missouri, Western	$1,586,271.68	848	$767,296.27	$1,530,829.19	919	$24,287,618.27	2,053
Montana	$1,111,760.75	501	$567,051.14	$3,078,374.39	406	$4,474,962.65	846
Nebraska	$747,961.04	631	$424,345.78	$307,152.49	641	$3,111,847.14	1,222
Nevada	$5,850,542.36	430	$1,973,606.02	$409,787.55	580	$54,179,510.15	1,495
New Hampshire	$222,783.02	221	$76,873.15	$23,506.52	183	$13,915,814.74	380
New Jersey	$15,688,672.68	1,376	$6,054,596.94	$4,318,666.99	1,081	$82,282,817.10	4,522
New Mexico	$2,281,680.92	1,240	$450,157.23	$717,112.32	2,800	$15,861,015.77	2,111
New York, Eastern	$17,486,664.59	928	$5,782,636.33	$24,390,944.31	1,386	$346,170,122.74	3,148
New York, Northern	$4,145,256.03	800	$1,157,581.85	$834,344.37	717	$21,591,777.78	1,064
New York, Southern	$50,195,420.86	2,121	$5,699,456.93	$28,033,961.58	2,085	$874,181,030.94	4,726
New York, Western	$15,897,988.78	936	$14,238,342.24	$705,791.88	908	$14,253,979.87	1,688
North Carolina, Eastern	$4,612,088.48	616	$4,057,069.76	$129,777.02	684	$21,956,756.48	2,469
North Carolina, Middle	$1,628,109.14	395	$288,244.19	$78,236.15	396	$9,545,916.41	1,051
North Carolina, Western	$2,011,324.81	1,035	$3,861,410.62	$98,668.80	618	$17,406,188.56	2,169
North Dakota	$1,074,511.68	384	$348,271.65	$1,955,421.63	303	$5,393,269.98	775
Northern Mariana Islands*	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0
Ohio, Northern	$13,130,710.99	1,005	$3,993,119.20	$2,015,825.93	948	$220,776,543.05	2,526
Ohio, Southern	$21,851,926.13	1,385	-$2,269,350.49	$1,445,209.41	1,178	$61,224,259.62	2,534
Oklahoma, Eastern	$1,013,389.60	99	$636,012.36	$1,010,088.65	115	$1,607,324.09	222
Oklahoma, Northern	$1,336,770.04	362	$404,985.05	$313,529.72	284	$17,032,704.19	1,131
Oklahoma, Western	$1,466,093.02	362	$759,991.50	$4,395,398.59	363	$16,099,636.74	504
Oregon	$6,174,532.58	773	$5,352,094.88	$156,447.48	792	$5,799,868.10	1,827

Table 8A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	$18,994,029.33	711	$16,259,279.08	$199,625.97	501	$175,585,372.94	5,995
Pennsylvania, Middle	$1,031,006.60	830	$396,707.64	$53,863.13	767	$13,031,681.71	1,851
Pennsylvania, Western	$1,253,541.88	735	$689,992.45	$174,082.11	493	$15,884,386.02	1,227
Puerto Rico	$3,430,992.03	1,217	$10,433,833.87	$62,398.29	537	$8,679,064.10	1,873
Rhode Island	$2,873,346.75	110	$1,121,088.99	$46,302.50	140	$78,616,865.28	670
South Carolina	$70,415,846.19	1,522	$2,689,650.36	$177,283.35	1,324	$80,243,005.01	2,926
South Dakota	$1,348,735.81	537	$567,126.37	$35,237.49	528	$50,693,448.82	984
Tennessee, Eastern	$2,248,378.41	741	$565,339.90	$168,367.68	722	$33,576,204.76	1,268
Tennessee, Middle	$1,025,439.63	328	$1,800,175.63	$33,361.67	280	$16,218,652.71	737
Tennessee, Western	$3,805,115.80	690	$358,206.82	$1,293,968.79	449	$79,957,828.13	1,705
Texas, Eastern	$19,219,812.59	1,090	$14,702,707.08	$465,889.72	1,086	$27,304,758.74	2,133
Texas, Northern	$21,782,659.25	701	$2,437,232.71	$2,646,786.75	784	$181,264,019.53	1,752
Texas, Southern	$34,231,206.76	2,700	$3,108,089.37	$852,791.25	4,384	$515,882,863.09	17,235
Texas, Western	$14,465,205.41	2,606	$2,461,277.67	$3,594,501.16	2,472	$184,200,406.08	15,479
Utah	$2,688,519.03	1,291	$615,164.77	$78,438.86	1,284	$32,512,651.28	2,860
Vermont	$383,719.05	183	$359,421.51	$1,561.00	169	$2,343,606.28	196
Virgin Islands	$1,308,578.32	111	$82,378.53	$8,844.09	112	$2,524,409.45	325
Virginia, Eastern	$22,233,326.95	3,657	$5,059,527.58	$2,250,195.73	3,374	$78,509,686.06	6,459
Virginia, Western	$1,891,530.89	787	$785,120.85	$1,094,440.77	1,004	$8,234,613.39	1,929
Washington, Eastern	$996,243.05	443	$116,448.43	$140,919.66	417	$2,651,550.57	828
Washington, Western	$12,983,606.86	1,801	$2,105,557.32	$4,515,608.89	1,436	$48,382,806.24	3,661
West Virginia, Northern	$586,258.95	503	$337,893.00	$4,064,018.12	478	$2,638,196.94	566
West Virginia, Southern	$20,204,029.24	332	$3,116,404.05	$444,491.78	355	$966,123,166.12	926
Wisconsin, Eastern	$1,903,620.88	621	$1,359,159.18	$44,331.71	547	$13,916,092.74	1,822
Wisconsin, Western	$101,631,890.27	219	$255,086.89	$33,181.26	207	$119,631,142.36	401
Wyoming	$308,869.36	687	$296,809.61	$11,413.10	622	$2,022,166.11	1,496
All Districts	$1,849,901,585.01	76,265	$1,054,978,709.73	$237,138,170.43	74,749	$10,912,611,061.58	202,179

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

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

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

Shared debts occur when more than one United States Attorneys' office participates in the litigation and collection of a debt. As a result, the debt is reflected in each district's individual statistics but is only counted once in the Total (All Districts).

Statistics were generated from the new Department-wide Consolidated Debt Collection System (CDCS) implemented in the United States Attorneys' offices in Fiscal Year 2007. CDCS centralized all debt collection information from previously used debt collection systems.

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

Table 8B
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2008
Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	$2,562,417.50	65	$243,433.37	$800,439.66	21	$54,004,931.80	301
Alabama, Northern	$12,373,259.67	56	$1,413,792.50	$696,460.75	30	$140,949,357.98	754
Alabama, Southern	$12,892,678.82	55	$798,556.80	$1,477,942.86	42	$38,506,440.05	385
Alaska	$58,594,620.48	20	$4,512,956.84	$183,268.17	25	$69,506,303.46	281
Arizona	$11,653,906.99	171	$1,732,967.17	$15,387,386.68	105	$265,561,383.29	1,625
Arkansas, Eastern	$11,228,221.22	55	$791,748.78	$1,197,881.10	21	$72,621,048.33	493
Arkansas, Western	$3,831,759.75	21	$334,871.36	$2,754,584.82	18	$96,821,485.21	211
California, Central	$182,961,087.28	240	$11,838,502.63	$29,190,759.45	170	$2,953,228,313.76	3,781
California, Eastern	$32,898,386.31	120	$3,351,522.83	$1,426,630.30	47	$375,262,860.79	962
California, Northern	$22,036,307.37	97	$4,074,815.52	$74,335,343.05	45	$591,423,058.25	1,280
California, Southern	$118,719,187.87	57	$5,858,689.21	$21,545,914.14	29	$952,723,195.95	435
Colorado	$20,023,617.52	77	$1,037,154.54	$1,068,251.14	53	$168,689,226.28	589
Connecticut	$56,866,492.00	50	$2,951,810.89	$784,772.26	18	$450,439,493.46	471
Delaware	$3,532,530.17	19	$272,212.91	$938,707.79	12	$29,417,601.38	202
District of Columbia	$19,409,409.83	46	$1,527,938.74	$33,288,242.52	69	$152,965,966.04	578
Florida, Middle	$204,514,258.03	106	$4,202,764.54	$1,393,049.92	45	$1,972,704,424.15	1,742
Florida, Northern	$5,011,395.12	35	$2,500,813.87	$499,936.15	37	$219,172,537.72	339
Florida, Southern	$270,463,527.44	135	$15,072,900.80	$38,165,009.15	136	$2,690,861,742.46	2,173
Georgia, Middle	$8,370,540.37	35	$1,088,210.48	$47,845.65	23	$53,999,505.12	286
Georgia, Northern	$233,832,953.63	103	$14,997,452.34	$30,806,062.22	36	$1,071,226,724.60	1,314
Georgia, Southern	$10,400,741.27	61	$1,809,841.81	$2,970.78	23	$86,548,919.72	350
Guam*	$312,187.06	9	$670,356.25	$122,130.87	7	$11,404,826.59	87
Hawaii	$7,285,689.22	26	$1,077,411.75	$163,265.43	34	$110,938,631.37	350
Idaho	$1,014,717.64	31	$524,205.82	$1,719,918.52	38	$17,919,675.99	209
Illinois, Central	$7,595,610.39	48	$1,654,787.30	$3,903,367.17	36	$71,439,589.28	448
Illinois, Northern	$115,417,371.20	178	$13,593,967.82	$2,411,770.84	67	$1,279,114,653.16	2,363
Illinois, Southern	$20,393,673.80	27	$611,565.18	$229,633.55	23	$158,539,319.51	290
Indiana, Northern	$20,859,859.71	73	$2,844,813.14	$581,743.60	46	$211,814,951.08	431
Indiana, Southern	$14,342,333.90	57	$921,742.93	$1,105,079.18	27	$159,324,171.77	497
Iowa, Northern	$3,392,552.84	14	$502,891.51	$1,316,208.45	31	$41,390,536.90	257
Iowa, Southern	$5,553,882.05	25	$1,477,654.77	$680,351.56	14	$61,562,453.16	227
Kansas	$7,933,343.69	55	$1,048,473.98	$462,250.10	28	$140,643,289.95	608
Kentucky, Eastern	$21,039,296.56	54	$2,973,025.99	$122,357.14	36	$84,774,761.35	425

Table 8B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	$16,094,148.57	54	$1,475,030.00	$353,346.87	33	$87,207,450.89	419
Louisiana, Eastern	$3,372,856.81	53	$672,446.18	$2,232,624.02	31	$252,892,924.30	609
Louisiana, Middle	$3,241,277.52	20	$760,040.41	$45.60	11	$40,593,198.61	207
Louisiana, Western	$5,113,011.39	30	$907,401.16	$336,222.71	32	$88,722,522.90	352
Maine	$1,257,472.78	26	$345,306.02	$53,298.80	17	$35,922,348.17	243
Maryland	$67,629,083.92	110	$1,577,688.90	$19,861.54	18	$923,656,248.34	912
Massachusetts	$194,171,981.06	56	$15,806,721.31	$253,932,576.11	47	$813,431,633.56	912
Michigan, Eastern	$41,821,757.70	100	$1,966,292.50	$12,000,987.43	38	$619,033,784.40	1,164
Michigan, Western	$86,161,334.51	64	$24,344,769.05	$272,082.54	30	$391,489,954.92	593
Minnesota	$35,329,670.14	74	$2,648,497.22	$3,349,043.11	40	$250,135,858.48	699
Mississippi, Northern	$6,247,375.23	41	$502,312.17	$67,177.20	19	$31,717,624.51	235
Mississippi, Southern	$8,234,873.12	61	$2,381,155.11	$137,557.30	33	$83,027,557.07	508
Missouri, Eastern	$22,053,394.83	116	$2,743,712.68	$1,080,325.31	44	$213,354,546.17	937
Missouri, Western	$17,347,595.99	69	$968,211.59	$1,183,486.15	34	$353,892,073.35	689
Montana	$10,857,903.46	68	$609,012.08	$2,945,972.77	59	$35,777,164.26	516
Nebraska	$9,320,579.49	38	$1,068,991.12	$5,263,606.13	26	$74,515,364.93	388
Nevada	$83,447,558.85	87	$2,977,707.76	$6,709,231.23	59	$453,932,865.42	1,270
New Hampshire	$4,007,695.27	25	$214,036.06	$1,803,855.71	19	$34,866,030.85	212
New Jersey	$559,654,917.66	130	$116,186,533.00	$485,485.37	25	$4,707,486,062.89	1,347
New Mexico	$1,730,882.53	64	$684,461.23	$28,204.98	34	$54,421,436.13	534
New York, Eastern	$250,112,951.05	104	$45,412,742.98	$101,468,663.79	65	$4,074,007,536.82	1,618
New York, Northern	$7,677,584.72	50	$4,528,006.34	$688,588.60	37	$489,689,960.45	351
New York, Southern	$1,973,351,138.81	224	$150,086,376.80	$83,105,845.25	60	$7,313,581,998.50	2,281
New York, Western	$3,897,819.92	52	$968,948.60	$654,733.30	39	$158,221,788.87	489
North Carolina, Eastern	$4,842,159.89	85	$1,744,867.36	$400,074.12	58	$102,536,188.65	1,000
North Carolina, Middle	$7,336,717.64	46	$777,121.76	$157,740.96	34	$112,633,003.10	489
North Carolina, Western	$76,578,648.02	76	$851,990.19	$3,150,899.76	39	$292,196,913.35	857
North Dakota	$2,476,956.12	47	$694,335.30	$140,180.26	46	$14,417,363.69	309
Northern Mariana Islands*	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0
Ohio, Northern	$125,287,492.92	203	$13,992,719.09	$7,848,467.55	163	$906,638,619.45	2,325
Ohio, Southern	$38,887,588.84	189	$1,616,590.40	$953,471.49	60	$227,931,733.43	1,130
Oklahoma, Eastern	$10,480,242.24	25	$1,451,962.28	$8,148.00	7	$23,935,024.23	157
Oklahoma, Northern	$2,072,386.97	28	$624,230.72	$351,803.00	22	$55,138,803.55	382
Oklahoma, Western	$28,317,367.64	75	$6,141,045.81	$4,471,368.67	70	$136,503,417.16	476
Oregon	$12,758,783.52	77	$17,003,858.06	$10,155,911.44	74	$267,160,038.49	788

