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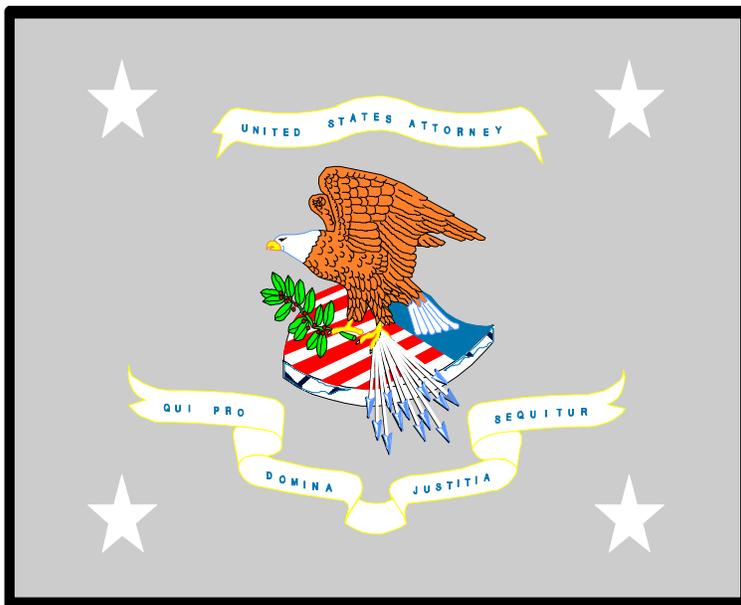
*United States Attorneys'*  
*Annual Statistical Report*

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*Fiscal Year 2007*

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS'  
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT**

**FISCAL YEAR 2007**



*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

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Office of the Director

Washington, DC 20530

## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is my pleasure to present to you the United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2007. 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 2007, and statistical tables displaying both national and district caseload data. As in Fiscal Year 2006, 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 133 staffed branch offices, as of the end of Fiscal Year 2007.

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

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

As an integral part of their prosecution and litigation efforts, the United States Attorneys report to EOUSA information on the criminal and civil matters, cases, and appeals that they handle. A centralized computer database containing this information is maintained by EOUSA. The charts and tables presented in this report reflect a statistical summary of the matters and cases handled by the United States Attorneys. These charts and tables, however, cannot and do not reflect the quality and complexity of the criminal prosecutions and civil litigation conducted by the offices. Additionally, the statistics are woefully inadequate in presenting a realistic picture of the time, effort, and skill required to prosecute and litigate the cases. Some examples of cases handled during the year are included in the text to illustrate caseload composition and, more importantly, the successful efforts of the many men and women who work in the United States Attorneys' offices. Finally, the significant liaison work performed by the United States Attorneys' offices with federal, state, and local law enforcement entities on initiatives, such as Project Safe Neighborhoods, as well as with victims of crime, local communities, schools, and other organizations, cannot be quantified. Since the role of the United States Attorneys is to see "that justice shall be done," (Berger v. United States, 295 U.S. 88 (1935)), the true and comprehensive accomplishments of the United States Attorneys cannot be tabulated statistically.

I hope that you will find the United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report to be both interesting and useful. The report provides a concise yet compelling sampling of the accomplishments of the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007. The women and men of the United States Attorneys' offices did a commendable job during the year. It is a great privilege for me to share this information with you and to congratulate the United States Attorneys, Assistant United States Attorneys, and their staffs for such a successful year.



Kenneth E. Melson  
Director

## FISCAL YEAR 2007 STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

### OVERALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

- 59,228 cases filed against 80,712 defendants—case filings up 1 percent
- 57,619 cases against 78,751 defendants terminated—case terminations down 5 percent
- 72,436 defendants convicted
- 92 percent conviction rate
- 83 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 54 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 32 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### VIOLENT CRIME

- 11,593 cases filed against 13,493 defendants—case filings up 6 percent
- 11,376 cases against 13,149 defendants terminated—case terminations down 1 percent
- 11,956 defendants convicted
- 91 percent conviction rate
- 92 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 71 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 48 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### OVERALL NARCOTICS

- 15,576 cases filed against 28,514 defendants—case filings up 1 percent
- *{15,666 cases filed against 28,651 defendants—case filings up 1 percent—when drug cases included under the Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Category are included}*
- 15,298 cases against 28,255 defendants terminated—case terminations down 5 percent
- 25,898 defendants convicted
- 92 percent conviction rate
- 92 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 73 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 49 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### OCDETF

- 2,560 cases filed against 8,004 defendants—case filings up 1 percent
- 2,800 cases against 8,697 defendants terminated—case terminations up 1 percent
- 7,791 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 90 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 81 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 59 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### **NON-OCDETF**

- 13,016 cases filed against 20,510 defendants—case filings up 1 percent
  - *{13,106 cases filed against 20,647 defendants—case filings up 1 percent—when drug cases included under the Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Category are included}*
- 12,498 cases against 19,558 defendants terminated—case terminations down 6 percent
- 18,107 defendants convicted
- 93 percent conviction rate
- 93 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 69 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 45 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### **IMMIGRATION**

- 18,035 cases filed against 19,590 defendants—case filings up 2 percent
- 16,907 cases against 18,261 defendants terminated—case terminations down 7 percent
- 17,600 defendants convicted
- 96 percent conviction rate
- 86 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 25 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 5 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### **ORGANIZED CRIME**

- 217 cases filed against 483 defendants—case filings up 39 percent
- 164 cases against 585 defendants terminated—case terminations down 24 percent
- 495 defendants convicted
- 85 percent conviction rate
- 69 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 56 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 38 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### **OFFICIAL CORRUPTION**

- 474 cases filed against 740 defendants—case filings down 6 percent
- 480 cases against 738 defendants terminated—case terminations down 4 percent
- 675 defendants convicted
- 92 percent conviction rate
- 58 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 28 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 12 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### **WHITE COLLAR CRIME**

- 6,126 cases filed against 8,566 defendants—case filings up 7 percent
- 6,066 cases against 8,377 defendants terminated—case terminations up 5 percent
- 7,576 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 63 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 29 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 11 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### **ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION**

- Asset forfeiture counts filed in 5,131 criminal cases—up 27 percent
- A total of 2,105 civil asset forfeiture actions filed—down 3 percent
- Estimated recoveries of \$1,323,035,714 in forfeited cash and property—up 88 percent

### **OVERALL CIVIL LITIGATION**

- 71,823 cases filed or responded to—up 1 percent
- 67,047 cases terminated—case terminations down 3 percent
- 20,630 judgments, or 75 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 10,865 settlements—16 percent of all cases terminated

### **AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL LITIGATION**

- 6,059 cases filed—case filings down 15 percent
- 6,217 cases terminated—case terminations down 17 percent
- 3,741 judgments, or 97 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 647 settlements—10 percent of all cases terminated

### **AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL ENFORCEMENT**

- 1,759 cases filed—case filings down 7 percent
- 1,693 cases terminated—case terminations down 8 percent
- 450 judgments, or 92 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 303 settlements—18 percent of all cases terminated

### **DEFENSIVE CIVIL LITIGATION**

- 53,302 cases responded to—up 7 percent
- 48,944 cases terminated—case terminations up 5 percent
- 16,053 judgments, or 71 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 2,183 settlements—4 percent of all cases terminated

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

- 12,462 cases filed or responded to—down 15 percent
- 11,886 cases terminated—down 19 percent
- 836 judgments, or 89 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 8,035 settlements—68 percent of all cases terminated

**CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS**

- 12,518 appeals filed—down 18 percent
- 9,002 criminal appeals filed—down 17 percent
- 3,516 civil appeals filed—down 22 percent
- 85 percent of all criminal appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 74 percent of all civil appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 5,155 post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants—down 13 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, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The United States Attorneys are appointed by, and serve at the discretion of, the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the United States Senate. They report to the Attorney General, through the Deputy Attorney General. One United States Attorney is appointed to serve in each of the 94 federal judicial districts, with the exception of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, where a single United States Attorney serves in both districts. Each United States Attorney serves as the chief federal law enforcement officer within his or her judicial district.

The United States Attorneys are responsible for:

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

The United States Attorneys' top priority in Fiscal Year 2007 was the disruption and prevention of terrorist acts, and the prosecution of those involved in terrorism or the support of terrorism. The United States Attorneys also focused their attention on additional areas identified in the Department's Strategic Plan, including sound management, drug trafficking, firearms enforcement, corporate fraud, 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 2007. 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**

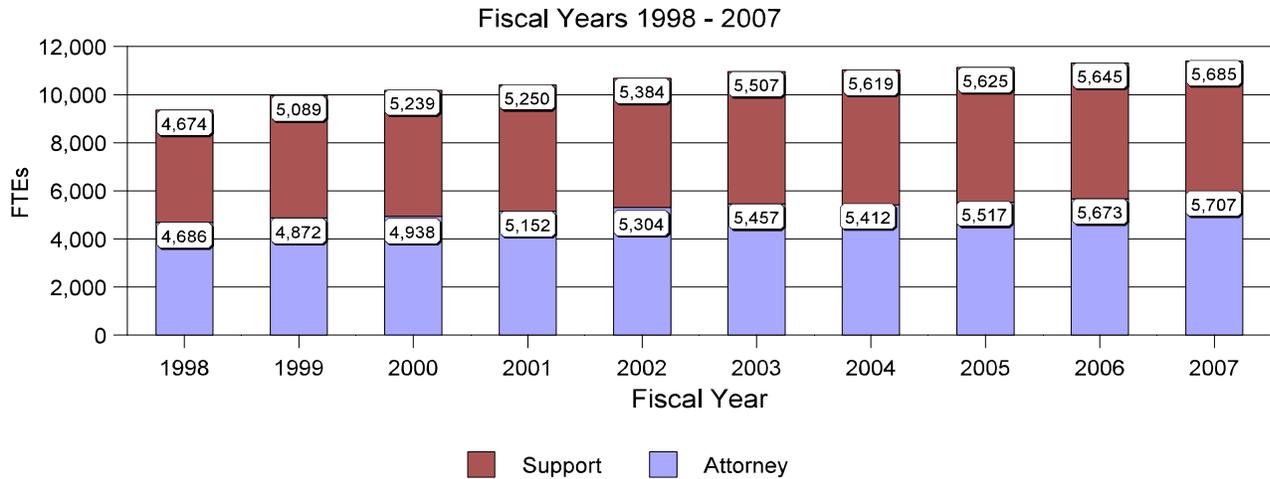
The Executive Office for United States Attorneys is responsible for the coordination, development and maintenance of policy and procedural guidance relevant to the work of the United States Attorneys' offices. In Fiscal Year 2007, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys continued to work with the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys and the Administrative Officers Working Group to ensure compliance with a strong internal controls program. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys also kept internal control materials accessible using available information technology resources, which provided employees easy access to the information to assist them in performing their duties.

## **Human Resources**

### **Staffing**

The allocated staffing levels in the United States Attorneys' offices nationwide equaled 5,707 full time equivalent (FTE) attorneys and 5,685 FTE support employees during Fiscal Year 2007. It should be noted that the allocated staffing levels include positions that were vacant. See Overview Chart 1 below.

## OVERVIEW CHART 1 -- Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Personnel



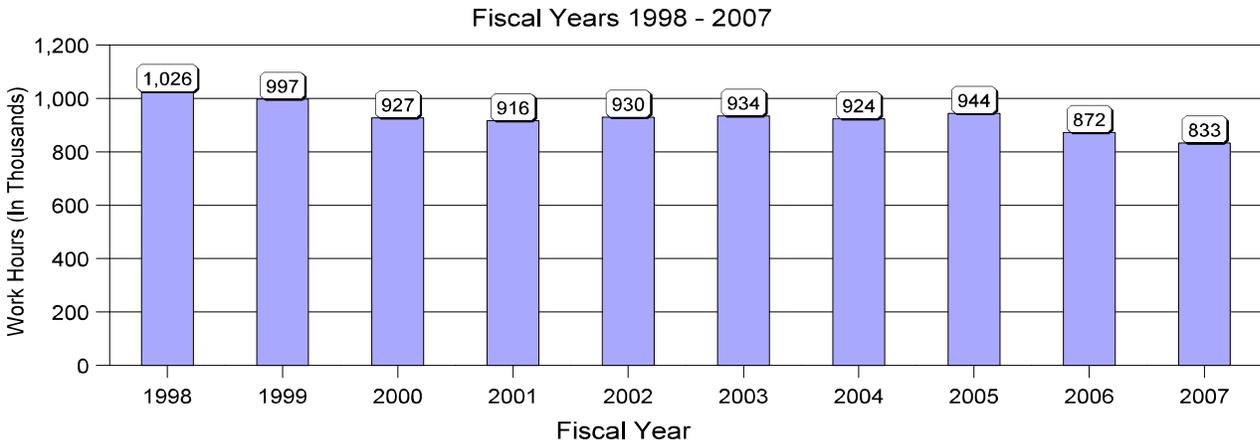
Assistant United States Attorneys constituted 54 percent of all Department attorneys and about 66 percent of those Department attorneys with prosecution or litigation responsibilities. Most new Assistant United States Attorneys have prior litigation experience with a prosecuting attorney's office, a law firm, or another government agency. In addition to their prior legal experience, Assistant United States Attorneys nationwide have an average of 11 years of experience in United States Attorneys' offices.

While the civil caseload is larger numerically, about 79 percent of attorney personnel were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 21 percent to civil litigation during Fiscal Year 2007. Ninety-five percent of all attorney work hours spent in United States District Courts were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 5 percent to civil litigation. See Table 9.

During Fiscal Year 2007, a total of 832,855 attorney work hours were devoted to court-related activity. This represents a decrease of 39,171, or 4 percent, in the number of court-related work hours when compared to Fiscal Year 2006. See Overview Chart 2 below, and Table 9. Decreases were seen in the number of criminal work hours in United States District Courts in Fiscal Year 2007, as well as the number of work hours devoted to United States Magistrate Courts, when compared with the prior year.

Of the total court-related work hours, Assistant United States Attorneys spent 454,714 hours, or 55 percent, of their time in court. Sixty-six percent of their time in court was spent on criminal cases in United States District Courts, 23 percent in United States Magistrate Courts, 4 percent on civil cases in United States District Courts, and 4 percent on special hearings. The remaining 3 percent of the time was spent in the United States Courts of Appeals, United States Bankruptcy Courts, and in state courts. Of the other 378,141, or 45 percent, of the work hours, 25 percent was spent on grand jury proceedings, 18 percent on court-related travel time, and 57 percent on witness preparation.

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


### **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 2007, OLE trained 25,285 people, 83 percent of whom were Department of Justice employees and 17 percent of whom were employees in legal positions within various federal agencies, state governments or local governments. Of those 25,285 people, 16,214 attended live training through courses and other events hosted by OLE. In addition, 2,846 students received Continuing Legal Education (CLE) training from OLE by viewing Justice Television Network (JTN) broadcasts via satellite and another 1,717 received training through formal video showing using OLE's video lending library. OLE co-sponsored CLE programs for another 4,508 people outside the NAC, including United States Attorneys' offices around the country, using approved OLE resources. In addition to 25,285 people trained by OLE in Fiscal Year 2007, another 3,000 people attended courses sponsored by their training partners, the NDAA and the National Bankruptcy Training Institute. OLE was also responsible for the management of 395 events at the NAC. These events included traditional advocacy training, national conferences, seminars, symposia, and educational forums on substantive areas of the law.

Approximately 4,743 of the participants receiving OLE training at the NAC in Fiscal Year 2007 attended courses in the topical areas covered in the Department's Strategic Plan:

Anti-Terrorism	14 courses	1217 Participants
Gun Violence Reduction	2 courses	225 Participants
Drug Enforcement	9 courses	751 Participants
Civil Rights Enforcement	2 courses	208 Participants
Corporate Fraud	6 courses	481 Participants
Sound Management	26 courses	1861 Participants

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

The Justice Television Network (JTN) continued to increase the number and the variety of programs broadcast during Fiscal Year 2007, which could be viewed from the desktop of networked computer users in the United States Attorneys' offices via IPTV. JTN aired pre-recorded and live broadcasts of on-site training during its 55 hours of weekly broadcasts, providing a training opportunity for those unable to attend live classes. Total programming for Fiscal Year 2007 was 2,000 hours, including 40 shows that provided CLE credits and monthly Professional Responsibility programs providing Ethics CLE. In Fiscal Year 2007, 2,846 attorneys applied for CLE after viewing such broadcasts on JTN. OLE produced 1,699 of the 2,000 hours of programming, while the remaining programs were produced by other components of the Department, other federal agencies, or were acquired through outside vendors. Of the 2,000 hours of programming, 583 hours of broadcasting were dedicated to the Department's Strategic Plan:

Anti-Terrorism	196 hours
Gun Violence Reduction	39 hours
Drug Enforcement	75 hours
Civil Rights Enforcement	80 hours
Corporate Fraud	92 hours
Sound Management	101 hours

In addition to providing numerous training opportunities, JTN also broadcasted several important Department of Justice events. These events included 29 live events from the Department of Justice Main Building such as news conferences by the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and other key officials in the Department, as well as the 2007 Director's Awards Ceremony and the ceremony commemorating Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

In Fiscal Year 2007, OLE continued to add new content to its NAC Radio podcast offerings, the weekly audio news and information programming resource that can be accessed on the United States Attorneys' offices intranet and downloaded to the user's desktop. Additionally, OLE introduced Video on Demand (VOD) in Fiscal Year 2007, a new delivery method system accessed through JUSTLearn, OLE's online registration and learning management system. Video on Demand allows JUSTLearn users in the United States Attorneys' offices and other participating Department components to view OLE programming and mandatory Department training on demand at their office computer. 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 new service also provides United States Attorneys' offices a convenient means of ensuring their staff views all mandatory Department training. There are currently 168 separate programs available on VOD, including training videos on Appellate Advocacy, Criminal Trial Advocacy, and Core Competencies in Federal Civil Law, as well as a New Employee Orientation video containing all the mandatory programs new Department employees must view. Among the more popular VOD offerings is a new weekly series entitled "Week in Review" (WIR), which includes news clips highlighting the accomplishments of the United States

Attorneys' offices nationwide. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2007, 22,316 users had viewed WIR news clips and 8,366 individuals had viewed one of the 168 programs available on VOD.

OLE's Publications Unit remained busy with the publication of 6 editions of the *United States Attorneys' Bulletin* on a variety of topics including Internet Pornography and Child Exploitation, Office of Enforcement Operations, Extraterritorial Issues, General Counsel's Office of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, and Money Laundering. The Publications Unit also published a new litigation skills book on Prosecuting Computer Crime and continued to maintain and update USABook online, a legal resource site located on the Department intranet. In Fiscal Year 2007, the USABook site experienced 1,453,479 page views, up from the previous fiscal year.

In an effort to enhance its distance learning options for United States Attorneys' offices, OLE developed new training modules on Title III, Professional Responsibility, a Legal Guide to Substance Abuse and Mental Illness, and a Legal Guide to Electronic Discovery, and updated the Evidence and Criminal Federal Practice modules. A copy of each module was sent to the Senior Litigation Counsel in every district in Fiscal Year 2007 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 Chile, China, Colombia, Georgia, Italy, Russia, and Kyrgyz. Delegations of senior prosecutors from Colombia, Georgia, and Russia observed three courses at the NAC. Additionally, two OLE Assistant Directors served as instructors and training advisors for trial advocacy training in Moscow, Russia and Bogota, Colombia.

OLE enjoyed a number of other significant accomplishments in Fiscal Year 2007, including expanding JUSTLearn to include the Department litigating divisions and several other Department components. Additionally, OLE contracted with West Publishing to provide more than 8,000 CLE programs to United States Attorneys' offices and Department attorneys through the Internet.

## II. CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

### United States District Court

The United States Attorneys' offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities. The United States Attorneys are called upon to respond to changing priorities, and to become involved in specific crime reduction programs. Following the events of September 11, 2001, the number one priority of the United States Attorneys has been the prevention of terrorist acts, and the investigation and prosecution of those involved in terrorist attacks. During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys also continued their longstanding commitment to address drug and violent crimes. Within the violent crime category, the United States Attorneys addressed the continuing, illegal use of firearms by those who commit crimes and accompanying acts of violence in our communities. Drug prosecutions continued as well, with particular emphasis on the operations of large drug organizations. Other special emphasis areas included civil rights violations, corporate fraud, cybercrimes, crimes against children, and official corruption.

The United States Attorneys' offices handle most of the criminal cases prosecuted by the Department. The United States Attorneys receive most of their criminal referrals, or "matters," from federal investigative agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 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, criminal violations are reported to the United States Attorneys by private citizens. After careful consideration of each criminal matter, the United States Attorney decides whether criminal charges are appropriate and whether to initiate prosecution. Except for misdemeanor offenses and instances in which an alleged offender waives the right to a grand jury indictment, the United States Attorney presents evidence against an alleged offender to a grand jury. The grand jurors decide whether to return an indictment. If an indictment is returned, the United States Attorney then presents the criminal charges in open court at the arraignment of the defendant.

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

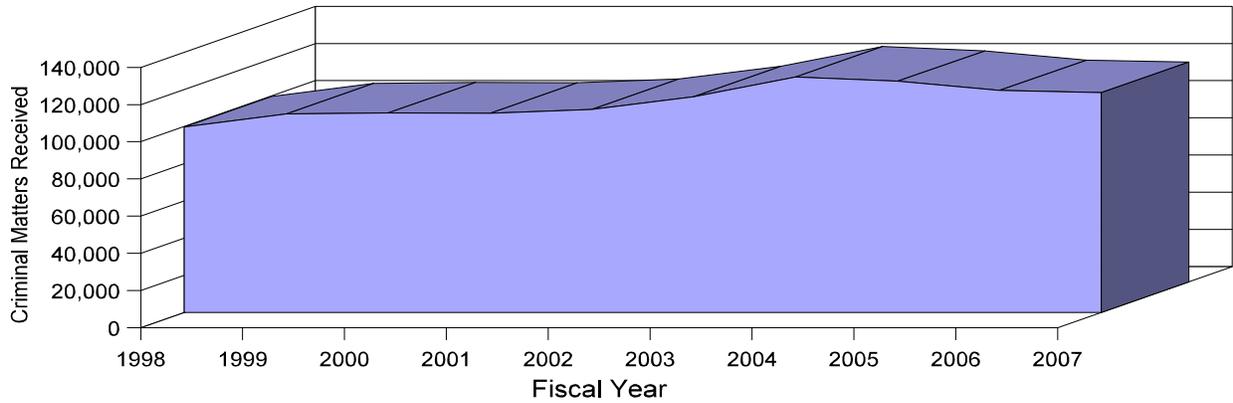
During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys' offices received 118,220 criminal matters, a decrease of 1,125, or 1 percent, in the number of criminal referrals received from law enforcement

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

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### CRIMINAL CHART 1 -- Criminal Matters Received

Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007

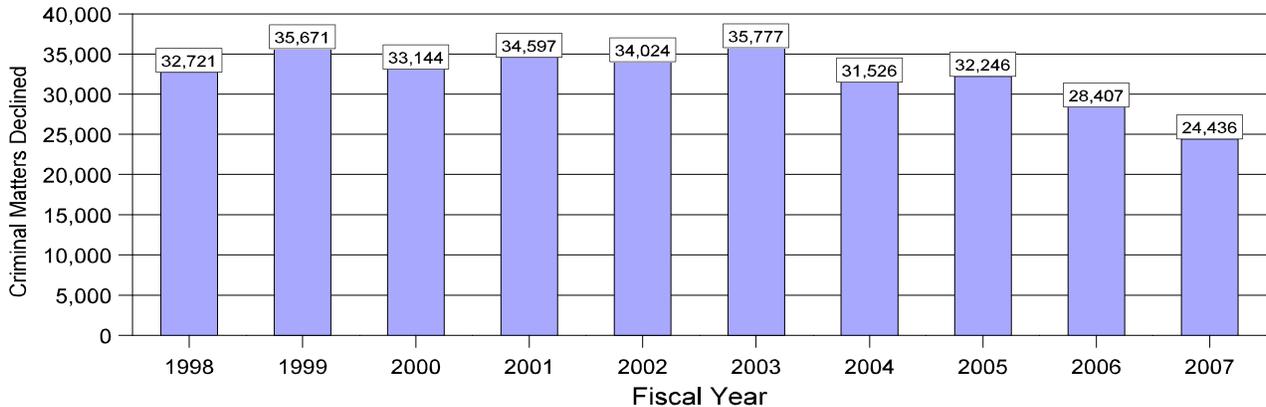


The offices reviewed and immediately or later declined a total of 24,436 criminal matters during the year. See Criminal Chart 2 below, and Tables 14 and 15. As reflected on Tables 14 and 15, the reasons most commonly reported for the declination of these matters included weak or insufficient evidence, lack of criminal intent, suspect to be prosecuted by another authority or on other charges, agency request, and no federal offense committed.

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### CRIMINAL CHART 2 -- Criminal Matters Declined

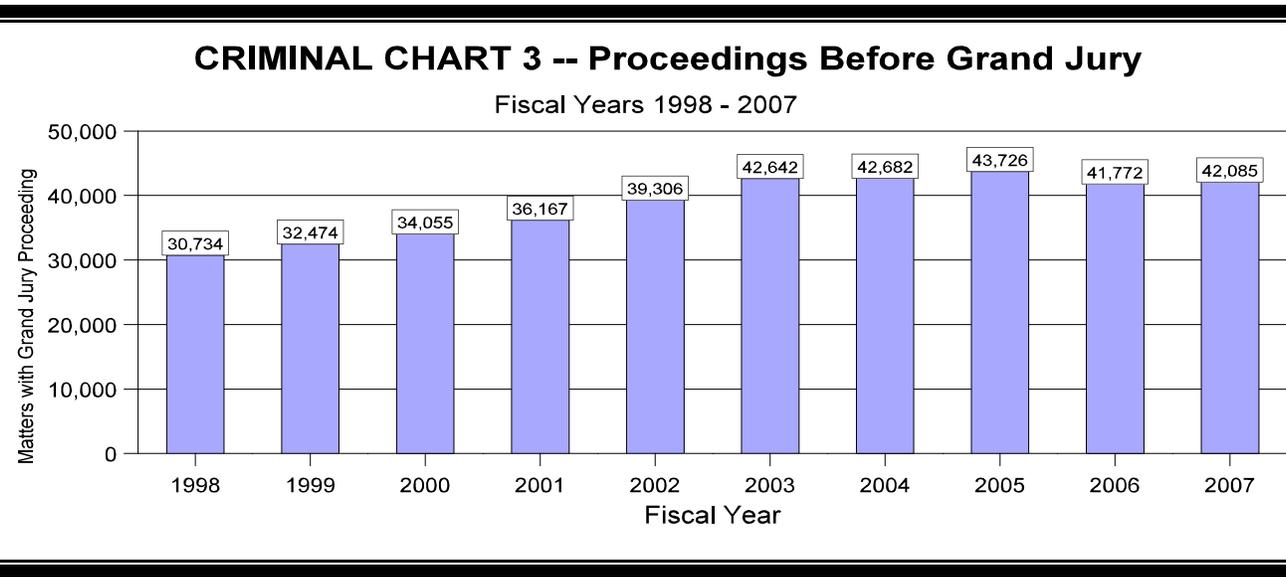
Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007



As of the end of Fiscal Year 2007, a total of 77,162 criminal matters were pending, an increase of 2,558, or 3 percent, when compared to the prior year. Of these, 8,594, 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, 49,963, or 65 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 58,740, 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 42,085 criminal matters during Fiscal Year 2007 in which grand jury proceedings were conducted, representing a 1 percent increase when compared with the previous year. Criminal Chart 3 below reflects the number of matters in which grand jury proceedings were conducted over the past 10 years.

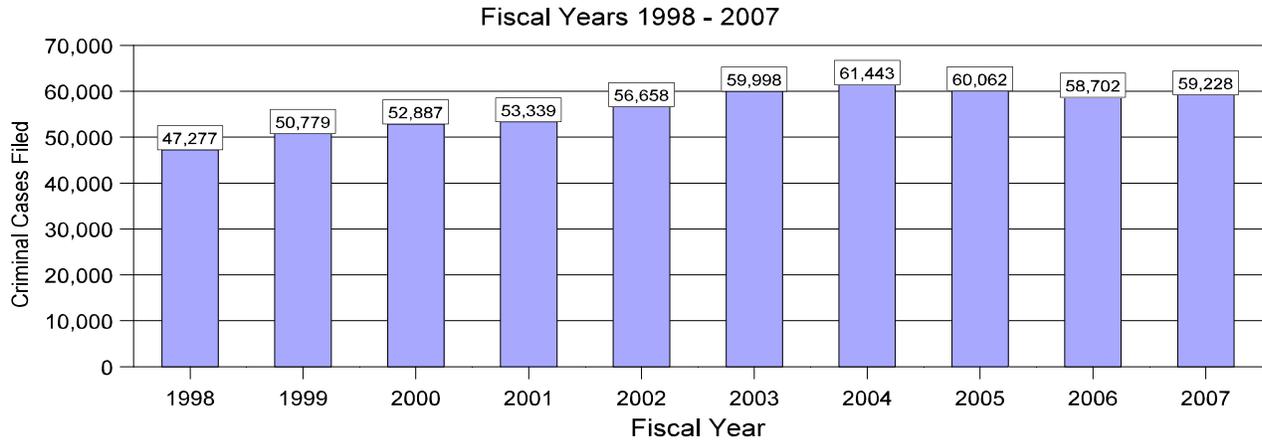
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During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys' offices filed 59,228 criminal cases against 80,712 defendants in United States District Courts. See Criminal Chart 4 below, and Table 1. This represents a 1 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a less than 1 percent decrease in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year.

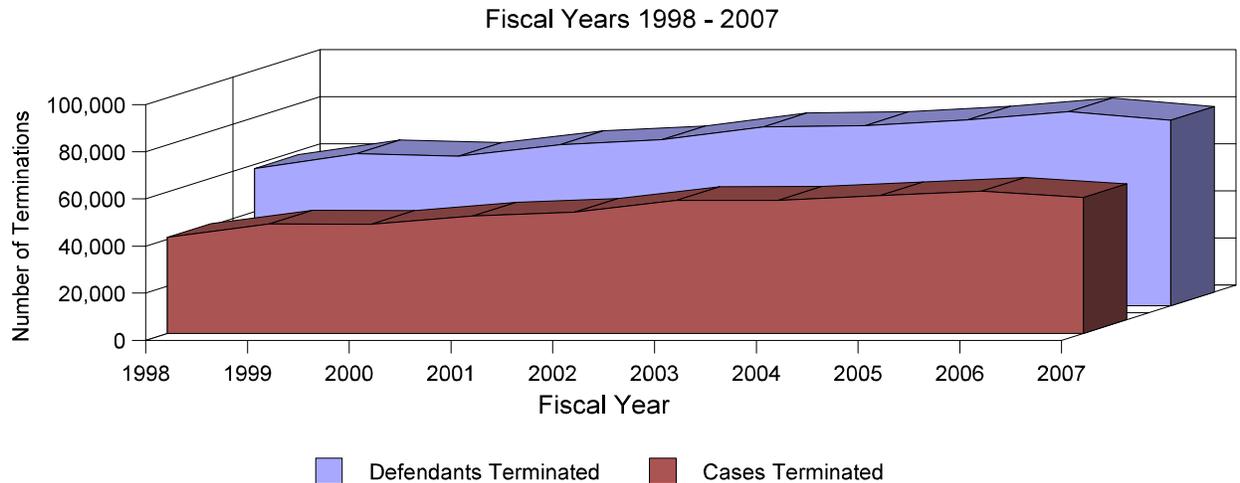
See Criminal Chart 12 for a display of criminal cases filed by program category, or case type, for Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007. Criminal Charts 4 through 12 do not include United States Magistrate Court or appellate cases.