Table 8B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	$73,558,734.04	90	$1,644,888.71	$4,385,680.97	35	$664,484,377.07	1,530
Pennsylvania, Middle	$12,037,907.77	156	$3,141,093.88	$117,122.18	56	$88,172,238.44	891
Pennsylvania, Western	$26,913,390.93	74	$5,196,416.83	$1,878,445.80	31	$120,458,805.60	678
Puerto Rico	$12,188,131.88	39	$765,752.57	$1,781,561.19	14	$81,471,038.69	260
Rhode Island	$5,028,087.28	17	$271,408.08	$704,242.26	5	$92,848,407.87	234
South Carolina	$99,874,852.76	257	$2,855,357.34	$4,930,198.01	133	$310,934,979.87	1,944
South Dakota	$3,457,310.73	111	$1,126,054.85	$538,761.02	82	$36,077,088.65	602
Tennessee, Eastern	$17,934,031.80	67	$741,919.02	$55,849.44	37	$138,951,447.27	534
Tennessee, Middle	$5,266,787.12	34	$680,194.90	$155,443.71	16	$90,933,208.26	354
Tennessee, Western	$24,993,035.24	71	$403,521.82	$5,102,260.79	26	$193,078,283.23	921
Texas, Eastern	$83,710,778.59	93	$4,091,714.65	$22,053,216.37	49	$284,885,560.95	601
Texas, Northern	$61,769,382.90	196	$48,640,768.28	$3,402,542.01	91	$757,978,746.39	1,757
Texas, Southern	$40,857,585.85	54	$1,492,541.70	$1,431,662.99	24	$681,280,810.18	1,396
Texas, Western	$41,094,463.97	179	$3,508,633.12	$353,439.50	52	$759,154,752.19	1,526
Utah	$29,383,142.60	111	$783,257.26	$1,036,233.43	39	$207,624,610.66	740
Vermont	$13,669,045.71	23	$430,006.01	$0.00	5	$60,923,201.53	139
Virgin Islands	$1,076,937.06	4	$100,733.48	$89,917.30	6	$4,645,424.04	63
Virginia, Eastern	$62,824,164.11	202	$9,459,768.65	$10,301,070.84	94	$424,959,335.75	1,781
Virginia, Western	$12,728,974.38	53	$739,162.32	$384,074.79	33	$68,067,676.99	364
Washington, Eastern	$1,781,271.28	43	$538,596.18	$72,299.70	25	$39,468,805.11	311
Washington, Western	$29,263,500.84	78	$1,855,558.41	$32,424,707.29	60	$464,740,533.32	1,087
West Virginia, Northern	$1,576,658.30	25	$801,225.11	$97,676.56	8	$9,429,556.61	138
West Virginia, Southern	$8,707,375.32	36	$525,942.41	$288,833.11	27	$46,193,403.40	315
Wisconsin, Eastern	$7,990,925.84	60	$4,352,090.78	$223,815.79	33	$144,710,620.61	692
Wisconsin, Western	$5,496,015.83	31	$830,329.87	$1,506,785.63	20	$40,058,645.36	276
Wyoming	$1,745,752.37	42	$805,520.89	$1.00	25	$22,337,895.76	333
All Districts	$5,930,108,805.99	6,927	$625,821,851.81	$867,936,263.72	3,837	$44,400,186,274.09	69,588

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

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

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

Shared debts occur when more than one United States Attorneys' office participates in the litigation and collection of a debt. As a result, the debt is reflected in each district's individual statistics but is only counted once in the Total (All Districts).

Statistics were generated from the new Department-wide Consolidated Debt Collection System (CDCS) implemented in the United States Attorneys' offices in Fiscal Year 2007. CDCS centralized all debt collection information from previously used debt collection systems.

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

Table 8C
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2008
Criminal Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	$23,244,706.39	434	$641,898.83	$903,651.49	271	$81,545,031.76	1,124
Alabama, Northern	$47,362,280.25	690	$10,849,205.26	$2,252,538.56	789	$251,826,642.59	4,022
Alabama, Southern	$14,389,105.71	700	$1,081,567.48	$1,783,147.03	406	$47,472,796.90	1,359
Alaska	$88,649,419.89	272	$24,811,647.50	$949,943.17	282	$88,694,135.58	1,125
Arizona	$19,034,529.46	2,549	$4,429,126.66	$27,941,374.64	2,261	$352,567,063.24	8,276
Arkansas, Eastern	$12,361,891.29	507	$1,411,917.04	$1,220,523.40	398	$86,193,762.05	1,472
Arkansas, Western	$6,602,535.19	313	$652,706.22	$2,858,727.94	238	$104,637,924.27	1,085
California, Central	$327,747,540.43	2,539	$51,748,468.11	$49,519,016.11	1,789	$3,735,166,560.60	10,574
California, Eastern	$36,864,109.26	1,436	$5,627,990.86	$1,541,212.17	1,009	$483,875,050.69	4,430
California, Northern	$55,578,565.81	1,077	$142,189,234.38	$74,753,630.80	863	$1,050,607,308.43	4,298
California, Southern	$129,825,758.32	1,958	$8,559,372.85	$31,590,423.81	1,627	$1,054,763,901.06	3,130
Colorado	$23,484,038.32	782	$2,125,686.92	$1,870,126.80	777	$271,735,641.51	2,177
Connecticut	$66,576,286.27	603	$6,025,031.40	$2,183,695.17	601	$496,205,225.32	1,290
Delaware	$5,017,590.66	271	$369,216.94	$978,770.05	149	$33,985,527.21	604
District of Columbia	$703,909,025.00	606	$613,446,372.18	$35,018,243.28	647	$595,689,722.86	2,094
Florida, Middle	$239,185,062.57	1,739	$10,272,112.38	$5,437,579.07	1,996	$2,383,485,256.32	6,485
Florida, Northern	-$6,195,466.44	412	$3,753,224.76	$2,997,690.88	527	$1,682,369,536.68	1,488
Florida, Southern	$441,722,676.61	1,944	$33,916,668.04	$72,975,426.35	2,997	$3,658,361,037.93	7,739
Georgia, Middle	$10,607,624.91	496	$2,248,311.96	$242,615.12	463	$72,436,356.06	1,072
Georgia, Northern	$237,838,163.90	915	$17,277,903.13	$33,047,943.69	823	$1,143,869,093.40	4,288
Georgia, Southern	$17,268,400.50	1,025	$3,429,793.65	$2,161,224.76	801	$150,954,120.21	1,946
Guam*	$518,243.33	158	$815,216.81	$135,708.65	162	$13,048,712.94	312
Hawaii	$12,572,594.15	401	$2,223,036.59	$1,147,946.37	498	$122,919,924.01	1,066
Idaho	$2,106,331.06	397	$1,239,343.35	$1,741,720.12	383	$23,592,249.78	1,066
Illinois, Central	$8,878,910.22	511	$2,539,339.34	$4,997,528.00	454	$85,891,730.38	1,358
Illinois, Northern	$142,596,028.91	1,341	$16,393,587.62	$20,060,996.27	1,256	$1,494,562,798.61	6,683
Illinois, Southern	$24,205,710.26	631	$6,018,740.49	$287,398.67	660	$196,070,799.59	1,976
Indiana, Northern	$22,900,651.09	596	$3,360,810.61	$1,172,622.30	522	$230,452,633.98	1,256
Indiana, Southern	$18,518,509.00	491	$9,091,779.58	$1,962,691.88	423	$187,038,668.23	1,556
Iowa, Northern	$3,963,019.23	314	$906,592.36	$2,043,899.31	348	$51,957,947.65	931
Iowa, Southern	$8,467,402.86	559	$1,748,823.05	$767,804.52	375	$70,065,488.26	1,155
Kansas	$9,099,452.16	897	$1,617,707.46	$479,943.06	794	$163,641,467.30	2,227
Kentucky, Eastern	$30,297,684.24	816	$3,861,196.00	$684,119.30	686	$99,528,867.66	1,571

Table 8C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	$17,574,887.93	955	$2,161,367.94	$1,151,943.41	968	$96,087,895.01	1,701
Louisiana, Eastern	$2,952,640.37	697	$2,383,849.70	$2,291,619.67	587	$316,966,296.00	2,473
Louisiana, Middle	$7,244,793.07	423	$2,234,335.43	$188,476.43	339	$69,239,081.42	1,222
Louisiana, Western	$20,317,652.52	731	$15,191,736.43	$481,791.99	842	$143,384,495.67	1,615
Maine	$2,555,062.64	318	$1,463,728.70	$224,036.87	273	$39,790,721.73	779
Maryland	$77,006,608.93	874	$2,979,002.57	$765,982.16	704	$999,795,093.22	3,001
Massachusetts	$209,117,212.44	615	$28,368,641.20	$267,633,582.06	680	$1,007,589,036.79	2,702
Michigan, Eastern	$61,743,207.89	1,022	$3,191,146.67	$14,687,049.68	885	$696,017,103.03	3,109
Michigan, Western	$82,123,781.42	653	$25,108,229.53	$387,625.76	516	$436,140,028.07	2,684
Minnesota	$39,577,865.11	674	$3,510,506.62	$4,072,436.07	614	$276,614,296.29	2,416
Mississippi, Northern	$7,958,167.52	241	$1,561,657.51	$78,358.05	217	$55,747,777.57	615
Mississippi, Southern	$16,521,187.17	864	$6,522,686.37	$408,684.88	683	$117,939,899.98	2,288
Missouri, Eastern	$26,770,584.00	1,298	$4,760,559.10	$1,273,239.80	1,130	$227,154,622.11	3,142
Missouri, Western	$18,933,867.67	917	$1,735,507.86	$2,714,315.34	953	$378,179,691.62	2,742
Montana	$11,969,664.21	569	$1,176,063.22	$6,024,347.16	465	$40,252,126.91	1,362
Nebraska	$10,068,540.53	669	$1,493,336.90	$5,570,758.62	667	$77,627,212.07	1,610
Nevada	$89,298,101.21	517	$4,951,313.78	$7,119,018.78	639	$508,112,375.57	2,765
New Hampshire	$4,230,478.29	246	$290,909.21	$1,827,362.23	202	$48,781,845.59	592
New Jersey	$575,343,590.34	1,506	$122,241,129.94	$4,804,152.36	1,106	$4,789,768,879.99	5,869
New Mexico	$4,012,563.45	1,304	$1,134,618.46	$745,317.30	2,834	$70,282,451.90	2,645
New York, Eastern	$267,599,615.64	1,032	$51,195,379.31	$125,859,608.10	1,451	$4,420,177,659.56	4,766
New York, Northern	$11,822,840.75	850	$5,685,588.19	$1,522,932.97	754	$511,281,738.23	1,415
New York, Southern	$2,023,546,559.67	2,345	$155,785,833.73	$111,139,806.83	2,145	$8,187,763,029.44	7,007
New York, Western	$19,795,808.70	988	$15,207,290.84	$1,360,525.18	947	$172,475,768.74	2,177
North Carolina, Eastern	$9,454,248.37	701	$5,801,937.12	$529,851.14	742	$124,492,945.13	3,469
North Carolina, Middle	$8,964,826.78	441	$1,065,365.95	$235,977.11	430	$122,178,919.51	1,540
North Carolina, Western	$78,589,972.83	1,111	$4,713,400.81	$3,249,568.56	657	$309,603,101.91	3,026
North Dakota	$3,551,467.80	431	$1,042,606.95	$2,095,601.89	349	$19,810,633.67	1,084
Northern Mariana Islands*	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0
Ohio, Northern	$138,418,203.91	1,208	$17,985,838.29	$9,864,293.48	1,111	$1,127,415,162.50	4,851
Ohio, Southern	$60,739,514.97	1,574	-$652,760.09	$2,398,680.90	1,238	$289,155,993.05	3,664
Oklahoma, Eastern	$11,493,631.84	124	$2,087,974.64	$1,018,236.65	122	$25,542,348.32	379
Oklahoma, Northern	$3,409,157.01	390	$1,029,215.77	$665,332.72	306	$72,171,507.74	1,513
Oklahoma, Western	$29,783,460.66	437	$6,901,037.31	$8,866,767.26	433	$152,603,053.90	980
Oregon	$18,933,316.10	850	$22,355,952.94	$10,312,358.92	866	$272,959,906.59	2,615

Table 8C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	$92,552,763.37	801	$17,904,167.79	$4,585,306.94	536	$840,069,750.01	7,525
Pennsylvania, Middle	$13,068,914.37	986	$3,537,801.52	$170,985.31	823	$101,203,920.15	2,742
Pennsylvania, Western	$28,166,932.81	809	$5,886,409.28	$2,052,527.91	524	$136,343,191.62	1,905
Puerto Rico	$15,619,123.91	1,256	$11,199,586.44	$1,843,959.48	551	$90,150,102.79	2,133
Rhode Island	$7,901,434.03	127	$1,392,497.07	$750,544.76	145	$171,465,273.15	904
South Carolina	$170,290,698.95	1,779	$5,545,007.70	$5,107,481.36	1,457	$391,177,984.88	4,870
South Dakota	$4,806,046.54	648	$1,693,181.22	$573,998.51	610	$86,770,537.47	1,586
Tennessee, Eastern	$20,182,410.21	808	$1,307,258.92	$224,217.12	759	$172,527,652.03	1,802
Tennessee, Middle	$6,292,226.75	362	$2,480,370.53	$188,805.38	296	$107,151,860.97	1,091
Tennessee, Western	$28,798,151.04	761	$761,728.64	$6,396,229.58	475	$273,036,111.36	2,626
Texas, Eastern	$102,930,591.18	1,183	$18,794,421.73	$22,519,106.09	1,135	$312,190,319.69	2,734
Texas, Northern	$83,552,042.15	897	$51,078,000.99	$6,049,328.76	875	$939,242,765.92	3,509
Texas, Southern	$75,088,792.61	2,754	$4,600,631.07	$2,284,454.24	4,408	$1,197,163,673.27	18,631
Texas, Western	$55,559,669.38	2,785	$5,969,910.79	$3,947,940.66	2,524	$943,355,158.27	17,005
Utah	$32,071,661.63	1,402	$1,398,422.03	$1,114,672.29	1,323	$240,137,261.94	3,600
Vermont	$14,052,764.76	206	$789,427.52	$1,561.00	174	$63,266,807.81	335
Virgin Islands	$2,385,515.38	115	$183,112.01	$98,761.39	118	$7,169,833.49	388
Virginia, Eastern	$85,057,491.06	3,859	$14,519,296.23	$12,551,266.57	3,468	$503,469,021.81	8,240
Virginia, Western	$14,620,505.27	840	$1,524,283.17	$1,478,515.56	1,037	$76,302,290.38	2,293
Washington, Eastern	$2,777,514.33	486	$655,044.61	$213,219.36	442	$42,120,355.68	1,139
Washington, Western	$42,247,107.70	1,879	$3,961,115.73	$36,940,316.18	1,496	$513,123,339.56	4,748
West Virginia, Northern	$2,162,917.25	528	$1,139,118.11	$4,161,694.68	486	$12,067,753.55	704
West Virginia, Southern	$28,911,404.56	368	$3,642,346.46	$733,324.89	382	$1,012,316,569.52	1,241
Wisconsin, Eastern	$9,894,546.72	681	$5,711,249.96	$268,147.50	580	$158,626,713.35	2,514
Wisconsin, Western	$107,127,906.10	250	$1,085,416.76	$1,539,966.89	227	$159,689,787.72	677
Wyoming	$2,054,621.73	729	$1,102,330.50	$11,414.10	647	$24,360,061.87	1,829
All Districts	$7,780,010,391.00	83,192	$1,680,800,561.54	$1,105,074,434.15	78,586	$55,312,797,335.67	271,767

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

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

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

Shared debts occur when more than one United States Attorneys' office participates in the litigation and collection of a debt. As a result, the debt is reflected in each district's individual statistics but is only counted once in the Total (All Districts).

Statistics were generated from the new Department-wide Consolidated Debt Collection System (CDCS) implemented in the United States Attorneys' offices in Fiscal Year 2007. CDCS centralized all debt collection information from previously used debt collection systems.

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

Table 8D
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2008
Civil Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	$1,087,977.06	33	$922,916.26	$131,334.14	28	$416,815.21	44
Alabama, Northern	$33,076,218.12	81	$165,573,212.71	$175,528.78	60	$194,881,018.64	98
Alabama, Southern	$812,774.33	36	$290,374.17	$83,765.65	24	$815,740.90	39
Alaska	$1,629,377.24	30	$183,804.70	$932,705.82	28	$5,210,797.36	152
Arizona	$20,578,463.40	213	$15,686,812.42	$2,255,044.81	145	$20,842,879.95	368
Arkansas, Eastern	$37,497,557.74	56	$166,607,881.88	$1,686,603.18	39	$197,915,801.66	154
Arkansas, Western	$3,865,430.12	60	$1,143,120.47	$2,575,530.77	30	$1,323,599.19	52
California, Central	$206,255,844.63	692	$242,240,138.43	$6,263,894.14	594	$634,801,089.22	30,323
California, Eastern	$125,734,263.58	123	$87,876,652.55	$1,035,837.68	94	$46,253,956.18	169
California, Northern	$26,447,048.85	147	$45,672,630.78	$2,136,818.64	223	$170,218,420.76	9,278
California, Southern	$33,782,787.44	99	$163,341,648.91	$684,491.00	76	$220,361,607.58	118
Colorado	$27,390,358.58	106	$22,818,971.46	$1,318,311.12	102	$8,234,511.70	120
Connecticut	$14,874,896.21	135	$13,632,076.13	$80,627.33	63	$4,042,350.40	143
Delaware	$200,992,387.73	28	$255,672,118.25	$40,387.42	26	$3,881,667.08	33
District of Columbia	$40,556,799.11	135	$169,528,503.33	$2,355,769.60	99	$221,626,799.76	3,073
Florida, Middle	$163,268,087.44	546	$49,340,376.57	$2,793,583.27	191	$242,449,407.12	1,451
Florida, Northern	$1,944,171.64	104	$635,278.15	$121,178.92	51	$4,748,955.96	193
Florida, Southern	$219,346,581.56	483	$48,832,044.95	$698,981,874.32	904	$532,795,396.77	6,225
Georgia, Middle	$16,897,210.18	59	$19,814,082.87	$3,412,648.14	64	$11,104,912.04	64
Georgia, Northern	$108,174,350.27	321	$231,174,427.38	$8,597,553.63	254	$237,727,246.14	986
Georgia, Southern	$36,184,979.19	60	$168,357,245.50	$272,817.58	70	$196,422,111.91	90
Guam*	$707,576.32	4	$682,856.77	$1,107,485.53	20	$13,942,857.44	15
Hawaii	$279,407.77	12	$367,121.23	$268,034.41	26	$7,024,037.30	125
Idaho	$5,426,694.98	57	$11,480,024.76	$585,101.84	56	$5,487,750.11	84
Illinois, Central	$9,187,936.20	189	$7,152,988.02	$2,010,413.93	188	$4,148,887.40	101
Illinois, Northern	$337,383,065.21	178	$305,253,849.27	$9,692,105.92	953	$194,626,880.10	1,972
Illinois, Southern	$265,772,410.27	134	$26,341,210.77	$239,215,156.22	112	$2,063,546.22	83
Indiana, Northern	$9,943,885.29	87	$13,812,483.69	$1,697,122.76	65	$33,923,713.75	96
Indiana, Southern	$11,013,337.78	151	$7,145,365.52	$5,419,328.33	109	$10,044,726.56	236
Iowa, Northern	$4,336,713.50	52	$3,580,189.90	$866,107.48	44	$2,280,444.87	68
Iowa, Southern	$5,085,003.61	55	$6,344,339.91	$1,475,145.59	42	$7,285,208.42	278
Kansas	$54,852,726.79	204	$180,398,717.18	$6,098,319.90	189	$205,143,413.69	154
Kentucky, Eastern	$53,472,602.22	256	$174,337,527.78	$11,725,843.30	305	$211,238,776.95	305

Table 8D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	$61,996,555.55	313	$180,326,411.25	$6,036,766.00	181	$208,321,534.68	368
Louisiana, Eastern	$173,320,436.28	88	$300,894,652.83	$3,613,800.63	68	$203,712,597.62	214
Louisiana, Middle	$1,765,775.92	86	$872,842.94	$618,083.37	33	$9,023,136.30	143
Louisiana, Western	$46,351,130.59	121	$168,747,731.87	$1,277,924.73	84	$204,779,109.49	146
Maine	$11,885,107.26	63	$2,582,605.04	$8,734,267.45	82	$3,237,759.75	79
Maryland	$12,600,135.02	151	$4,633,546.52	$6,177,014.72	144	$23,963,519.66	502
Massachusetts	$62,480,729.08	105	$67,813,953.50	$2,906,600.43	82	$219,248,006.80	253
Michigan, Eastern	$9,798,313.28	929	$16,694,072.02	$3,508,013.22	944	$93,493,198.19	17,975
Michigan, Western	$12,220,486.00	121	$9,169,187.32	$577,232.94	74	$7,627,140.68	167
Minnesota	$13,513,147.04	176	$11,982,868.87	$716,461.27	132	$5,149,644.33	239
Mississippi, Northern	$2,187,025.42	39	$1,983,124.31	$146,625.94	14	$4,908,773.72	90
Mississippi, Southern	$881,676.60	90	$367,846.93	$437,838.73	56	$2,833,522.58	106
Missouri, Eastern	$51,140,566.71	133	$180,951,456.43	$814,032.80	41	$199,963,408.79	259
Missouri, Western	$64,934,323.77	138	$37,126,025.09	$1,719,993.71	158	$34,627,170.41	312
Montana	$202,148,180.31	62	$255,653,413.89	$2,369,666.75	49	$9,911,069.82	92
Nebraska	$4,759,426.95	186	$2,551,157.58	$1,139,248.23	149	$3,436,802.72	110
Nevada	$44,888,443.02	91	$39,144,911.77	$677,898.51	42	$8,341,854.84	100
New Hampshire	$1,769,271.77	49	$1,054,783.52	$252,800.53	16	$2,816,389.26	91
New Jersey	$79,975,495.82	567	$82,690,055.09	$12,059,812.52	511	$339,081,255.37	910
New Mexico	$1,042,614.18	57	$655,780.94	$772,223.03	44	$2,897,452.07	80
New York, Eastern	$122,519,812.19	154	$123,513,545.79	$2,444,664.99	297	$172,614,713.50	11,894
New York, Northern	-$4,110,913.28	-146	$4,362,990.69	$829,897.49	84	$33,974,462.13	900
New York, Southern	$48,461,158.31	158	$54,326,650.16	$17,461,477.54	172	$229,436,353.23	590
New York, Western	$101,154,035.23	136	$97,884,973.42	$3,004,429.28	110	$13,335,815.89	379
North Carolina, Eastern	$48,991,880.71	140	$183,908,766.85	$2,422,846.09	102	$268,076,493.42	273
North Carolina, Middle	$5,814,232.18	73	$12,325,256.06	$3,205,709.41	59	$13,475,877.80	55
North Carolina, Western	$39,096,558.76	89	$23,722,282.42	$4,023,506.73	69	$42,011,222.06	239
North Dakota	$8,196,453.59	74	$6,460,911.74	$2,201,928.42	68	$6,112,847.86	69
Northern Mariana Islands*	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0
Ohio, Northern	$11,609,191.23	797	$8,213,402.02	$2,082,514.91	788	$25,885,062.63	1,467
Ohio, Southern	$30,634,498.68	281	$27,644,158.26	$2,423,692.64	288	$20,318,154.16	653
Oklahoma, Eastern	$4,166,584.12	48	$2,065,748.98	$1,949,369.17	46	$2,878,864.22	58
Oklahoma, Northern	$2,856,659.23	97	$1,234,925.51	$1,082,492.67	66	$2,237,761.72	67
Oklahoma, Western	$8,274,364.67	106	$4,790,907.46	$1,520,449.39	110	$8,081,772.34	165
Oregon	$8,919,905.84	99	$4,979,533.26	$2,359,919.57	57	$6,543,361.62	103

Table 8D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	$271,523,853.51	204	$398,084,313.95	$687,571.10	128	$261,338,383.38	466
Pennsylvania, Middle	$15,006,847.94	235	$17,783,736.74	$374,559.14	131	$14,434,605.22	227
Pennsylvania, Western	$15,647,866.55	347	$9,183,968.35	$4,073,334.90	181	$14,041,405.77	519
Puerto Rico	$33,633,595.69	193	$18,635,056.03	$2,529,705.12	169	$21,519,818.47	129
Rhode Island	$324,647.76	17	$116,932.40	$65,197.26	6	$2,330,297.54	49
South Carolina	$26,277,147.36	423	$10,153,599.28	$44,240,052.42	332	$108,682,525.27	244
South Dakota	$555,109.21	18	$252,935.06	$53,827.03	22	$288,224.42	4
Tennessee, Eastern	$4,341,794.12	67	$471,383.34	$756,572.84	35	$14,416,348.94	103
Tennessee, Middle	$3,997,895.10	69	$657,151.51	$1,153,129.55	15	$8,935,529.34	140
Tennessee, Western	$34,873,887.30	60	$165,085,125.06	$226,691.26	20	$214,330,862.74	177
Texas, Eastern	$10,414,114.73	103	$6,847,143.52	$3,526,043.69	89	$3,838,385.54	65
Texas, Northern	$19,283,783.66	272	$11,780,946.02	$3,557,080.19	188	$41,712,054.29	514
Texas, Southern	$64,474,745.32	2,301	$7,526,492.01	$5,163,467.56	1,875	$262,268,686.14	18,029
Texas, Western	$80,191,667.12	279	$204,100,227.38	$901,724.28	152	$220,638,831.33	686
Utah	$76,502,058.39	52	$172,093,067.35	$3,003,692.98	43	$230,626,545.83	100
Vermont	$1,119,366.56	26	$1,058,533.10	$343,352.76	24	$459,863.47	22
Virgin Islands	$1,273,452.89	5	$947,470.53	$2,685,224.51	5	$423,168.86	16
Virginia, Eastern	$15,133,095.73	132	$11,733,107.98	$2,552,527.72	143	$177,609,708.58	215
Virginia, Western	$230,796.47	22	$739,763.97	$116,777.33	11	$777,376.33	40
Washington, Eastern	$11,455,980.79	94	$10,834,497.45	$280,499.37	94	$2,388,748.36	42
Washington, Western	$38,480,261.98	93	$173,067,561.39	$3,374,660.63	56	$200,332,050.23	153
West Virginia, Northern	$13,548,518.68	22	$13,366,394.83	$56,586.26	9	$642,361.11	37
West Virginia, Southern	$59,427,482.72	53	$98,967,545.52	$532,498.64	40	$150,215,125.77	63
Wisconsin, Eastern	$13,588,195.27	414	$13,550,115.05	$761,393.36	391	$7,344,205.43	145
Wisconsin, Western	$2,551,642.47	234	$1,873,297.80	$416,080.68	237	$1,462,807.35	99
Wyoming	$5,247,926.83	29	$1,673,287.01	$3,247.34	21	$5,682,858.53	69
All Districts	$3,150,514,289.33	16,021	$2,219,441,127.71	$1,198,962,918.09	14,633	$4,188,583,575.61	118,028

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

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

Shared debts occur when more than one United States Attorneys' office participates in the litigation and collection of a debt. As a result, the debt is reflected in each district's individual statistics but is only counted once in the Total (All Districts).