## CRIMINAL CHART 4 -- Criminal Cases Filed



A total of 57,619 cases against 78,751 defendants were also terminated during Fiscal Year 2007, representing a 5 percent decrease in the number of cases terminated and a 4 percent decrease in the number of defendants terminated, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 5 below.

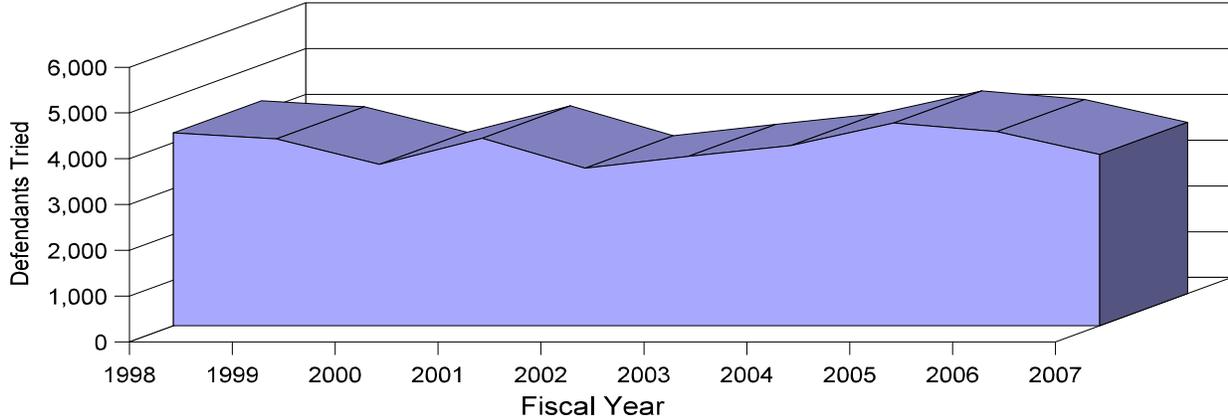
## CRIMINAL CHART 5 -- Criminal Cases and Defendants Terminated



A total of 3,737, or 5 percent, of the terminated defendants were disposed of by trial. This represents a 12 percent decrease in the number of defendants disposed of by trial when compared with the prior year. See Criminal Chart 6 below, and Table 2.

## CRIMINAL CHART 6 -- Criminal Defendants Disposed of By Trial

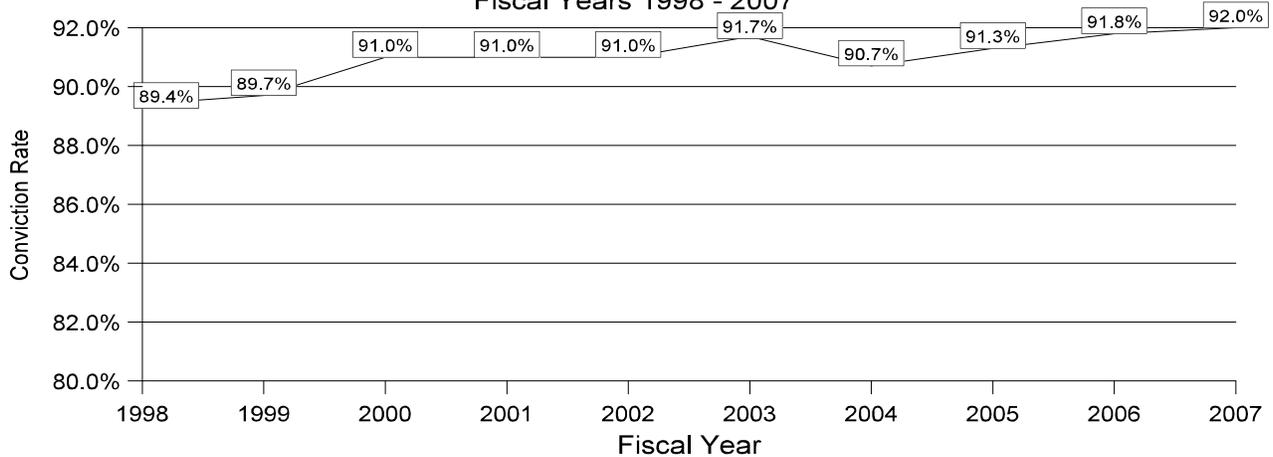
Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007



Of the 78,751 defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 2007, 72,436, or 92 percent, either pled guilty or were found guilty. See Criminal Chart 7 below, and Table 3. The rate of conviction remained over 90 percent, as it has since Fiscal Year 2000.

## CRIMINAL CHART 7 -- Conviction Rate

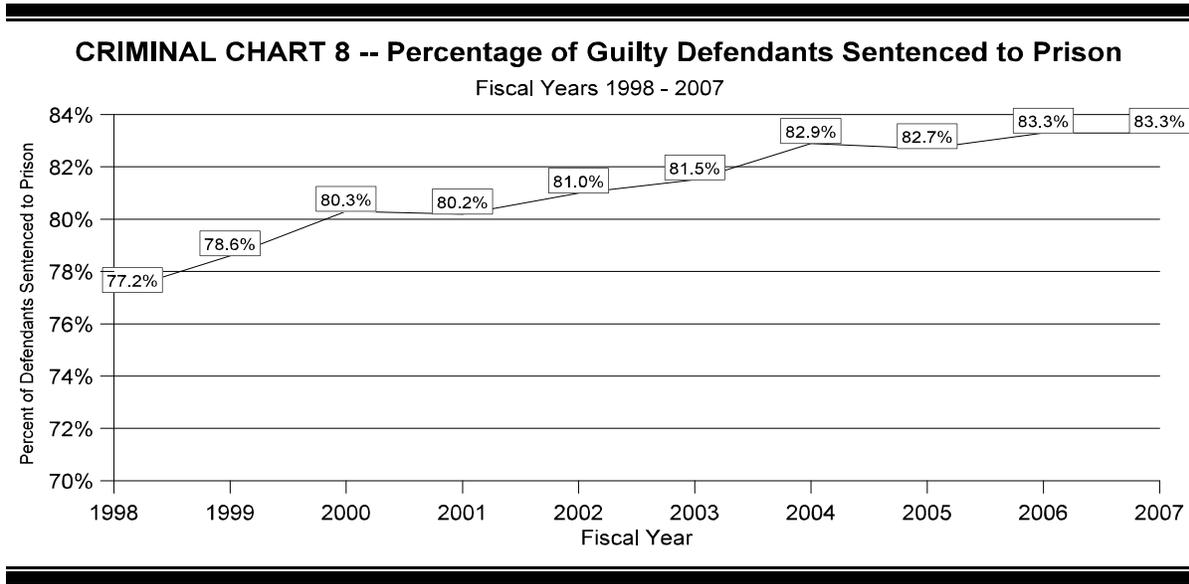
Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007



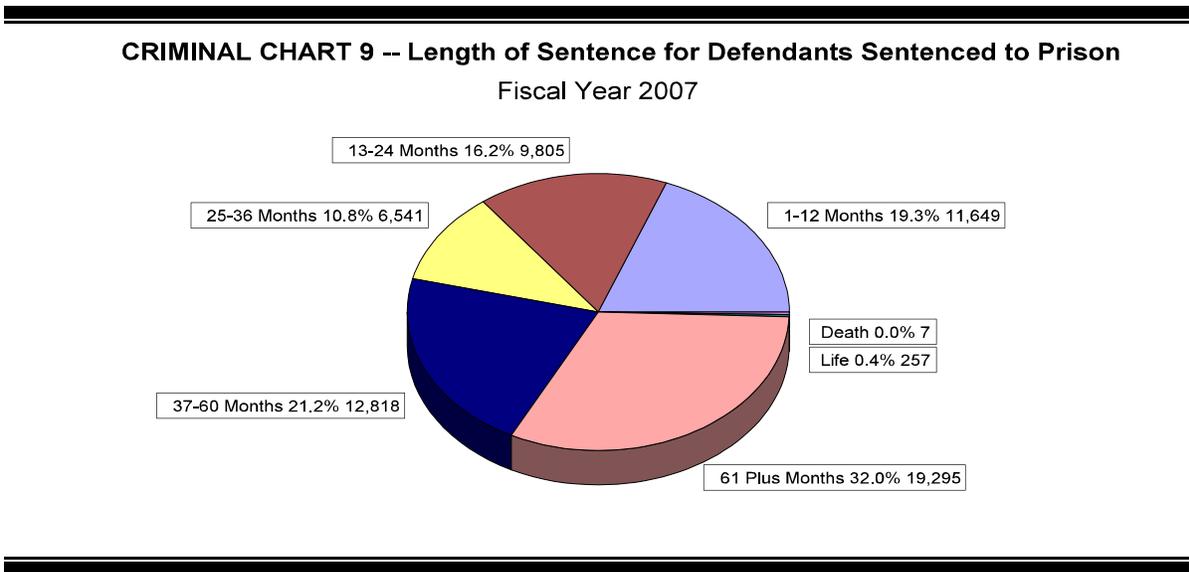
During Fiscal Year 2007, a total of 69,202, or 96 percent, of all convicted defendants pled guilty prior to or during trial. This represents a 1 percent increase in the percentage of convicted defendants who pled guilty when compared to the prior year.

Of the 72,436 defendants who either pled guilty or were found guilty during the fiscal year, 60,372, or 83 percent, received prison sentences. This represents a notable increase over Fiscal Year 1998, when 77 percent of guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. The most notable increase in the percentage of guilty defendants who were sentenced to prison occurred in the immigration program category, which increased from 82 percent in Fiscal Year 1998 to 86 percent in Fiscal Year 2007. A total of 257 guilty defendants received sentences of life in prison during Fiscal Year 2007. See Criminal Charts 8 and 9 below.

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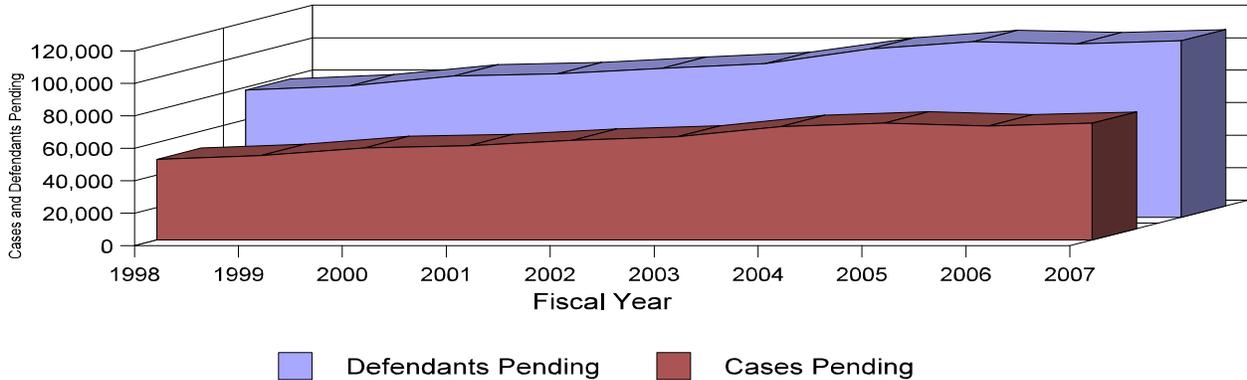
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As of the end of Fiscal Year 2007, 71,906 criminal cases against 108,572 defendants were pending. This represents a 2 percent increase in the number of cases pending and in the number of defendants pending, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 10 below, and Table 1.

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**CRIMINAL CHART 10 -- Criminal Cases and Defendants Pending**  
Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007

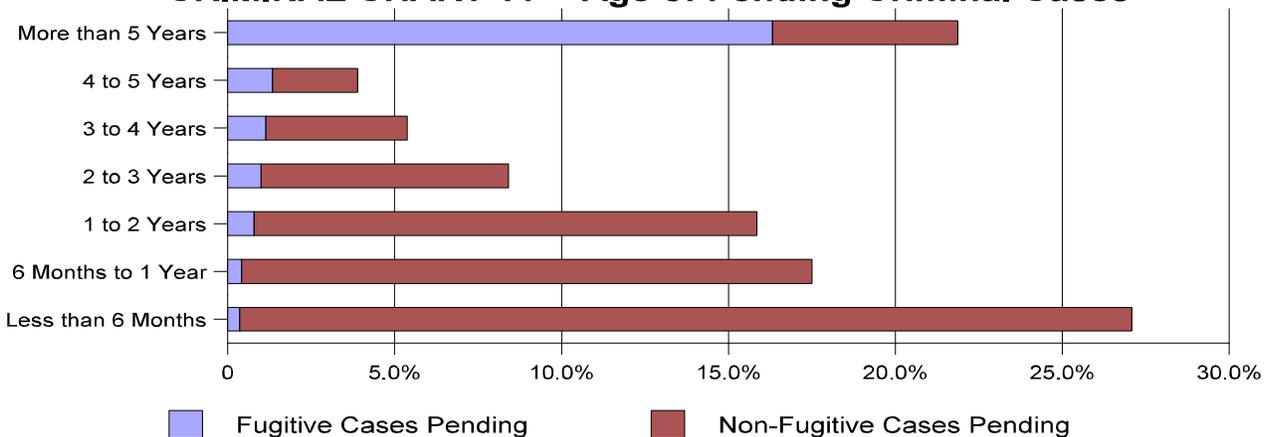


Of the 71,906 pending criminal cases, 43,463, or 60 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 49,515, or 69 percent, had been pending for 36 months or less. See Table 11. In 22 percent of pending cases the defendant was a fugitive, was in a mental institution, or was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program. See Chart 11.

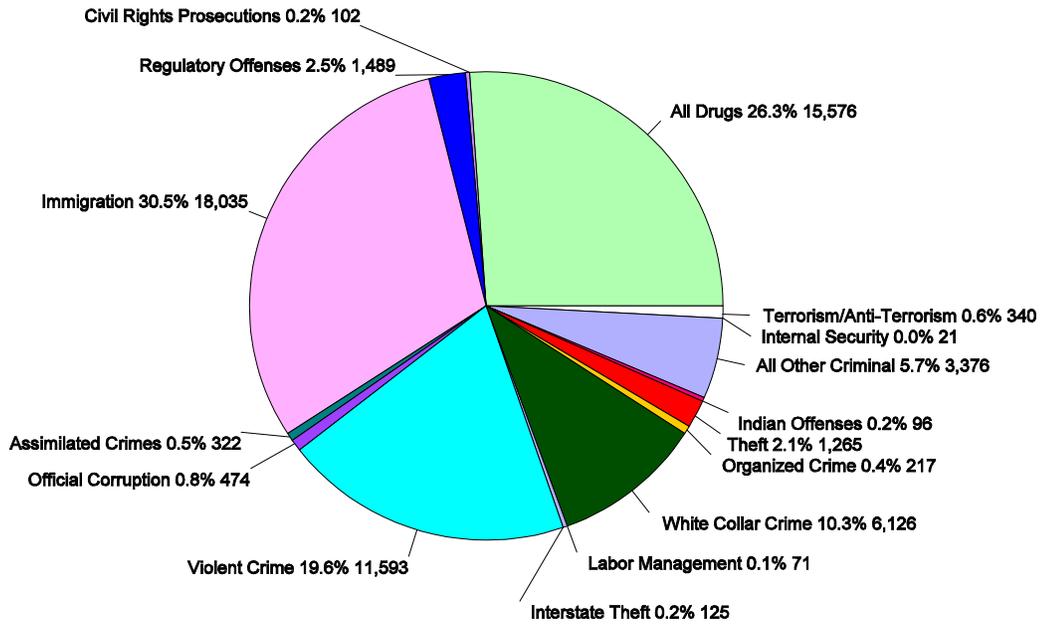
See Criminal Chart 13 below for a display of pending criminal cases by program category, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007. Criminal Chart 13 does not include cases pending in United States Magistrate Court or pending appellate cases.

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**CRIMINAL CHART 11 -- Age of Pending Criminal Cases**

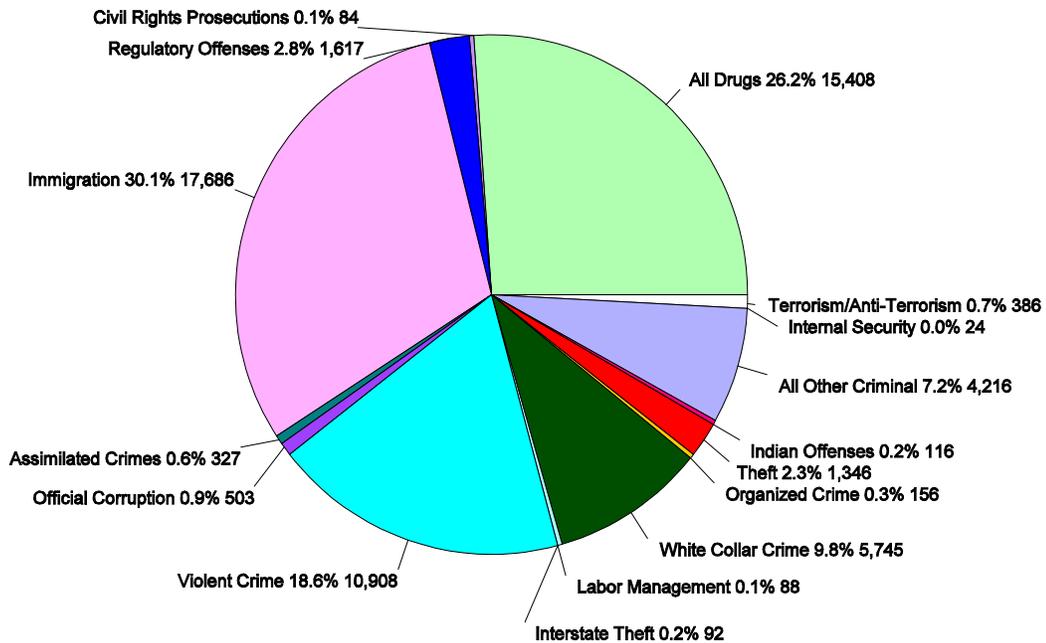


**CRIMINAL CHART 12 -- Criminal Cases Filed by Program Category**  
**Fiscal Year 2007 -- Total Cases Filed 59,228**

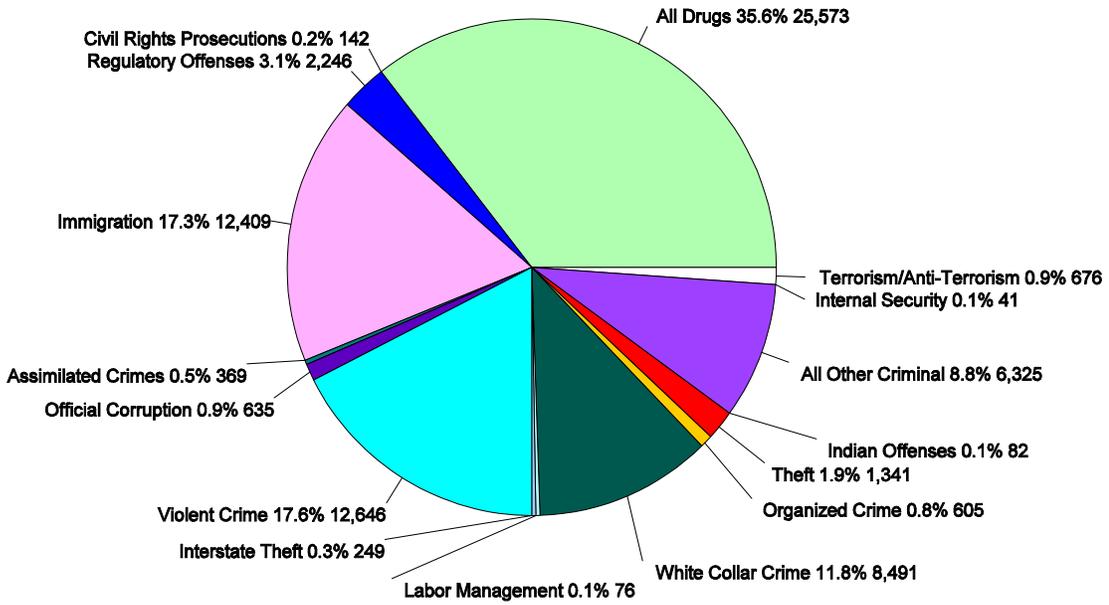


**Fiscal Year 2006 -- Total Cases Filed 58,702**

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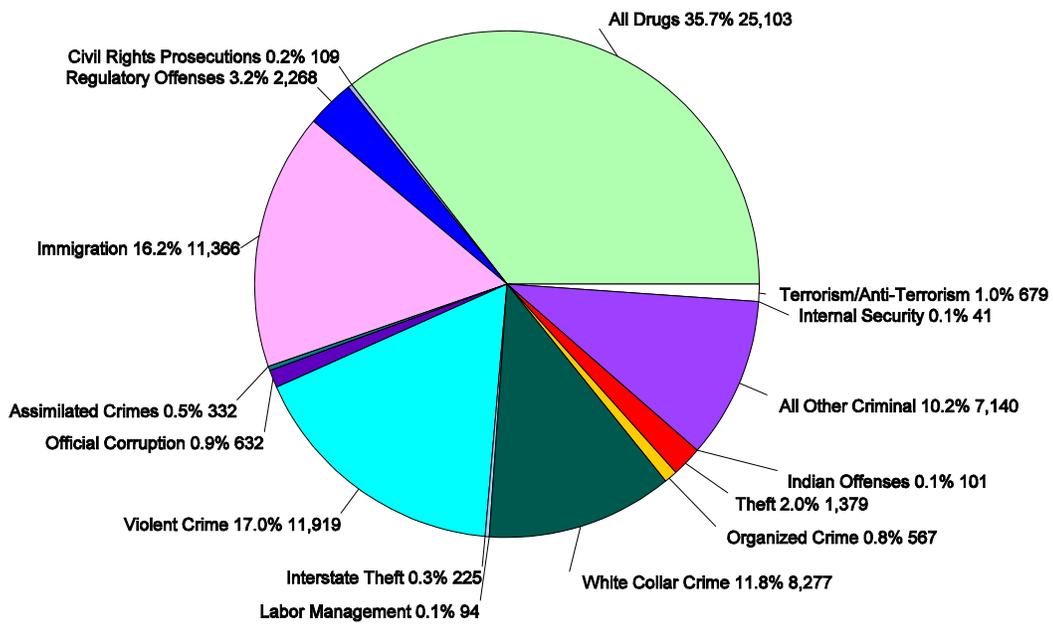


### CRIMINAL CHART 13 -- Criminal Cases Pending by Program Category Fiscal Year 2007 -- Total Cases Pending 71,906



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### Fiscal Year 2006 -- Total Cases Pending 70,232



## United States Magistrate Court

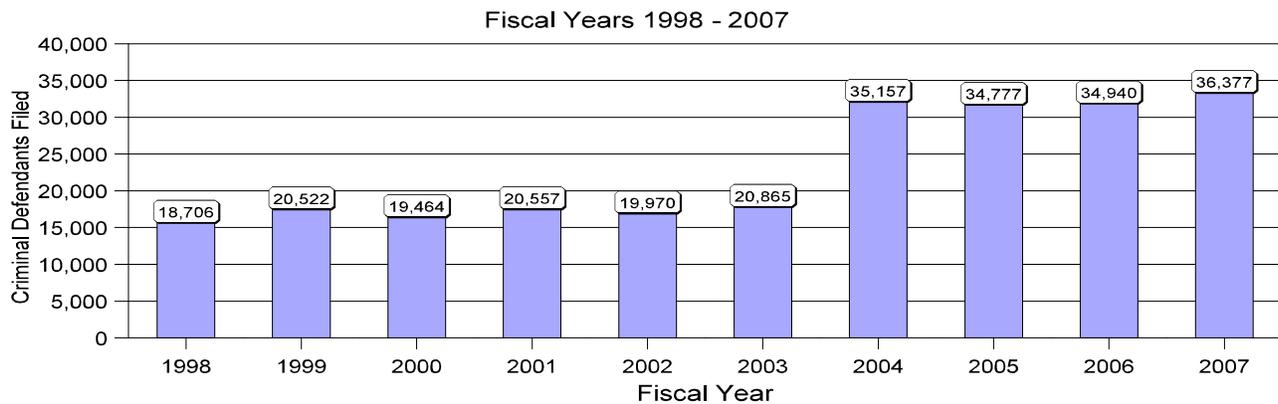
In addition to those criminal cases filed in the United States District Courts, the United States Attorneys also handle a considerable criminal caseload which is filed in the United States Magistrate Courts. Congress created the judicial office of Federal Magistrate in 1968. The United States District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

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

In addition to those cases filed and handled in United States District Courts, the United States Attorneys filed criminal cases against an additional 36,377 defendants in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2007. This represents an increase of 4 percent when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 14 below, and Table 1. A total of 31,078 defendants were also terminated during the year, which represents an increase of less than 1 percent when compared with Fiscal Year 2006. See Criminal Chart 15 below. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2007, criminal cases against 25,211 defendants were pending in United States Magistrate Courts, representing a 9 percent increase when compared with the number of defendants pending at the end of Fiscal Year 2006. See Table 1. Petty offenses handled in United States Magistrate Courts are not included in this data.

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



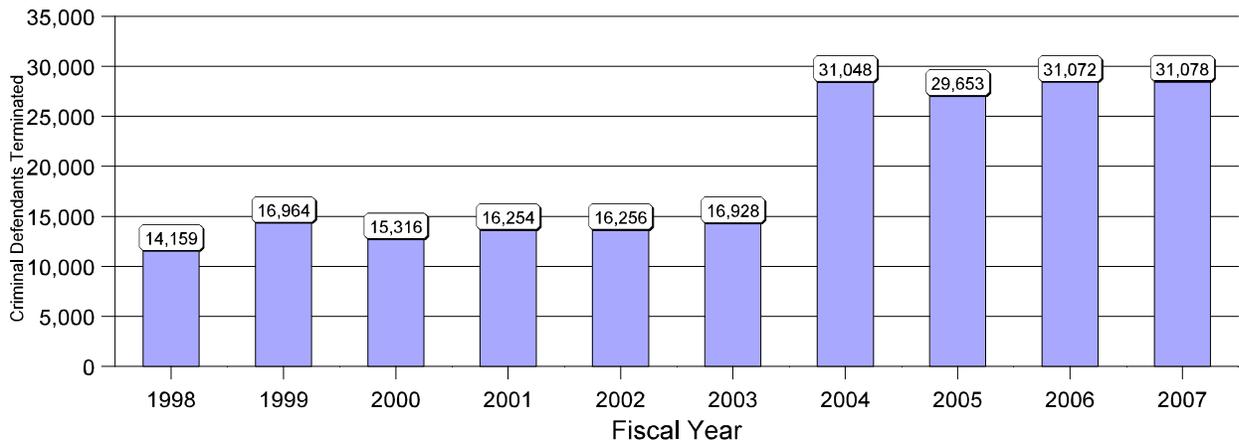
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### CRIMINAL CHART 15 -- Defendants Terminated in U.S. Magistrate Court

Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007



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Of the defendants terminated in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2007, 674, or 2 percent, were terminated after a court or jury trial. See Criminal Chart 16 below, and Table 2A. This represents an increase of 84 defendants disposed of by trial, or 14 percent, when compared to the prior year.

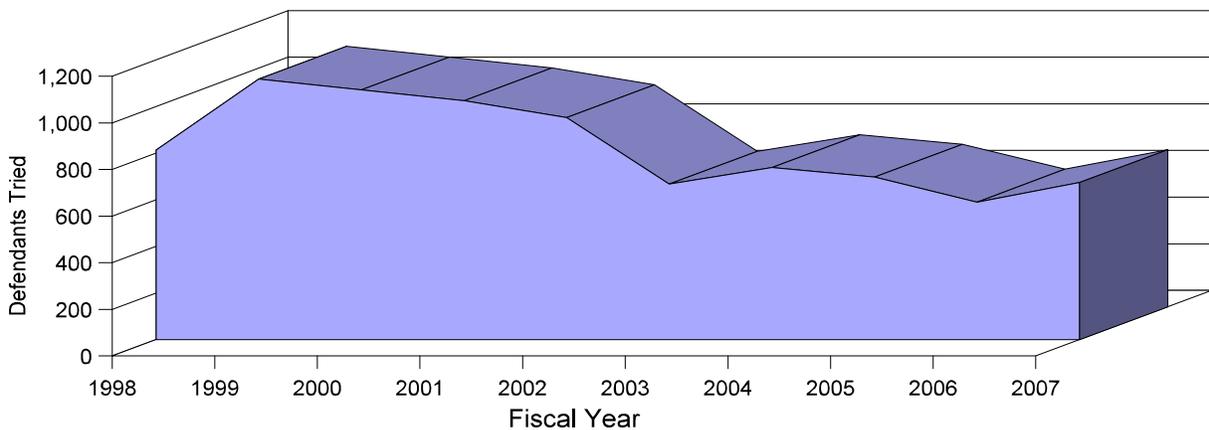
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### CRIMINAL CHART 16 – Defendants Disposed of By Trial in U.S. Magistrate Court

Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007



## District of Columbia Superior Court

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

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

The following data details the Superior Court Division's caseload during Fiscal Year 2007. 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	6,439	24.3%	5,237	81.3%	1,202	18.7%	6,643	103.2%
Misdemeanor	20,110	75.7%	13,443	66.8%	6,667	33.2%	19,873	98.8%
Total	26,549	100.0%	18,680	70.4%	7,869	29.6%	26,516	99.9%

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	345	253	73.3%	89	25.8%	3	0.9%
Misdemeanor	41	19	46.3%	22	53.7%	0	0.0%
Total	386	272	70.4%	111	28.8%	3	0.8%

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	68	50	73.5%	18	26.5%	0	0.0%
Misdemeanor	882	629	71.3%	253	28.7%	0	0.0%
Total	950	679	71.5%	271	28.5%	0	0.0%

	Case Disposition	
	Number of Guilty Pleas	Number of Dismissals
Felony	3,244	1,708
Misdemeanor	5,469	6,925
Total	8,713	8,633

	Convictions	
	Number of Convictions	Conviction Rate
Felony	3,547	67.5%
Misdemeanor	6,117	46.9%
Total	9,664	52.8%

## **Fiscal Year 2007 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 2007 prosecution priorities are addressed separately below.

### **Terrorism**

The prevention of terrorist attacks and the protection of the nation's security remain the top priorities of the Department of Justice. The end of Fiscal Year 2007 marked the 1-year anniversary of the Department's National Security Division, which combined the Counterterrorism and Counterespionage Sections, the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review, and the Law and Policy Office into a new division solely focused on national security matters.

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 to further 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 have proven to be a valuable addition to the law enforcement community and have made important contributions toward achieving the Department's goals of preventing terrorism and promoting national security. The ATACs are credited with helping to strengthen the Department's infrastructure devoted to counterterrorism, and assisting in the development of a national network of representatives from federal, state, and local agencies, and private industry. The ATACs continue to work closely with the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Forces and Field Intelligence Groups which retain primary operational responsibility for terrorism investigations.

In Fiscal Year 2007, each United States Attorney's office continued implementation of several enforcement initiatives designed to fortify defenses and protect critical infrastructure. These enforcement initiatives include combating identification and immigration fraud, protecting critical infrastructure, and/or providing financial systems safeguards. The initiatives undertaken in the various districts have strengthened the security of these systems and strengthen our ability to deter future terrorist crimes.

The Department's Office of Legal Education greatly enhanced its offerings of national security training courses in Fiscal Year 2007 at the National Advocacy Center (NAC) in Columbia, South Carolina. A dozen courses were designed and held that trained over 1,000 personnel. Attorneys from the Department's Counterterrorism Section participated in the various conferences by helping develop the agenda, presenting numerous sessions, and facilitating breakout sessions.

The ATAC Coordinators continued to work closely with the Counterterrorism Section's Regional ATAC Coordinators, who assist in coordinating, monitoring, and prosecuting many of the counterterrorism cases handled in the United States Attorneys' offices. During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 340 terrorism and anti-terrorism cases against 515 defendants. This includes international and domestic terrorism, terrorism-related financing, and terrorism-related hoaxes, as well as anti-terrorism 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 346 cases against 518 defendants were also terminated in Fiscal Year 2007.

Examples of successful terrorism or anti-terrorism prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007 include the following:

In the **District of Columbia**, a multinational corporation incorporated in New Jersey and headquartered in Ohio, pled guilty to engaging in transactions with the terrorist organization United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC). The AUC is a "Specially Designated Global Terrorist". The corporation was sentenced to pay a \$25 million criminal fine, required to implement and maintain an effective compliance and ethics program, and sentenced to 5 years probation.

In the **District of Columbia**, a defendant, a senior member of the designated foreign terrorist organization Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC), was found guilty of conspiracy to engage in the hostage taking of 3 American citizens in the Republic of Colombia. The defendant was sentenced to 60 years in prison.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, 3 defendants were convicted of conspiracy to murder, kidnap, and maim individuals in a foreign country, conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists, and providing material support to terrorists. The 3 defendants were found guilty of providing money, physical assets, and mujahadeen recruits to overseas jihad conflicts. The defendants, along with others, operated from many cities in the United States and Canada, and supported and coordinated with other support networks and mujahadeen groups waging violent jihad. The defendants were sentenced to 17 years and 4 months in prison, 15 years and 8 months in prison, and 12 years and 8 months in prison, respectively.

In the **Eastern District of New York**, a defendant was convicted for his role in providing money and financial services to the Khalistan Commando Force, a

terrorist organization responsible for thousands of deaths in India since its founding in 1986. The defendant was sentenced to 14 years in prison.

In the **Northern District of New York**, 2 defendants were convicted and each sentenced to 15 years in prison for their roles in agreeing to conceal and launder the proceeds from the importation of a surface to air missile (SAM). The SAM was to be used by terrorists in New York City in an operation targeting a Pakistani government official.

In the **Southern District of New York**, a defendant was convicted of conspiracy to provide and attempting to provide material support or resources to al-Qaeda after pledging an oath of loyalty to al-Qaeda and Osama bin Laden in a May 2005 ceremony. The ceremony was secretly recorded by an undercover FBI agent and led to the defendant being sentenced to 25 years in prison. Three co-defendants also pled guilty and received sentences of 13 years in prison, 15 years in prison, and 15 years in prison, respectively.

In the **Southern District of Ohio**, a defendant, a Somali national living in Columbus, Ohio, pled guilty to providing material support to terrorists by planning to travel to Ethiopia for the purpose of obtaining military-style training in preparation for violent jihad. The defendant was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to the maximum 10 years in prison for receiving military training in Somalia from al-Qaeda. The defendant attended jihadi training camps where the fighters received physical education, firearms, and explosives instruction. The conviction was the first involving an American citizen who joined forces with Islamic extremist fighters in Somalia.

In the **Western District of Texas**, a defendant pled guilty to explosives charges for placing an armed, nail-laden, foot-long pipe bomb near the entrance of the Austin Woman's Health Center, in Austin, Texas. The defendant was sentenced to 40 years in prison.

## **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. PSN focuses on a collaborative effort between all law enforcement organizations and community and faith-based groups to build or enhance effective gun crime reduction programs. PSN consists of 5 essential elements: partnership; strategic planning; training; community outreach and public awareness; and accountability. United States Attorneys in each of the federal judicial districts work side by side with local law enforcement and community and faith-based leaders to tailor the PSN strategy to fit the unique gun crime problem in their district.

The United States Attorneys continued to experience success in Fiscal Year 2007 in their fight against violence in our communities. Along with their federal, state, and local partners, the United States Attorneys worked hard to further the goals of the Administration to reduce violent crime, specifically gun violence under the umbrella of PSN, as well as produced several juvenile and community adult programs targeting the violence problem in our neighborhoods. Since its inception, Project Safe Neighborhoods has become the nations's largest and most successful effort to combat violent crime and criminal gang activity at the community level. Although originally focused on gun crime, the PSN strategy has since been expanded to help America's communities address all forms of violent crime and violent gang activity by providing locally based programs with the training, tools, and resources they need to succeed.

During Fiscal Year 2007, 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 10,079 cases filed with 12,087 defendants charged under 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924. When compared with the prior year, this represents a 3 percent decrease in the number of cases filed. However, the number of cases filed in Fiscal Year 2007 represents a 60 percent increase when compared with Fiscal Year 2000, the year that collaborative efforts began under PSN. The 12,087 defendants in cases filed in Fiscal Year 2007 included not only those charged in cases that were handled by the United States Attorneys' offices as 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 other violent crime cases such as bank robberies.

Criminals convicted of violating gun laws continue to receive substantial punishment for their crimes. During Fiscal Year 2007, 92 percent of all defendants who were terminated were convicted, continuing to represent the highest conviction rate over the last several years. Of the convicted defendants, 10,814, or 93 percent, were sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 8,162, or 75 percent, were sentenced to terms of 3 years or more in prison, and 5,927, or 55 percent, were sentenced to terms of 5 or more years in prison, including 98 life sentences. This is one indicator that the United States Attorneys and PSN Task Forces are appropriately prosecuting extremely violent criminals. After 6 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 2007 include:

In the **Central District of Illinois**, a defendant was sentenced to life plus 7 years in prison for kidnaping, brandishing a firearm during a crime of violence, and being a felon in possession of a firearm. The defendant stalked a woman, vandalized her car by throwing paint on it, and started a fire in her house that resulted in the death of her pet cat. Then wearing a ski mask and carrying a shotgun, he abducted the woman from the parking lot of the trucking company in Illinois where she worked. After binding her with handcuffs and chains, he drove her across the country while repeatedly threatening to shoot her. After she escaped in South

Dakota, she notified the authorities and the defendant was arrested. The defendant had previously served 20 years in prison for kidnaping and attempted manslaughter.

In the **District of Maine**, a defendant was sentenced to 10 years in prison for being a felon in possession of a firearm. The defendant entered the home of his former girlfriend and assaulted her by striking her on the head, face, neck, arms and back. Twice during the assault he fired a rifle into the floor near her. He then forced the victim into his truck and drove her around the town of Arundel, Maine, before he took her to his house for the night. When he released her the next day, she went to the authorities who then searched his house and found the rifle, leading to his arrest.

In the **District of South Carolina**, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) began an investigation after noticing that a male and female each purchased 17 firearms within 4 weeks of one another. ATF approached the female and she admitted “straw purchasing” the firearms for the male, who had also purchased 17 firearms. ATF then located and interviewed the male who stated that after he moved to South Carolina from New York, he was approached by a boyhood friend who asked him to purchase firearms for him. The male then recruited the female to purchase additional firearms for his boyhood friend, who was unable to purchase them because he had 3 prior felony convictions. A total of 34 pistols were purchased by the male and female and transported by the boyhood friend to Brooklyn, New York, and sold on the streets. To date, 11 of those 34 firearms have been recovered in crimes in New York. The male and female “straw purchasers” cooperated and received probationary sentences. The boyhood friend was convicted of trafficking firearms and conspiring to make false statements to purchase firearms, and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

In the **Western District of Tennessee**, a defendant took his girlfriend and her baby hostage. He beat the girlfriend, kicked her in the stomach, threatened to kill her, and burst her eardrum. After convincing the defendant to take her to a doctor, the girlfriend told the doctor what had happened and the doctor called for help. When an officer approached the defendant in the doctor’s lobby, a fight ensued. The defendant repeatedly attempted to reach for his waistband where there was a loaded .38 caliber revolver. After a long struggle, the defendant was placed in custody. The defendant was found guilty of being a felon in possession of a firearm and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

In the **Eastern District of Texas**, a defendant committed a car-jacking which resulted in the death of the driver. The driver, who was driving a new Corvette in Port Arthur, Texas, was shot after the defendant boxed him in with his vehicle on a street. The defendant ordered the driver to hand over the keys to the Corvette by the time he counted to 5, but shot the victim before he finished counting. He then

dragged the victim out of the car, dumped his body on the street and fled in the Corvette. The defendant wrecked the Corvette a short distance away. After his guilty plea, the defendant was sentenced to 40 years in prison.

In the **Eastern District of Texas**, officers with the Lewisville Police Department located a vehicle in a hotel parking lot that was associated with an individual who was wanted for aggravated kidnaping and aggravated sexual assault with a deadly weapon. The officers observed the defendant through the open curtains in one of the rooms in the hotel. Upon entering the room, the officers encountered the defendant and pursuant to his arrest searched the room. They recovered a .380 caliber, two-shot Derringer. The defendant later admitted to the authorities that he used the Derringer to commit more than a dozen armed robberies in Lewisville, Denton, Dallas, Farmers Branch, Carrollton, Addison and Mesquite, Texas. He pled guilty to being a felon in possession of a firearm and because he had 7 prior convictions for aggravated robbery, he was considered an Armed Career Criminal and sentenced to 25 years in prison.

### **Narcotics Prosecutions**

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

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

During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys filed 15,666 cases against 28,651 drug defendants. This represents a 1 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 2 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 program category. A total of 15,390 cases against 28,392 defendants were also terminated. Ninety-two percent of the defendants who were terminated in Fiscal Year 2007 were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 92 percent were sentenced to prison.

Legislative action, such as the Combat Meth Act, as well as aggressive law enforcement and prosecution have dramatically changed the nature of the methamphetamine trade. The Drug Enforcement Administration estimates that most of the methamphetamine available in the United States is now manufactured elsewhere. This fact has meant that United States Attorneys' offices are filing fewer Methamphetamine Lab cases than in previous years. Case filings regarding Methamphetamine Labs, particularly Small Toxic Laboratories, have continued to drop from a high of 114 cases filed in Fiscal Year 2003 to 39 cases filed in Fiscal Year 2007. The number of methamphetamine cases filed in Fiscal Year 2007 was 2,180, a decrease of 9 percent when compared to the previous year.

### OCDETF

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

The OCDETF Program continues to focus resources on long-term, more complex investigations of high-level organizations operating in multiple jurisdictions. During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys filed 2,560 OCDETF cases against 8,004 defendants, representing a 1 percent increase in cases filed and a 2 percent decrease in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. In addition, the United States Attorneys terminated 2,800 OCDETF cases against 8,697 defendants. A total of 7,791 defendants, or 90 percent of all terminated defendants, were convicted, with 90 percent of all convicted defendants sentenced to prison. Fifty-nine percent of the defendants were sentenced to prison for more than 5 years.

The following cases that were handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007 reflect the OCDETF Program's commitment to disrupting and dismantling high-level drug supply and money laundering organizations:

In the **Middle District of Alabama**, a defendant was sentenced to 40 years in prison for his conviction on drug conspiracy charges, and to 20 years in prison for

money laundering charges, to be served concurrently. The defendant was arrested in 2003 after more than 500 pounds of marijuana and numerous guns were found at a co-defendant's house. More guns and \$5,000 in cash were found in the defendant's car when he was stopped soon after being spotted driving by the co-defendant's house at the time that law enforcement officers were there. The defendant was a Montgomery businessman responsible for erecting and operating a 3,000-seat entertainment venue. The defendant, through his venue promoter, funneled substantial amounts of drug money through a Compass Bank account. The conspiracy spanned more than 10 years, from 1993 to 2003, and involved more than 7,000 pounds of marijuana. The defendant possessed a firearm in connection with the crime and introduced false tax returns at his trial to mislead the jury, both warranting an enhancement of his sentence. The court entered a final order of forfeiture as to his entertainment venue and the approximately 100 acres surrounding the venue.

In the **District of Arizona**, 2 main defendants were each sentenced to 35 years in prison following their convictions on conspiracy charges. Two additional defendants, one a co-conspirator in the organization and the other his wife, were sentenced to 10 years in prison and 6 years and 6 months in prison, respectively. All of the defendants were convicted of conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin. The 2 main defendants were the leaders of the conspiracy, coordinating shipments of methamphetamine from Mexico to Arizona and distributing it. They operated multiple narcotics "stash houses" in Phoenix to distribute methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin throughout the Phoenix area and other places in the United States. An extensive investigation, based upon information from wire taps and surveillance, led to their arrest and the seizure of over 30 pounds of methamphetamine, over 4 pounds of heroin, 2 pounds of crack cocaine, and numerous weapons from the drug trafficking organization. The co-conspirator controlled several individuals who delivered and distributed drugs, while also processing methamphetamine in order to distribute it.

In the **District of Columbia**, a defendant, a self-appointed enforcer of the violent drug gang known as the "M Street Crew," was sentenced to 6 life in prison terms after being convicted of drug trafficking and multiple violent crimes, including 4 murders, racketeering, and numerous racketeering-related offenses. The "M Street Crew" was a racketeering drug enterprise that took over a neighborhood between 1997 and 2004 and turned it into a marketplace for drug trafficking. To date, over 30 members have been convicted for their roles as participants in the "M Street Crew." The prosecution of the "M Street Crew" grew out of the investigative activities of a long-term Federal Bureau of Investigation and Metropolitan Police Department alliance called the Safe Streets Task Force.

In the **Northern District of New York**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison and ordered to pay \$8,617 in restitution to the New York State Crime Victims

Board. The defendant was convicted as part of “Operation Jamestown” for engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise. He was convicted of organizing a continuing criminal enterprise which involved the distribution of over 1,000 kilograms of marijuana and over 4 kilograms of methamphetamine, along with others in the Jamestown, New York, while he was under New York State parole supervision. The drugs were supplied and shipped to the defendant in Jamestown by a former inmate he had met while serving a State sentence. The drug distribution continued after the defendant absconded to California, which led to the execution style murders of two people in 2001 by a co-defendant. After the murders, the defendant continued to direct drug shipments to the Jamestown area from California and was later arrested in North Carolina. “Operation Jamestown” also resulted in the convictions of 13 other defendants.

### **Non-OCDETF Drugs**

Non-OCDETF drug cases involve interdiction efforts along the nations borders and at ports of entry, as well as a range of narcotics cases brought to the United States Attorneys’ offices. It is not uncommon for Assistant United States Attorneys to be able to build non-OCDETF narcotics cases into more complex cases or into OCDETF cases in time. Non-OCDETF narcotics cases can vary in range, from port of entry cases, to the diversion of controlled substances and internet pharmacies, to Weed and Seed cases.

In addition to OCDETF cases, the United States Attorneys also filed a total of 13,106 non-OCDETF drug cases against 20,647 defendants during Fiscal Year 2007. This represents a 1 percent increase in cases filed and a 2 percent decrease in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. A total of 12,590 cases against 19,695 non-OCDETF drug defendants were also terminated during the year, representing an 6 percent decrease in the number of cases terminated when compared to the prior year. Ninety-three percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, with 93 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

Examples of non-OCDETF drug cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007 include the following:

In the **Eastern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to 17 years in prison for conspiracy to possess and distribute methamphetamine and possessing with the intent to distribute methamphetamine. The defendant engaged in large-scale methamphetamine distribution in Stockton, California, from his home in Galt, California, and was caught after local police and the Drug Enforcement Administration conducted an extensive investigation. Agents discovered that the defendant was distributing half-pound quantities or more of methamphetamine from his residence while using a lawn care service as a cover for his illegal narcotics trafficking. The investigation began when agents arrested the defendant with 11

pounds of methamphetamine in his car. The same day, agents served a federal search warrant at his residence and discovered an additional 14 pounds of methamphetamine.

In the **Eastern District of Kentucky**, a defendant was sentenced to 20 years in prison, 3 years of supervised release, and a monetary judgment of \$1 million, for his conviction for distribution of 51,793 Oxycontin 80mg tablets, 730 Oxycontin 40mg tablets, and 746 Oxycontin 20mg tablets. At sentencing, it was held that the defendant was an organizer and leader of a drug organization that operated in Rockcastle and Madison Counties from January 1998 through April 2006.

In the **Eastern District of Louisiana**, a defendant was sentenced to 8 years and 3 months in prison, followed by 3 years of supervised release, for conspiring to distribute and possess with intent to distribute methylenedioxymethamphetamine, also known as MDMA or Ecstasy, and knowingly using and carrying a firearm during and in relation to a drug trafficking crime. The defendant pled guilty, admitting that on January 29, 2005, she conspired with others to distribute and possess with intent to distribute Ecstasy, and that while engaging in the drug deal she armed herself with a .38 caliber Rossi revolver.

In the **District of South Carolina**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison after being convicted of conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute 50 grams or more of crack, 5 kilograms of cocaine, and a quantity of marijuana, murder while engaging in drug conspiracy, and using and carrying firearms during a federal drug trafficking crime which resulted in murder. The defendant was charged in a 7-count indictment which also charged 4 co-defendants with various drug-related offenses, including a drug-related murder. Those co-defendants pled guilty to their roles in the drug conspiracy and murder, cooperated, and have been sentenced. The defendant, along with 3 co-defendants, drove from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Columbia, South Carolina, to meet an individual in order to exchange a kilogram of bad quality cocaine which the individual had previously bought from the defendant and her Dominican cocaine supplier. Two of the co-defendants shot into the individual's car numerous times killing his driver. The individual, who was the passenger in the car, managed to drive the car back onto the highway where it finally came to a stop. Officers arrived and a search of the area revealed 1 kilogram of cocaine in the woods near the car and approximately \$44,875 in cash in the trunk of the car. The individual pled guilty to possession with intent to distribute 500 grams or more of cocaine. After the shooting, the FBI discovered that the defendant, co-defendants, and the individual, along with several others, had been involved in a drug conspiracy involving kilogram quantities of cocaine, crack cocaine, and marijuana.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a defendant, a long-time fugitive, was sentenced to 20 years in prison for his conviction of a 1997 conspiracy to possess with the intent to distribute hundreds of pounds of cocaine and thousands of pounds

of marijuana. The defendant was indicted in 1998, but fled the United States to Mexico. Sometime thereafter, he returned to the United States under an assumed name. In 2003, the defendant was arrested in Georgia under his assumed name for conspiring to distribute more marijuana. After he was convicted of those charges in 2004, the defendant was transferred to Houston to face the long-standing charges. The defendant was ordered to begin serving his 20 years in prison after he completes the previously imposed 5 years and 10 months prison sentence imposed by the court in Georgia.

## **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 as tools for exploiting and victimizing children. These technologies have contributed to a significant increase in the proliferation and severity of child pornography, and as the Internet and related technologies have spread, children have become increasingly at risk of being sexually solicited online by predators. On February 15, 2006, the Attorney General announced Project Safe Childhood (PSC), a Department initiative aimed at preventing the abuse and exploitation of children through the Internet. PSC was fully implemented in the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 2007. PSC creates, on a national platform, locally designed partnerships of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement officers in each federal judicial district to investigate and prosecute Internet-based crimes against children. With leadership provided by the United States Attorney in each district, local communities design and implement programs uniquely tailored to their needs, while maximizing the impact of national resources and expertise.

The PSC partnerships in each district address the 5 major components of the initiative: 1) integrated federal, state, and local efforts to investigate and prosecute child exploitation cases and to identify and rescue child victims; 2) participation of PSC partners in coordinated national initiatives such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Innocent Images Unit, Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's CyberTipline program; 3) increased federal involvement in child pornography and enticement cases; 4) training of federal, state, and local law enforcement; and 5) community awareness and educational programs.

During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys filed 2,118 PSC cases against 2,218 defendants. This represents a 28 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 26 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year. A total of 1,728 cases against 1,813 defendants were also terminated during the year. Ninety-five percent of the defendants who were terminated in Fiscal Year 2007 were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 97 percent were sentenced to prison.

In addition, in December 2006, the Department and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys sponsored the 2006 National PSC Conference in Washington, D.C., that provided training

for nearly 900 prosecutors, law enforcement officers, investigators, and victim witness personnel, most of whom were from state and local offices.

As part of its PSC Strategic Plan, each United States Attorney's office participates in community outreach and educational programs. Some of these include: school and community programs that educate both parents and children on Internet safety; child safety days held in partnership with community groups; public service newspaper ads regarding Internet safety; and participation with local television stations for discussions on Internet safety for children.

Examples of crimes against children cases that were successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007 include the following:

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a husband and wife from Nevada were charged with using the Internet to entice a minor to engage in sexual activity, transporting a minor to engage in sexual activity, and attempting to persuade a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction. The charges stemmed from an undercover investigation commenced when a detective from a local sheriff's office, portraying himself as a 15-year-old girl from Florida, participated in on-line conversations with the husband. In these conversations, the defendant suggested to the 15-year-old-girl/undercover agent that she should come to Nevada to be his girlfriend. After a number of sexually explicit Internet communications, the defendant sent the 15-year-old girl/undercover agent a one-way electronic plane ticket for travel from Florida to Nevada, scheduled for a specific date. On that date, the local police department and federal agents arrested the defendant at the airport as he waited for the arrival of the 15-year-old girl/undercover agent. Thereafter, agents executed a search warrant at the home of the defendant and his wife, the female defendant. During the search of the defendants' home, law enforcement officers seized 2 computers, miscellaneous electronic media, miscellaneous documents, drugs, and pornography. Additionally, the wife admitted knowing about the anticipated arrival of the 15-year-old girl and of her husband's intent to have sex with her. The search also recovered a video directed at the 15-year-old girl, in which the wife said it was her idea to get an additional sexual partner for her husband, as she needed relief from his sexual appetite. The husband was sentenced to 15 years in prison and his wife was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

In the **District of Minnesota**, a defendant was sentenced to 750 years in prison after a jury convicted him of 24 counts of production of child pornography, 1 count of receipt of child pornography, and 1 count of possession of child pornography. The case began when over 2,000 images of child pornography were found on a computer in Atlanta, Georgia. The images were sent to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, where it was discovered that 77 of the images, picturing 6 juvenile females, were unidentified. Forensic examiners determined that the images were possibly manufactured in the Twin Cities area. The

information was referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents, who, working with local Internet Crimes Against Children agents, were able to identify the victims. Two of the girls were the defendant's granddaughters, who were living with him after they were removed from their biological parents' care due to sexual abuse and neglect issues. The other 4 girls were friends of the 2 granddaughters. The United States Attorney's office charged the case and all of the young victims, who were 10-13 years old, testified against the defendant at trial. Multiple law enforcement agents were involved in the investigation and testified at trial, including agents from ICE, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Secret Service, and officers from the local police department and sheriff's department.

## **Corporate Fraud**

The United States Attorneys continued their successful prosecution of corporate fraud cases in Fiscal Year 2007. Fraud and deception by corporate executives threatens more than the future of a few companies. Such crimes committed by corporate executives destroys workers' incomes, wipes out retirement accounts, devastates investor confidence, and casts a shadow over the integrity and reputation of American business itself. However, that long shadow continues to withdraw as the United States Attorneys move forward with efforts to reveal and eradicate corporate fraud. During Fiscal Year 2007, United States Attorneys' offices filed 64 corporate fraud cases against 84 defendants. In addition, 182 defendants were terminated with 162 of these defendants convicted of corporate fraud charges, representing an 89 percent conviction rate. Additionally, 71 percent of these convicted defendants were sentenced to prison. The number of significant corporate fraud matters undertaken by the United States Attorneys has contributed substantially to restoring confidence in America's financial markets and reinvigorating corporate governance practices.

Strong leadership and efficient communication within various law enforcement task forces ensures that lengthy investigations leave no relevant facts unknown. The Corporate Fraud Task Force, created by the President by Executive Order No. 13271 on July 9, 2002, is led by the Deputy Attorney General. The task force includes as members the United States Attorneys for the Central District of California, Northern District of California, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern District of New York, Southern District of New York, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Southern District of Texas, as well as several federal law enforcement and regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over the securities industry.

Examples of corporate fraud cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007 include the following:

In the **Northern District of California**, a defendant, a corporate secretary at M&A West, was convicted of securities fraud and money laundering. The jury found that the defendant participated in a stock manipulation scheme in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of 3 publicly traded companies on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board between 1999 and 2000. The defendant devised a scheme to gain a

controlling interest over 3 companies and concealed her interest by holding stock through multiple shell companies that she controlled. After manipulating demand for the stock, the defendant sold the securities and received approximately \$14 million in net proceeds. The defendant was sentenced to 4 years and 3 months in prison, followed by 3 years of supervised release, forfeited \$881,000, and must pay \$2.5 million in restitution. Additionally, the former Chief Executive Officer of M&A West was sentenced to 1 year and 2 months in prison, followed by 3 years of supervised release, forfeited \$200,000, and must pay \$6.5 million in restitution.

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, Mercury Finance Company was doing business as a New York Stock Exchange-listed, sub-prime lending company. An extensive accounting fraud scheme was designed to inflate the company's revenues and understate its delinquencies and charge-offs over several years. As a result, the market capitalization of the company decreased by nearly \$2 billion in 1 trading day, after the existence of the fraud was publicly announced. Commercial paper purchasers eventually lost approximately \$40 million and longer term lenders lost another \$40 million. The former Chief Financial Officer admitted his role in the fraudulent scheme and cooperated with the investigation, but died unexpectedly before charges were brought. The former Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, pled guilty to wire fraud and conspiracy in connection with the scheme, and was sentenced to 10 years in prison. Previously, the former Treasurer and former Accounting Manager of the company pled guilty to related charges, agreed to cooperate, and were sentenced to 1 year and 8 months in prison and 1 year in prison, respectively.

In the **Southern District of New York**, a case was brought as a result of a wide-ranging criminal investigation into the United Nations Oil-for-Food Program (OFFP). In 2000, the former Government of Iraq, under Saddam Hussein, began conditioning the right to purchase Iraqi oil under the OFFP – a program intended to provide humanitarian aid to the Iraqi people – on the purchasers' willingness to return a portion of the profits secretly to Hussein's government. The government investigated and prosecuted several of the United States based individuals and entities who agreed to pay the secret illegal surcharges to the Hussein regime in order to ensure continued access to the lucrative oil contracts from the Hussein regime. The Chief Executive Officer and sole owner of Bayoil (USA) and Bayoil Supply & Trade pled guilty and was sentenced to 2 years in prison, followed by 3 years of supervised release. He agreed to forfeit more than \$9 million. In addition, another defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to 1 year and 1 day in prison, followed by 3 years of supervised release. He agreed to forfeit more than \$11 million.

## **Cybercrimes**

The United States Attorneys continued their successful prosecution of computer and intellectual property crimes during Fiscal Year 2007. Computer hacking crimes can lead to the theft

of personal information and result in the loss of personal credit. Such crimes can also shatter business productivity and profit. The investigation of these computer predators requires technical expertise and an extraordinary amount of patience, especially during the forensic phase of an investigation.

Task forces around the country work with United States Attorneys' offices to prosecute multi-district cases efficiently and obtain meaningful prison sentences for convicted criminals. These task forces are comprised of relevant local, state, and federal law enforcement components. Because the prosecution of computer crime continues to require international evidence, these task forces continue to build upon international partnerships to obtain that evidence. In addition, United States Attorneys' offices are reaching out to promote greater cooperation with victim industries.

During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 204 cases against 287 defendants, representing a 28 percent increase in cases filed and a 36 percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. A total of 216 cases against 286 defendants were also terminated during the year, representing a 60 percent increase in cases terminated and a 68 percent increase in defendants terminated when compared with the prior year. Ninety-two percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, with 61 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 above.

Examples of cybercrime cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007 include the following:

In the **Central District of California**, "Operation Summer Solstice," the largest ever joint investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the People's Republic of China, resulted in the arrests of 25 Chinese nationals along with the seizure of more than \$500 million worth of counterfeit software. China's Ministry of Public Security also searched multiple businesses and residential locations, seized more than \$7 million in assets, and confiscated over 290,000 counterfeit software CDs and Certificates of Authenticity. Microsoft Corporation publicly stated that the Ministry of Public Security and the Federal Bureau of Investigation dismantled a criminal syndicate that had more than \$2 billion in counterfeit Microsoft Corporation software.

In the **Northern District of California**, 2 co-defendants were each sentenced to 3 years and 1 month in prison for conspiracy to commit copyright infringement and trafficking in counterfeit goods and labels. The co-defendants led piracy and counterfeiting schemes by using sophisticated replication machinery for the mass reproduction of copyrighted works. The sentences were the result of "Operation Remaster," an extensive undercover investigation by the Federal Bureau of

Investigation in which agents seized approximately 494,000 pirated music, software, and movie CDs and DVDs, and more than 6,135 stampers, from 13 different locations. This case is believed to be the largest ever manufacturing case in United States history involving commercially duplicated, high-quality counterfeits that closely resemble authentic CDs.

## **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 2007, 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 2007, the United States Attorneys filed 474 criminal cases charging 740 defendants with official corruption. This represents a 6 percent decrease in the number of cases filed and a 1 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated 480 cases against 738 official corruption defendants during the year, which represents a decrease of 4 percent in cases terminated and an increase of 5 percent in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. A total of 675, or 92 percent, of the terminated defendants were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 390, or 58 percent, were sentenced to prison.

Examples of public corruption cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007 include the following:

In the **District of Alaska**, a defendant, a former member of the Alaska State House of Representatives, was sentenced to 5 years in prison followed by 2 years of supervised release. The defendant was found guilty of soliciting and receiving money from a Federal Bureau of Investigation confidential source in exchange for his agreement to perform official acts as a member of the Alaska State Legislature, to further the business interest represented by the confidential source. Evidence at trial showed that from July 2004 through March 2005, the defendant and a lobbyist solicited and received \$24,000 in payments in exchange for these official acts, while the defendant received an additional payment of \$2,000. The defendant and lobbyist participated in the creation of a sham corporation, Pacific Publications, to conceal the existence and true origins of the payments, and used the sham corporation to funnel a portion of the bribes to the defendant.