Statistics were generated from the new Department-wide Consolidated Debt Collection System (CDCS) implemented in the United States Attorneys' offices in Fiscal Year 2007. CDCS centralized all debt collection information from previously used debt collection systems.

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

Table 8E

United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2008

Grand Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	$24,332,683.45	467	$1,564,815.09	$1,034,985.63	299	$81,961,846.97	1,168
Alabama, Northern	$80,438,498.37	771	$176,422,417.97	$2,428,067.34	849	$446,707,661.23	4,120
Alabama, Southern	$15,201,880.04	736	$1,371,941.65	$1,866,912.68	430	$48,288,537.80	1,398
Alaska	$90,278,797.13	302	$24,995,452.20	$1,882,648.99	310	$93,904,932.94	1,277
Arizona	$39,612,992.86	2,762	$20,115,939.08	$30,196,419.45	2,406	$373,409,943.19	8,644
Arkansas, Eastern	$49,859,449.03	563	$168,019,798.92	$2,907,126.58	437	$284,109,563.71	1,626
Arkansas, Western	$10,467,965.31	373	$1,795,826.69	$5,434,258.71	268	$105,961,523.46	1,137
California, Central	$534,003,385.06	3,231	$293,988,606.54	$55,782,910.25	2,383	$4,369,967,649.82	40,897
California, Eastern	$162,598,372.84	1,559	$93,504,643.41	$2,577,049.85	1,103	$530,129,006.87	4,599
California, Northern	$82,025,614.66	1,224	$187,861,865.16	$76,890,449.44	1,086	$1,220,825,729.19	13,576
California, Southern	$163,608,545.76	2,057	$171,901,021.76	$32,274,914.81	1,703	$1,275,125,508.64	3,248
Colorado	$50,874,396.90	888	$24,944,658.38	$3,188,437.92	879	$279,970,153.21	2,297
Connecticut	$81,451,182.48	738	$19,657,107.53	$2,264,322.50	664	$500,247,575.72	1,433
Delaware	$206,009,978.39	299	$256,041,335.19	$1,019,157.47	175	$37,867,194.29	637
District of Columbia	$744,465,824.11	741	$782,974,875.51	$37,374,012.88	746	$817,316,522.62	5,167
Florida, Middle	$402,453,150.01	2,285	$59,612,488.95	$8,231,162.34	2,187	$2,625,934,663.44	7,936
Florida, Northern	-$4,251,294.80	516	$4,388,502.91	$3,118,869.80	578	$1,687,118,492.64	1,681
Florida, Southern	$661,069,258.17	2,427	$82,748,712.99	$771,957,300.67	3,901	$4,191,156,434.70	13,964
Georgia, Middle	$27,504,835.09	555	$22,062,394.83	$3,655,263.26	527	$83,541,268.10	1,136
Georgia, Northern	$346,012,514.17	1,236	$248,452,330.51	$41,645,497.32	1,077	$1,381,596,339.54	5,274
Georgia, Southern	$53,453,379.69	1,085	$171,787,039.15	$2,434,042.34	871	$347,376,232.12	2,036
Guam*	$1,225,819.65	162	$1,498,073.58	$1,243,194.18	182	$26,991,570.38	327
Hawaii	$12,852,001.92	413	$2,590,157.82	$1,415,980.78	524	$129,943,961.31	1,191
Idaho	$7,533,026.04	454	$12,719,368.11	$2,326,821.96	439	$29,079,999.89	1,150
Illinois, Central	$18,066,846.42	700	$9,692,327.36	$7,007,941.93	642	$90,040,617.78	1,459
Illinois, Northern	$479,979,094.12	1,519	$321,647,436.89	$29,753,102.19	2,209	$1,689,189,678.71	8,655
Illinois, Southern	$289,978,120.53	765	$32,359,951.26	$239,502,554.89	772	$198,134,345.81	2,059
Indiana, Northern	$32,844,536.38	683	$17,173,294.30	$2,869,745.06	587	$264,376,347.73	1,352
Indiana, Southern	$29,531,846.78	642	$16,237,145.10	$7,382,020.21	532	$197,083,394.79	1,792
Iowa, Northern	$8,299,732.73	366	$4,486,782.26	$2,910,006.79	392	$54,238,392.52	999
Iowa, Southern	$13,552,406.47	614	$8,093,162.96	$2,242,950.11	417	$77,350,696.68	1,433
Kansas	$63,952,178.95	1,101	$182,016,424.64	$6,578,262.96	983	$368,784,880.99	2,381
Kentucky, Eastern	$83,770,286.46	1,072	$178,198,723.78	$12,409,962.60	991	$310,767,644.61	1,876

Table 8E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	$79,571,443.48	1,268	$182,487,779.19	$7,188,709.41	1,149	$304,409,429.69	2,069
Louisiana, Eastern	$176,273,076.65	785	$303,278,502.53	$5,905,420.30	655	$520,678,893.62	2,687
Louisiana, Middle	$9,010,568.99	509	$3,107,178.37	$806,559.80	372	$78,262,217.72	1,365
Louisiana, Western	$66,668,783.11	852	$183,939,468.30	$1,759,716.72	926	$348,163,605.16	1,761
Maine	$14,440,169.90	381	$4,046,333.74	$8,958,304.32	355	$43,028,481.48	858
Maryland	$89,606,743.95	1,025	$7,612,549.09	$6,942,996.88	848	$1,023,758,612.88	3,503
Massachusetts	$271,597,941.52	720	$96,182,594.70	$270,540,182.49	762	$1,226,837,043.59	2,955
Michigan, Eastern	$71,541,521.17	1,951	$19,885,218.69	$18,195,062.90	1,829	$789,510,301.22	21,084
Michigan, Western	$94,344,267.42	774	$34,277,416.85	$964,858.70	590	$443,767,168.75	2,851
Minnesota	$53,091,012.15	850	$15,493,375.49	$4,788,897.34	746	$281,763,940.62	2,655
Mississippi, Northern	$10,145,192.94	280	$3,544,781.82	$224,983.99	231	$60,656,551.29	705
Mississippi, Southern	$17,402,863.77	954	$6,890,533.30	$846,523.61	739	$120,773,422.56	2,394
Missouri, Eastern	$77,911,150.71	1,431	$185,712,015.53	$2,087,272.60	1,171	$427,118,030.90	3,401
Missouri, Western	$83,868,191.44	1,055	$38,861,532.95	$4,434,309.05	1,111	$412,806,862.03	3,054
Montana	$214,117,844.52	631	$256,829,477.11	$8,394,013.91	514	$50,163,196.73	1,454
Nebraska	$14,827,967.48	855	$4,044,494.48	$6,710,006.85	816	$81,064,014.79	1,720
Nevada	$134,186,544.23	608	$44,096,225.55	$7,796,917.29	681	$516,454,230.41	2,865
New Hampshire	$5,999,750.06	295	$1,345,692.73	$2,080,162.76	218	$51,598,234.85	683
New Jersey	$655,319,086.16	2,073	$204,931,185.03	$16,863,964.88	1,617	$5,128,850,135.36	6,779
New Mexico	$5,055,177.63	1,361	$1,790,399.40	$1,517,540.33	2,878	$73,179,903.97	2,725
New York, Eastern	$390,119,427.83	1,186	$174,708,925.10	$128,304,273.09	1,748	$4,592,792,373.06	16,660
New York, Northern	$7,711,927.47	704	$10,048,578.88	$2,352,830.46	838	$545,256,200.36	2,315
New York, Southern	$2,072,007,717.98	2,503	$210,112,483.89	$128,601,284.37	2,317	$8,417,199,382.67	7,597
New York, Western	$120,949,843.93	1,124	$113,092,264.26	$4,364,954.46	1,057	$185,811,584.63	2,556
North Carolina, Eastern	$58,446,129.08	841	$189,710,703.97	$2,952,697.23	844	$392,569,438.55	3,742
North Carolina, Middle	$14,779,058.96	514	$13,390,622.01	$3,441,686.52	489	$135,654,797.31	1,595
North Carolina, Western	$117,686,531.59	1,200	$28,435,683.23	$7,273,075.29	726	$351,614,323.97	3,265
North Dakota	$11,747,921.39	505	$7,503,518.69	$4,297,530.31	417	$25,923,481.53	1,153
Northern Mariana Islands*	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0
Ohio, Northern	$150,027,395.14	2,005	$26,199,240.31	$11,946,808.39	1,899	$1,153,300,225.13	6,318
Ohio, Southern	$91,374,013.65	1,855	$26,991,398.17	$4,822,373.54	1,526	$309,474,147.21	4,317
Oklahoma, Eastern	$15,660,215.96	172	$4,153,723.62	$2,967,605.82	168	$28,421,212.54	437
Oklahoma, Northern	$6,265,816.24	487	$2,264,141.28	$1,747,825.39	372	$74,409,269.46	1,580
Oklahoma, Western	$38,057,825.33	543	$11,691,944.77	$10,387,216.65	543	$160,684,826.24	1,145
Oregon	$27,853,221.94	949	$27,335,486.20	$12,672,278.49	923	$279,503,268.21	2,718

Table 8E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	$364,076,616.88	1,005	$415,988,481.74	$5,272,878.04	664	$1,101,408,133.39	7,991
Pennsylvania, Middle	$28,075,762.31	1,221	$21,321,538.26	$545,544.45	954	$115,638,525.37	2,969
Pennsylvania, Western	$43,814,799.36	1,156	$15,070,377.63	$6,125,862.81	705	$150,384,597.39	2,424
Puerto Rico	$49,252,719.60	1,449	$29,834,642.47	$4,373,664.60	720	$111,669,921.26	2,262
Rhode Island	$8,226,081.79	144	$1,509,429.47	$815,742.02	151	$173,795,570.69	953
South Carolina	$196,567,846.31	2,202	$15,698,606.98	$49,347,533.78	1,789	$499,860,510.15	5,114
South Dakota	$5,361,155.75	666	$1,946,116.28	$627,825.54	632	$87,058,761.89	1,590
Tennessee, Eastern	$24,524,204.33	875	$1,778,642.26	$980,789.96	794	$186,944,000.97	1,905
Tennessee, Middle	$10,290,121.85	431	$3,137,522.04	$1,341,934.93	311	$116,087,390.31	1,231
Tennessee, Western	$63,672,038.34	821	$165,846,853.70	$6,622,920.84	495	$487,366,974.10	2,803
Texas, Eastern	$113,344,705.91	1,286	$25,641,565.25	$26,045,149.78	1,224	$316,028,705.23	2,799
Texas, Northern	$102,835,825.81	1,169	$62,858,947.01	$9,606,408.95	1,063	$980,954,820.21	4,023
Texas, Southern	$139,563,537.93	5,055	$12,127,123.08	$7,447,921.80	6,283	$1,459,432,359.41	36,660
Texas, Western	$135,751,336.50	3,064	$210,070,138.17	$4,849,664.94	2,676	$1,163,993,989.60	17,691
Utah	$108,573,720.02	1,454	$173,491,489.38	$4,118,365.27	1,366	$470,763,807.77	3,700
Vermont	$15,172,131.32	232	$1,847,960.62	$344,913.76	198	$63,726,671.28	357
Virgin Islands	$3,658,968.27	120	$1,130,582.54	$2,783,985.90	123	$7,593,002.35	404
Virginia, Eastern	$100,190,586.79	3,991	$26,252,404.21	$15,103,794.29	3,611	$681,078,730.39	8,455
Virginia, Western	$14,851,301.74	862	$2,264,047.14	$1,595,292.89	1,048	$77,079,666.71	2,333
Washington, Eastern	$14,233,495.12	580	$11,489,542.06	$493,718.73	536	$44,509,104.04	1,181
Washington, Western	$80,727,369.68	1,972	$177,028,677.12	$40,314,976.81	1,552	$713,455,389.79	4,901
West Virginia, Northern	$15,711,435.93	550	$14,505,512.94	$4,218,280.94	495	$12,710,114.66	741
West Virginia, Southern	$88,338,887.28	421	$102,609,891.98	$1,265,823.53	422	$1,162,531,695.29	1,304
Wisconsin, Eastern	$23,482,741.99	1,095	$19,261,365.01	$1,029,540.86	971	$165,970,918.78	2,659
Wisconsin, Western	$109,679,548.57	484	$2,958,714.56	$1,956,047.57	464	$161,152,595.07	776
Wyoming	$7,302,548.56	758	$2,775,617.51	$14,661.44	668	$30,042,920.40	1,898
All Districts	$10,930,524,680.33	99,213	$3,900,241,689.25	$2,304,037,352.24	93,219	$59,501,380,911.28	389,795

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

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

Shared debts occur when more than one United States Attorneys' office participates in the litigation and collection of a debt. As a result, the debt is reflected in each district's individual statistics but is only counted once in the Total (All Districts).

Statistics were generated from the new Department-wide Consolidated Debt Collection System (CDCS) implemented in the United States Attorneys' offices in Fiscal Year 2007. CDCS centralized all debt collection information from previously used debt collection systems.

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

Table 8F

United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2008

Criminal Debts in Suspense

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Alabama, Middle	143	$57,828.50	48	$3,375,832.97	156	$15,161,974.16
Alabama, Northern	977	$67,364,898.07	115	$7,678,357.58	531	$104,408,649.31
Alabama, Southern	18	$1,255,272.36	13	$2,484,789.40	117	$17,004,634.13
Alaska	59	$152,112.23	10	$537,944.17	18	$561,047.00
Arizona	183	$11,233,162.82	84	$5,456,809.04	396	$101,668,382.22
Arkansas, Eastern	61	$3,133,125.33	36	$2,608,166.94	147	$22,576,570.54
Arkansas, Western	174	$617,453.77	28	$1,824,478.28	143	$80,346,368.65
California, Central	612	$63,063,058.74	387	$176,539,883.24	1,212	$1,115,213,594.20
California, Eastern	404	$3,145,876.44	349	$73,763,053.06	542	$250,657,217.55
California, Northern	845	$56,743,084.81	203	$41,767,474.86	690	$344,523,209.74
California, Southern	138	$15,698,181.99	61	$6,064,194.71	167	$192,434,759.06
Colorado	74	$20,123,085.81	32	$23,249,650.58	159	$56,692,648.36
Connecticut	23	$597,563.73	81	$15,734,912.03	239	$317,268,942.84
Delaware	46	$15,261.42	10	$213,164.25	135	$19,875,552.89
District of Columbia	122	$2,208,663.88	63	$14,493,050.98	186	$55,684,351.28
Florida, Middle	306	$21,961,668.80	345	$141,665,619.97	1,009	$1,391,047,484.27
Florida, Northern	144	$1,851,586.38	48	$9,672,283.87	185	$60,784,817.14
Florida, Southern	222	$19,360,812.84	297	$407,478,178.21	816	$2,305,179,458.24
Georgia, Middle	21	$940,456.36	23	$4,374,734.68	81	$33,127,082.55
Georgia, Northern	278	$6,039,883.01	103	$25,564,402.99	397	$575,708,224.07
Georgia, Southern	272	$1,914,783.85	55	$2,625,911.03	162	$36,453,501.00
Guam*	6	$51,527.06	2	$55,001.56	7	$213,312.44
Hawaii	30	$1,732,049.61	12	$2,325,575.18	114	$13,960,029.33
Idaho	171	$259,956.30	9	$3,370,417.96	67	$9,968,733.31
Illinois, Central	131	$1,965,072.98	76	$8,351,771.30	325	$56,270,961.08
Illinois, Northern	341	$16,388,881.93	254	$95,485,193.13	1,154	$708,832,571.71
Illinois, Southern	153	$3,187,263.93	41	$2,942,344.99	182	$126,211,071.82
Indiana, Northern	96	$525,026.10	53	$8,292,438.12	245	$174,165,628.94
Indiana, Southern	157	$1,368,834.05	47	$5,466,443.57	271	$97,117,608.06
Iowa, Northern	81	$565,548.51	28	$2,071,768.68	151	$18,938,166.57
Iowa, Southern	29	$92,273.66	36	$3,178,325.94	122	$19,334,236.13
Kansas	139	$1,291,747.91	31	$7,517,401.33	351	$96,048,379.75
Kentucky, Eastern	24	$130,655.71	8	$390,398.80	139	$35,555,116.12

Table 8F (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Kentucky, Western	45	$402,628.54	15	$1,197,522.14	117	$12,619,448.89
Louisiana, Eastern	284	$11,404,195.26	143	$34,639,118.14	346	$214,855,537.39
Louisiana, Middle	145	$4,806,158.31	30	$1,492,271.25	87	$28,215,627.40
Louisiana, Western	252	$4,724,067.35	102	$28,763,831.97	207	$66,920,971.87
Maine	19	$263,104.30	15	$925,673.68	91	$15,383,523.37
Maryland	84	$6,819,851.10	102	$25,523,976.32	329	$827,893,422.94
Massachusetts	64	$27,190,558.65	47	$44,193,292.19	166	$456,436,368.28
Michigan, Eastern	224	$5,414,589.16	140	$31,807,052.76	648	$117,367,115.64
Michigan, Western	383	$4,250,644.97	50	$7,287,873.04	327	$282,885,334.64
Minnesota	666	$11,642,874.26	49	$3,654,409.50	425	$140,201,370.39
Mississippi, Northern	45	$1,263,048.32	25	$19,095,944.02	123	$21,486,729.69
Mississippi, Southern	245	$1,534,328.40	49	$13,394,997.06	150	$14,801,258.26
Missouri, Eastern	142	$818,254.73	60	$3,812,245.65	374	$99,914,471.60
Missouri, Western	347	$1,200,443.64	66	$10,631,344.14	452	$291,355,104.13
Montana	25	$269,031.23	44	$1,125,332.19	199	$10,315,904.55
Nebraska	45	$299,251.16	34	$1,622,733.69	243	$60,730,729.10
Nevada	219	$5,237,929.11	45	$24,121,980.90	840	$330,674,522.94
New Hampshire	15	$1,068,113.73	10	$1,606,477.75	57	$15,146,768.69
New Jersey	498	$3,185,248.83	113	$24,464,198.79	439	$294,696,752.07
New Mexico	103	$373,691.15	52	$4,820,105.74	265	$36,336,576.54
New York, Eastern	431	$20,929,946.56	88	$36,596,314.72	460	$1,206,062,004.63
New York, Northern	149	$2,716,433.48	43	$4,746,965.80	209	$61,399,241.28
New York, Southern	750	$69,493,231.14	371	$643,883,039.54	1,495	$5,511,902,030.46
New York, Western	139	$1,320,344.34	71	$6,404,775.70	302	$130,175,979.99
North Carolina, Eastern	354	$2,875,023.29	102	$5,097,591.41	426	$47,026,757.83
North Carolina, Middle	108	$828,155.16	17	$1,338,863.88	214	$66,833,787.45
North Carolina, Western	81	$145,003.19	9	$463,943.23	126	$96,213,042.15
North Dakota	106	$276,949.29	101	$3,527,783.03	218	$8,402,847.10
Northern Mariana Islands*	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00
Ohio, Northern	281	$11,600,345.02	148	$103,808,774.44	579	$381,057,664.20
Ohio, Southern	83	$1,570,331.17	39	$1,676,884.35	138	$34,509,146.30
Oklahoma, Eastern	42	$28,443.65	10	$92,190.99	59	$8,776,128.54
Oklahoma, Northern	144	$455,244.43	26	$12,002,139.98	221	$34,547,488.35
Oklahoma, Western	33	$4,470,436.01	47	$4,744,582.44	233	$103,128,987.42
Oregon	46	$264,301.71	75	$2,734,777.92	516	$144,209,075.62

Table 8F (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,154	$41,449,881.81	355	$88,748,563.69	929	$461,275,481.51
Pennsylvania, Middle	466	$862,779.06	79	$5,568,612.49	420	$52,530,198.86
Pennsylvania, Western	150	$1,120,715.74	72	$6,826,320.87	371	$54,419,069.98
Puerto Rico	65	$1,485,077.12	22	$2,202,693.12	58	$13,188,879.87
Rhode Island	158	$4,022,051.06	22	$16,339,428.46	99	$74,162,573.76
South Carolina	20	$8,913.26	32	$3,379,968.56	222	$84,880,521.58
South Dakota	362	$3,100,090.56	53	$45,111,103.20	383	$30,946,650.45
Tennessee, Eastern	23	$911,809.97	35	$4,007,392.32	70	$47,012,193.42
Tennessee, Middle	51	$833,106.96	35	$4,846,141.85	152	$20,503,555.28
Tennessee, Western	29	$351,585.47	28	$3,603,441.54	174	$24,113,253.65
Texas, Eastern	156	$2,403,516.08	48	$7,213,766.79	267	$85,151,271.44
Texas, Northern	172	$8,980,123.22	100	$71,348,864.33	577	$315,507,515.97
Texas, Southern	758	$22,576,439.25	312	$159,782,713.06	784	$335,897,282.76
Texas, Western	551	$37,531,323.20	148	$64,135,633.35	520	$624,556,330.68
Utah	193	$470,663.53	46	$4,321,668.29	262	$89,496,767.96
Vermont	45	$14,963.00	17	$626,686.36	107	$47,351,435.39
Virgin Islands	45	$50,996.91	5	$214,102.42	16	$1,202,249.46
Virginia, Eastern	1,131	$1,485,156.83	24	$5,145,801.72	114	$29,718,331.82
Virginia, Western	125	$511,543.53	49	$2,819,876.40	173	$37,479,613.11
Washington, Eastern	66	$213,043.13	47	$680,380.62	208	$28,587,820.04
Washington, Western	72	$1,107,828.50	61	$10,890,776.94	337	$132,370,103.20
West Virginia, Northern	20	$265,481.97	14	$1,338,641.62	71	$7,298,709.61
West Virginia, Southern	135	$678,210.17	27	$7,060,370.00	151	$22,763,147.33
Wisconsin, Eastern	260	$3,634,768.49	78	$1,489,082.77	348	$85,808,118.00
Wisconsin, Western	12	$306,072.53	30	$2,310,827.83	127	$20,690,280.38
Wyoming	23	$216,992.66	4	$10,556.42	32	$1,462,618.78
All Districts	19,317	$668,771,813.54	7,069	$2,737,942,396.77	28,661	$22,348,796,423.29

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

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

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

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

Shared debts occur when more than one United States Attorneys' office participates in the litigation and collection of a debt. As a result, the debt is reflected in each district's individual statistics but is only counted once in the Total (All Districts).

Statistics were generated from the new Department-wide Consolidated Debt Collection System (CDCS) implemented in the United States Attorneys' offices in Fiscal Year 2007. CDCS centralized all debt collection information from previously used debt collection systems.

*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, 2008

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	1,401	21	11	204	5	99	214	706	91	322	3,072
Alabama, Northern	4,068	91	41	942	6	1,007	260	872	72	609	7,966
Alabama, Southern	1,549	24	14	219	6	67	198	480	9	328	2,893
Alaska	825	23	2	288	7	199	11	311	56	466	2,187
Arizona	10,546	275	155	1,381	30	1,483	88	6,519	545	2,103	23,124
Arkansas, Eastern	2,782	41	72	323	19	137	70	484	5	388	4,320
Arkansas, Western	874	29	5	147	0	1,288	86	205	50	334	3,017
California, Central	22,230	2,434	393	1,353	54	2,578	64	3,759	1,823	4,728	39,416
California, Eastern	6,422	81	52	474	6	483	51	1,254	98	644	9,564
California, Northern	5,270	532	81	630	24	511	60	1,208	385	917	9,617
California, Southern	19,601	442	88	1,195	193	1,216	32	9,512	978	5,261	38,516
Colorado	4,124	555	84	665	112	671	28	1,722	521	1,295	9,777
Connecticut	3,307	131	90	758	32	988	115	602	208	1,150	7,380
Delaware	600	10	5	131	5	40	54	122	22	217	1,204
District of Columbia	8,255	1,091	722	2,589	0	467	4	1,025	958	5,332	20,443
Florida, Middle	8,117	403	86	1,328	98	1,863	131	5,319	712	2,773	20,828
Florida, Northern	2,207	157	17	358	20	867	44	529	117	1,546	5,862
Florida, Southern	23,563	437	192	2,698	86	3,179	25	4,936	1,004	12,256	48,375
Georgia, Middle	1,322	53	11	111	0	519	170	365	152	240	2,942
Georgia, Northern	9,607	99	56	603	58	808	24	2,864	116	2,982	17,214
Georgia, Southern	1,612	81	3	295	16	998	65	528	38	548	4,184
Guam	667	384	5	65	0	11	0	27	64	45	1,267
Hawaii	2,015	320	45	322	5	285	39	981	171	372	4,553
Idaho	1,380	82	20	214	18	580	54	648	57	496	3,548
Illinois, Central	2,769	35	26	271	7	320	72	519	37	901	4,957
Illinois, Northern	16,033	1,917	605	2,718	153	698	27	1,722	1,612	9,730	35,215
Illinois, Southern	2,448	115	82	222	11	2,407	41	482	351	1,231	7,388
Indiana, Northern	1,742	51	34	192	39	454	88	781	47	1,232	4,658
Indiana, Southern	1,165	28	55	244	6	810	30	575	186	716	3,814
Iowa, Northern	1,377	41	59	622	5	1,082	38	651	63	891	4,828
Iowa, Southern	2,082	146	37	313	7	256	14	983	42	410	4,288
Kansas	3,071	35	18	189	21	163	156	612	50	989	5,303
Kentucky, Eastern	4,348	69	97	657	30	1,818	12	881	19	883	8,814

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	2,202	60	27	265	22	1,170	29	329	81	565	4,749
Louisiana, Eastern	1,621	84	39	311	14	84	37	475	116	336	3,116
Louisiana, Middle	1,126	28	3	695	6	3	121	226	26	378	2,611
Louisiana, Western	1,814	195	29	195	14	2,269	199	638	123	1,074	6,548
Maine	939	89	53	228	0	229	107	258	53	168	2,123
Maryland	6,294	160	49	918	36	553	12	1,606	162	2,240	12,029
Massachusetts	5,718	1,079	67	2,889	188	760	2	2,057	377	4,128	17,264
Michigan, Eastern	6,852	438	107	1,069	20	936	44	1,403	319	1,069	12,256
Michigan, Western	1,839	65	64	600	27	1,172	44	1,173	56	1,150	6,188
Minnesota	3,537	263	385	340	7	555	24	1,535	294	1,080	8,017
Mississippi, Northern	859	2	9	207	0	855	76	256	5	642	2,910
Mississippi, Southern	2,462	143	19	809	10	960	198	1,089	205	1,127	7,020
Missouri, Eastern	3,640	268	68	432	24	147	16	1,249	78	688	6,608
Missouri, Western	4,541	100	53	591	25	442	10	2,513	25	1,289	9,586
Montana	2,497	48	54	203	0	1,007	6	452	87	505	4,859
Nebraska	2,026	61	56	269	5	695	13	1,272	71	680	5,146
Nevada	4,096	101	70	419	4	77	3	1,269	6	711	6,757
New Hampshire	859	108	1	123	65	219	6	207	31	340	1,956
New Jersey	13,844	723	14	997	127	1,003	127	1,745	442	4,327	23,348
New Mexico	5,895	107	114	342	35	927	293	3,335	173	611	11,830
New York, Eastern	8,904	865	212	314	44	718	57	1,123	780	1,006	14,022
New York, Northern	1,395	65	39	517	0	1,007	102	687	117	662	4,589
New York, Southern	7,549	661	439	589	23	168	125	852	316	1,834	12,555
New York, Western	5,804	343	77	735	42	494	30	3,161	34	2,564	13,283
North Carolina, Eastern	3,296	202	40	575	19	3,004	75	988	96	1,336	9,629
North Carolina, Middle	1,727	27	7	237	33	293	12	290	32	422	3,078
North Carolina, Western	2,208	40	23	305	5	174	38	1,494	9	266	4,559
North Dakota	1,095	8	14	173	2	775	4	289	35	551	2,944
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	7,351	490	77	662	33	1,879	145	1,186	328	1,298	13,447
Ohio, Southern	3,865	208	55	577	37	123	86	574	123	1,085	6,731
Oklahoma, Eastern	682	61	12	124	1	348	3	204	57	194	1,684
Oklahoma, Northern	1,588	160	274	954	5	253	19	518	127	691	4,588
Oklahoma, Western	1,422	132	20	180	5	205	39	535	48	1,091	3,675
Oregon	3,288	354	34	481	40	607	2	1,074	121	1,681	7,681