In the **District of Columbia**, a defendant used her position as Executive Director of the District of Columbia's Office of Charter School Oversight to funnel no-bid educational monitoring contracts to friends and family members with dubious qualifications, demanded and received a continuing stream of kickbacks from friends and family members who received school jobs or contracts, and embezzled No Child Left Behind and other funds by submitting false and fraudulent invoices in her own company's name. The funds she embezzled were intended to help raise the educational achievement levels of predominantly low-income, African-American children in underperforming schools. The defendant also failed to pay her full federal and District of Columbia taxes. The defendant pled guilty to 2 counts of federal program theft, 1 count of federal tax evasion, and 1 count of evading District of Columbia taxes. The defendant was sentenced to 2 years and 11 months in prison and ordered to pay \$383,910 in restitution.

In the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, following a multi-year investigation of corruption and influence peddling impacting the City of Philadelphia, 20 defendants were convicted on extortion, bribery, wire fraud, mail fraud, racketeering, and tax violations. Included among the 20 defendants were 3 City officials and a prominent Muslim cleric. The defendants received prison sentences ranging from 10 years in prison, followed by 5 years of supervised release, to 2 years probation. Fines were also levied against the defendants in amounts ranging from \$10,000 to \$200,000. The convictions resulted in 2 favorable published opinions from the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. (See United States v. Kemp, 500 F.3d 257 (3d Cir. 2007), and United States v. Ali, 508 F.3d 136 (3d Cir. 2007)). The coordinated investigation and resulting successful trials garnered enormous media attention in the Philadelphia area and elsewhere, and shed light on a culture of corruption based on a "pay-to-play" relationship between City officials and persons desiring to do business with City-owned entities. The investigation established that City grant programs, including those providing minority business contracts, were riddled with fraud. As a result of these prosecutions, the City has undertaken broad reform in its bidding practices, and the national Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board adopted significant changes to the rules governing political activity in connection with municipal financing.

In the **Western District of Tennessee**, "Operation Tennessee Waltz," one of the most significant public corruption cases ever developed in Tennessee, culminated in multiple high profile convictions. An undercover operation in the Western District of Tennessee was developed based upon information that significant corruption had infiltrated both state and local government. During the course of this extensive operation, an undercover company was utilized to pay State Senators, State Representatives, and local officials to assist the undercover company in obtaining favorable legislation and governmental contracts. A total of 12 defendants were charged and all were convicted, including four State Senators, one State Representative, two County Officials, a Juvenile Court Official, two School Board

members, and two “bag men.” The defendants received prison terms ranging from 6 months home confinement with 2 years of probation to 5 years and 6 months in prison. “Operation Tennessee Waltz” has changed the way Tennessee state and local governments now conduct business.

## **Civil Rights Prosecutions**

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

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

During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys filed 102 criminal civil rights cases against 206 defendants. This represents a 21 percent increase in the number of cases filed and a 26 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated a total of 74 cases against 137 defendants. Eighty-one percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, with 76 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

### **Trafficking in Persons**

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

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

Examples of cases successfully prosecuted by United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007 include the following:

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant pled guilty to attempting to transport a minor for the purpose of engaging in prostitution and was sentenced to 10 years in prison. The defendant transported a 14 year old female throughout Florida, acting as a “pimp” as the female engaged in prostitution. The defendant also planned to transport the female victim to Georgia in order to continue in prostitution.

In the **Northern District of Georgia**, a defendant pled guilty to conspiracy to engage in sex trafficking and transportation of young women across state lines for prostitution purposes and was sentenced to 15 years in prison. The defendant lured and coerced 8 young women, 2 of whom were juveniles, into prostitution through promises of legitimate modeling or exotic dancing work. The defendant used physical violence, threats of violence, deception and other forms of coercion to compel the victims to work as prostitutes.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, 3 brothers, as well as 5 other members of a family based sex trafficking organization, were convicted of involuntary servitude and human trafficking offenses. The 3 brothers were sentenced to 23 years in prison, 10 years in prison, and 10 years in prison, respectively. Another member of the organization was sentenced to 14 years in prison, while several others were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 4 months in prison to 2 years and 3 months in prison. The organization smuggled and held captive Mexican and Central American women, forcing them to cook, clean, and submit to the sexual demands of organization members.

### **Bias Motivated Crimes**

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

Examples of cases successfully prosecuted by United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007 include the following:

In the **Eastern District of California**, 2 defendants pled guilty to interference with housing rights and were sentenced to 2 years in prison and 1 year and 9 months in prison, respectively. The 2 defendants burned a cross outside the rectory of a Catholic church in Westport, California. The priest residing at the rectory is from the African country Rwanda, and the defendants admitted to burning the cross in order to intimidate the priest because of his race.

In the **District of Oregon**, a defendant pled guilty to conspiring to violate civil rights, damage religious property, and obstruct justice, as well as to solicitation to commit a violent crime and felon in possession of a firearm, and was sentenced to 11 years and 3 months in prison. The defendant and other members of a white supremacist group known as Volksfront threw rocks etched with Nazi swastikas at the Temple Beth Israel in Eugene, Oregon. The attack occurred during an evening worship service at the synagogue. The defendant also solicited one of his friends to murder potential witnesses and to call in a bomb threat at the location where the federal grand jury was sitting.

### **Official Misconduct**

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

An example of a civil rights case, specifically pertaining to official misconduct, that was successfully prosecuted by a United States Attorney during Fiscal Year 2007 includes the following:

In the **Northern District of Georgia**, a defendant was sentenced to 2 years and 3 months in prison for depriving Hispanic motorists of their civil rights by taking money from them during traffic stops. The defendant was a member of the Cedartown Police Department who would stop Hispanic motorists and take money from them in lieu of issuing citations. He was caught in the course of taking money from an undercover police officer who was conducting an operation led by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, which had received numerous complaints about the defendant's behavior.

### III. ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

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

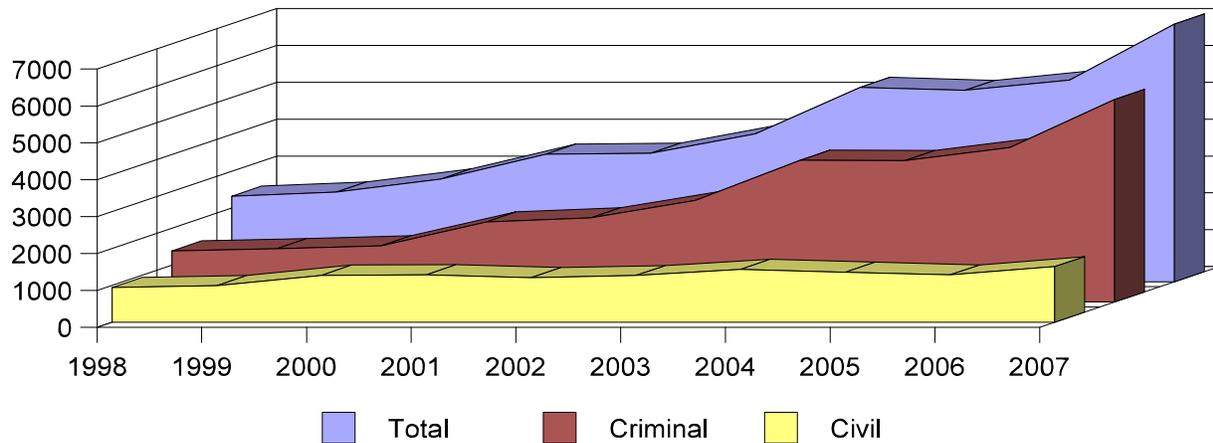
The United States Attorneys' offices use both criminal and civil asset forfeiture laws to strip away property derived from criminal activity such as narcotics violations, money laundering, racketeering and fraud, as well as property used to facilitate the commission of certain crimes. Whether through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

As reflected on Table 16, the United States Attorneys' offices filed asset forfeiture counts in 5,131 criminal cases which sought forfeiture as a criminal penalty during Fiscal Year 2007, representing a 27 percent increase over the prior year. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 7,047 criminal asset forfeiture cases pending, an increase of 14 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 2006. Additionally, 2,105 civil forfeiture actions were filed by the United States Attorneys during the fiscal year, representing a 3 percent decrease when compared to the prior year.

D

**AF CHART 1 -- Criminal/Civil Judgments in Favor of the U.S.**

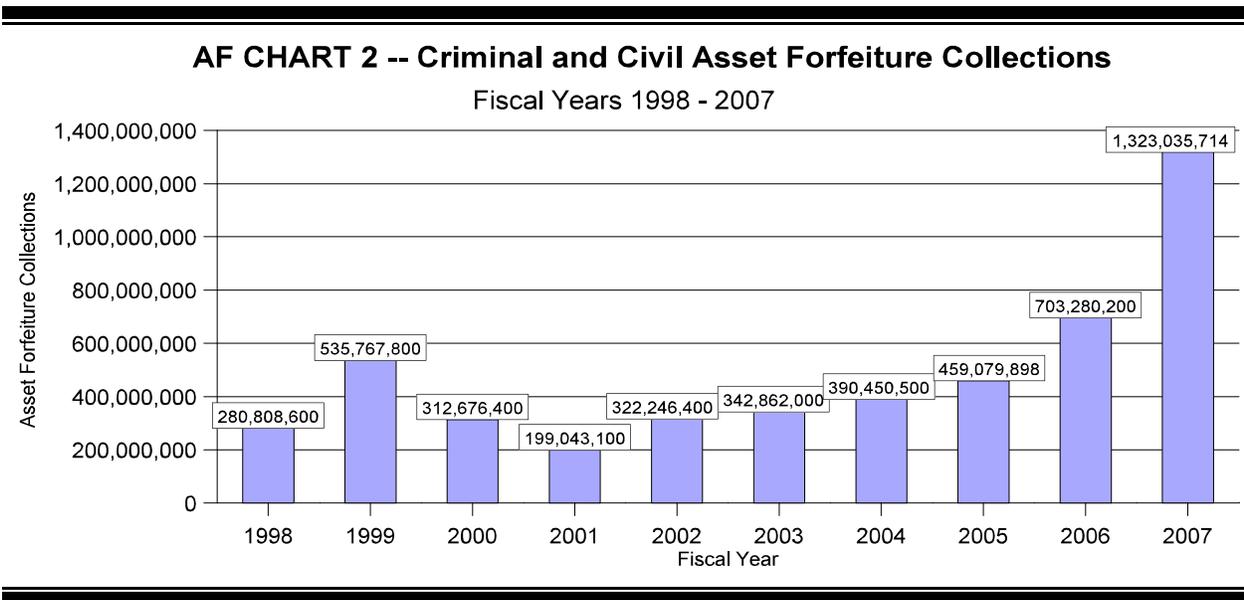
Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007



As shown on Table 5, the United States Attorneys also obtained 1,502 civil asset forfeiture judgments in favor of the United States during the year, which represents a 17 percent increase when compared with the prior year. Asset Forfeiture Chart 1, above, reflects the number of judgments the United States Attorneys' offices obtained in criminal and civil asset forfeiture cases during the past 10 years. The chart does not include federal administrative asset forfeiture matters or state court filings.

The United States Attorneys' work on judicial asset forfeitures resulted in an estimated recovery of \$1,323,035,714 in forfeited cash and property during Fiscal Year 2007. This represents an increase of 88 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 2006. Approximately \$1,698,338, or less than 1 percent, of the forfeited property was retained for official law enforcement use. Approximately \$138,599,658 of asset forfeiture proceeds were applied to restitution in victim-related offenses. See Table 16. All other assets were converted to cash value and the proceeds used for law enforcement purposes by federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement.

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

Examples of asset forfeiture cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007 include the following:

In the **Western District of Virginia**, the Purdue Frederick Company agreed to forfeit \$276 million and to pay an additional \$323 million in fines and penalties after they pled guilty to the fraudulent misbranding of the drug OxyContin. The company stated the drug was less addictive, less subject to abuse and diversion, and less likely to cause tolerance and withdrawal than other pain medications.

In the **Western District of Virginia**, the ITT Corporation agreed to forfeit \$28 million as part of a \$100 million penalty after they pled guilty to violations of the Arms Export Control Act in which the company exported the classified specifications for a critical countermeasure related to night vision goggles.

In the **Western District of North Carolina**, the United States Attorney's office restored \$4 million, from a total of \$15 million forfeited, to the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae). This was a direct result of the conviction of several officials from First Beneficial Mortgage Corporation on mortgage fraud conspiracy, who were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 5 years in prison to 20 years and 10 months in prison.

In the **Northern District of Georgia**, a securities fund manager was convicted of fraudulently soliciting and obtaining \$25 million in investors' funds and was sentenced to 19 years and 7 months in prison. The defendant was ordered to forfeit \$6.5 million in seized assets, which will be utilized for restitution to 100 victims.

In the **Northern District of Georgia**, "Operation Omnipresence" led to the conviction of 33 individuals for drug trafficking, the seizure of 722 kilograms of cocaine and 6.3 pounds of crystal methamphetamine valued at \$23 million, and the forfeiture of \$10 million in assets. The assets included 25 parcels of real property, 26 vehicles, and approximately \$3 million in currency and bank accounts. Several of the defendants have been sentenced, with prison terms ranging from 7 years and 3 months in prison to 25 years in prison.

## 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 2007, the United States Attorneys' offices received a total of 80,844 civil matters. The client agencies for the majority of civil matters received during the year were the Internal Revenue Service, components of the Department of Justice, and the Department of Homeland Security. See Table 6 and Chart 1 below. Of the matters received, 11,546, or 14 percent, were affirmative matters, 54,160, or 67 percent, were defensive matters, and 15,138, or 19 percent were other civil matters. During the same period of time, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 8,487 matters. United States Attorneys terminate civil matters for a variety of reasons, including when settlements are reached with the opposing party, when referrals are made for agency actions such as administrative recoupments, and when, under the circumstances, declination is appropriate.

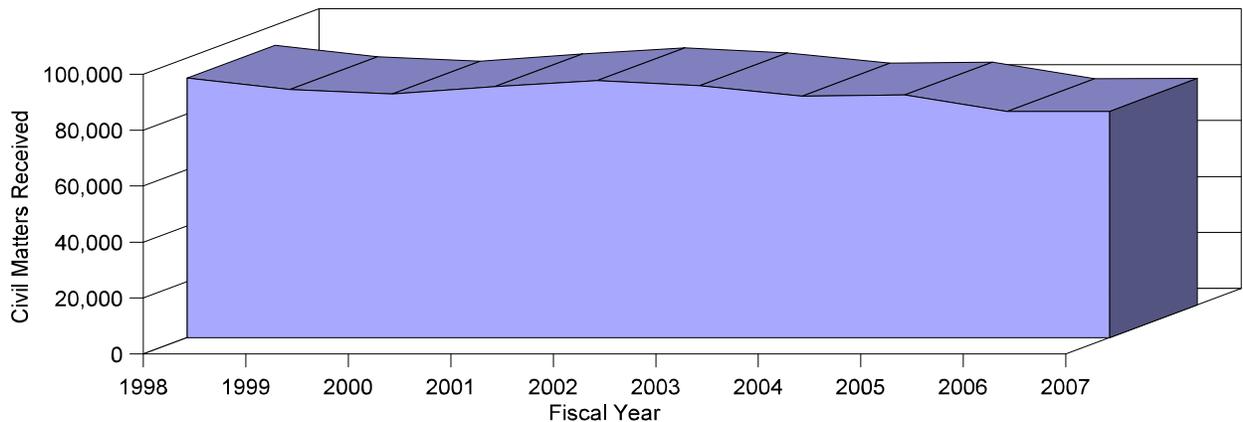
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**CIVIL CHART 1 -- Civil Matters Received**

Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007



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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 2007, there were a total of 128,105 pending civil matters and cases, representing 46 percent of the 277,173 total pending criminal and civil matters and cases in the United States Attorneys' offices. Of the pending civil matters and cases as of the end of Fiscal Year 2007, 21,470, or 17 percent, were affirmative litigation, 86,235, or 67 percent, were defensive litigation, and 20,400, or 16 percent, were other civil cases and matters handled by the United States Attorneys. See Table 5.

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

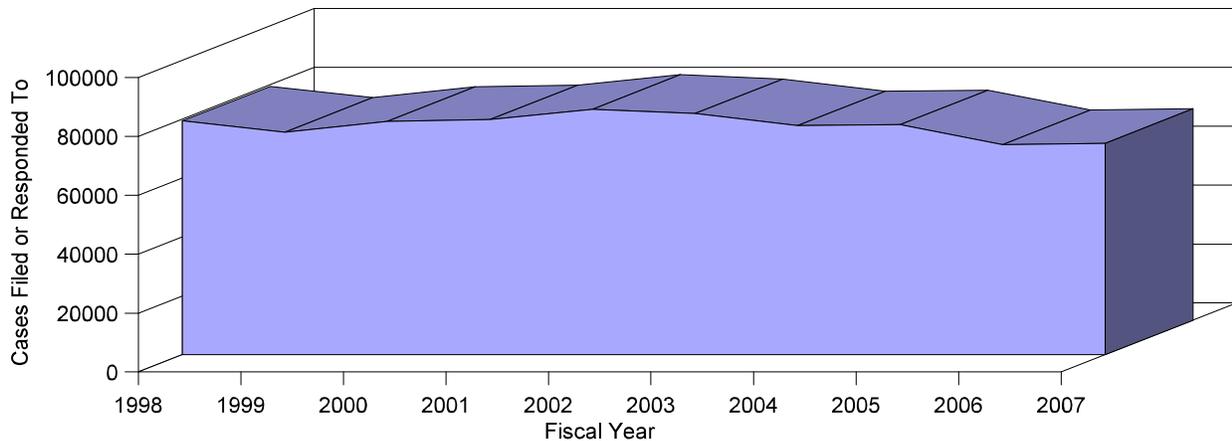
A total of 16,039 civil matters were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2007. Of these pending matters, 4,348, or 27 percent, had been pending for less than 6 months, 6,759, or 42 percent, had been pending for less than 12 months, and 10,173, or 63 percent, had been pending for less than 24 months. See Table 12.

During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys' offices filed or responded to a total of 71,823 civil cases, a increase of 1 percent when compared to the prior year. The client agencies for the majority of civil cases filed or responded to during the year were the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Justice agencies, and the Department of Homeland Security. See Table 6 and Chart 2 below.

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### CIVIL CHART 2 -- Civil Cases Filed or Responded To

Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007



Of the 71,823 civil cases filed or responded to by the United States, 6,059 or 9 percent, were affirmative civil cases, 53,302, or 74 percent, were defensive civil cases, and 12,462, or 17 percent, were other civil cases. Also during Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 67,047 cases. Judgments were issued in 27,569, or 41 percent, of these cases. A total of 20,630, or 75 percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States. Additionally, 10,865, or 16 percent, of the cases were settled. See Civil Charts 3 and 4 below, and Table 5.

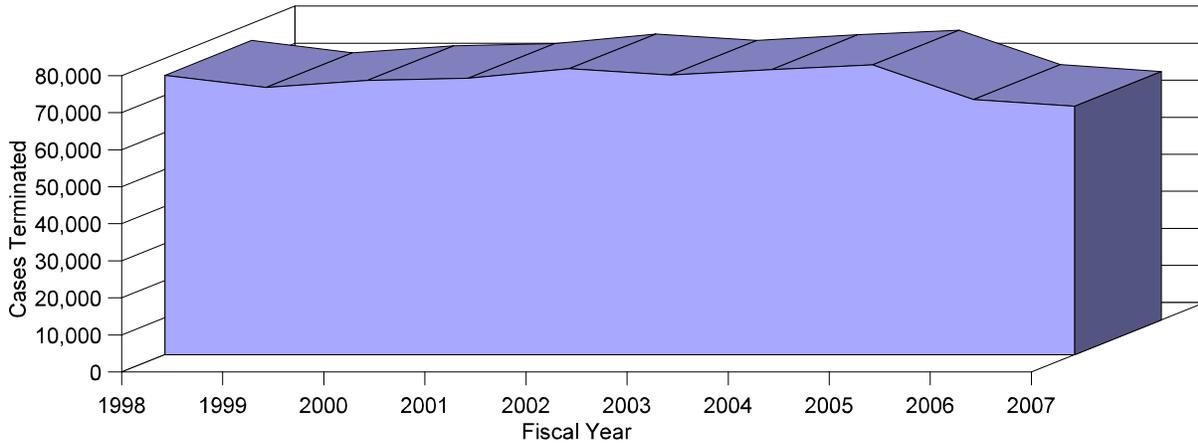
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### CIVIL CHART 3 -- Civil Cases Terminated

Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007



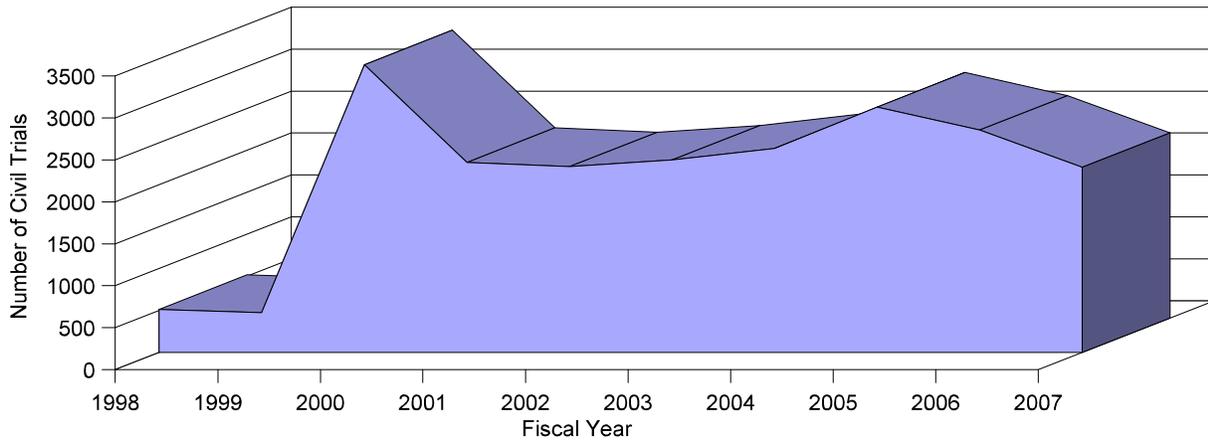
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### CIVIL CHART 4 -- Civil Cases Disposed of by Trial

Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007



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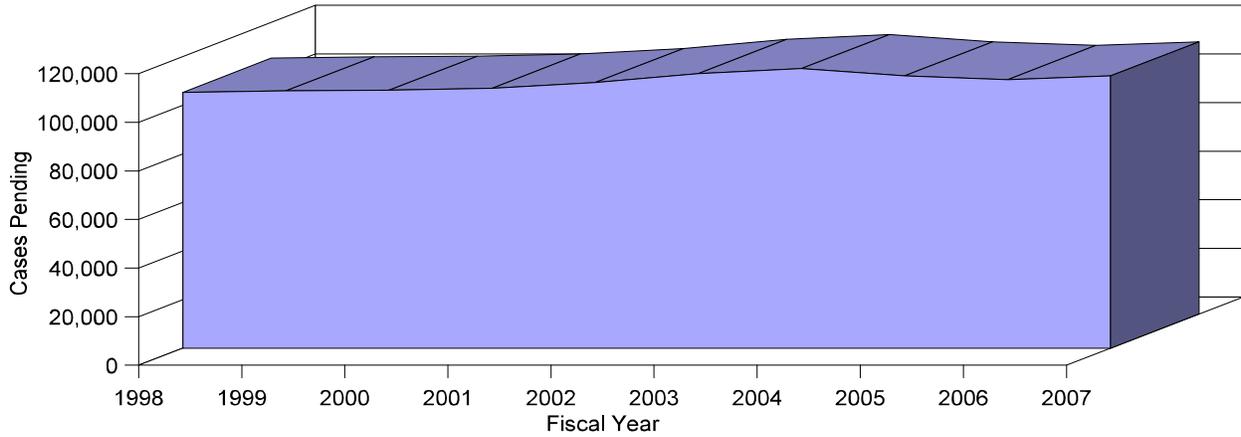
Beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil disposition codes used in the LIONS case management system were revised to more accurately represent the outcomes in civil cases. The definitions of the codes used for civil cases disposed of by trial were expanded to include evidentiary hearings. Thus, the Fiscal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

A total of 112,066 civil cases were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2007. Of these pending cases, 28,784 or 26 percent, had been pending for less than 6 months, 47,576, or 42 percent, had been pending for less than 12 months, and 68,718, or 61 percent, had been pending for less than 24 months. See Civil Charts 5 and 6 below, and Table 13.

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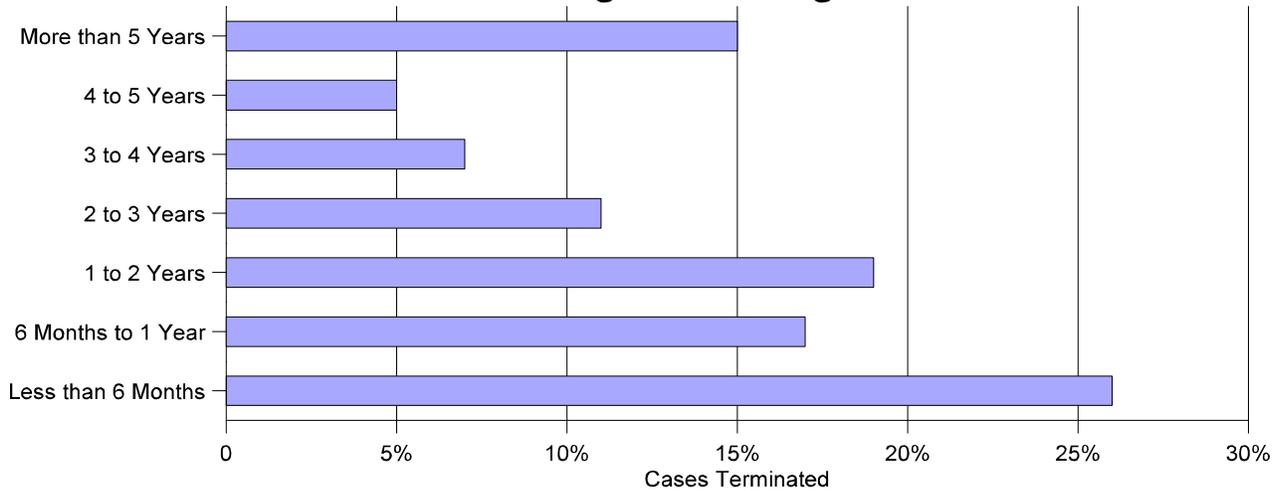
### CIVIL CHART 5 -- Civil Cases Pending

Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007



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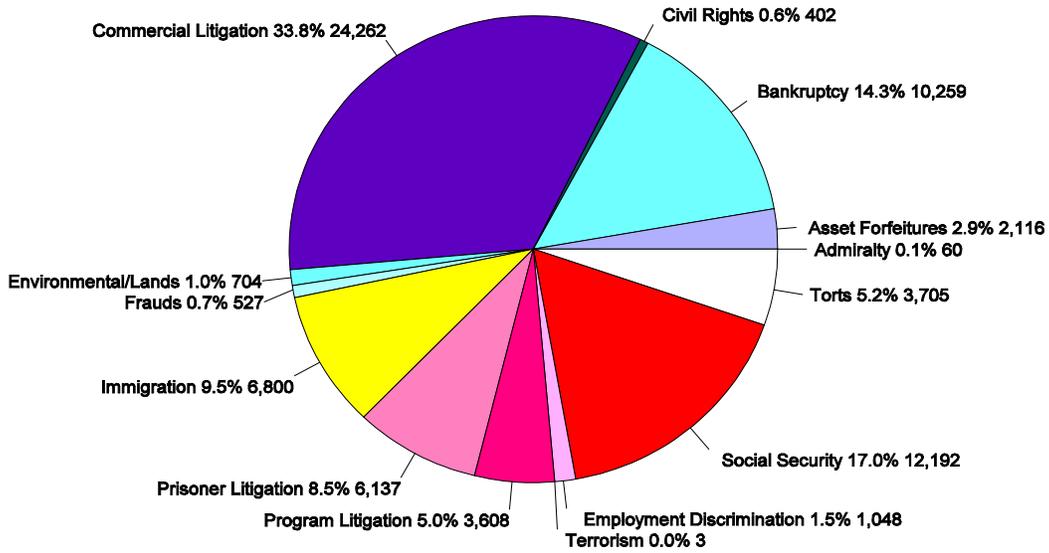
### CIVIL CHART 6 -- Age of Pending Civil Cases



Civil Chart 7 below displays civil cases filed or responded to by cause of action, or case type, during Fiscal Year 2007, while Civil Chart 8 below displays civil cases pending by cause of action, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Year 2007.

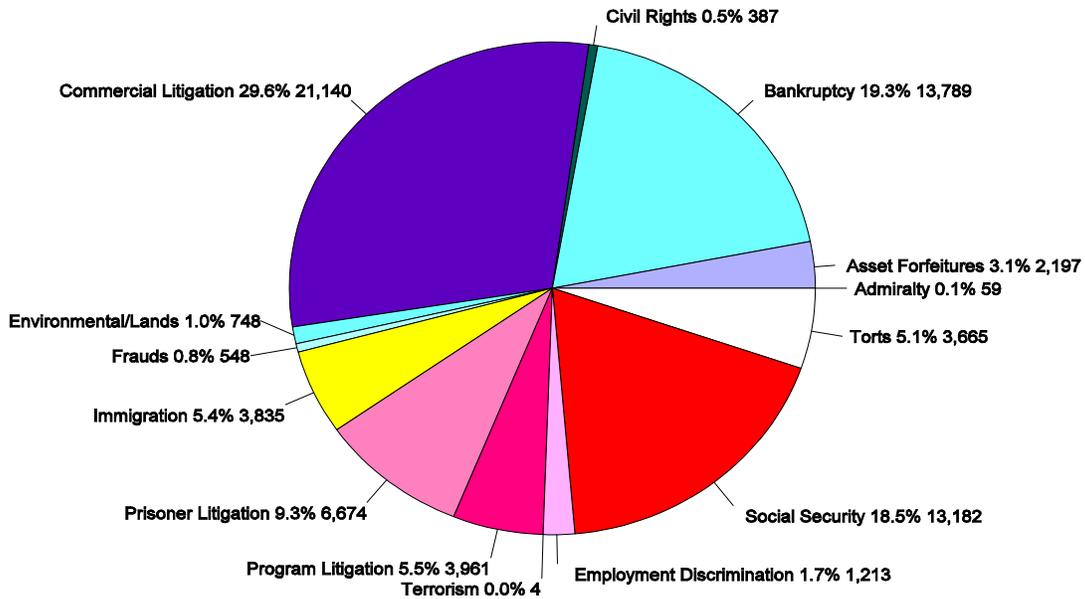
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**CIVIL CHART 7 -- Civil Cases Filed or Responded to by Cause of Action**  
**Fiscal Year 2007 -- Total Cases Filed 71,823**



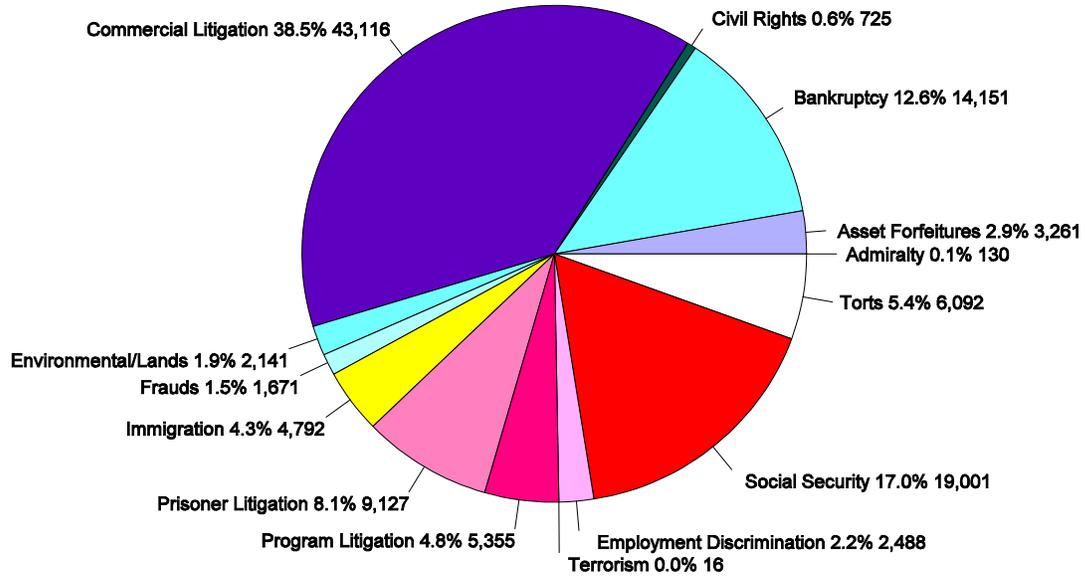
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**Fiscal Year 2006 -- Total Cases Filed 71,402**



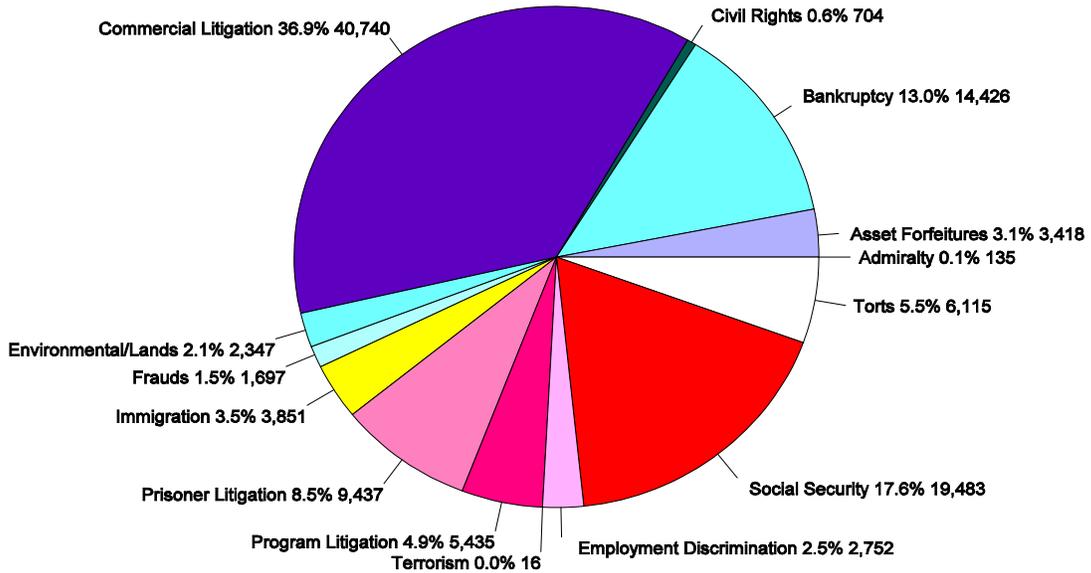
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**CIVIL CHART 8 -- Civil Cases Pending by Cause of Action**  
**Fiscal Year 2007 -- Total Cases Pending 112,066**



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**Fiscal Year 2006 -- Total Cases Pending 110,556**



## **Affirmative Civil Litigation**

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

The United States Attorneys received a total of 11,546 affirmative civil matters, and filed a total of 6,059 affirmative civil cases during Fiscal Year 2007. This represents a decrease of 9 percent in the number of matters received and a decrease of 15 percent in the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year. The client agencies for the majority of the affirmative civil matters and cases were the Department of Justice Agencies, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Department of Agriculture.

As of the end of Fiscal Year 2007, a total of 21,470 affirmative civil matters and cases were pending, representing 10,593 civil affirmative matters and 10,877 civil affirmative cases. The largest category of affirmative civil matters received was asset forfeiture (39 percent of all matters received), followed by commercial litigation (18 percent) and program litigation (17 percent). The largest categories of affirmative civil cases filed were asset forfeiture (34 percent of all cases filed) and commercial litigation (21 percent), followed by program litigation (16 percent).

The United States Attorneys terminated a total of 5,049 affirmative civil matters in Fiscal Year 2007. 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 2007, 3,839 affirmative civil cases were resolved by judgments, with 3,741, or 97 percent, of these judgments in favor of the United States.

## **Affirmative Civil Enforcement**

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

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

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

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

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

In Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys reported the recovery of over \$2.2 billion through the ACE program. During Fiscal Year 2007, 1,431 ACE cases and matters were settled or resulted in judgments, representing a 6 percent decrease when compared to Fiscal Year 2006.

During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys received 4,282 ACE matters, a decrease of 11 percent when compared with the prior year, and filed or responded to 1,759 ACE cases, representing a decrease of 7 percent when compared with Fiscal Year 2006. At the end of Fiscal Year 2007, 9,538 ACE matters and cases were pending, up from 9,352 at the end of Fiscal Year 2006. 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 2007, 1,284 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 2007, the United States Attorneys filed or responded to 218 civil health care fraud cases, representing virtually no change when compared to the prior year.

Examples of ACE cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007 include the following:

In the **Southern District of Florida** and the **Districts of Massachusetts**, in a matter handled jointly with the Civil Division, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company (BMS) and its generic division, Apothecan, paid the United States \$328 million to resolve a broad array of allegations involving illegal drug pricing and marketing activities. BMS and Apothecan agreed to pay an additional \$187 million to state governments.

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, a qui tam action was filed against Amerigroup, a Medicaid HMO, and a judgment in the amount of more than \$334 million was imposed. Amerigroup was "cherry-picking" enrollees to avoid persons with high health care costs, including pregnant women.

In the **District of Kansas** and the **Western District of Kentucky**, along with several other districts, Akal Security settled a qui tam action resulting in an \$18 million settlement. The relators alleged that Akal Security failed to properly train its guards in various law enforcement techniques, the most egregious of these being failure to properly train and qualify its guards in the use of firearms.

In the **District of Maryland**, Oracle Corporation paid the government \$98.5 million to settle its liability for defective pricing disclosures made by PeopleSoft, Inc. This qui tam action alleged that PeopleSoft failed to disclose huge discounts given to private customers. Therefore, the government was deprived of “most favoured customer” pricing and paid more for software under the General Services Administration’s multiple list.

## **Bankruptcy**

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

The United States Attorneys filed or responded to a total of 10,259 bankruptcy cases, in which the United States was: the plaintiff in 312 adversary proceedings or separate litigation within a bankruptcy case; the defendant in 592 adversary proceedings; and a creditor or party-in-interest in 9,355 cases which are classified under “other designations.” Cases opened under “other designations” are in response to the filing of a bankruptcy petition by a debtor against whom the United States has a claim, usually referred to a United States Attorney's office by another government agency. Bankruptcy cases filed in United States Bankruptcy Courts for Fiscal Year 2007 totaled 801,269, during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2007.

An example of a case successfully handled by a United States Attorney during Fiscal Year 2007 follows:

In the **Southern District of New York**, the Delta Airlines bankruptcy was managed and lead to the successful protection and advancement of the claims and interests of as many as 10 federal agencies in this enormous, complex, and high-profile case. Delta Airlines is the third largest air carrier in the United States. The office negotiated modifications to Delta Airlines’ immense restructuring plan to satisfy the Government’s objections and garnered millions of dollars for the Internal Revenue Service. The office advised agencies on varied issues related to the bankruptcy proceeding, oversaw preparation and filing of agency proofs of claim asserting claims against Delta in the amount of approximately \$2.1 billion, and spearheaded the ongoing defense of an adversary proceeding brought by Delta Airlines against the General Services Administration on an important issue of first impression concerning the Government’s right to recoup pre-petition transportation overcharges and overpayments.

## **Defensive Civil Litigation**

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

All lawsuits filed against the government must be defended, and the number of defensive civil cases handled by the United States Attorneys has represented a significant portion of all civil cases handled during the past several years. During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys' offices received 54,160 defensive civil matters from federal agencies. These defensive civil referrals represented 67 percent of all civil matters received during the year. Commercial Litigation, Social Security, Prisoner Litigation, Immigration, and Torts accounted for 92 percent of all defensive civil matters received during the year, with the biggest increase seen in Immigration, up from 8 percent of the total civil case load in Fiscal Year 2006 to 13 percent in Fiscal Year 2007. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys represented the government in 53,302 defensive civil cases that were filed in court during Fiscal Year 2007, a 7 percent increase when compared to the prior year. Defensive civil cases represented 74 percent of all civil cases during the year. During the same period of time, the offices terminated 48,944 defensive civil cases, an increase of 5 percent when compared to the prior year. Judgments were issued in 22,786 of these cases, with a total of 16,053, or 71 percent, of these judgments in favor of the United States. An additional 8,399, or 17 percent, of cases terminated were dismissed. The number of cases dismissed increased by 32 percent when compared with the prior year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2007, a total of 84,869 defensive civil cases were pending, representing a 2 percent increase when compared to the prior year.

Commercial litigation cases represented the largest category of cases in the United States Attorneys' defensive civil program. During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys responded to 21,553 defensive commercial litigation cases, which represented 40 percent of all defensive civil cases. The second largest category was Social Security, with 12,084 cases responded to, which represented 23 percent of all defensive civil cases.

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

Examples of defensive civil cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007 include the following:

In the **Western District of Texas**, the United States Attorney's office successfully defended the Department of Labor in a case involving The Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (LMRDA), which prohibits individuals convicted of relevant crimes from serving as union representatives or officers for a prescribed period of 13 years. The LMRDA permits a convicted individual to petition the Court, after a minimum 3-year period and upon showing rehabilitation, to allow the person to become once again eligible to be a union officer or representative. The statute provides for an investigation by the Department of Labor following notice of the petition. In this case, the plaintiff, an employee with the United States Postal Service (USPS), petitioned the Court to allow him an exemption under the LMRDA so that he could become a union steward with the local Mail Handler's Union. The plaintiff had been convicted of rape of a female USPS employee 10 years earlier. The Secretary of Labor opposed the petition and following a trial on the merits, the Court denied the petition, stating the plaintiff had been properly barred from union service and had not shown the requisite evidence of rehabilitation to be relieved from the statute's prohibition.

In the **Northern District of Ohio**, the United States Attorney's office successfully defended the United States Postal Service (USPS) in a religious discrimination case under Title VII brought by a letter carrier at the Chagrin Falls Post Office. The carrier contended that he was discriminated against based upon his religion, Messianic Judaism, by the Postmaster. For years, he was given an accommodation by not requiring him to work on Saturdays, the Sabbath, and other Jewish religious holidays. However, the USPS was forced to terminate the accommodation beginning in 2002 because it was no longer economically feasible and interfered with the rights of the other letter carriers to their rotating Saturdays off. The Postmaster instead allowed the plaintiff to take annual leave, leave without pay, and to swap days with other employees who were willing to do so for this purpose. The letter carrier filed suit charging 2 claims: failure to accommodate by terminating his accommodation of all Saturdays off work; and religious discrimination. The United States Postal Service filed a Motion for Summary Judgment which was granted. On appeal, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit affirmed, finding that the plaintiff had not satisfied his "prima facie" case for failure to accommodate because he could not demonstrate that he had been discharged or disciplined, there was no direct evidence of religious discrimination, and that the plaintiff had not made out a "prima facie" case of religious discrimination. The outcome of this case is quite beneficial to the USPS as allowing letter carriers carte blanche accommodation, permitting them to avoid working on Saturdays, would result in an economic strain on the agency.

## V. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

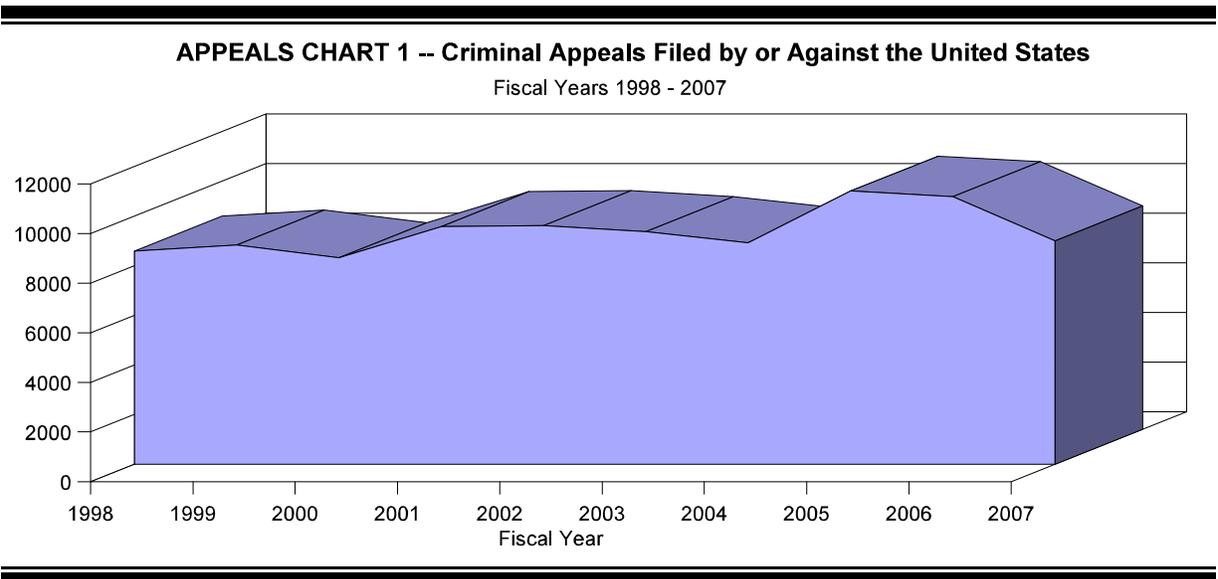
### Criminal Appeals

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

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

During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys handled a total of 9,002 criminal appeals filed by or against the United States, representing a 17 percent decrease when compared to Fiscal Year 2006. See Appeals Chart 1 below.

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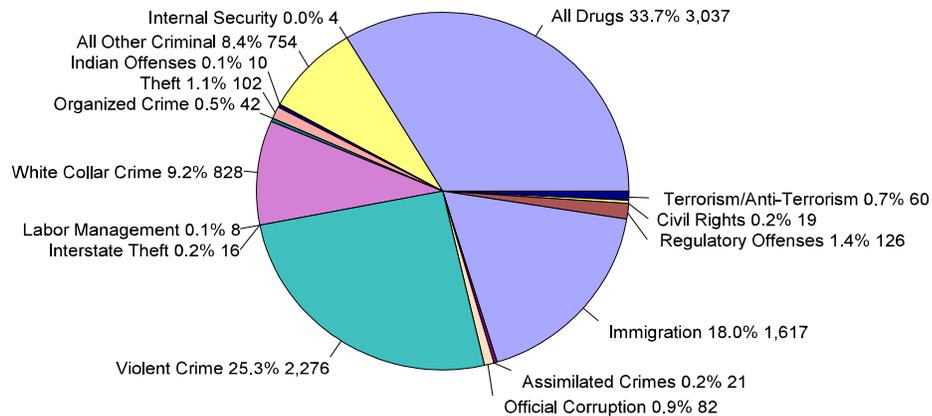
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## APPEALS CHART 2 -- Criminal Appeals Filed by Program Category

Fiscal Year 2007 -- Total Appeals Filed 9,002



A total of 11,317 appeals were terminated during Fiscal Year 2007, representing a decrease of 2 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 9,711, or 86 percent, of the appeals terminated during the year. See Table 7.

The largest category of criminal appeals filed during Fiscal Year 2007 was narcotics, which accounted for 3,037, or 34 percent, of all criminal appeals filed during the year. See Appeals Chart 2 above. Other large categories of criminal appeals included violent crime, with 2,276 appeals filed in Fiscal Year 2007, and immigration, with 1,617 appeals filed during the fiscal year, a 27 percent decrease over the number of immigration appeals in Fiscal Year 2006.

Examples of criminal appeals successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007 include the following:

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit upheld the convictions of Illinois's former governor, and his associate, on charges of public corruption, false statements, and false tax returns. For crimes spanning over a decade, the former governor was sentenced to 6 years and 12 months in prison. In a 55-page opinion, a majority of the panel rejected the numerous challenges to the convictions, including issues of alleged juror misconduct, the dismissal and substitution of 2 jurors during deliberations, and the scope of the honest services prong of the mail fraud statute. The government then successfully defeated the defendants' *en banc* petition in a 6-3 vote, as well as an emergency motion to stay the mandate in the United States Court of Appeals for the

Seventh Circuit. Finally, the Court of Appeals denied the application of the defendant for bond pending certiorari.

In the **District of Arizona**, in a 134-page opinion, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed a defendant's conviction and death sentence in this first-impression Federal Death Penalty Act murder case arising from the Navajo reservation. The defendant was convicted of first degree murder, felony murder, car-jacking resulting in death, and related crimes involving other Navajos. The defendant, along with his co-defendant, repeatedly stabbed an elderly grandmother, then placed her body in the back of her extended-cab pickup truck next to her young granddaughter, who was still alive. The pair drove the victims over 30 miles into the mountains, where the defendant then slit the throat of the granddaughter. The pair severed the heads and hands from the bodies of the victims, buried these body parts, and threw the torsos into the woods. The pickup truck was then used in the commission of a subsequent robbery. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to death. The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit resolved many first-impression issues concerning the Federal Death Penalty Act, and resolved all issues against the defendant including: car-jacking resulting in death (18 U.S.C. § 2119) applies to a crime committed by a Native American against another Native American where the statute is not specifically identified in 18 U.S.C. § 1153; and that the application of the death penalty would not violate the First Amendment and the Indian Religious Freedom Act based upon the Navajo cultural and religious opposition to the death penalty. This was the first decision that applied the Federal Death Penalty Act in this context.

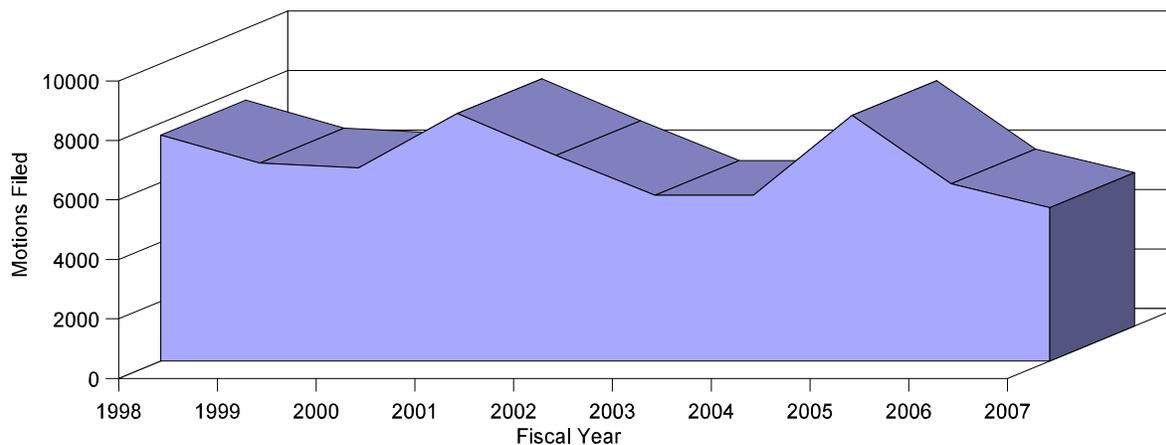
### **Appeals from Denials of Post-Sentencing Motions**

Between Fiscal Year 1988, when the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect, and Fiscal Year 1997, there was a dramatic increase year to year in the number of post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. These motions, filed by defendants primarily to vacate a sentence, increased from 1,500 in Fiscal Year 1988 to 10,974 in Fiscal Year 1997, or a 632 percent increase. In Fiscal Year 1997 alone, the number increased by 2,342, or 27 percent, when compared with the prior year. See Appeals Chart 3 below. The majority of the filed post-sentencing motions fail. However, incarcerated defendants almost always file them. Thus, the post-sentencing motions generate a significant number of appeals handled by United States Attorneys' offices, which are in addition to the criminal appeals discussed above. The work required of Assistant United States Attorneys to respond is time consuming and burdensome. The evolution of the law governing sentencing, stemming from landmark decisions of the United States Supreme Court, Apprendi v. New Jersey, 530 U.S. 466, 120 S. Ct. 2348 (2000), and United States v. Booker, 125 S. Ct. 738, 769 (2005), has generated more appeals of sentences, required time-consuming revisions of positions, and required development of new arguments.

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

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**APPEALS CHART 3 -- Post Sentencing Motions Filed by Incarcerated Defendants**  
Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007



The reduction in the volume of prisoner litigation that was expected after the Prison Litigation Reform Act was enacted, appears to have occurred during Fiscal Year 1998 and again in Fiscal Year 1999. During Fiscal Year 1998, 7,592 post-sentencing motions were filed, a decrease of 3,382, or 31 percent, when compared to the prior year. In Fiscal Year 1999, the decrease continued with 6,652 motions filed, showing a further decline of 12 percent when compared to the prior year. See Appeals Chart 3 above. Although there was an increase in filings in Fiscal Years 2001 and 2005, 8,311 filings and 8,254 filings, respectively, the overall decline continues. During Fiscal Year 2007, 5,155 motions were filed, representing a 13 percent decrease when compared with the prior year and a 32 percent decrease when compared with Fiscal Year 1998, the first year of the noted decline. Although a decline has been seen in recent years, the 5,155 motions filed in Fiscal Year 2007 still represents an increase of 244 percent over the 1,500 motions filed in Fiscal Year 1988 when the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect.

## Civil Appeals

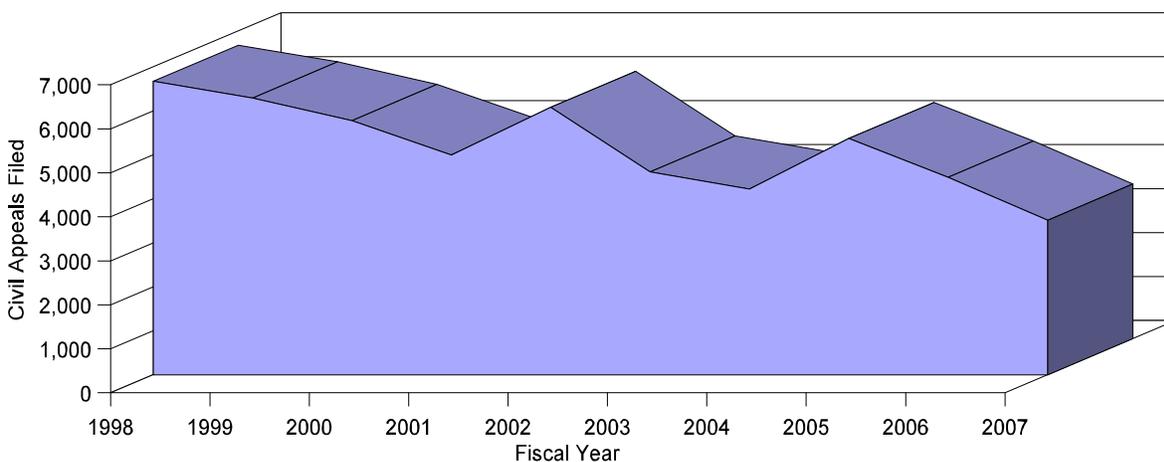
During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys' offices also handled a total of 3,516 civil appeals filed by or against the United States. This represents a decrease of 22 percent in the number of appeals handled when compared to the prior year. See Appeals Chart 4 below. The United States Attorneys terminated 4,689 civil appeals during the year, a decrease of 15 percent when compared to the prior year. Of the appeals terminated during the year, 3,623, or 77 percent, were decided in favor of the United States. See Table 7.

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

Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007



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An example of a civil appeal successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2007 includes the following:

In the **Southern District of Indiana**, a case involved a motion to quash a subpoena issued from the Department of Education's (DOE) Office of the Inspector General (OIG) to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). The NCAA argued that records that it had obtained during its own investigation of a specific university that self reported its mismanagement of federal financial aid funds, should not be disclosed to the DOE's OIG due to privacy and confidentiality concerns. The NCAA alternatively sought a protective order that would require the DOE's OIG to provide notice to the NCAA prior to disclosure of the documents during the OIG investigation. The United States successfully defended its subpoena in United States District Court and in the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit when both declined to quash the subpoena or grant a protective order restricting the DOE OIG's use. In declining to establish a privilege exempting the documents from release, the courts determined that the law enforcement mission of the DOE's OIG outweighed the NCAA's private interest in confidentiality.

## 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 2007. The report serves to illustrate the many prosecution and litigation accomplishments of the men and women who work in the offices. The report also addresses the significant, and critically important, liaison work that is performed by the United States Attorneys and their staffs with federal, state, and local law enforcement officials, the victims of crime, local communities, schools, and other organizations.

In Fiscal Year 2001, our nation witnessed the brutal terrorist attacks of September 11<sup>th</sup>. During Fiscal Year 2007, the United States Attorneys' efforts included the investigation and prosecution of terrorism and anti-terrorism cases, and coordination among law enforcement officials at federal, state, and local levels, in an effort to prevent future terrorist attacks. The United States Attorneys also addressed the continuing, illegal use of firearms by those who perpetrate crimes and accompanying acts of violence in our communities. Project Safe Neighborhoods, 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 2007, 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, 2007**

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		Terminated 3/	End		Begin		Terminated 3/	End		Begin		Terminated 4/	End	
	Pending	Filed 2/		Pending	Filed 2/	Pending	Filed 2/		Pending	Filed 2/	Pending	Filed 2/		Pending	Filed 2/
Alabama, Middle	248	222	228	246	337	275	299	318	47	48	38	56			
Alabama, Northern	354	470	460	371	492	603	608	495	92	67	116	42			
Alabama, Southern	279	333	295	333	416	502	404	534	8	4	5	7			
Alaska	89	154	129	110	159	192	164	178	59	65	67	46			
Arizona	4,380	3,580	2,847	4,880	6,016	4,379	3,530	6,511	1,762	8,454	6,182	3,475			
Arkansas, Eastern	369	337	316	405	583	522	494	638	11	12	7	11			
Arkansas, Western	148	213	189	173	172	233	212	194	24	33	34	24			
California, Central	2,356	1,554	1,211	2,686	3,956	1,951	1,701	4,187	1,274	739	620	1,312			
California, Eastern	1,186	753	795	1,120	1,856	1,109	1,189	1,747	367	282	279	373			
California, Northern	1,299	539	467	1,275	2,219	647	622	2,092	581	190	166	585			
California, Southern	2,251	3,306	3,123	2,416	3,119	3,840	3,622	3,330	720	1,730	1,521	797			
Colorado	701	425	451	666	1,072	578	618	1,019	198	51	58	186			
Connecticut	431	248	270	407	762	465	432	795	128	43	26	135			
Delaware	135	155	128	166	158	175	146	194	14	28	23	14			
District of Columbia	797	279	398	674	1,114	384	525	982	64	37	30	52			
Florida, Middle	1,728	1,166	1,208	1,687	2,549	1,678	1,874	2,383	181	106	102	147			
Florida, Northern	377	286	332	334	518	387	464	458	50	23	28	43			
Florida, Southern	3,597	1,652	1,595	3,635	5,680	2,656	2,540	5,760	295	326	299	285			
Georgia, Middle	323	237	220	333	453	365	328	478	8	193	194	7			
Georgia, Northern	732	499	534	705	1,514	842	864	1,502	300	532	485	307			
Georgia, Southern	282	301	326	259	433	412	455	389	298	333	292	341			
Guam	74	160	87	147	95	168	103	161	19	27	29	15			
Hawaii	334	220	266	287	527	296	396	423	275	288	252	294			
Idaho	204	258	260	208	295	335	324	315	18	23	23	20			
Illinois, Central	416	484	437	482	504	571	523	578	40	18	16	32			
Illinois, Northern	1,363	549	572	1,336	2,525	963	1,086	2,396	820	112	128	728			
Illinois, Southern	215	241	230	230	351	400	383	374	25	23	25	19			
Indiana, Northern	438	363	378	430	606	448	489	575	16	17	12	18			
Indiana, Southern	206	177	209	180	428	343	369	411	33	51	30	50			
Iowa, Northern	365	315	419	276	451	386	513	336	20	29	29	16			
Iowa, Southern	405	436	358	494	525	575	462	651	17	20	10	19			
Kansas	662	612	592	689	966	941	763	1,160	36	23	17	35			
Kentucky, Eastern	369	459	549	320	527	672	748	503	45	77	92	39			

**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		2/ Terminated	3/ Pending	End	Begin		2/ Terminated	3/ Pending	End	Begin		4/ Terminated	1/ Pending	
	Pending	Filed				Pending	Filed				Pending	Filed			
Kentucky, Western	325	242	223	344	511	358	312	557	33	179	176	37			
Louisiana, Eastern	424	394	329	470	614	546	446	694	5	44	42	5			
Louisiana, Middle	275	232	174	333	319	264	200	382	37	53	36	56			
Louisiana, Western	348	239	312	287	592	356	493	472	305	544	488	345			
Maine	138	193	196	141	172	220	218	180	20	18	16	14			
Maryland	661	510	514	680	1,074	796	756	1,143	109	36	28	120			
Massachusetts	812	367	431	727	1,479	517	759	1,182	169	42	34	155			
Michigan, Eastern	1,004	473	609	915	1,825	837	964	1,764	733	371	268	770			
Michigan, Western	286	373	359	308	402	511	507	418	51	46	40	47			
Minnesota	499	372	369	508	746	668	553	869	2	0	3	1			
Mississippi, Northern	112	191	149	154	192	294	235	247	0	1	1	0			
Mississippi, Southern	348	428	449	346	452	504	575	409	34	91	85	28			
Missouri, Eastern	632	872	875	629	870	1,142	1,139	873	78	52	42	76			
Missouri, Western	842	630	677	772	1,181	982	901	1,252	40	45	36	41			
Montana	324	424	388	364	416	535	490	465	14	43	37	17			
Nebraska	545	628	628	556	691	764	811	659	14	8	8	13			
Nevada	962	287	522	659	1,390	387	786	919	457	408	344	462			
New Hampshire	305	233	249	293	361	272	282	352	39	29	32	31			
New Jersey	1,175	858	822	1,207	1,594	993	990	1,589	732	332	207	721			
New Mexico	1,620	2,333	2,338	1,639	2,054	2,682	2,650	2,099	416	445	160	396			
New York, Eastern	2,391	835	719	2,525	4,093	1,260	1,143	4,230	1,016	300	163	1,031			
New York, Northern	600	526	503	626	977	685	690	975	112	85	46	108			
New York, Southern	4,134	1,091	983	4,201	7,553	1,693	1,840	7,303	1,437	438	309	1,314			
New York, Western	662	536	628	575	1,009	652	799	872	523	320	243	454			
North Carolina, Eastern	502	535	490	551	675	676	640	707	50	28	43	30			
North Carolina, Middle	270	361	380	278	355	493	501	384	6	10	3	11			
North Carolina, Western	894	506	532	859	1,615	859	934	1,512	43	26	22	33			
North Dakota	135	217	219	139	208	283	287	209	8	19	15	8			
Northern Mariana Islands	21	23	21	22	24	30	29	24	0	0	0	0			
Ohio, Northern	486	555	557	504	901	900	988	840	51	92	100	45			
Ohio, Southern	519	482	545	485	777	695	752	752	286	211	205	271			
Oklahoma, Eastern	56	71	80	51	88	122	127	87	7	3	3	5			
Oklahoma, Northern	194	196	211	177	234	239	266	208	15	11	9	9			
Oklahoma, Western	201	265	239	230	251	368	319	304	175	432	357	238			
Oregon	896	636	671	848	1,138	810	808	1,127	117	112	97	108			

**Table 1 (Continued)**

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		End			Begin		End			Begin		End		
	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	Pending	
Pennsylvania, Eastern	892	694	579	1,029		1,403	998	857	1,559		108	29	28	111	
Pennsylvania, Middle	537	434	394	584		958	730	675	1,015		30	27	15	35	
Pennsylvania, Western	582	527	490	637		769	626	600	816		55	27	16	47	
Puerto Rico	454	425	439	438		1,208	996	805	1,383		63	155	173	50	
Rhode Island	112	120	138	86		127	149	158	109		0	3	3	0	
South Carolina	968	881	794	1,058		1,561	1,480	1,368	1,666		71	63	46	74	
South Dakota	309	433	428	321		396	613	550	471		11	25	29	8	
Tennessee, Eastern	477	465	453	497		699	744	684	774		22	86	90	17	
Tennessee, Middle	342	236	250	335		513	369	340	552		8	3	3	4	
Tennessee, Western	670	502	499	680		920	727	644	1,014		27	39	34	27	
Texas, Eastern	622	666	664	633		1,007	1,189	1,079	1,121		41	37	26	44	
Texas, Northern	903	827	896	861		1,333	1,240	1,258	1,346		75	179	161	69	
Texas, Southern	4,062	5,101	5,029	4,132		5,609	6,199	5,966	5,799		598	9,727	9,419	649	
Texas, Western	3,883	5,050	4,538	4,470		5,043	6,315	5,672	5,756		1,961	1,424	804	2,259	
Utah	800	738	787	750		1,115	950	959	1,107		97	219	180	121	
Vermont	227	153	129	253		329	206	184	357		19	43	36	18	
Virgin Islands	162	92	107	142		271	123	161	238		23	21	25	14	
Virginia, Eastern	950	1,215	1,204	1,014		1,333	1,658	1,656	1,408		3,141	3,175	3,200	3,031	
Virginia, Western	368	331	377	316		633	553	663	520		247	630	661	212	
Washington, Eastern	503	429	425	516		539	477	474	553		31	32	22	33	
Washington, Western	579	516	523	552		1,018	753	832	907		894	460	354	1,007	
West Virginia, Northern	203	302	210	309		301	447	305	458		3	11	12	4	
West Virginia, Southern	202	225	247	185		241	291	297	242		25	54	59	20	
Wisconsin, Eastern	364	343	312	390		645	614	504	770		47	33	11	71	
Wisconsin, Western	153	172	180	152		185	209	219	181		10	19	22	6	
Wyoming	197	254	257	203		326	370	401	324		492	978	716	750	
All Districts	70,232	59,228	57,619	71,906		106,693	80,712	78,751	108,572		23,078	36,377	31,078	25,211	

1/ Magistrate court cases do not include petty offenses.