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	7,440	461	35	1,684	67	197	5	1,261	318	2,180	13,647
Pennsylvania, Middle	1,927	108	30	348	9	810	76	486	121	713	4,627
Pennsylvania, Western	3,433	246	21	478	14	258	76	687	288	2,012	7,512
Puerto Rico	4,079	455	57	643	51	196	33	728	195	463	6,899
Rhode Island	1,214	59	59	365	3	7	2	193	48	124	2,073
South Carolina	5,723	164	24	383	27	815	51	1,344	258	1,155	9,942
South Dakota	2,005	84	81	416	40	1,750	7	1,181	128	3,061	8,751
Tennessee, Eastern	3,528	104	72	459	19	1,080	212	1,878	74	2,341	9,764
Tennessee, Middle	2,762	136	24	183	28	345	16	600	255	1,622	5,971
Tennessee, Western	5,298	173	35	539	8	227	295	803	118	340	7,835
Texas, Eastern	3,534	90	11	297	13	1,642	66	2,276	122	1,059	9,109
Texas, Northern	4,912	105	17	201	8	719	135	1,770	438	1,604	9,909
Texas, Southern	13,308	654	29	1,007	47	793	95	6,998	182	1,623	24,736
Texas, Western	11,810	313	32	1,089	44	1,624	98	6,599	222	4,316	26,145
Utah	2,984	144	33	573	13	206	6	1,950	1,307	865	8,079
Vermont	681	14	28	268	13	1,021	49	99	38	593	2,803
Virgin Islands	1,243	16	44	103	94	110	0	389	78	169	2,245
Virginia, Eastern	7,906	421	82	1,261	33	1,108	213	2,536	366	5,072	18,997
Virginia, Western	1,856	52	54	434	3	1,683	52	612	45	1,089	5,881
Washington, Eastern	2,402	96	55	297	8	792	178	548	185	622	5,182
Washington, Western	5,246	108	38	631	54	883	18	2,275	268	949	10,468
West Virginia, Northern	1,568	55	28	249	5	1,084	19	528	6	267	3,809
West Virginia, Southern	1,009	46	75	378	40	712	98	323	8	499	3,186
Wisconsin, Eastern	2,223	67	42	292	40	589	18	830	324	797	5,221
Wisconsin, Western	669	30	74	197	10	433	15	209	5	204	1,845
Wyoming	1,788	146	13	168	10	1,394	22	1,180	136	536	5,392
All Districts	400,751	22,307	6,942	53,979	2,685	72,926	6,310	126,517	21,128	134,387	847,935

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

Due to rounding, the All Districts "Total" may be slightly higher or lower than actual calculation.

Table 10
Criminal Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2008

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	86	75	85	35	11	12	19	323
Alabama, Northern	184	97	65	22	14	6	19	407
Alabama, Southern	121	49	72	37	16	7	13	315
Alaska	101	52	77	24	14	14	10	292
Arizona	1,232	299	366	239	173	107	465	2,881
Arkansas, Eastern	170	81	104	34	15	4	3	411
Arkansas, Western	78	39	50	20	22	5	24	238
California, Central	593	328	566	657	643	254	910	3,951
California, Eastern	298	175	213	132	69	44	171	1,102
California, Northern	416	200	248	147	98	58	518	1,685
California, Southern	514	91	108	59	52	39	441	1,304
Colorado	161	108	152	76	49	31	172	749
Connecticut	158	114	141	66	53	35	90	657
Delaware	56	44	33	11	7	2	4	157
District of Columbia	191	171	138	73	37	35	79	724
Florida, Middle	523	324	389	202	147	69	137	1,791
Florida, Northern	84	37	55	23	8	3	47	257
Florida, Southern	465	281	406	252	181	126	334	2,045
Georgia, Middle	134	55	120	60	28	11	13	421
Georgia, Northern	225	141	180	101	72	42	191	952
Georgia, Southern	191	126	141	90	52	23	19	642
Guam	24	8	18	3	1	0	2	56
Hawaii	192	122	171	126	65	45	78	799
Idaho	117	49	52	14	11	2	13	258
Illinois, Central	93	58	116	36	21	13	29	366
Illinois, Northern	334	268	319	276	198	120	435	1,950
Illinois, Southern	123	59	62	18	15	3	10	290
Indiana, Northern	107	63	67	58	23	16	33	367
Indiana, Southern	118	27	36	18	5	5	15	224
Iowa, Northern	105	65	79	40	19	11	18	337
Iowa, Southern	71	41	58	29	14	12	12	237
Kansas	157	84	83	39	20	17	15	415
Kentucky, Eastern	188	87	100	33	15	6	12	441

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	178	87	89	29	19	11	14	427
Louisiana, Eastern	163	102	137	50	56	27	38	573
Louisiana, Middle	62	57	57	34	25	5	10	250
Louisiana, Western	225	137	74	45	114	53	35	683
Maine	106	66	66	23	13	2	4	280
Maryland	213	112	142	40	27	15	162	711
Massachusetts	270	150	233	149	82	51	143	1,078
Michigan, Eastern	347	233	383	239	142	98	292	1,734
Michigan, Western	103	68	85	36	16	5	24	337
Minnesota	131	83	156	74	64	30	71	609
Mississippi, Northern	96	50	70	37	10	9	13	285
Mississippi, Southern	150	291	499	690	46	17	16	1,709
Missouri, Eastern	372	256	246	88	45	27	51	1,085
Missouri, Western	287	171	258	155	81	47	65	1,064
Montana	152	69	46	10	11	2	3	293
Nebraska	106	54	39	17	12	5	16	249
Nevada	282	193	181	113	88	44	106	1,007
New Hampshire	81	68	77	37	30	17	26	336
New Jersey	510	327	379	269	189	149	504	2,327
New Mexico	1,908	116	155	74	49	32	68	2,402
New York, Eastern	496	316	485	278	162	97	555	2,389
New York, Northern	187	127	140	78	36	24	72	664
New York, Southern	570	333	397	218	287	141	594	2,540
New York, Western	302	168	162	104	61	33	37	867
North Carolina, Eastern	250	109	121	47	29	19	15	590
North Carolina, Middle	89	34	27	8	6	7	9	180
North Carolina, Western	99	72	83	57	26	3	25	365
North Dakota	142	55	33	5	3	0	3	241
Northern Mariana Islands	7	6	1	2	1	1	0	18
Ohio, Northern	214	206	260	106	44	18	56	904
Ohio, Southern	264	178	235	164	80	45	70	1,036
Oklahoma, Eastern	56	43	31	18	14	14	7	183
Oklahoma, Northern	77	30	37	41	12	7	11	215
Oklahoma, Western	189	136	139	138	9	3	7	621
Oregon	203	84	103	46	39	21	87	583

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	317	219	304	133	82	47	194	1,296
Pennsylvania, Middle	159	103	126	94	42	17	39	580
Pennsylvania, Western	216	142	138	72	20	9	26	623
Puerto Rico	162	83	215	53	18	10	21	562
Rhode Island	68	41	52	20	11	4	10	206
South Carolina	257	114	142	95	38	17	39	702
South Dakota	151	58	73	19	4	3	6	314
Tennessee, Eastern	178	72	62	31	15	10	14	382
Tennessee, Middle	104	70	54	30	19	12	7	296
Tennessee, Western	233	115	184	84	30	10	38	694
Texas, Eastern	189	92	104	53	28	14	25	505
Texas, Northern	289	158	164	70	53	35	39	808
Texas, Southern	2,816	335	352	153	112	103	250	4,121
Texas, Western	1,379	335	497	339	235	128	627	3,540
Utah	188	58	77	34	14	11	44	426
Vermont	38	28	18	8	5	2	13	112
Virgin Islands	24	7	27	7	4	7	7	83
Virginia, Eastern	1,038	446	762	438	282	285	1,521	4,772
Virginia, Western	153	66	112	57	53	56	40	537
Washington, Eastern	96	91	74	31	24	11	22	349
Washington, Western	268	200	321	284	256	142	341	1,812
West Virginia, Northern	81	53	60	45	10	6	4	259
West Virginia, Southern	185	159	167	61	49	29	20	670
Wisconsin, Eastern	137	72	106	48	31	20	38	452
Wisconsin, Western	83	42	53	19	7	5	14	223
Wyoming	435	65	195	97	24	23	20	859
All Districts	25,741	11,629	14,935	8,944	5,562	3,272	10,979	81,062

Pending matter data includes 7,669 fugitive matters, 7 matters where the defendant is in a mental institution, 327 matters where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program, and 557 matters where the defendant is unknown.

Table 11
Criminal Cases Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2008

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	43	71	66	22	7	5	20	234
Alabama, Northern	86	120	64	18	13	5	20	326
Alabama, Southern	143	89	55	13	8	10	35	353
Alaska	51	22	34	12	3	2	8	132
Arizona	1,046	527	518	173	286	176	448	3,174
Arkansas, Eastern	68	111	136	73	18	7	13	426
Arkansas, Western	63	39	23	9	4	0	15	153
California, Central	804	406	448	196	177	147	839	3,017
California, Eastern	339	204	247	123	62	42	228	1,245
California, Northern	208	118	128	97	66	51	490	1,158
California, Southern	1,354	266	171	67	55	31	849	2,793
Colorado	170	82	85	40	34	29	249	689
Connecticut	40	78	79	52	36	21	86	392
Delaware	74	41	40	12	8	1	6	182
District of Columbia	92	93	103	73	54	41	190	646
Florida, Middle	422	276	267	136	82	81	430	1,694
Florida, Northern	73	39	30	26	16	3	138	325
Florida, Southern	613	264	289	146	107	116	2,272	3,807
Georgia, Middle	66	53	85	61	16	18	21	320
Georgia, Northern	152	113	116	69	57	20	176	703
Georgia, Southern	112	61	43	10	4	5	12	247
Guam	18	19	52	7	7	2	22	127
Hawaii	93	43	48	34	19	12	32	281
Idaho	111	54	37	16	11	7	16	252
Illinois, Central	131	89	94	31	27	13	32	417
Illinois, Northern	144	173	217	145	118	95	495	1,387
Illinois, Southern	74	40	46	17	11	2	20	210
Indiana, Northern	181	81	91	35	29	11	39	467
Indiana, Southern	55	46	52	20	11	4	21	209
Iowa, Northern	83	59	49	19	17	14	35	276
Iowa, Southern	106	133	102	35	21	10	33	440
Kansas	176	151	150	80	39	26	71	693
Kentucky, Eastern	159	104	87	23	10	3	11	397

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	46	65	101	51	17	20	25	325
Louisiana, Eastern	75	81	95	30	16	19	85	401
Louisiana, Middle	37	55	106	43	26	12	19	298
Louisiana, Western	63	67	64	42	18	17	25	296
Maine	41	41	37	11	11	8	14	163
Maryland	130	144	154	65	33	34	95	655
Massachusetts	128	105	142	105	64	33	163	740
Michigan, Eastern	118	149	145	105	72	45	311	945
Michigan, Western	118	65	49	20	11	6	28	297
Minnesota	105	80	108	44	32	22	93	484
Mississippi, Northern	39	31	42	7	9	3	10	141
Mississippi, Southern	109	68	66	41	13	8	17	322
Missouri, Eastern	243	170	128	33	32	19	38	663
Missouri, Western	193	180	188	82	41	24	58	766
Montana	87	115	87	27	15	7	7	345
Nebraska	226	139	65	30	36	23	75	594
Nevada	138	97	52	44	41	28	150	550
New Hampshire	49	40	76	22	18	17	29	251
New Jersey	173	199	263	150	69	35	216	1,105
New Mexico	647	323	230	94	75	35	212	1,616
New York, Eastern	228	248	459	360	222	200	970	2,687
New York, Northern	250	105	113	72	54	17	173	784
New York, Southern	364	380	496	359	262	251	2,115	4,227
New York, Western	111	139	145	91	60	20	71	637
North Carolina, Eastern	162	139	104	37	20	14	34	510
North Carolina, Middle	163	123	62	21	6	3	17	395
North Carolina, Western	158	133	152	106	43	30	76	698
North Dakota	71	35	21	9	7	3	6	152
Northern Mariana Islands	3	5	1	1	1	3	3	17
Ohio, Northern	114	90	77	43	25	20	70	439
Ohio, Southern	131	99	119	51	22	20	34	476
Oklahoma, Eastern	22	16	8	3	3	2	9	63
Oklahoma, Northern	62	27	34	17	5	6	25	176
Oklahoma, Western	77	54	29	17	10	4	21	212
Oregon	232	174	171	73	41	32	100	823

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	181	209	301	147	90	38	175	1,141
Pennsylvania, Middle	113	134	133	60	43	28	56	567
Pennsylvania, Western	122	178	162	81	36	16	62	657
Puerto Rico	141	146	179	76	44	11	30	627
Rhode Island	30	35	17	10	6	1	12	111
South Carolina	298	235	191	87	35	20	215	1,081
South Dakota	168	101	56	18	4	1	14	362
Tennessee, Eastern	166	132	129	42	17	7	40	533
Tennessee, Middle	67	86	89	49	23	11	40	365
Tennessee, Western	165	186	211	75	19	10	38	704
Texas, Eastern	223	170	119	40	14	11	42	619
Texas, Northern	228	129	85	31	44	35	204	756
Texas, Southern	2,291	465	307	143	132	119	1,050	4,507
Texas, Western	2,116	714	350	147	112	79	812	4,330
Utah	228	158	130	51	37	23	73	700
Vermont	44	37	61	29	13	14	61	259
Virgin Islands	33	16	26	6	10	12	44	147
Virginia, Eastern	300	222	174	67	39	31	275	1,108
Virginia, Western	72	62	39	24	13	5	35	250
Washington, Eastern	125	85	92	41	24	23	60	450
Washington, Western	154	122	119	64	48	33	98	638
West Virginia, Northern	68	58	44	22	11	6	10	219
West Virginia, Southern	78	48	41	22	11	3	8	211
Wisconsin, Eastern	81	85	69	28	20	24	52	359
Wisconsin, Western	55	20	13	8	7	11	39	153
Wyoming	86	32	32	17	5	4	14	190
All Districts	19,896	11,911	11,410	5,581	3,720	2,626	16,325	71,469

Pending caseload data includes 15,056 fugitive cases, 95 cases where the defendant is in a mental institution, and 166 cases where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program.