2/ Includes 420 cases or 436 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 262 cases or 332 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 and 221 cases or 659 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

4/ Includes 114 cases or 114 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 and 10 cases or 10 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, 2007**

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	202	2	14	4	6	260	2	23	4	10	1	19
Alabama, Northern	417	5	28	4	6	543	9	36	4	16	0	54
Alabama, Southern	271	3	18	1	2	375	3	22	1	3	0	21
Alaska	114	0	13	0	2	144	1	16	0	3	1	6
Arizona	2,733	4	97	5	8	3,352	4	137	6	31	11	66
Arkansas, Eastern	274	1	38	1	2	414	2	65	2	11	0	13
Arkansas, Western	175	0	12	0	2	194	0	16	0	2	0	7
California, Central	1,139	8	47	11	6	1,585	12	74	16	14	7	53
California, Eastern	757	3	31	2	2	1,128	3	48	3	7	8	42
California, Northern	426	1	28	8	4	554	3	49	9	7	2	7
California, Southern	2,897	18	192	0	16	3,287	20	278	1	36	10	81
Colorado	410	3	33	4	1	550	3	55	6	4	5	34
Connecticut	256	1	8	4	1	406	3	14	5	4	0	21
Delaware	117	1	8	1	1	129	1	12	3	1	3	10
District of Columbia	356	3	26	2	11	450	6	42	2	25	0	35
Florida, Middle	1,120	6	64	10	8	1,723	15	93	11	32	1	123
Florida, Northern	315	3	9	1	4	443	3	10	1	7	1	47
Florida, Southern	1,500	14	71	6	4	2,385	27	109	12	7	5	200
Georgia, Middle	191	1	23	4	1	270	6	43	4	5	1	33
Georgia, Northern	467	4	52	3	8	706	12	103	6	37	6	57
Georgia, Southern	283	1	36	2	4	360	2	78	3	12	2	21
Guam	65	0	15	0	7	73	0	17	1	12	0	4
Hawaii	245	1	14	1	5	350	1	28	1	16	1	11
Idaho	220	6	23	7	4	274	8	30	7	5	2	18
Illinois, Central	386	0	45	4	2	463	0	49	6	5	0	28
Illinois, Northern	530	0	33	5	4	1,019	2	48	5	12	7	82
Illinois, Southern	211	1	16	1	1	354	4	23	1	1	0	25
Indiana, Northern	343	3	25	2	5	433	4	39	2	11	1	47
Indiana, Southern	193	1	10	4	1	337	3	15	4	10	0	30
Iowa, Northern	401	1	12	3	2	489	5	13	3	3	1	44
Iowa, Southern	331	5	10	7	5	429	5	13	7	8	5	33
Kansas	546	2	31	1	12	699	3	41	2	18	2	29
Kentucky, Eastern	515	5	25	3	1	676	9	57	4	2	3	42

Table 2 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----						----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---		
	Guilty	Not		Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not		Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
		Guilty	Dismissed					Guilty	Dismissed					
Kentucky, Western	208	1	11	0	3	286	3	17	0	6	1	18		
Louisiana, Eastern	313	2	10	4	0	424	2	16	4	0	1	17		
Louisiana, Middle	147	0	27	0	0	168	0	31	0	1	0	7		
Louisiana, Western	290	3	18	1	0	449	4	34	1	5	1	31		
Maine	181	2	10	2	1	201	2	12	2	1	2	19		
Maryland	473	1	31	6	3	682	3	58	6	7	3	53		
Massachusetts	396	9	20	0	6	700	20	29	0	10	7	77		
Michigan, Eastern	546	3	47	3	10	848	8	81	6	21	3	55		
Michigan, Western	327	1	22	3	6	464	1	30	4	8	0	21		
Minnesota	350	5	10	2	2	522	9	14	4	4	0	47		
Mississippi, Northern	139	0	9	1	0	214	0	20	1	0	0	2		
Mississippi, Southern	378	7	54	4	6	480	9	74	5	7	3	29		
Missouri, Eastern	787	1	78	4	5	1,025	1	98	6	9	3	31		
Missouri, Western	646	0	26	4	1	844	5	38	6	8	4	32		
Montana	337	7	40	1	3	414	9	62	1	4	9	39		
Nebraska	576	3	40	5	4	738	3	55	6	9	1	37		
Nevada	467	2	45	3	5	682	2	57	6	39	0	24		
New Hampshire	230	0	13	3	3	255	1	18	3	5	0	11		
New Jersey	795	3	18	1	5	942	4	30	1	13	0	50		
New Mexico	2,263	1	63	4	7	2,538	2	89	4	17	0	17		
New York, Eastern	679	6	27	3	4	1,057	19	31	4	32	1	79		
New York, Northern	477	3	17	1	5	620	4	54	2	10	4	24		
New York, Southern	941	2	20	3	17	1,761	9	32	4	34	0	113		
New York, Western	594	1	23	7	3	749	2	32	7	9	0	13		
North Carolina, Eastern	453	2	29	5	1	577	2	54	6	1	3	20		
North Carolina, Middle	362	2	12	4	0	473	3	19	4	2	5	33		
North Carolina, Western	487	5	28	5	7	813	8	87	7	19	0	53		
North Dakota	209	2	6	1	1	273	2	6	5	1	3	17		
Northern Mariana Islands	19	1	0	0	1	23	1	3	0	2	0	7		
Ohio, Northern	506	21	28	0	2	892	24	57	0	15	3	58		
Ohio, Southern	510	1	28	3	3	696	2	41	4	9	4	25		
Oklahoma, Eastern	74	0	6	0	0	113	0	14	0	0	0	15		
Oklahoma, Northern	192	4	12	0	3	244	5	12	0	5	0	24		
Oklahoma, Western	208	5	20	2	4	286	6	20	2	5	5	27		
Oregon	586	1	66	4	14	693	1	88	4	22	4	10		

Table 2 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	550	5	18	5	1	816	11	21	6	3	1	101
Pennsylvania, Middle	371	1	14	4	4	622	1	33	5	14	2	13
Pennsylvania, Western	438	6	41	5	0	539	6	49	5	1	7	29
Puerto Rico	398	3	34	1	3	735	5	57	1	7	11	56
Rhode Island	131	1	6	0	0	146	2	9	0	1	0	14
South Carolina	717	5	67	4	1	1,253	6	96	6	7	5	41
South Dakota	393	7	26	1	1	502	7	37	2	2	1	32
Tennessee, Eastern	419	3	25	4	2	611	5	51	5	12	9	38
Tennessee, Middle	229	1	17	3	0	311	3	21	4	1	0	21
Tennessee, Western	445	2	45	3	4	563	3	60	3	15	6	40
Texas, Eastern	622	2	33	1	6	1,009	3	53	2	12	4	30
Texas, Northern	819	5	57	5	10	1,137	10	86	7	18	24	63
Texas, Southern	4,834	11	169	2	13	5,669	14	247	2	34	71	99
Texas, Western	4,392	7	112	5	22	5,442	13	163	7	47	6	91
Utah	718	0	56	3	10	866	0	79	3	11	3	9
Vermont	115	1	9	1	3	164	1	12	1	6	1	3
Virgin Islands	80	5	18	0	4	99	7	44	0	11	0	15
Virginia, Eastern	1,141	4	50	7	2	1,555	11	75	8	7	17	80
Virginia, Western	343	6	22	1	5	616	7	33	1	6	2	46
Washington, Eastern	366	2	49	0	8	405	2	57	0	10	2	15
Washington, Western	507	1	11	2	2	783	2	27	2	18	4	20
West Virginia, Northern	187	3	17	1	2	270	4	25	1	5	2	13
West Virginia, Southern	235	1	11	0	0	283	1	12	0	1	1	11
Wisconsin, Eastern	285	0	21	2	4	458	1	39	2	4	4	15
Wisconsin, Western	169	0	10	1	0	207	0	10	1	1	0	9
Wyoming	242	3	11	1	0	375	4	16	1	5	6	10
All Districts	53,698	299	2,970	262	390	72,436	486	4,521	332	976	345	3,392

Not guilty counts include 24 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 24 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, 2007**

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	14	1	20	2	0		14	1	20	2	1	0	2	
Alabama, Northern	54	2	59	0	1		54	2	59	0	1	8	5	
Alabama, Southern	0	0	0	1	2		0	0	0	1	4	0	0	
Alaska	24	3	29	4	3		26	3	30	4	4	9	0	
Arizona	5,944	0	108	0	34		5,988	0	134	0	60	2	0	
Arkansas, Eastern	0	0	5	0	0		0	0	5	0	2	0	0	
Arkansas, Western	1	0	15	3	12		1	0	15	3	15	2	0	
California, Central	51	3	110	1	407		51	3	132	2	432	24	0	
California, Eastern	166	2	55	5	15		172	2	73	5	27	8	4	
California, Northern	92	1	40	8	3		94	1	47	8	16	5	0	
California, Southern	1,183	1	82	7	158		1,183	1	165	7	165	1	0	
Colorado	20	0	14	18	1		23	0	15	19	1	4	1	
Connecticut	1	0	19	0	2		1	0	20	0	5	0	0	
Delaware	11	0	1	0	8		11	0	3	0	9	0	0	
District of Columbia	5	1	10	3	1		8	1	12	5	4	0	0	
Florida, Middle	0	0	35	22	13		1	0	47	23	31	0	0	
Florida, Northern	8	0	9	5	4		10	0	10	5	3	2	0	
Florida, Southern	5	0	41	4	214		5	0	49	4	241	3	0	
Georgia, Middle	172	1	18	0	2		172	1	18	0	3	15	1	
Georgia, Northern	75	2	75	6	285		78	2	81	6	318	11	0	
Georgia, Southern	224	0	63	2	3		224	0	63	2	3	1	0	
Guam	15	0	7	0	3		15	0	12	0	2	0	0	
Hawaii	119	1	102	2	6		126	1	111	2	12	2	0	
Idaho	1	0	7	1	12		1	0	8	1	13	0	0	
Illinois, Central	0	0	7	1	1		0	0	8	1	7	0	0	
Illinois, Northern	0	0	77	1	1		0	0	123	1	4	0	0	
Illinois, Southern	2	0	1	1	14		2	0	2	1	20	0	0	
Indiana, Northern	3	0	5	0	1		3	0	5	0	4	0	0	
Indiana, Southern	1	0	9	0	8		1	0	13	0	16	0	0	
Iowa, Northern	0	0	15	3	9		0	0	16	3	10	0	0	
Iowa, Southern	0	0	2	0	0		0	0	3	0	7	0	0	
Kansas	4	0	6	2	1		4	0	7	2	4	0	0	
Kentucky, Eastern	38	0	29	1	14		38	0	33	1	20	0	0	

Table 2A (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Kentucky, Western	156	0	11	2	0	160	0	13	2	1	6	0
Louisiana, Eastern	24	0	2	0	0	38	0	4	0	0	0	0
Louisiana, Middle	17	0	5	3	1	24	0	6	3	3	0	0
Louisiana, Western	333	8	127	6	8	333	8	133	6	8	1	0
Maine	10	0	4	0	0	10	0	4	0	2	0	0
Maryland	10	2	16	0	0	10	2	16	0	0	5	0
Massachusetts	2	0	12	2	1	4	0	15	5	10	1	0
Michigan, Eastern	15	0	161	1	44	18	0	190	1	59	7	0
Michigan, Western	4	0	25	2	5	5	0	26	2	7	1	0
Minnesota	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mississippi, Northern	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi, Southern	41	0	9	9	20	41	0	14	9	21	10	0
Missouri, Eastern	1	0	24	3	11	1	0	27	3	11	0	0
Missouri, Western	5	0	12	1	8	5	0	16	2	13	2	0
Montana	14	1	9	0	0	15	1	14	0	7	5	0
Nebraska	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	0
Nevada	232	0	100	0	2	241	0	100	0	3	1	0
New Hampshire	4	0	7	1	5	4	0	12	1	15	1	0
New Jersey	23	0	39	8	20	25	0	49	8	125	1	0
New Mexico	34	0	46	1	16	34	0	71	1	54	0	0
New York, Eastern	0	0	76	5	20	0	0	104	5	54	0	0
New York, Northern	3	0	17	1	5	3	0	21	1	21	1	0
New York, Southern	67	1	100	0	34	68	1	137	0	103	0	0
New York, Western	72	0	39	11	20	97	0	60	11	75	0	0
North Carolina, Eastern	20	0	11	1	3	21	0	18	1	3	0	0
North Carolina, Middle	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
North Carolina, Western	9	0	9	0	0	9	0	11	0	2	0	0
North Dakota	5	0	4	3	2	5	0	4	3	3	3	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	19	1	41	1	21	19	1	43	1	36	4	0
Ohio, Southern	96	0	64	3	28	96	0	68	3	38	0	0
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Oklahoma, Northern	1	0	1	5	1	1	0	1	6	1	0	0
Oklahoma, Western	276	2	53	3	9	277	2	53	3	22	1	3
Oregon	22	1	26	12	28	22	1	28	13	33	10	0

Table 2A (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	10	0	12	4	1	10	0	14	4	0	0	0
Pennsylvania, Middle	7	0	5	0	2	8	0	5	0	2	3	0
Pennsylvania, Western	1	0	11	0	0	1	0	11	0	4	0	0
Puerto Rico	44	0	30	8	5	47	0	110	8	8	0	0
Rhode Island	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
South Carolina	7	0	18	0	3	7	0	20	0	19	1	0
South Dakota	11	0	13	0	1	12	0	14	0	3	3	0
Tennessee, Eastern	61	0	12	2	3	61	0	20	2	7	1	0
Tennessee, Middle	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Tennessee, Western	4	0	7	5	12	6	0	8	5	15	0	0
Texas, Eastern	3	1	11	8	0	3	1	13	8	1	1	0
Texas, Northern	106	0	24	3	11	107	0	35	3	16	0	0
Texas, Southern	8,790	0	474	1	21	8,832	1	543	1	42	11	0
Texas, Western	447	3	223	14	43	468	3	258	15	60	3	4
Utah	103	0	62	6	3	103	0	66	6	5	0	0
Vermont	5	0	1	0	6	22	0	4	0	10	0	0
Virgin Islands	6	0	8	1	3	9	0	9	1	6	1	0
Virginia, Eastern	2,100	47	998	2	6	2,111	47	1,021	2	19	340	1
Virginia, Western	479	11	152	8	5	479	11	153	8	10	112	0
Washington, Eastern	1	0	7	5	7	2	0	7	5	8	0	0
Washington, Western	241	1	68	3	7	243	1	69	3	38	1	0
West Virginia, Northern	3	0	5	2	1	3	0	5	2	2	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	5	0	8	0	5	6	0	13	0	40	1	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin, Western	12	0	1	1	7	13	0	1	1	7	0	0
Wyoming	604	5	90	0	2	609	5	90	0	12	17	0
All Districts	22,801	102	4,376	269	1,706	23,058	103	5,102	281	2,534	653	21

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, 2007**

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----						
	Filed	1/ Terminated	2/	Filed	1/ Terminated	2/	Guilty	Not Guilty	3/ Dismissed	4/ Rule 20	Other
Assimilated Crimes	322	276		341	298		168	3	125	0	2
Civil Rights Prosecutions	102	74		206	137		111	12	12	0	2
<b>Government Regulatory Offenses - Total</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>1,485</b>		<b>2,269</b>	<b>2,260</b>		<b>1,996</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>49</b>
Copyright Violations	34	55		59	96		83	0	6	3	4
Counterfeiting	604	646		983	1,015		937	3	62	7	6
Customs Violations - Duty	40	36		68	48		43	0	3	0	2
Customs Violations - Currency	64	73		74	87		73	2	12	0	0
Energy Pricing and Related Fraud	0	1		0	1		1	0	0	0	0
Environmental Offenses	312	262		445	385		317	4	38	7	19
Health and Safety Violations	10	16		13	25		25	0	0	0	0
Money Laundering - Narcotics	90	92		137	137		127	0	10	0	0
Money Laundering - Other	140	106		254	212		183	3	14	0	12
Trafficking in Contraband Cigarettes	29	19		41	43		36	0	5	0	2
Other Regulatory Offenses	166	179		195	211		171	0	28	8	4
Immigration	18,035	16,907		19,590	18,261		17,600	28	541	19	73
Internal Security Offenses	21	22		31	29		22	1	6	0	0
Interstate Theft	125	98		208	193		163	0	30	0	0
<b>Labor Management Offenses - Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>87</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>96</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Corruption - Bribery	5	4		7	4		4	0	0	0	0
Corruption - Pension Benefit	23	19		25	20		20	0	0	0	0
Labor Racketeering	10	8		18	13		13	0	0	0	0
Other Labor Offenses	33	56		35	59		57	0	2	0	0
<b>All Drug Offenses - Total</b>	<b>15,576</b>	<b>15,298</b>		<b>28,514</b>	<b>28,255</b>		<b>25,898</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>458</b>
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	2,560	2,800		8,004	8,697		7,791	40	603	19	244
Non-OCDETF Drugs - Subtotal	13,016	12,498		20,510	19,558		18,107	83	1,103	51	214
Drug Dealing	12,873	12,344		20,318	19,363		17,939	83	1,079	50	212
Drug Possession	143	154		192	195		168	0	24	1	2
<b>Official Corruption - Total</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>480</b>		<b>740</b>	<b>738</b>		<b>675</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>
Federal Procurement	40	32		60	56		54	0	2	0	0
Federal Program	41	48		52	67		60	1	3	1	2
Federal Law Enforcement	57	57		97	117		110	0	5	0	2
Federal Corruption Other	64	102		85	123		115	1	6	0	1
Local Corruption	143	133		211	205		187	8	9	0	1
State Corruption	65	54		96	81		69	5	4	0	3
Other Official Corruption	64	54		139	89		80	1	6	0	2

**Table 3 (Continued)**

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----					
	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other	
Organized Crime	217	164	483	585	495	5	32	0	53	
Terrorism/Anti-Terrorism	340	346	515	518	459	2	36	7	14	
<b>Theft - Total</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	
Checks/Postal	784	841	1,019	1,056	981	4	59	9	3	
Motor Vehicle Theft	41	55	75	125	105	0	11	0	9	
Theft of Government Property	440	387	498	436	392	3	27	1	13	
<b>Violent Crime - Total</b>	<b>11,593</b>	<b>11,376</b>	<b>13,493</b>	<b>13,149</b>	<b>11,956</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	
Violent Crime in Indian Country	620	572	677	629	560	19	47	0	3	
Other Violent Crime	10,973	10,804	12,816	12,520	11,396	138	814	87	85	
Non-Violent Crime in Indian Country	96	108	148	136	118	4	13	0	1	
<b>White Collar Crime - Total</b>	<b>6,126</b>	<b>6,066</b>	<b>8,566</b>	<b>8,377</b>	<b>7,576</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>118</b>	
Advance Fee Schemes	34	40	48	67	54	0	13	0	0	
Fraud Against Business Institutions	490	569	776	858	784	8	50	3	13	
Antitrust Violations	13	13	17	19	14	1	1	0	3	
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	1,257	1,469	1,806	2,068	1,882	7	127	17	35	
Bankruptcy Fraud	112	109	130	124	109	1	10	1	3	
Commodities Fraud	10	13	10	16	12	0	1	0	3	
Computer Fraud	201	214	284	282	261	2	10	5	4	
Consumer Fraud	114	115	171	198	175	1	19	1	2	
Corporate Fraud	64	112	84	182	162	6	12	1	1	
Federal Procurement Fraud	66	60	85	94	83	0	8	2	1	
Federal Program Fraud	1,039	1,001	1,255	1,209	1,072	11	104	11	11	
Health Care Fraud	434	385	786	627	560	15	34	3	15	
Insurance Fraud	43	44	85	98	88	0	7	1	2	
Other Investment Fraud	83	77	121	122	103	0	11	2	6	
Securities Fraud	169	157	259	230	211	4	9	2	4	
Tax Fraud	650	626	830	771	706	13	46	5	1	
Intellectual Property Violations	35	22	45	34	32	0	2	0	0	
Identity Theft	195	72	292	109	101	0	7	0	1	
Aggravated Identity Theft	227	107	287	109	108	0	1	0	0	
Other Fraud	890	861	1,195	1,160	1,059	7	69	12	13	
All Other	3,376	3,549	3,931	4,102	3,627	40	306	47	82	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>59,228</b>	<b>57,619</b>	<b>80,712</b>	<b>78,751</b>	<b>72,436</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>4,521</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>976</b>	

1/ Includes 420 cases or 436 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 262 cases or 332 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 24 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 24 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, 2007**

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

\*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, 2007**

Agency	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----				
	Filed	1/ Terminated	2/ Terminated	2/ Terminated	Guilty	Not Guilty	3/ Dismissed	4/ Dismissed	Other
Agriculture	180	192	265	269	230	11	24		4
Commerce	35	23	63	30	22	0	6		2
<b>Department of Defense - Total</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>109</b>		<b>7</b>
Air Force	94	77	100	78	62	1	15		0
Army	292	213	313	231	172	2	54		3
Marine Corps	6	1	7	1	1	0	0		0
Navy	117	111	142	135	110	0	22		3
All Other Defense	130	127	186	166	146	1	18		1
Education	34	47	44	57	50	0	3		4
Energy	7	9	8	10	8	0	1		1
Health and Human Services	398	382	615	489	439	7	26		17
<b>Department of Homeland Security - Total</b>	<b>25,102</b>	<b>23,576</b>	<b>29,271</b>	<b>27,487</b>	<b>26,140</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,035</b>		<b>235</b>
Bureau of Border & Customs Protection	10,429	9,264	11,219	10,190	9,758	19	350		63
Bureau of Immigration & Customs Enforcement	11,217	9,558	13,472	11,286	10,787	41	374		84
Citizen & Immigration Service	1,504	2,767	1,723	3,095	2,913	6	137		39
Secret Service	1,656	1,679	2,483	2,514	2,319	10	146		39
All Other Homeland Security	296	308	374	402	363	1	28		10
Housing and Urban Development	165	159	213	213	190	2	16		5
Interior	535	492	650	585	472	9	87		17
<b>Department of Justice - Total</b>	<b>24,496</b>	<b>24,752</b>	<b>38,431</b>	<b>38,837</b>	<b>35,215</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>2,511</b>		<b>798</b>
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, & Explosives	7,756	8,035	9,628	9,771	8,888	117	649		117
Drug Enforcement Administration	7,537	7,723	15,386	15,562	14,189	65	986		322
Federal Bureau of Investigation	8,187	8,190	12,309	12,571	11,355	123	785		308
Marshals Service	623	450	658	479	388	6	56		29
All Other Justice	393	354	450	454	395	2	35		22
Labor	172	174	217	229	217	0	8		4
Postal Service	1,713	1,733	2,377	2,298	2,115	17	124		42
State	473	455	575	555	481	1	52		21
Transportation	33	56	50	82	68	0	12		2
<b>Department of the Treasury - Total</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>101</b>		<b>25</b>
Internal Revenue Service	884	857	1,219	1,188	1,054	18	91		25
All Other Treasury	46	56	54	77	66	1	10		0
Department of Veteran Affairs	134	125	139	137	120	1	15		1
Environmental Protection Agency	115	100	150	138	116	1	11		10
General Services Administration	14	14	16	19	16	0	2		1
Small Business Administration	17	12	23	21	18	0	3		0
Securities & Exchange Commission	10	20	12	20	16	0	2		2
All Other Agencies	4,026	3,856	5,572	5,399	4,892	24	373		110
All Agencies	59,228	57,619	80,712	78,751	72,436	486	4,521		1,308

1/ Includes 420 cases or 436 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 262 cases or 332 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 24 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 24 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, 2007**

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Begin	Filed	Terminated	End	Judgment	Settlements	Judgment	Dismissed	Other	After Court	After Jury
	Pending			Pending	For U.S.		Versus U.S.			Trials	Trials
Alabama, Middle	446	445	383	496	143	139	43	28	30	1	0
Alabama, Northern	834	1,034	1,097	755	450	431	74	19	123	0	0
Alabama, Southern	386	508	451	446	131	188	63	12	57	22	1
Alaska	166	105	97	157	39	14	19	17	8	5	3
Arizona	1,238	697	480	1,416	294	81	34	21	50	1	2
Arkansas, Eastern	848	443	554	715	333	39	115	3	64	3	1
Arkansas, Western	298	330	346	282	113	54	143	9	27	1	0
California, Central	4,812	2,877	2,720	4,472	795	259	425	890	351	90	11
California, Eastern	1,323	900	929	1,222	519	59	112	122	117	10	3
California, Northern	1,145	1,157	1,031	1,109	262	121	528	69	51	8	28
California, Southern	769	543	519	711	152	87	7	127	146	14	2
Colorado	1,463	796	634	1,575	256	88	30	61	199	5	1
Connecticut	1,228	1,046	1,006	1,203	206	80	146	469	105	35	7
Delaware	1,125	335	173	1,286	33	102	6	11	21	4	2
District of Columbia	1,485	851	623	1,534	233	59	4	65	262	4	1
Florida, Middle	5,162	3,247	2,978	5,378	506	292	206	355	1,619	39	3
Florida, Northern	591	565	304	844	164	34	21	41	44	28	16
Florida, Southern	2,825	1,956	1,933	2,671	590	112	134	300	797	47	4
Georgia, Middle	560	491	571	482	115	375	39	6	36	6	0
Georgia, Northern	1,199	868	897	1,099	740	4	45	52	56	12	1
Georgia, Southern	500	756	782	467	147	541	29	12	53	7	2
Guam	28	20	12	32	6	1	1	2	2	0	1
Hawaii	302	171	155	303	58	34	5	24	34	2	2
Idaho	260	177	219	224	61	58	20	8	72	6	4
Illinois, Central	520	463	375	567	126	64	48	76	61	41	4
Illinois, Northern	4,440	2,440	2,275	4,525	392	47	112	999	725	12	4
Illinois, Southern	426	349	337	429	162	29	20	97	29	6	1
Indiana, Northern	539	826	749	614	108	106	240	66	229	10	40
Indiana, Southern	1,027	1,150	1,047	1,056	168	121	425	245	88	1	356
Iowa, Northern	459	416	367	500	100	97	84	48	38	3	7
Iowa, Southern	384	526	528	380	302	39	70	83	34	4	2
Kansas	1,022	967	984	1,007	190	136	155	209	294	2	0
Kentucky, Eastern	1,222	1,106	1,087	1,236	482	19	179	85	322	0	0

Table 4 (Continued)

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Begin	Filed	Terminated	End	Judgment	Settlements	Judgment	Dismissed	Other	After Court	After Jury	
	Pending			Pending	For U.S.		Versus U.S.			Trials	Trials	
Kentucky, Western	920	768	820	862	316	168	37	162	137	3	0	
Louisiana, Eastern	539	413	398	544	188	68	14	60	68	10	0	
Louisiana, Middle	203	159	126	235	45	23	1	1	56	19	0	
Louisiana, Western	597	686	683	602	200	282	98	15	88	2	1	
Maine	404	285	251	431	36	55	13	11	136	4	0	
Maryland	1,370	818	817	1,304	350	35	89	91	252	14	6	
Massachusetts	1,182	852	761	1,237	206	122	85	70	278	40	2	
Michigan, Eastern	1,119	965	884	1,182	396	170	79	188	51	4	1	
Michigan, Western	1,761	517	596	1,665	142	346	41	16	51	2	0	
Minnesota	820	616	716	663	366	110	70	61	109	10	5	
Mississippi, Northern	364	226	306	282	40	191	29	9	37	4	0	
Mississippi, Southern	593	310	332	553	105	133	2	27	65	10	3	
Missouri, Eastern	581	466	459	582	204	121	61	16	57	3	0	
Missouri, Western	704	608	684	567	389	83	118	42	52	6	1	
Montana	281	194	240	230	101	51	26	30	32	4	0	
Nebraska	226	365	379	217	142	93	44	30	70	6	1	
Nevada	431	224	211	371	129	12	6	35	29	15	1	
New Hampshire	156	169	178	147	40	76	8	14	40	2	1	
New Jersey	7,238	2,311	898	8,443	95	109	35	254	405	0	0	
New Mexico	515	572	580	500	203	69	66	79	163	7	2	
New York, Eastern	3,866	1,618	1,696	3,635	278	230	88	499	601	47	9	
New York, Northern	3,016	1,222	1,330	2,885	101	111	50	16	1,052	2	1	
New York, Southern	6,304	1,523	2,490	5,317	221	198	88	89	1,894	17	40	
New York, Western	3,110	1,445	1,277	3,259	181	87	29	21	959	2	0	
North Carolina, Eastern	968	904	946	907	327	245	26	105	243	46	1	
North Carolina, Middle	330	279	274	332	143	21	15	25	70	15	0	
North Carolina, Western	248	313	277	278	134	66	5	12	60	2	2	
North Dakota	135	148	160	121	72	54	11	10	13	0	1	
Northern Mariana Islands	19	8	7	20	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	
Ohio, Northern	3,644	2,599	2,321	3,904	832	129	59	724	577	5	4	
Ohio, Southern	3,099	2,553	2,115	3,441	169	220	124	315	1,287	18	6	
Oklahoma, Eastern	407	263	300	364	46	11	176	23	44	12	10	
Oklahoma, Northern	472	432	353	550	155	27	32	89	50	0	0	
Oklahoma, Western	438	869	898	402	224	135	79	48	412	7	2	
Oregon	957	845	751	1,040	297	45	293	78	38	4	270	

Table 4 (Continued)

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Begin	Filed	Terminated	End	Judgment	Settlements	Judgment	Dismissed	Other	After Court	After Jury
	Pending			Pending	For U.S.		Versus U.S.			Trials	Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,084	730	654	1,110	150	17	4	46	437	8	1
Pennsylvania, Middle	539	564	559	540	374	82	47	11	45	7	18
Pennsylvania, Western	857	922	982	754	318	36	44	91	493	10	2
Puerto Rico	719	569	633	623	404	122	6	49	52	1	1
Rhode Island	305	128	136	292	62	22	19	13	20	5	0
South Carolina	2,463	1,674	1,652	2,468	652	263	509	25	203	174	0
South Dakota	255	176	144	287	47	27	11	16	43	2	11
Tennessee, Eastern	1,308	308	294	1,275	119	69	15	7	84	22	10
Tennessee, Middle	495	292	285	484	52	20	21	33	159	3	1
Tennessee, Western	972	591	431	1,131	46	346	18	3	18	13	17
Texas, Eastern	821	758	730	812	255	237	57	112	69	7	2
Texas, Northern	1,024	1,356	1,242	1,138	414	367	56	214	191	20	5
Texas, Southern	4,041	1,988	990	4,943	410	196	15	211	158	21	2
Texas, Western	3,223	1,306	940	3,455	383	299	44	64	150	24	2
Utah	346	307	294	374	176	45	27	9	37	3	24
Vermont	175	198	188	180	43	38	3	41	63	8	1
Virgin Islands	165	59	33	171	10	2	4	8	9	0	1
Virginia, Eastern	882	909	984	780	357	278	47	99	203	13	13
Virginia, Western	297	501	463	331	166	142	78	28	49	1	2
Washington, Eastern	239	216	200	250	61	5	38	9	87	9	35
Washington, Western	1,416	891	920	1,356	209	135	155	208	213	10	6
West Virginia, Northern	312	218	231	285	107	41	47	19	17	4	2
West Virginia, Southern	580	322	318	585	146	68	59	20	25	3	1
Wisconsin, Eastern	1,030	1,054	997	1,132	102	186	15	119	575	12	13
Wisconsin, Western	772	597	524	841	281	4	16	2	221	0	1
Wyoming	187	83	66	204	34	12	5	3	12	4	2
All Districts	110,556	71,823	67,047	112,066	20,630	10,865	6,939	9,357	19,256	1,155	1,052

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, 2007**

Cause of Action	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----				
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
<b>United States as Plaintiff</b>											
Admiralty	5	2	0	5	18	4	1	1	0	2	0
Asset Forfeiture	4,516	3,073	2,125	2,069	3,175	2,096	1,479	209	26	131	251
Bankruptcy	312	15	13	312	695	352	218	63	3	6	62
Civil Rights	176	511	111	67	196	55	18	23	0	2	12
Commercial Litigation	2,084	2,494	750	1,269	2,313	1,535	1,053	109	9	99	265
Employment Discrimination	7	4	2	6	10	3	3	0	0	0	0
Environmental/Lands	333	638	145	232	1,065	285	134	112	2	3	34
Fraud	1,418	2,389	905	448	1,407	405	96	73	29	110	97
Immigration	27	41	27	19	39	26	11	2	0	8	5
Prisoner Litigation	524	35	9	512	625	422	353	1	14	19	35
Program Litigation	1,922	1,287	904	957	1,092	924	308	40	7	168	401
Social Security	31	9	19	19	37	15	5	1	6	1	2
Terrorism	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Torts	191	94	39	144	203	95	62	13	2	1	17
Totals	11,546	10,593	5,049	6,059	10,877	6,217	3,741	647	98	550	1,181
<b>United States as Defendant</b>											
Admiralty	48	0	1	48	100	45	5	22	1	12	5
Asset Forfeiture	46	22	13	37	71	30	20	1	0	5	4
Bankruptcy	588	5	1	592	1,126	670	121	324	72	67	86
Civil Rights	329	47	10	316	478	246	160	15	3	33	35
Commercial Litigation	21,735	124	224	21,553	39,352	18,685	2,265	198	1,565	4,375	10,282
Employment Discrimination	1,044	29	11	1,035	2,449	1,207	731	222	21	108	125
Environmental/Lands	463	45	14	447	983	472	139	45	33	82	173
Fraud	45	38	22	23	68	34	10	4	0	11	9
Immigration	7,027	389	266	6,758	4,719	5,574	1,560	183	581	2,400	850
Prisoner Litigation	5,383	154	53	5,367	8,240	5,010	4,126	12	170	161	541
Program Litigation	1,975	286	228	1,765	3,110	1,648	703	178	57	233	477
Social Security	12,085	32	18	12,084	18,768	12,164	5,133	158	4,161	487	2,225
Terrorism	3	1	0	3	12	1	0	0	0	1	0
Torts	3,389	194	143	3,274	5,393	3,158	1,080	821	69	424	764
Totals	54,160	1,366	1,004	53,302	84,869	48,944	16,053	2,183	6,733	8,399	15,576

**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	8	1	1	7	12	6	1	2	0	2	1	
Asset Forfeiture	37	36	19	10	15	4	3	0	0	0	1	
Bankruptcy	9,378	105	16	9,355	12,330	9,182	263	7,931	18	89	881	
Civil Rights	60	105	38	19	51	27	10	2	1	4	10	
Commercial Litigation	1,563	207	94	1,440	1,451	1,158	56	14	51	227	810	
Employment Discrimination	9	2	2	7	29	9	5	1	0	1	2	
Environmental/Lands	48	41	24	25	93	35	8	4	0	5	18	
Fraud	171	169	109	56	196	56	7	5	1	10	33	
Immigration	56	45	48	23	34	19	9	0	2	0	8	
Prisoner Litigation	264	16	8	258	262	250	215	1	16	3	15	
Program Litigation	2,609	2,531	1,611	886	1,153	773	85	25	7	30	626	
Social Security	97	15	7	89	196	54	22	9	8	1	14	
Terrorism	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Torts	838	802	457	287	496	313	152	41	4	36	80	
Totals	15,138	4,080	2,434	12,462	16,320	11,886	836	8,035	108	408	2,499	
Grand Totals	80,844	16,039	8,487	71,823	112,066	67,047	20,630	10,865	6,939	9,357	19,256	

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, 2007**

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	1,374	1,109	408	995	1,583	1,212	925	77	4	70	136	
Commerce	6	17	4	3	14	9	3	4	0	1	1	
Defense	227	360	112	90	238	64	23	18	4	9	10	
Education	119	111	32	76	136	61	30	9	2	8	12	
Energy	8	19	7	2	25	7	3	1	1	1	1	
Environmental Protection Agency	174	238	66	98	220	104	41	43	0	2	18	
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	5	4	0	5	52	11	6	3	0	2	0	
General Services Administration	30	24	9	17	42	11	0	8	0	2	1	
Health and Human Services	911	1,226	505	385	985	336	107	53	21	68	87	
Homeland Security	803	505	357	388	556	339	223	31	6	30	49	
Housing and Urban Development	91	151	58	45	110	42	20	8	0	6	8	
Interior	72	268	72	75	608	117	69	41	0	0	7	
Justice	4,309	3,472	2,022	2,124	3,142	2,055	1,428	199	37	132	259	
Labor	93	77	44	67	83	76	41	8	1	9	17	
Postal Service	180	195	102	75	155	69	43	5	0	10	11	
Small Business Administration	36	75	22	23	106	32	15	5	1	6	5	
State	16	22	4	12	12	8	1	0	0	0	7	
Transportation	33	62	16	12	46	15	6	4	1	2	2	
Treasury, excluding IRS	20	61	11	6	84	6	2	1	0	1	2	
Internal Revenue Service	2,102	1,012	772	1,186	1,803	1,203	543	71	8	171	410	
Government Accountability Office	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Department of Veterans Affairs	156	120	116	108	280	173	73	6	1	8	85	
Other	781	1,464	310	267	597	267	139	52	11	12	53	
Totals	11,546	10,593	5,049	6,059	10,877	6,217	3,741	647	98	550	1,181	
United States as Defendant												
Agriculture	883	37	18	871	1,357	904	223	92	128	183	278	
Commerce	59	4	2	58	132	73	31	10	3	8	21	
Defense	666	44	20	657	1,411	750	302	215	19	104	110	
Education	238	6	3	238	549	329	82	102	26	41	78	
Energy	21	4	0	19	61	21	8	7	1	2	3	
Environmental Protection Agency	68	4	4	70	162	74	27	11	4	10	22	
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	13	1	0	13	27	11	5	0	0	4	2	
General Services Administration	38	4	2	34	66	34	10	7	0	8	9	
Health and Human Services	1,334	57	97	1,283	2,106	1,295	365	174	110	135	511	
Homeland Security	7,431	386	223	7,198	5,110	5,959	1,694	256	592	2,484	933	
Housing and Urban Development	3,604	21	13	3,592	5,824	3,035	370	24	431	823	1,387	
Interior	286	17	8	276	592	261	90	55	15	38	63	
Justice	7,528	474	280	7,289	12,042	6,692	4,790	144	217	415	1,126	
Labor	94	5	10	91	154	78	42	9	0	17	10	

**Table 6 (Continued)**

Referring Agency	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----					
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Judgment Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	
United States as Defendant (Continued)												
Postal Service	856	35	27	828	1,652	930	452	241	25	104	108	
Small Business Administration	651	11	3	652	1,301	556	81	21	51	165	238	
State	45	7	3	43	67	27	12	6	0	6	3	
Transportation	144	7	3	143	330	131	55	29	2	22	23	
Treasury, excluding IRS	55	6	1	54	162	56	22	12	1	7	14	
Internal Revenue Service	16,480	83	208	16,299	30,673	14,327	1,785	343	997	3,126	8,076	
Government Accountability Office	3	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Department of Veterans Affairs	668	30	13	655	1,140	623	209	160	21	96	137	
Other	12,995	123	66	12,936	19,947	12,777	5,398	265	4,090	600	2,424	
Totals	54,160	1,366	1,004	53,302	84,869	48,944	16,053	2,183	6,733	8,399	15,576	
All Other Designations												
Agriculture	1,512	40	17	1,493	1,498	1,540	73	1,223	1	24	219	
Commerce	9	7	1	5	11	4	1	2	0	0	1	
Defense	124	50	27	89	158	88	12	31	0	9	36	
Education	241	7	1	238	618	216	17	132	5	14	48	
Energy	5	4	0	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Environmental Protection Agency	19	20	5	11	54	18	0	9	0	1	8	
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	2	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
General Services Administration	6	3	0	6	18	11	1	4	0	0	6	
Health and Human Services	846	942	552	176	480	236	29	85	4	17	101	
Homeland Security	127	74	68	67	89	67	17	10	3	8	29	
Housing and Urban Development	204	16	6	196	405	119	9	19	4	55	32	
Interior	39	28	19	22	66	27	5	9	0	3	10	
Justice	2,482	2,158	1,417	1,031	1,359	905	333	39	25	37	471	
Labor	26	16	5	20	40	34	6	14	1	1	12	
Postal Service	58	28	19	35	82	43	9	6	0	6	22	
Small Business Administration	201	9	3	195	307	199	0	161	1	11	26	
State	90	161	46	9	13	7	0	1	0	0	6	
Transportation	37	14	2	34	60	22	4	9	0	0	9	
Treasury, excluding IRS	20	7	3	14	28	11	3	5	0	1	2	
Internal Revenue Service	8,452	182	65	8,374	10,394	7,889	207	6,120	52	209	1,301	
Government Accountability Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Department of Veterans Affairs	117	21	20	95	93	110	11	53	0	5	41	
Other	521	293	157	347	535	339	99	103	12	7	118	
Totals	15,138	4,080	2,434	12,462	16,320	11,886	836	8,035	108	408	2,499	
Grand Totals	80,844	16,039	8,487	71,823	112,066	67,047	20,630	10,865	6,939	9,357	19,256	

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, 2007**

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----			
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Alabama, Middle	22	23	0	4	27	10	10	0	2	12
Alabama, Northern	58	24	1	25	50	49	40	4	17	61
Alabama, Southern	47	49	1	0	50	28	21	0	2	23
Alaska	21	26	3	4	33	12	19	1	0	20
Arizona	181	150	9	19	178	64	68	4	5	77
Arkansas, Eastern	45	37	4	6	47	26	20	3	8	31
Arkansas, Western	24	15	0	2	17	7	7	2	2	11
California, Central	233	317	28	1	346	211	176	5	72	253
California, Eastern	72	67	2	6	75	47	49	7	15	71
California, Northern	42	51	10	26	87	37	41	10	24	75
California, Southern	196	191	62	0	253	55	49	18	0	67
Colorado	72	70	8	0	78	98	121	12	6	139
Connecticut	43	32	1	10	43	19	34	1	9	44
Delaware	18	18	1	1	20	14	7	0	0	7
District of Columbia	104	124	5	7	136	109	75	4	5	84
Florida, Middle	303	281	9	120	410	189	46	3	154	203
Florida, Northern	117	99	2	27	128	36	27	0	9	36
Florida, Southern	335	315	4	0	319	134	145	5	0	150
Georgia, Middle	44	32	1	5	38	15	15	1	5	21
Georgia, Northern	142	143	5	17	165	84	124	2	1	127
Georgia, Southern	59	55	2	7	64	37	27	0	14	41
Guam	9	12	1	0	13	2	5	1	1	7
Hawaii	38	55	4	5	64	18	23	2	3	28
Idaho	32	38	2	9	49	17	7	0	10	17
Illinois, Central	49	58	1	10	69	15	27	0	2	29
Illinois, Northern	162	181	11	5	197	124	95	7	4	106
Illinois, Southern	55	64	3	6	73	27	28	0	7	35
Indiana, Northern	52	45	1	4	50	16	9	1	2	12
Indiana, Southern	46	34	2	6	42	46	39	0	12	51
Iowa, Northern	102	95	4	11	110	30	20	2	5	27
Iowa, Southern	61	47	2	11	60	39	45	4	0	49
Kansas	84	88	7	11	106	39	40	5	7	52
Kentucky, Eastern	91	59	4	2	65	40	54	3	2	59

Table 7 (Continued)

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----			
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Kentucky, Western	46	51	6	2	59	9	11	0	0	11
Louisiana, Eastern	51	42	4	4	50	24	13	4	1	18
Louisiana, Middle	19	15	1	12	28	7	6	2	6	14
Louisiana, Western	72	87	9	14	110	15	12	5	6	23
Maine	46	53	0	1	54	6	6	0	0	6
Maryland	36	67	5	16	88	41	57	1	11	69
Massachusetts	107	79	1	20	100	38	40	1	6	47
Michigan, Eastern	123	115	5	11	131	55	75	5	9	89
Michigan, Western	103	68	5	14	87	6	17	0	3	20
Minnesota	19	50	1	4	55	43	43	2	4	49
Mississippi, Northern	10	19	2	2	23	9	11	0	2	13
Mississippi, Southern	34	36	2	7	45	15	16	1	8	25
Missouri, Eastern	112	95	2	0	97	9	22	0	1	23
Missouri, Western	140	161	3	8	172	74	81	4	1	86
Montana	140	124	21	18	163	44	26	4	8	38
Nebraska	99	134	3	0	137	33	44	3	1	48
Nevada	111	78	16	9	103	13	23	1	1	25
New Hampshire	27	15	0	5	20	7	9	2	0	11
New Jersey	127	93	8	31	132	59	47	3	11	61
New Mexico	135	125	12	1	138	24	19	3	4	26
New York, Eastern	164	124	7	0	131	65	68	5	29	102
New York, Northern	48	43	2	4	49	30	31	3	1	35
New York, Southern	159	308	52	71	431	37	82	7	58	147
New York, Western	65	39	3	26	68	29	22	10	32	64
North Carolina, Eastern	131	118	6	36	160	61	48	0	10	58
North Carolina, Middle	115	114	0	11	125	10	14	3	3	20
North Carolina, Western	144	155	8	14	177	7	9	0	3	12
North Dakota	16	17	3	6	26	13	9	0	2	11
Northern Mariana Islands	4	2	1	0	3	2	2	1	0	3
Ohio, Northern	116	98	9	13	120	51	47	4	5	56
Ohio, Southern	83	84	3	13	100	18	16	0	1	17
Oklahoma, Eastern	17	21	3	0	24	13	11	3	0	14
Oklahoma, Northern	53	66	1	1	68	28	24	4	2	30
Oklahoma, Western	53	51	5	4	60	24	32	2	2	36
Oregon	53	64	6	17	87	39	35	7	9	51

**Table 7 (Continued)**

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----			
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	130	148	0	5	153	53	75	2	0	77
Pennsylvania, Middle	76	69	6	1	76	75	79	4	4	87
Pennsylvania, Western	91	87	18	4	109	53	36	1	10	47
Puerto Rico	167	145	7	26	178	35	35	3	6	44
Rhode Island	53	49	1	0	50	5	6	0	1	7
South Carolina	176	178	8	13	199	52	66	0	2	68
South Dakota	43	39	4	7	50	9	10	1	3	14
Tennessee, Eastern	86	131	6	14	151	18	29	1	3	33
Tennessee, Middle	59	50	10	12	72	19	23	5	7	35
Tennessee, Western	82	114	7	6	127	12	7	0	2	9
Texas, Eastern	66	83	0	21	104	24	26	1	4	31
Texas, Northern	305	279	8	52	339	64	59	1	24	84
Texas, Southern	431	1,006	69	2	1,077	41	77	28	4	109
Texas, Western	800	937	0	1	938	92	213	4	7	224
Utah	70	93	4	5	102	29	22	3	4	29
Vermont	18	8	0	7	15	6	4	1	1	6
Virgin Islands	16	23	1	1	25	5	3	0	0	3
Virginia, Eastern	125	107	3	16	126	99	129	12	28	169
Virginia, Western	58	62	2	3	67	24	22	0	3	25
Washington, Eastern	73	81	11	10	102	8	10	2	2	14
Washington, Western	69	60	10	19	89	32	43	7	11	61
West Virginia, Northern	34	31	1	0	32	22	16	0	8	24
West Virginia, Southern	63	80	2	1	83	30	34	1	1	36
Wisconsin, Eastern	63	73	5	9	87	20	23	2	2	27
Wisconsin, Western	75	38	2	3	43	34	28	0	3	31
Wyoming	36	34	2	4	40	3	7	2	3	12
All Districts	9,002	9,711	602	1,004	11,317	3,516	3,623	278	788	4,689

**Table 8A**  
**United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2007**  
**Criminal Debts Owed the United States**

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$2,726,938.06	308	\$250,927.10	\$21,373.97	292	\$7,359,488.36	655
Alabama, Northern	\$12,809,086.65	735	\$23,677,130.34	\$1,132,836.71	870	\$87,673,164.88	3,298
Alabama, Southern	\$2,420,171.84	428	\$697,112.14	\$53,508.14	420	\$8,058,144.81	619
Alaska	\$1,122,202.02	174	\$1,203,209.51	\$3,664.17	355	\$10,204,030.60	712
Arizona	\$6,087,751.95	3,410	\$2,483,985.69	\$4,373,566.85	3,475	\$95,424,256.10	6,346
Arkansas, Eastern	-\$547,580.50	357	\$674,749.46	\$69,898.41	364	\$13,255,859.16	844
Arkansas, Western	\$1,726,998.79	301	\$665,348.43	\$106,419.65	233	\$5,570,191.01	804
California, Central	\$216,941,776.81	2,169	\$30,100,253.08	\$6,613,849.82	3,453	\$729,306,551.54	5,053
California, Eastern	\$7,732,140.28	1,446	\$3,406,081.56	\$2,658,619.42	2,052	\$107,108,971.75	2,433
California, Northern	\$34,308,316.88	904	\$170,016,991.56	\$22,626,199.57	1,777	\$564,783,975.47	2,163
California, Southern	\$6,851,167.36	1,435	\$5,432,467.37	\$13,195,769.25	1,621	\$103,580,928.39	2,097
Colorado	\$29,177,824.21	806	\$804,303.98	\$27,350.03	897	\$101,876,191.64	1,570
Connecticut	\$6,660,190.17	494	\$4,940,079.32	\$1,196,675.69	735	\$40,536,011.05	653
Delaware	\$3,799,576.27	95	\$3,401,071.70	\$4,506.01	96	\$3,219,731.63	275
District of Columbia	\$644,407,419.36	559	\$310,081,069.77	\$566,397.15	949	\$378,565,032.09	1,086
Florida, Middle	\$31,124,914.56	1,835	\$3,382,069.08	\$14,991,062.81	2,137	\$402,157,462.92	4,300
Florida, Northern	\$5,371,704.91	551	\$2,431,621.81	\$2,988,385.09	652	\$1,478,162,655.79	1,173
Florida, Southern	\$150,551,529.01	2,302	\$9,878,419.97	\$17,874,226.02	4,494	\$849,987,762.25	4,170
Georgia, Middle	\$3,057,147.07	226	\$853,187.70	\$885,914.61	954	\$17,578,417.08	70
Georgia, Northern	\$65,061,051.31	749	\$38,434,762.43	\$348,828.94	1,630	\$95,094,874.15	2,083
Georgia, Southern	\$3,156,473.09	830	\$1,473,180.67	\$1,036,106.40	1,253	\$61,823,097.70	819
Guam*	\$259,608.65	159	\$199,173.95	\$69,075.89	297	\$1,568,654.51	95
Hawaii	-\$478,907.65	463	\$519,581.78	\$564,664.04	795	\$8,824,693.49	598
Idaho	\$417,920.18	362	\$332,825.92	\$26,243.22	385	\$5,321,386.59	834
Illinois, Central	\$1,507,516.64	438	\$450,910.22	\$311,620.42	529	\$15,152,038.45	688
Illinois, Northern	\$37,778,390.49	1,311	\$5,577,966.72	\$1,268,526.66	2,016	\$212,034,528.19	3,762
Illinois, Southern	\$1,442,215.88	642	\$5,068,247.97	\$44,389.25	620	\$39,245,336.13	1,693
Indiana, Northern	\$1,870,692.04	451	\$633,170.83	\$26,513.11	786	\$18,281,517.78	420
Indiana, Southern	\$5,284,286.27	355	\$7,294,155.39	\$951,447.83	439	\$32,804,164.26	974
Iowa, Northern	\$2,404,501.80	499	\$404,053.41	\$318,673.72	444	\$11,205,574.19	668
Iowa, Southern	\$1,039,463.74	387	\$132,205.02	\$61,003.52	310	\$5,947,043.04	745
Kansas	\$12,130,536.83	941	\$1,083,834.80	\$605,295.78	962	\$22,820,414.17	1,453
Kentucky, Eastern	\$4,496,666.71	642	\$1,057,295.43	\$968,111.62	835	\$7,374,303.38	781

Table 8A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$3,466,889.05	1,060	\$1,036,649.79	\$5,885,209.77	1,053	\$8,889,592.52	1,269
Louisiana, Eastern	\$3,632,490.23	573	\$2,152,552.22	\$24,451.30	734	\$66,268,481.50	1,670
Louisiana, Middle	\$12,555,657.85	309	\$12,250,168.03	\$888,319.93	439	\$26,333,097.37	749
Louisiana, Western	\$7,540,315.26	1,063	\$1,075,250.43	\$2,853,903.63	1,195	\$54,832,989.14	1,127
Maine	\$5,627,363.71	244	\$5,014,813.30	\$131,164.47	292	\$4,563,599.03	469
Maryland	\$18,039,079.66	844	\$3,098,088.82	\$164,148.78	1,648	\$72,572,025.16	1,103
Massachusetts	\$227,300,937.95	906	\$211,503,860.51	\$15,777,103.99	1,598	\$205,475,097.69	1,299
Michigan, Eastern	\$27,813,542.13	849	\$2,834,232.30	\$1,895,104.72	1,185	\$82,442,455.92	1,441
Michigan, Western	\$29,732,601.68	605	\$1,045,826.41	\$183,668.57	614	\$49,741,444.31	1,910
Minnesota	\$3,698,123.59	743	\$1,252,305.83	\$3,272,464.59	643	\$23,815,345.20	1,671
Mississippi, Northern	\$1,023,326.43	220	\$546,852.76	\$12,156.20	267	\$23,456,587.12	318
Mississippi, Southern	\$5,061,957.42	715	\$568,396.65	\$39,378.66	565	\$31,038,587.70	1,619
Missouri, Eastern	\$5,609,794.72	1,126	\$1,400,872.33	\$231,258.01	1,437	\$11,292,647.68	1,645
Missouri, Western	\$2,299,923.84	878	\$480,640.95	\$284,674.32	978	\$25,010,594.20	1,989
Montana	\$1,335,054.05	408	\$909,032.62	\$93,418.98	679	\$7,122,067.81	504
Nebraska	\$1,729,742.58	675	\$854,723.95	\$94,908.69	727	\$3,266,314.39	1,146
Nevada	\$22,217,442.87	678	\$896,062.76	\$152,772.62	772	\$53,898,143.44	1,496
New Hampshire	\$196,097.25	287	\$166,390.20	\$33,365.13	254	\$13,841,686.76	338
New Jersey	\$24,092,491.30	1,487	\$11,582,460.27	\$2,965,899.00	1,707	\$78,508,064.64	3,798
New Mexico	\$991,371.70	1,420	\$338,476.08	\$193,541.65	1,082	\$14,746,325.30	3,445
New York, Eastern	\$35,977,213.61	1,093	\$2,539,964.29	\$9,559,618.05	1,806	\$361,086,872.02	3,119
New York, Northern	\$13,925,464.61	605	\$4,818,939.66	\$143,398.81	516	\$33,372,665.34	958
New York, Southern	\$38,654,258.61	1,909	\$110,615,641.72	\$131,982,470.63	3,094	\$869,868,250.98	3,312
New York, Western	\$1,607,511.64	928	\$560,892.24	\$691,168.93	864	\$13,298,119.32	1,622
North Carolina, Eastern	\$5,090,016.43	776	\$3,945,833.28	\$220,203.43	1,326	\$21,531,235.27	2,130
North Carolina, Middle	\$1,408,200.98	469	\$302,363.15	\$130,281.91	646	\$8,284,287.61	831
North Carolina, Western	\$737,428.85	456	\$465,465.45	\$290,274.16	592	\$19,349,870.57	1,750
North Dakota	\$781,351.60	275	\$392,974.71	\$57,704.00	408	\$6,647,864.22	523
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
Ohio, Northern	\$26,474,746.37	983	\$2,654,039.89	\$1,276,052.17	1,424	\$216,467,658.42	2,047
Ohio, Southern	\$11,844,845.07	1,038	\$1,569,749.36	\$239,704.17	1,365	\$39,002,770.61	1,937
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$272,155.37	113	\$288,906.92	\$4,426.84	126	\$2,250,031.39	214
Oklahoma, Northern	\$7,837,651.55	384	\$6,114,440.01	\$21,130,718.44	237	\$16,771,097.98	1,049
Oklahoma, Western	\$1,666,621.78	268	\$485,897.11	\$93,379.35	599	\$20,057,052.03	140
Oregon	\$97,982,439.16	731	\$8,179,989.87	\$116,146.08	663	\$94,694,258.21	1,840

**Table 8A (Continued)**

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$25,806,758.30	657	\$56,284,738.69	\$31,527.93	1,358	\$174,400,653.20	4,967
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$3,326,524.29	813	\$445,613.96	\$145,958.41	755	\$12,436,322.72	1,766
Pennsylvania, Western	\$11,902,618.10	451	\$854,876.82	\$41,189.36	434	\$25,252,437.39	968
Puerto Rico	\$9,825,804.11	318	\$2,599,430.10	\$2,092,449.40	669	\$15,743,779.23	1,141
Rhode Island	\$1,783,741.87	158	\$660,384.53	\$11,758.89	175	\$76,911,459.22	694
South Carolina	\$2,612,802.73	1,364	\$1,277,926.99	\$629,965.91	1,180	\$12,782,791.00	2,605
South Dakota	\$575,727.62	568	\$376,270.42	\$136,962.92	575	\$49,986,148.30	949
Tennessee, Eastern	\$25,286,963.62	570	\$555,490.83	\$561,912.66	590	\$36,570,517.59	1,253
Tennessee, Middle	-\$852,833.46	201	\$364,030.75	\$114,368.88	277	\$17,026,750.38	688
Tennessee, Western	\$3,545,444.20	768	\$345,729.46	\$212,776.33	799	\$78,124,526.58	1,232
Texas, Eastern	\$14,153,504.64	1,139	\$1,248,216.99	\$809,817.99	983	\$32,873,956.81	2,094
Texas, Northern	\$54,251,822.08	821	\$21,364,759.31	\$2,491,918.92	975	\$166,103,728.27	1,635
Texas, Southern	\$54,384,120.28	3,306	\$14,651,024.09	\$1,461,119.21	6,447	\$486,167,359.84	18,186
Texas, Western	\$5,959,197.26	2,238	\$2,068,831.15	\$19,075,970.96	4,716	\$175,833,698.85	14,847
Utah	\$20,592,106.60	1,280	\$611,000.84	\$94,672.08	1,394	\$30,572,362.73	2,512
Vermont	\$120,508.06	169	\$173,741.18	\$109,921.39	215	\$2,320,918.91	175
Virgin Islands	\$191,054.82	133	\$89,795.74	\$43,701.37	82	\$1,307,163.83	307
Virginia, Eastern	\$8,843,710.01	3,937	\$4,013,382.95	\$1,484,909.82	4,113	\$64,584,168.32	5,587
Virginia, Western	\$10,082,979.91	1,277	\$3,490,674.58	\$834,563.00	1,337	\$12,714,340.21	1,990
Washington, Eastern	\$370,305.40	402	\$279,434.15	\$369,165.36	439	\$1,927,078.88	762
Washington, Western	\$6,615,185.59	1,319	\$2,476,229.42	\$7,265,283.57	1,296	\$42,353,315.65	3,273
West Virginia, Northern	\$634,668.31	315	\$194,698.50	\$127,182.21	359	\$6,486,804.83	485
West Virginia, Southern	\$124,501,948.57	322	\$303,373.78	\$439,086.15	521	\$949,674,314.74	805
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$1,158,484.61	613	\$868,370.66	\$47,162.06	450	\$13,415,962.75	1,743
Wisconsin, Western	-\$285,899.26	219	\$313,915.00	\$13,995.26	219	\$18,290,032.32	368
Wyoming	\$446,598.08	777	\$355,862.53	\$43,711.74	608	\$2,030,296.01	1,428
All Districts	\$2,336,752,818.63	76,015	\$1,155,252,001.40	\$335,802,736.35	99,629	\$10,627,581,192.85	176,869