Table 12
Civil Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2008

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	18	1	5	2	2	4	1	33
Alabama, Northern	33	4	4	2	1	0	1	45
Alabama, Southern	10	10	8	1	3	1	1	34
Alaska	12	7	8	3	1	0	3	34
Arizona	77	36	54	21	18	19	77	302
Arkansas, Eastern	2	2	3	1	1	1	13	23
Arkansas, Western	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	6
California, Central	157	70	130	116	72	22	182	749
California, Eastern	47	29	13	16	7	10	21	143
California, Northern	63	47	30	29	42	11	38	260
California, Southern	40	17	44	11	13	7	33	165
Colorado	56	24	45	12	8	3	21	169
Connecticut	46	30	33	16	4	3	3	135
Delaware	30	8	9	6	3	4	5	65
District of Columbia	90	42	218	546	15	11	65	987
Florida, Middle	50	37	54	31	17	31	96	316
Florida, Northern	14	6	28	2	0	2	6	58
Florida, Southern	271	107	104	53	30	9	53	627
Georgia, Middle	14	3	5	1	2	1	2	28
Georgia, Northern	94	60	43	15	4	4	2	222
Georgia, Southern	17	16	11	12	18	17	52	143
Guam	5	7	5	2	1	1	4	25
Hawaii	10	5	5	4	3	7	37	71
Idaho	19	3	9	2	1	0	7	41
Illinois, Central	15	5	17	3	2	9	1	52
Illinois, Northern	104	44	42	34	19	20	175	438
Illinois, Southern	45	56	123	41	40	24	29	358
Indiana, Northern	7	6	11	3	1	4	36	68
Indiana, Southern	40	15	18	5	5	5	6	94
Iowa, Northern	16	11	11	9	22	6	6	81
Iowa, Southern	24	16	11	2	3	0	3	59
Kansas	19	14	11	5	1	1	3	54
Kentucky, Eastern	28	12	27	17	9	7	16	116

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	32	13	10	6	3	1	13	78
Louisiana, Eastern	16	17	11	11	11	3	15	84
Louisiana, Middle	34	21	16	11	9	3	13	107
Louisiana, Western	10	10	6	2	1	5	19	53
Maine	9	3	10	4	2	1	8	37
Maryland	106	37	53	26	38	13	131	404
Massachusetts	58	29	32	16	13	15	42	205
Michigan, Eastern	71	28	20	18	14	3	138	292
Michigan, Western	16	8	8	2	1	1	27	63
Minnesota	69	21	18	15	7	4	8	142
Mississippi, Northern	9	5	8	2	0	1	3	28
Mississippi, Southern	1	11	13	8	12	5	39	89
Missouri, Eastern	47	27	24	9	3	2	7	119
Missouri, Western	24	9	12	4	3	6	17	75
Montana	12	11	8	1	1	1	6	40
Nebraska	17	5	4	4	5	1	3	39
Nevada	49	9	60	15	5	5	8	151
New Hampshire	21	10	14	5	5	0	3	58
New Jersey	317	241	217	129	77	37	101	1,119
New Mexico	12	10	12	8	2	0	12	56
New York, Eastern	36	29	41	25	11	10	54	206
New York, Northern	9	10	11	10	3	4	12	59
New York, Southern	130	108	131	72	34	26	98	599
New York, Western	124	56	31	14	21	12	23	281
North Carolina, Eastern	40	17	32	4	6	10	25	134
North Carolina, Middle	18	4	7	3	2	3	4	41
North Carolina, Western	22	13	13	14	6	5	14	87
North Dakota	7	2	2	2	0	0	5	18
Northern Mariana Islands	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Ohio, Northern	266	175	164	84	33	8	35	765
Ohio, Southern	44	18	47	11	28	22	36	206
Oklahoma, Eastern	8	3	5	0	0	2	5	23
Oklahoma, Northern	18	20	13	15	0	1	7	74
Oklahoma, Western	55	12	8	4	0	0	2	81
Oregon	45	13	12	10	7	12	19	118

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	51	31	80	61	52	57	125	457
Pennsylvania, Middle	21	23	10	8	3	2	23	90
Pennsylvania, Western	23	18	58	27	11	5	10	152
Puerto Rico	46	53	85	13	17	18	28	260
Rhode Island	15	13	9	1	0	3	43	84
South Carolina	198	138	123	57	21	13	72	622
South Dakota	21	14	17	4	9	0	20	85
Tennessee, Eastern	16	9	5	5	3	0	3	41
Tennessee, Middle	26	23	23	3	0	6	11	92
Tennessee, Western	18	11	22	14	11	13	62	151
Texas, Eastern	24	8	10	6	1	2	3	54
Texas, Northern	105	36	16	7	5	6	11	186
Texas, Southern	68	65	85	42	46	28	66	400
Texas, Western	111	39	70	35	40	16	33	344
Utah	19	25	18	14	8	6	10	100
Vermont	30	3	9	1	1	1	5	50
Virgin Islands	15	1	5	2	2	2	5	32
Virginia, Eastern	120	58	77	50	32	19	43	399
Virginia, Western	6	2	3	1	2	2	6	22
Washington, Eastern	22	7	3	5	2	1	2	42
Washington, Western	59	19	47	21	4	6	53	209
West Virginia, Northern	16	10	10	5	6	2	4	53
West Virginia, Southern	22	4	10	1	3	0	9	49
Wisconsin, Eastern	22	6	17	7	3	4	15	74
Wisconsin, Western	17	9	15	8	3	2	8	62
Wyoming	11	1	2	1	3	3	9	30
All Districts	4,328	2,383	3,041	1,987	1,020	684	2,632	16,075

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, 2008

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	191	143	114	10	11	1	54	524
Alabama, Northern	358	210	82	15	4	0	109	778
Alabama, Southern	189	119	30	20	26	16	60	460
Alaska	77	45	33	13	4	1	14	187
Arizona	302	232	237	170	51	35	171	1,198
Arkansas, Eastern	244	146	77	37	11	23	44	582
Arkansas, Western	201	139	31	4	1	3	14	393
California, Central	1,039	935	852	406	213	132	766	4,343
California, Eastern	327	198	197	66	34	25	71	918
California, Northern	261	181	224	109	57	15	76	923
California, Southern	173	133	125	34	22	9	45	541
Colorado	450	279	321	226	83	44	159	1,562
Connecticut	520	353	239	72	57	36	63	1,340
Delaware	429	91	155	71	68	30	98	942
District of Columbia	474	421	419	229	131	70	233	1,977
Florida, Middle	2,484	1,389	902	406	337	270	474	6,262
Florida, Northern	395	497	180	81	49	7	21	1,230
Florida, Southern	594	436	386	240	214	155	434	2,459
Georgia, Middle	222	96	117	31	12	15	39	532
Georgia, Northern	289	196	129	69	60	35	70	848
Georgia, Southern	184	93	73	58	70	10	57	545
Guam	5	7	5	5	3	1	6	32
Hawaii	68	41	49	19	18	9	108	312
Idaho	60	37	36	14	4	6	46	203
Illinois, Central	272	261	137	64	33	19	18	804
Illinois, Northern	1,541	958	1,028	500	329	197	825	5,378
Illinois, Southern	222	196	79	37	21	5	46	606
Indiana, Northern	311	285	94	29	8	14	114	855
Indiana, Southern	563	273	167	49	13	4	37	1,106
Iowa, Northern	182	233	131	31	17	4	96	694
Iowa, Southern	262	119	58	27	12	2	12	492
Kansas	349	182	104	71	112	31	129	978
Kentucky, Eastern	478	296	216	56	56	22	75	1,199

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	394	235	202	84	36	26	65	1,042
Louisiana, Eastern	324	129	143	56	23	25	60	760
Louisiana, Middle	47	92	35	19	8	7	59	267
Louisiana, Western	454	198	85	51	17	10	56	871
Maine	170	100	87	52	35	17	48	509
Maryland	502	466	242	111	68	49	410	1,848
Massachusetts	357	305	246	121	76	57	284	1,446
Michigan, Eastern	446	258	122	54	55	37	374	1,346
Michigan, Western	225	116	83	31	48	31	1,300	1,834
Minnesota	288	310	166	55	32	20	61	932
Mississippi, Northern	156	186	68	38	17	11	29	505
Mississippi, Southern	155	97	70	59	63	51	157	652
Missouri, Eastern	393	327	137	56	37	19	61	1,030
Missouri, Western	324	222	98	35	23	12	48	762
Montana	58	46	41	18	6	15	28	212
Nebraska	146	90	35	12	7	9	10	309
Nevada	203	65	38	40	19	9	24	398
New Hampshire	90	43	23	12	7	5	23	203
New Jersey	1,272	1,061	1,807	1,486	1,680	1,129	1,498	9,933
New Mexico	236	151	110	39	19	12	50	617
New York, Eastern	1,554	654	935	700	169	128	579	4,719
New York, Northern	702	546	724	533	386	184	199	3,274
New York, Southern	981	659	798	527	421	352	618	4,356
New York, Western	544	413	825	621	626	63	108	3,200
North Carolina, Eastern	824	232	202	53	33	20	44	1,408
North Carolina, Middle	297	322	84	25	21	6	15	770
North Carolina, Western	305	265	56	18	19	4	16	683
North Dakota	49	17	15	9	6	1	12	109
Northern Mariana Islands	5	3	0	1	0	0	16	25
Ohio, Northern	1,113	570	576	261	218	98	462	3,298
Ohio, Southern	1,132	723	712	268	144	70	149	3,198
Oklahoma, Eastern	123	84	56	15	8	10	102	398
Oklahoma, Northern	191	107	66	13	11	8	34	430
Oklahoma, Western	227	135	72	9	11	4	6	464
Oregon	387	231	205	49	31	26	86	1,015

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	446	261	167	102	72	58	267	1,373
Pennsylvania, Middle	269	140	74	34	15	6	46	584
Pennsylvania, Western	284	164	97	59	38	31	50	723
Puerto Rico	263	125	145	89	78	19	35	754
Rhode Island	71	38	34	11	6	4	166	330
South Carolina	913	665	552	203	102	39	87	2,561
South Dakota	79	38	38	16	14	14	117	316
Tennessee, Eastern	266	161	52	26	86	136	757	1,484
Tennessee, Middle	165	106	81	55	54	21	72	554
Tennessee, Western	337	175	128	97	108	92	472	1,409
Texas, Eastern	323	205	223	81	26	25	80	963
Texas, Northern	494	292	237	64	26	16	61	1,190
Texas, Southern	915	631	1,001	614	601	413	1,028	5,203
Texas, Western	778	509	489	333	290	313	617	3,329
Utah	87	66	88	27	19	17	40	344
Vermont	58	43	33	9	7	7	11	168
Virgin Islands	9	4	37	23	14	11	34	132
Virginia, Eastern	715	284	112	57	36	22	102	1,328
Virginia, Western	170	137	35	9	5	1	9	366
Washington, Eastern	95	58	28	9	9	20	18	237
Washington, Western	363	149	78	54	25	25	624	1,318
West Virginia, Northern	101	487	58	31	13	3	11	704
West Virginia, Southern	192	207	106	71	33	30	86	725
Wisconsin, Eastern	474	320	211	70	29	20	160	1,284
Wisconsin, Western	207	187	129	32	21	2	293	871
Wyoming	33	24	35	22	6	6	59	185
All Districts	36,497	24,154	20,459	10,998	8,254	5,122	16,977	122,461

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, 2008

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	5	69	72	28	0	5	8	79	89	7	10	85	23	279	355	177	1,291
Lack of Criminal Intent	10	236	314	160	29	14	18	598	145	33	25	178	124	911	1,248	655	4,698
Suspect Prosecuted by Other Authority or on Other Charge	14	34	204	52	3	18	4	738	49	13	10	44	84	1,475	502	434	3,678
No Known Suspect	0	16	3	3	1	2	1	25	5	0	3	36	13	79	79	38	304
Suspect a Fugitive, Serving Sentence, Deceased or Deported	3	3	10	45	0	1	0	50	3	0	2	8	8	105	67	52	357
Suspect Cooperating or Restitution Being Made	0	0	12	4	0	0	0	16	1	2	0	2	8	27	45	17	134
Other Disciplinary Alternatives	12	7	101	92	1	0	5	48	47	0	4	10	87	44	361	138	957
Office Policy	3	9	49	157	2	4	6	268	25	5	1	9	49	292	232	102	1,213
DOJ/Court Policy	1	35	12	25	0	1	0	36	5	0	0	2	3	41	40	36	237
Lack of Resources	11	8	59	80	2	0	1	324	20	6	2	23	28	139	270	106	1,079
Jurisdiction, Venue, or Witness Problems	6	16	19	31	2	3	2	52	9	3	10	9	11	211	107	38	529
Weak or Insufficient Evidence	30	149	294	199	12	26	14	783	163	34	34	205	98	1,568	1,071	561	5,241
Statute of Limitations or Staleness Problems	4	15	17	32	2	0	2	71	7	3	14	21	12	114	110	52	476
Agency Request	7	70	207	157	7	8	15	311	87	11	2	167	114	413	732	386	2,694
Juvenile Suspect	3	2	2	5	2	0	0	16	0	0	3	2	2	57	3	20	117
Minimal Federal Interest	12	13	85	35	1	5	2	149	29	3	3	10	48	197	237	162	991
All Other Reasons	0	3	9	19	2	2	2	21	3	1	1	10	8	170	31	43	325
Totals	121	685	1,469	1,124	66	89	80	3,585	687	121	124	821	720	6,122	5,490	3,017	24,321

Table 15
Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2008

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	103	56	579	53	17	72	2	41	46	27	295	1,291
Lack of criminal intent	444	357	1,589	123	102	305	29	375	40	216	1,118	4,698
Suspect to be prosecuted on other charge	95	78	144	18	5	21	4	17	3	18	83	486
Suspect to be prosecuted by other authority	843	283	698	142	15	133	13	247	31	147	640	3,192
Suspect serving sentence	24	1	21	5	1	4	0	6	0	4	8	74
No known suspect	8	8	183	2	1	20	0	30	0	24	28	304
Suspect a fugitive	4	3	14	8	2	5	6	1	1	1	22	67
Suspect deceased	26	15	56	2	0	14	0	3	0	4	49	169
Suspect deported	1	0	6	0	6	27	2	2	0	1	2	47
Restitution being made	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	33	50
Other disciplinary alternatives	13	52	129	51	50	72	3	39	12	61	475	957
Minimal federal interest	141	69	206	56	9	51	3	86	8	58	304	991
Offender's age, health	21	0	25	3	16	11	0	21	2	5	36	140
Suspect's cooperation	18	10	18	2	1	10	1	4	0	1	19	84
Juvenile suspect	3	11	52	1	7	12	0	11	1	3	16	117
Staleness	66	47	113	10	12	17	9	9	5	11	79	378
Jurisdiction or venue problems	7	12	87	13	1	28	1	23	2	10	60	244
Weak or insufficient evidence	793	461	1,665	123	96	344	43	197	35	182	1,302	5,241
Witness problems	36	14	120	9	1	9	0	7	0	3	86	285
Petite policy	90	5	21	1	1	3	0	5	0	2	15	143
Lack of resources	83	206	279	36	47	102	19	51	11	45	200	1,079
Department policy	14	17	91	8	6	36	2	8	0	8	47	237
Office policy	233	127	167	31	25	214	6	79	9	75	247	1,213
Statute of limitations	6	4	35	3	1	7	0	1	1	4	36	98
Agency request	221	168	931	87	64	236	21	205	33	132	596	2,694
All other reasons	8	2	16	3	0	0	1	2	0	3	7	42
Totals	3,301	2,006	7,255	793	486	1,753	165	1,472	240	1,047	5,803	24,321

Table 16
Asset Forfeiture Actions Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2008

District	Civil Cases		Criminal Cases		Civil Forfeiture Amount	Criminal Forfeiture Amount	Asset Forfeiture Fund Deposits		Forfeited Assets Applied to Victim Restitution	
	Pending	Completed	Pending	Completed			Asset	Amount	Asset	Amount
Alabama, Middle	15	11	47	62	$426,599	$717,556	20	$1,105,424	0	$0
Alabama, Northern	30	12	24	7	$281,082	$302,625	27	$609,316	0	$0
Alabama, Southern	8	11	28	5	$1,378,992	$497,503	14	$2,050,675	0	$0
Alaska	23	6	19	14	$411,375	$662,229	9	$402,564	0	$0
Arizona	27	20	37	25	$1,726,930	$2,893,006	49	$3,573,037	0	$0
Arkansas, Eastern	2	4	46	32	$131,950	$2,219,712	31	$1,356,641	0	$0
Arkansas, Western	9	6	1	5	$61,528	$402,319	12	$298,772	0	$0
California, Central	198	87	13	3	$27,003,218	$12,844,932	114	$13,813,582	30	$2,958,711
California, Eastern	87	42	80	45	$3,935,503	$8,311,338	104	$6,270,244	11	$755,477
California, Northern	110	14	97	9	$3,877,739	$652,557	45	$3,484,499	16	$540,551
California, Southern	53	39	42	17	$3,977,935	$2,632,013	63	$8,683,355	0	$0
Colorado	36	25	13	5	$5,737,027	$535,125	59	$5,324,891	0	$0
Connecticut	10	25	45	35	$36,285,243	$3,897,073	60	$6,135,556	1	$3,237,200
Delaware	15	6	8	2	$633,466	$44,800	5	$758,450	1	$64,920
District of Columbia	57	10	9	7	$4,359,468	$947,938	18	$5,839,188	2	$236,237
Florida, Middle	36	35	123	72	$6,890,856	$13,084,314	198	$16,564,883	28	$1,384,127
Florida, Northern	51	16	27	16	$766,134	$3,972,387	48	$7,684,257	15	$845,422
Florida, Southern	71	47	228	182	$130,853,452	$30,797,687	562	$173,948,960	12	$7,515,231
Georgia, Middle	38	24	9	2	$1,541,941	$9,607	29	$1,761,875	0	$0
Georgia, Northern	93	43	77	20	$4,765,396	$12,856,371	98	$16,686,710	15	$9,119,105
Georgia, Southern	20	12	12	2	$687,235	$337,871	18	$766,390	1	$137,871
Guam	2	1	2	1	$5,575	$74,586	3	$63,711	0	$0
Hawaii	11	2	5	5	$243,881	$713,633	11	$1,274,577	0	$0
Idaho	4	2	58	42	$9,089,264	$855,421	6	$9,274,534	0	$0
Illinois, Central	10	6	11	4	$208,277	$83,895	7	$235,778	0	$0
Illinois, Northern	41	16	265	59	$3,474,663	$6,607,005	177	$12,448,570	10	$1,551,289
Illinois, Southern	23	5	40	2	$146,635	$285,974	11	$440,775	0	$0
Indiana, Northern	13	5	54	23	$104,266	$160,974	30	$656,537	0	$0
Indiana, Southern	15	11	16	16	$1,535,762	$4,034,177	43	$3,237,835	0	$0
Iowa, Northern	16	10	19	35	$749,076	$172,742	38	$1,008,541	5	$132,840
Iowa, Southern	14	8	60	58	$152,681	$4,537,041	17	$740,158	1	$44,192
Kansas	33	24	32	9	$3,111,382	$62,614	39	$3,457,068	0	$0
Kentucky, Eastern	10	5	78	55	$6,010,920	$4,710,881	124	$3,538,161	19	$1,737,441

Table 16 (Continued)

District	Civil Cases		Criminal Cases		Civil Forfeiture Amount	Criminal Forfeiture Amount	Asset Forfeiture Fund Deposits		Forfeited Assets Applied to Victim Restitution	
	Pending	Completed	Pending	Completed			Asset	Amount	Asset	Amount
Kentucky, Western	29	9	97	54	$1,978,610	$1,733,391	78	$2,720,277	1	$375,447
Louisiana, Eastern	6	0	25	57	$0	$1,982,739	73	$1,751,825	0	$0
Louisiana, Middle	1	1	3	2	$11,720	$360,000	5	$226,905	0	$0
Louisiana, Western	9	1	24	14	$92,631	$2,290,524	59	$1,849,545	0	$0
Maine	2	3	4	10	$48,928	$2,323,563	12	$335,608	0	$0
Maryland	81	81	29	10	$26,650,754	$10,389,728	145	$27,283,940	1	$70,105
Massachusetts	30	11	122	35	$1,045,670	$5,255,858	76	$6,484,613	2	$720,880
Michigan, Eastern	82	49	23	11	$4,709,662	$5,801,031	142	$7,731,693	5	$264,345
Michigan, Western	3	8	6	14	$68,562	$3,870,815	20	$429,364	0	$0
Minnesota	27	9	62	37	$617,093	$2,271,265	41	$1,931,325	9	$443,710
Mississippi, Northern	9	3	0	0	$44,024	$0	9	$46,849	0	$0
Mississippi, Southern	23	9	31	20	$92,880	$2,641,524	30	$787,344	4	$1,788,340
Missouri, Eastern	44	28	19	16	$2,086,928	$606,132	61	$2,307,095	0	$0
Missouri, Western	17	14	69	29	$2,070,955	$934,620	51	$2,119,966	0	$0
Montana	4	0	17	36	$0	$252,207	4	$78,773	0	$0
Nebraska	21	14	86	148	$497,093	$2,729,249	136	$2,634,076	0	$0
Nevada	63	7	83	49	$4,565,022	$233,502	11	$6,203,802	0	$0
New Hampshire	18	16	5	3	$2,169,289	$209,674	31	$2,011,065	0	$0
New Jersey	26	29	19	9	$43,618,809	$7,763,094	85	$13,660,972	0	$0
New Mexico	27	24	9	2	$999,616	$538,279	37	$1,899,424	0	$0
New York, Eastern	59	25	173	55	$25,218,015	$14,247,379	202	$52,074,200	4	$821,114
New York, Northern	27	37	78	32	$1,010,827	$3,084,092	64	$3,279,956	3	$461,478
New York, Southern	71	39	36	12	$4,387,749	$737,442	72	$5,689,876	0	$0
New York, Western	74	37	183	33	$21,897,508	$45,874,688	159	$341,736,538	11	$379,890,505
North Carolina, Eastern	35	48	14	24	$6,733,939	$2,179,134	83	$3,205,280	0	$0
North Carolina, Middle	50	33	4	0	$31,049,093	$0	54	$2,213,170	1	$253,441
North Carolina, Western	30	20	77	31	$4,148,771	$1,035,847	82	$7,529,286	0	$0
North Dakota	5	4	12	10	$11,617	$391,020	5	$8,583	0	$0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	1	0	$0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Ohio, Northern	28	15	25	26	$1,837,312	$8,714,233	130	$9,752,344	13	$1,914,709
Ohio, Southern	52	52	58	43	$6,277,526	$3,908,493	147	$5,771,598	2	$2,735
Oklahoma, Eastern	3	4	5	7	$224,500	$500,989	9	$165,222	0	$0
Oklahoma, Northern	8	4	6	6	$369,476	$338,243	10	$735,853	1	$6,832
Oklahoma, Western	2	2	14	12	$158,881	$1,971,601	13	$1,996,979	3	$70,427
Oregon	26	25	74	47	$2,175,296	$8,175,691	103	$7,950,578	12	$5,401,704

Table 16 (Continued)

District	Civil Cases		Criminal Cases		Civil Forfeiture Amount	Criminal Forfeiture Amount	Asset Forfeiture Fund Deposits		Forfeited Assets Applied to Victim Restitution	
	Pending	Completed	Pending	Completed			Asset	Amount	Asset	Amount
Pennsylvania, Eastern	8	6	295	20	$1,848,963	$10,750,420	66	$6,013,465	1	$10,160
Pennsylvania, Middle	20	9	20	14	$1,865,580	$862,807	28	$1,529,288	0	$0
Pennsylvania, Western	100	50	43	34	$4,559,084	$445,826	93	$3,305,883	1	$1,121
Puerto Rico	41	26	25	7	$3,535,360	$4,637,223	53	$3,461,945	0	$0
Rhode Island	5	8	3	1	$3,316,628	$118,771	23	$3,228,690	0	$0
South Carolina	14	18	39	27	$573,829	$54,404,385	97	$28,381,747	14	$82,126
South Dakota	5	3	5	1	$8,224	$127,000	4	$115,224	0	$0
Tennessee, Eastern	2	2	41	10	$68,901	$1,934,078	58	$7,203,940	0	$0
Tennessee, Middle	27	13	10	2	$2,197,386	$55,000	38	$1,009,550	0	$0
Tennessee, Western	28	21	37	4	$593,736	$2,497,876	34	$927,903	0	$0
Texas, Eastern	20	13	114	144	$2,328,243	$5,524,301	175	$5,084,724	0	$0
Texas, Northern	25	16	38	36	$1,292,120	$5,864,079	44	$4,715,511	10	$486,228
Texas, Southern	54	43	59	18	$6,931,540	$23,379,749	142	$22,967,344	0	$0
Texas, Western	93	67	82	68	$6,784,097	$5,801,159	185	$10,697,940	14	$1,110,304
Utah	22	4	72	76	$147,461	$3,162,845	35	$424,974	0	$0
Vermont	14	7	25	13	$112,987	$1,851,497	19	$443,969	0	$0
Virgin Islands	9	1	6	1	$20,392	$11,280	3	$27,015	0	$0
Virginia, Eastern	34	18	138	109	$1,512,043	$11,500,507	247	$14,579,897	81	$3,748,471
Virginia, Western	10	4	32	32	$8,493,555	$970,617	59	$135,418,480	0	$0
Washington, Eastern	21	5	17	3	$440,850	$367,760	9	$1,614,571	0	$0
Washington, Western	47	8	95	47	$696,977	$10,615,686	78	$9,146,356	1	$17,216
West Virginia, Northern	2	7	12	21	$1,356,909	$459,124	36	$1,907,823	6	$605,336
West Virginia, Southern	7	7	4	7	$1,071,576	$206,477	18	$203,596	0	$0
Wisconsin, Eastern	23	23	56	34	$341,443	$2,002,798	74	$2,023,301	6	$640,154
Wisconsin, Western	8	11	5	1	$546,108	$116,780	10	$997,142	0	$0
Wyoming	1	6	1	1	$55,207	$93,798	4	$280,967	0	$0
All Districts	2,813	1,647	4,392	2,501	$508,133,406	$412,025,796	5,960	$1,103,810,683	373	$429,447,502