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 2007**  
**Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties**

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$30,274,702.24	32	\$263,808.76	\$1,945,360.08	19	\$52,486,387.33	257
Alabama, Northern	\$13,091,852.48	64	\$771,215.08	\$1,650,761.30	31	\$129,975,227.99	717
Alabama, Southern	\$5,202,055.95	35	\$509,937.76	\$27,247.83	32	\$27,955,362.22	374
Alaska	\$2,285,883.49	26	\$477,224.60	\$439,568.65	15	\$15,608,330.82	285
Arizona	\$21,932,579.75	130	\$4,946,292.08	\$13,814,782.51	106	\$270,597,940.00	1,542
Arkansas, Eastern	\$18,884,395.21	36	\$8,273,935.47	\$1,371,527.01	21	\$63,275,281.69	453
Arkansas, Western	\$1,712,048.85	11	\$235,409.61	\$245,203.77	17	\$95,980,889.83	206
California, Central	\$260,087,088.06	215	\$63,261,809.23	\$5,609,375.07	99	\$2,778,847,195.46	3,692
California, Eastern	\$21,965,675.66	103	\$1,144,736.14	\$2,606,788.63	76	\$348,579,952.62	879
California, Northern	\$100,285,689.90	96	\$7,231,164.61	\$4,300,118.87	61	\$647,588,842.36	1,221
California, Southern	\$40,600,737.52	21	\$9,114,498.33	\$176,297.32	23	\$871,240,157.24	407
Colorado	\$8,603,375.36	85	\$5,961,458.07	\$207,886.72	44	\$150,386,724.98	558
Connecticut	\$62,875,963.58	51	\$5,126,336.99	\$25,491.32	21	\$398,071,714.08	439
Delaware	\$3,215,668.87	16	\$134,350.06	\$0.00	2	\$27,098,206.71	195
District of Columbia	\$69,416,235.00	92	\$1,675,097.05	\$2,215,023.49	29	\$168,625,485.79	601
Florida, Middle	\$138,274,285.77	81	\$4,359,075.36	\$12,096,227.36	63	\$1,795,441,990.61	1,636
Florida, Northern	\$16,640,073.27	55	\$620,102.32	\$462,399.70	19	\$217,208,736.33	338
Florida, Southern	\$1,005,335,065.05	168	\$10,351,142.89	\$12,208,904.15	82	\$2,474,269,834.73	2,171
Georgia, Middle	\$4,578,889.93	32	\$1,099,017.16	\$638,919.00	33	\$45,532,687.05	272
Georgia, Northern	\$84,980,360.34	105	\$18,800,185.61	\$5,214,446.77	79	\$862,209,503.06	1,207
Georgia, Southern	\$7,047,242.06	44	\$2,068,979.24	\$2,929,391.69	33	\$77,984,375.62	303
Guam*	\$707,590.39	5	\$125,494.45	\$0.00	6	\$11,885,126.65	85
Hawaii	\$9,577,262.61	37	\$502,060.99	\$1,084,856.87	36	\$104,893,544.33	358
Idaho	\$2,073,162.38	39	\$1,123,237.44	\$654,275.70	44	\$19,147,972.02	215
Illinois, Central	\$6,534,051.46	49	\$929,977.25	\$1,503,375.22	33	\$69,409,675.90	432
Illinois, Northern	\$147,080,070.73	157	\$12,918,065.77	\$644,582.69	75	\$1,177,048,397.34	2,247
Illinois, Southern	\$5,820,307.78	37	\$1,553,553.29	\$44,957.32	20	\$139,183,095.45	283
Indiana, Northern	\$14,423,470.37	69	\$2,262,536.43	\$728,732.94	26	\$194,148,166.33	397
Indiana, Southern	\$23,099,820.44	28	\$2,672,586.19	\$1,922,410.30	21	\$145,411,557.87	463
Iowa, Northern	\$10,533,823.36	25	\$586,709.56	\$760,871.26	18	\$39,729,121.08	272
Iowa, Southern	\$6,847,215.53	29	\$284,944.13	\$227,680.98	9	\$58,215,468.58	216
Kansas	\$18,762,321.01	51	\$7,977,685.25	\$4,258,112.66	40	\$133,901,038.36	575
Kentucky, Eastern	\$11,324,082.62	64	\$1,064,759.16	\$1,023,409.93	32	\$66,643,055.76	401

Table 8B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$27,918,782.75	66	\$1,477,737.53	\$1,969,266.71	82	\$72,771,896.65	396
Louisiana, Eastern	\$2,822,971.68	23	\$1,229,981.84	\$271,094.25	25	\$252,473,860.54	585
Louisiana, Middle	\$1,447,456.93	11	\$668,185.00	\$12,137.71	53	\$38,216,117.77	163
Louisiana, Western	\$5,326,922.56	31	\$960,657.88	\$2,702,541.07	26	\$83,967,407.67	348
Maine	\$4,081,768.48	23	\$393,469.77	\$20,326.16	20	\$34,742,268.84	233
Maryland	\$14,505,799.14	85	\$1,062,980.29	\$489,386.07	23	\$854,036,783.74	806
Massachusetts	\$109,172,206.55	128	\$25,813,523.66	\$22,790,592.07	82	\$886,592,136.34	901
Michigan, Eastern	\$64,017,912.43	76	\$3,755,450.55	\$1,084,300.83	18	\$571,649,346.01	1,089
Michigan, Western	\$96,054,295.56	52	\$1,959,617.23	\$905,462.28	27	\$329,816,045.47	546
Minnesota	\$22,241,693.03	79	\$4,966,355.76	\$3,317,485.66	65	\$220,803,728.67	665
Mississippi, Northern	\$2,663,916.96	27	\$256,312.28	\$88,027.29	16	\$26,081,058.00	209
Mississippi, Southern	\$10,142,532.91	77	\$947,576.03	\$1,370,336.46	32	\$77,311,396.36	480
Missouri, Eastern	\$25,268,858.42	120	\$2,769,331.83	\$2,503,902.08	57	\$195,125,189.33	865
Missouri, Western	\$29,419,277.16	80	\$11,120,738.10	\$358,166.90	34	\$338,696,175.10	654
Montana	\$10,077,240.07	58	\$388,445.22	\$285,604.94	31	\$28,370,590.89	501
Nebraska	\$7,199,386.81	44	\$384,347.51	-\$55,970.90	18	\$71,387,318.84	370
Nevada	\$25,432,756.49	80	\$1,436,913.73	\$885,022.23	38	\$377,602,752.30	1,231
New Hampshire	\$2,310,246.34	27	\$2,766,610.60	\$172,410.38	19	\$32,876,383.38	203
New Jersey	\$215,873,155.48	113	\$18,264,229.99	\$14,813,187.04	47	\$4,263,203,137.76	1,235
New Mexico	\$3,572,453.21	42	\$740,841.34	\$225,639.54	24	\$53,406,023.84	504
New York, Eastern	\$1,498,117,277.72	92	\$285,283,985.48	\$6,151,740.73	64	\$3,980,300,441.21	1,577
New York, Northern	\$17,839,490.61	32	\$1,450,842.85	\$889,923.38	24	\$474,557,317.44	330
New York, Southern	-\$445,090,486.67	159	\$10,243,497.46	\$41,482,710.48	62	\$5,604,600,715.62	2,109
New York, Western	\$19,145,077.57	30	\$1,422,179.36	\$308,624.21	32	\$155,965,000.66	476
North Carolina, Eastern	\$30,443,396.44	95	\$1,429,218.83	\$340,567.37	86	\$99,838,870.24	973
North Carolina, Middle	\$16,100,562.20	49	\$421,217.05	\$294,454.32	32	\$106,231,148.18	477
North Carolina, Western	\$10,607,037.64	32	\$6,064,571.57	\$3,908,820.01	54	\$219,621,339.01	820
North Dakota	\$950,598.95	31	\$204,729.46	\$302,227.26	23	\$12,840,004.16	303
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
Ohio, Northern	\$53,754,420.63	181	\$6,710,645.58	\$2,933,516.86	95	\$800,881,847.44	2,267
Ohio, Southern	\$18,013,140.62	95	\$1,500,932.15	\$241,720.72	35	\$191,064,435.63	987
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$2,187,224.51	11	\$163,456.70	\$0.00	13	\$14,913,153.94	138
Oklahoma, Northern	\$8,050,579.65	41	\$533,733.48	\$510,909.33	19	\$53,794,432.37	370
Oklahoma, Western	\$13,725,858.23	74	\$1,371,670.09	\$2,340,603.87	33	\$118,573,969.11	468
Oregon	\$9,180,148.10	55	\$1,359,365.65	\$5,512,394.04	65	\$192,140,066.01	752

**Table 8B (Continued)**

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$117,383,782.36	131	\$1,842,770.79	\$2,672,818.01	34	\$596,430,585.15	1,473
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$6,959,197.21	142	\$981,362.89	\$51,921.25	60	\$79,390,676.77	790
Pennsylvania, Western	\$25,154,120.06	72	\$1,407,942.59	\$1,981,470.41	22	\$90,915,658.05	623
Puerto Rico	\$3,192,277.80	13	\$154,683.45	\$30,733.21	5	\$69,419,382.67	232
Rhode Island	\$9,139,349.65	30	\$223,701.44	\$0.00	3	\$88,725,388.29	221
South Carolina	\$13,934,846.00	261	\$2,116,349.47	\$4,003,390.62	146	\$218,747,440.69	1,817
South Dakota	\$5,130,624.78	113	\$824,571.97	\$407,246.36	81	\$34,424,132.93	569
Tennessee, Eastern	\$4,674,346.73	15	\$1,726,323.23	\$188,843.53	22	\$117,440,220.32	481
Tennessee, Middle	\$8,821,725.89	26	\$521,983.05	\$140,758.89	12	\$86,500,859.75	336
Tennessee, Western	\$22,153,454.95	108	\$465,452.25	\$202,380.52	22	\$173,532,843.77	865
Texas, Eastern	\$42,743,778.52	85	\$1,395,706.73	\$3,860,004.88	35	\$217,704,737.28	552
Texas, Northern	\$185,732,457.73	77	\$4,644,538.84	\$1,623,456.32	65	\$755,713,414.37	1,633
Texas, Southern	\$2,332,478.10	48	\$3,529,693.42	\$6,651,536.03	39	\$644,017,079.14	1,367
Texas, Western	\$25,654,676.58	115	\$2,981,751.01	\$1,278,178.74	49	\$722,850,640.69	1,399
Utah	\$22,413,016.48	76	\$768,548.13	\$1,075,616.47	38	\$180,361,968.80	667
Vermont	\$2,432,193.02	15	\$930,501.41	\$328,853.68	8	\$47,708,531.44	121
Virgin Islands	\$112,681.89	3	\$125,765.50	\$1,635.00	4	\$3,762,596.18	65
Virginia, Eastern	\$99,211,670.33	151	\$5,585,113.94	\$7,630,793.20	69	\$382,158,637.07	1,654
Virginia, Western	\$2,845,620.42	18	\$690,339.33	\$4,295,735.97	29	\$52,301,321.91	328
Washington, Eastern	\$1,255,673.77	21	\$417,428.35	\$192,960.24	22	\$38,292,837.21	289
Washington, Western	\$29,179,713.98	82	\$2,905,302.06	\$2,004,305.74	61	\$469,439,535.48	1,064
West Virginia, Northern	\$736,970.58	11	\$134,925.01	\$3,130.27	9	\$8,744,765.05	120
West Virginia, Southern	\$4,694,982.69	37	\$397,462.87	\$5,175,917.18	33	\$38,363,221.11	303
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$6,233,362.51	70	\$2,984,439.86	\$1,064,429.29	33	\$141,295,601.34	665
Wisconsin, Western	\$3,124,639.48	27	\$936,009.15	\$188.82	20	\$36,899,578.68	264
Wyoming	\$1,068,026.44	39	\$524,964.35	\$100,473.14	32	\$21,387,422.72	309
All Districts	\$4,752,955,317.47	6,093	\$617,158,786.78	\$245,758,402.88	3,602	\$39,829,032,720.46	65,924

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 2007**  
**Criminal Total**

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$33,001,640.30	340	\$514,735.86	\$1,966,734.05	311	\$59,845,875.69	912
Alabama, Northern	\$25,900,939.13	799	\$24,448,345.42	\$2,783,598.01	901	\$217,648,392.87	4,015
Alabama, Southern	\$7,622,227.79	463	\$1,207,049.90	\$80,755.97	452	\$36,013,507.03	993
Alaska	\$3,408,085.51	200	\$1,680,434.11	\$443,232.82	370	\$25,812,361.42	997
Arizona	\$28,020,331.70	3,540	\$7,430,277.77	\$18,188,349.36	3,581	\$366,022,196.10	7,888
Arkansas, Eastern	\$18,336,814.71	393	\$8,948,684.93	\$1,441,425.42	385	\$76,531,140.85	1,297
Arkansas, Western	\$3,439,047.64	312	\$900,758.04	\$351,623.42	250	\$101,551,080.84	1,010
California, Central	\$477,028,864.87	2,384	\$93,362,062.31	\$12,223,224.89	3,552	\$3,508,153,747.00	8,745
California, Eastern	\$29,697,815.94	1,549	\$4,550,817.70	\$5,265,408.05	2,128	\$455,688,924.37	3,312
California, Northern	\$134,594,006.78	1,000	\$177,248,156.17	\$26,926,318.44	1,838	\$1,212,372,817.83	3,384
California, Southern	\$47,451,904.88	1,456	\$14,546,965.70	\$13,372,066.57	1,644	\$974,821,085.63	2,504
Colorado	\$37,781,199.57	891	\$6,765,762.05	\$235,236.75	941	\$252,262,916.62	2,128
Connecticut	\$69,536,153.75	545	\$10,066,416.31	\$1,222,167.01	756	\$438,607,725.13	1,092
Delaware	\$7,015,245.14	111	\$3,535,421.76	\$4,506.01	98	\$30,317,938.34	470
District of Columbia	\$713,823,654.36	651	\$311,756,166.82	\$2,781,420.64	978	\$547,190,517.88	1,687
Florida, Middle	\$169,399,200.33	1,916	\$7,741,144.44	\$27,087,290.17	2,200	\$2,197,599,453.53	5,936
Florida, Northern	\$22,011,778.18	606	\$3,051,724.13	\$3,450,784.79	671	\$1,695,371,392.12	1,511
Florida, Southern	\$1,155,886,594.06	2,470	\$20,229,562.86	\$30,083,130.17	4,576	\$3,324,257,596.98	6,341
Georgia, Middle	\$7,636,037.00	258	\$1,952,204.86	\$1,524,833.61	987	\$63,111,104.13	342
Georgia, Northern	\$150,041,411.65	854	\$57,234,948.04	\$5,563,275.71	1,709	\$957,304,377.21	3,290
Georgia, Southern	\$10,203,715.15	874	\$3,542,159.91	\$3,965,498.09	1,286	\$139,807,473.32	1,122
Guam*	\$967,199.04	164	\$324,668.40	\$69,075.89	303	\$13,453,781.16	180
Hawaii	\$9,098,354.96	500	\$1,021,642.77	\$1,649,520.91	831	\$113,718,237.82	956
Idaho	\$2,491,082.56	401	\$1,456,063.36	\$680,518.92	429	\$24,469,358.61	1,049
Illinois, Central	\$8,041,568.10	487	\$1,380,887.47	\$1,814,995.64	562	\$84,561,714.35	1,120
Illinois, Northern	\$184,858,461.22	1,468	\$18,496,032.49	\$1,913,109.35	2,091	\$1,389,082,925.53	6,009
Illinois, Southern	\$7,262,523.66	679	\$6,621,801.26	\$89,346.57	640	\$178,428,431.58	1,976
Indiana, Northern	\$16,294,162.41	520	\$2,895,707.26	\$755,246.05	812	\$212,429,684.11	817
Indiana, Southern	\$28,384,106.71	383	\$9,966,741.58	\$2,873,858.13	460	\$178,215,722.13	1,437
Iowa, Northern	\$12,938,325.16	524	\$990,762.97	\$1,079,544.98	462	\$50,934,695.27	940
Iowa, Southern	\$7,886,679.27	416	\$417,149.15	\$288,684.50	319	\$64,162,511.62	961
Kansas	\$30,892,857.84	992	\$9,061,520.05	\$4,863,408.44	1,002	\$156,721,452.53	2,028
Kentucky, Eastern	\$15,820,749.33	706	\$2,122,054.59	\$1,991,521.55	867	\$74,017,359.14	1,182

Table 8C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$31,385,671.80	1,126	\$2,514,387.32	\$7,854,476.48	1,135	\$81,661,489.17	1,665
Louisiana, Eastern	\$6,455,461.91	596	\$3,382,534.06	\$295,545.55	759	\$318,742,342.04	2,255
Louisiana, Middle	\$14,003,114.78	320	\$12,918,353.03	\$900,457.64	492	\$64,549,215.14	912
Louisiana, Western	\$12,867,237.82	1,094	\$2,035,908.31	\$5,556,444.70	1,221	\$138,800,396.81	1,475
Maine	\$9,709,132.19	267	\$5,408,283.07	\$151,490.63	312	\$39,305,867.87	702
Maryland	\$32,544,878.80	929	\$4,161,069.11	\$653,534.85	1,671	\$926,608,808.90	1,909
Massachusetts	\$336,473,144.50	1,034	\$237,317,384.17	\$38,567,696.06	1,680	\$1,092,067,234.03	2,200
Michigan, Eastern	\$91,831,454.56	925	\$6,589,682.85	\$2,979,405.55	1,203	\$654,091,801.93	2,530
Michigan, Western	\$125,786,897.24	657	\$3,005,443.64	\$1,089,130.85	641	\$379,557,489.78	2,456
Minnesota	\$25,939,816.62	822	\$6,218,661.59	\$6,589,950.25	708	\$244,619,073.87	2,336
Mississippi, Northern	\$3,687,243.39	247	\$803,165.04	\$100,183.49	283	\$49,537,645.12	527
Mississippi, Southern	\$15,204,490.33	792	\$1,515,972.68	\$1,409,715.12	597	\$108,349,984.06	2,099
Missouri, Eastern	\$30,878,653.14	1,246	\$4,170,204.16	\$2,735,160.09	1,494	\$206,417,837.01	2,510
Missouri, Western	\$31,719,201.00	958	\$11,601,379.05	\$642,841.22	1,012	\$363,706,769.30	2,643
Montana	\$11,412,294.12	466	\$1,297,477.84	\$379,023.92	710	\$35,492,658.70	1,005
Nebraska	\$8,929,129.39	719	\$1,239,071.46	\$38,937.79	745	\$74,653,633.23	1,516
Nevada	\$47,650,199.36	758	\$2,332,976.49	\$1,037,794.85	810	\$431,500,895.74	2,727
New Hampshire	\$2,506,343.59	314	\$2,933,000.80	\$205,775.51	273	\$46,718,070.14	541
New Jersey	\$239,965,646.78	1,600	\$29,846,690.26	\$17,779,086.04	1,754	\$4,341,711,202.40	5,033
New Mexico	\$4,563,824.91	1,462	\$1,079,317.42	\$419,181.19	1,106	\$68,152,349.14	3,949
New York, Eastern	\$1,534,094,491.33	1,185	\$287,823,949.77	\$15,711,358.78	1,870	\$4,341,387,313.23	4,696
New York, Northern	\$31,764,955.22	637	\$6,269,782.51	\$1,033,322.19	540	\$507,929,982.78	1,288
New York, Southern	-\$406,436,228.06	2,068	\$120,859,139.18	\$173,465,181.11	3,156	\$6,474,468,966.60	5,421
New York, Western	\$20,752,589.21	958	\$1,983,071.60	\$999,793.14	896	\$169,263,119.98	2,098
North Carolina, Eastern	\$35,533,412.87	871	\$5,375,052.11	\$560,770.80	1,412	\$121,370,105.51	3,103
North Carolina, Middle	\$17,508,763.18	518	\$723,580.20	\$424,736.23	678	\$114,515,435.79	1,308
North Carolina, Western	\$11,344,466.49	488	\$6,530,037.02	\$4,199,094.17	646	\$238,971,209.58	2,570
North Dakota	\$1,731,950.55	306	\$597,704.17	\$359,931.26	431	\$19,487,868.38	826
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
Ohio, Northern	\$80,229,167.00	1,164	\$9,364,685.47	\$4,209,569.03	1,519	\$1,017,349,505.86	4,314
Ohio, Southern	\$29,857,985.69	1,133	\$3,070,681.51	\$481,424.89	1,400	\$230,067,206.24	2,924
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$2,459,379.88	124	\$452,363.62	\$4,426.84	139	\$17,163,185.33	352
Oklahoma, Northern	\$15,888,231.20	425	\$6,648,173.49	\$21,641,627.77	256	\$70,565,530.35	1,419
Oklahoma, Western	\$15,392,480.01	342	\$1,857,567.20	\$2,433,983.22	632	\$138,631,021.14	608
Oregon	\$107,162,587.26	786	\$9,539,355.52	\$5,628,540.12	728	\$286,834,324.22	2,592

**Table 8C (Continued)**

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$143,190,540.66	788	\$58,127,509.48	\$2,704,345.94	1,392	\$770,831,238.35	6,440
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$10,285,721.50	955	\$1,426,976.85	\$197,879.66	815	\$91,826,999.49	2,556
Pennsylvania, Western	\$37,056,738.16	523	\$2,262,819.41	\$2,022,659.77	456	\$116,168,095.44	1,591
Puerto Rico	\$13,018,081.91	331	\$2,754,113.55	\$2,123,182.61	674	\$85,163,161.90	1,373
Rhode Island	\$10,923,091.52	188	\$884,085.97	\$11,758.89	178	\$165,636,847.51	915
South Carolina	\$16,547,648.73	1,625	\$3,394,276.46	\$4,633,356.53	1,326	\$231,530,231.69	4,422
South Dakota	\$5,706,352.40	681	\$1,200,842.39	\$544,209.28	656	\$84,410,281.23	1,518
Tennessee, Eastern	\$29,961,310.35	585	\$2,281,814.06	\$750,756.19	612	\$154,010,737.91	1,734
Tennessee, Middle	\$7,968,892.43	227	\$886,013.80	\$255,127.77	289	\$103,527,610.13	1,024
Tennessee, Western	\$25,698,899.15	876	\$811,181.71	\$415,156.85	821	\$251,657,370.35	2,097
Texas, Eastern	\$56,897,283.16	1,224	\$2,643,923.72	\$4,669,822.87	1,018	\$250,578,694.09	2,646
Texas, Northern	\$239,984,279.81	898	\$26,009,298.15	\$4,115,375.24	1,040	\$921,817,142.64	3,268
Texas, Southern	\$56,716,598.38	3,354	\$18,180,717.51	\$8,112,655.24	6,486	\$1,130,184,438.98	19,553
Texas, Western	\$31,613,873.84	2,353	\$5,050,582.16	\$20,354,149.70	4,765	\$898,684,339.54	16,246
Utah	\$43,005,123.08	1,356	\$1,379,548.97	\$1,170,288.55	1,432	\$210,934,331.53	3,179
Vermont	\$2,552,701.08	184	\$1,104,242.59	\$438,775.07	223	\$50,029,450.35	296
Virgin Islands	\$303,736.71	136	\$215,561.24	\$45,336.37	86	\$5,069,760.01	372
Virginia, Eastern	\$108,055,380.34	4,088	\$9,598,496.89	\$9,115,703.02	4,182	\$446,742,805.39	7,241
Virginia, Western	\$12,928,600.33	1,295	\$4,181,013.91	\$5,130,298.97	1,366	\$65,015,662.12	2,318
Washington, Eastern	\$1,625,979.17	423	\$696,862.50	\$562,125.60	461	\$40,219,916.09	1,051
Washington, Western	\$35,794,899.57	1,401	\$5,381,531.48	\$9,269,589.31	1,357	\$511,792,851.13	4,337
West Virginia, Northern	\$1,371,638.89	326	\$329,623.51	\$130,312.48	368	\$15,231,569.88	605
West Virginia, Southern	\$129,196,931.26	359	\$700,836.65	\$5,615,003.33	554	\$988,037,535.85	1,108
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$7,391,847.12	683	\$3,852,810.52	\$1,111,591.35	483	\$154,711,564.09	2,408
Wisconsin, Western	\$2,838,740.22	246	\$1,249,924.15	\$14,184.08	239	\$55,189,611.00	632
Wyoming	\$1,514,624.52	816	\$880,826.88	\$144,184.88	640	\$23,417,718.73	1,737
All Districts	\$7,089,708,136.10	82,108	\$1,772,410,788.18	\$581,561,139.23	103,231	\$50,456,613,913.31	242,793

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 2007**  
**Civil Total**

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$490,520.40	45	\$707,526.60	\$244,274.73	42	\$383,087.66	38
Alabama, Northern	\$2,535,383.34	71	\$1,541,611.62	\$2,102,289.72	64	\$2,114,352.03	59
Alabama, Southern	\$521,863.12	28	\$435,324.10	\$68,493.75	18	\$377,403.62	26
Alaska	\$1,337,460.38	18	\$1,168,598.32	\$28,315.47	16	\$4,695,984.07	149
Arizona	\$25,731,373.67	126	\$22,844,509.20	\$2,653,611.68	145	\$18,221,033.06	297
Arkansas, Eastern	\$6,262,123.80	24	\$146,930,062.73	\$832,406.19	24	\$3,687,216.85	131
Arkansas, Western	\$1,670,542.61	24	\$730,882.73	\$867,744.44	22	\$538,812.40	21
California, Central	\$172,700,178.75	270	\$40,188,700.46	\$39,330.77	267	\$262,400,919.80	31,531
California, Eastern	\$10,887,858.39	60	\$9,440,181.63	\$1,482,288.30	97	\$9,453,229.60	140
California, Northern	\$60,544,214.58	121	\$16,362,379.51	-\$350.00	121	\$146,563,169.35	9,571
California, Southern	\$35,801,049.28	54	\$865,148.97	\$5,888,643.07	28	\$32,933,284.41	91
Colorado	\$14,023,754.28	32	\$15,340,064.52	\$778,256.60	59	\$4,479,889.82	109
Connecticut	\$10,181,026.43	102	\$9,474,177.31	\$1,553,936.78	94	\$2,886,525.37	71
Delaware	\$5,563,255.88	61	\$5,867,465.36	\$654.08	53	\$1,875,120.60	32
District of Columbia	\$25,185,301.17	24	\$16,423,913.75	-\$200.00	25	\$19,729,775.92	3,514
Florida, Middle	\$59,980,763.97	234	\$4,835,520.92	\$4,572,668.73	146	\$149,767,297.56	1,088
Florida, Northern	\$2,335,195.83	73	\$290,467.47	\$243,206.84	41	\$3,572,714.16	140
Florida, Southern	\$800,295,581.34	252	\$262,786,554.50	\$42,372.03	254	\$1,505,783,136.16	6,859
Georgia, Middle	\$16,537,024.94	63	\$14,179,683.49	\$5,223,690.58	68	\$1,323,304.84	52
Georgia, Northern	\$26,768,144.53	151	\$14,533,789.20	\$6,580,497.39	172	\$44,069,605.06	901
Georgia, Southern	\$1,017,098.33	75	\$217,964.31	\$512,564.05	80	\$3,329,363.63	83
Guam*	\$6,464,297.17	8	\$593,024.97	\$359.74	8	\$15,025,622.10	31
Hawaii	\$5,091,633.33	44	\$4,611,909.68	\$6,329,622.56	90	\$7,379,772.29	135
Idaho	\$10,973,050.56	46	\$7,622,819.63	\$1,193,604.12	53	\$12,073,523.39	80
Illinois, Central	\$5,413,998.78	246	\$3,112,250.45	\$1,817,270.74	197	\$4,124,970.21	100
Illinois, Northern	\$124,283,631.16	163	\$39,699,949.16	\$10.92	159	\$173,571,058.98	2,515
Illinois, Southern	\$6,255,071.08	134	\$4,321,618.97	\$1,394,518.66	127	\$1,633,859.12	52
Indiana, Northern	\$15,509,135.00	103	\$16,380,211.13	\$2,302,294.76	104	\$39,401,417.33	72
Indiana, Southern	\$17,353,864.64	119	\$13,249,815.81	\$4,324,277.38	156	\$11,597,058.35	188
Iowa, Northern	\$7,902,402.46	47	\$7,168,370.63	\$101,750.79	47	\$2,266,157.67	58
Iowa, Southern	\$2,210,473.37	34	\$2,129,600.33	\$651,646.26	32	\$9,176,489.72	252
Kansas	\$14,233,283.82	178	\$4,566,717.77	\$4,631,398.14	173	\$11,286,816.80	114
Kentucky, Eastern	\$11,134,807.38	354	\$8,388,212.09	\$3,915,810.51	335	\$17,750,904.37	315

Table 8D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$11,972,230.57	174	\$7,705,175.76	\$7,306,045.11	229	\$6,808,505.78	222
Louisiana, Eastern	\$3,254,873.23	36	\$2,676,978.78	\$52,501.41	34	\$10,253,623.48	190
Louisiana, Middle	\$2,939,062.73	78	\$1,395,404.29	\$295,013.39	24	\$8,772,275.48	90
Louisiana, Western	\$3,422,206.36	45	\$2,779,126.44	\$299,198.36	59	\$3,709,941.47	105
Maine	\$4,639,091.63	46	\$2,879,715.21	\$1,824,694.05	63	\$2,670,987.41	98
Maryland	\$115,782,257.81	104	\$107,440,365.69	\$3,818,879.92	150	\$22,182,357.75	495
Massachusetts	\$726,147,677.41	101	\$537,382,533.46	\$1,314,794.76	110	\$226,350,200.05	228
Michigan, Eastern	\$8,466,269.31	228	\$18,824,154.08	\$713,112.16	303	\$17,177,086.66	20,113
Michigan, Western	\$4,467,276.19	78	\$1,501,484.21	\$2,682,002.23	79	\$5,174,996.22	120
Minnesota	\$3,995,450.06	151	\$2,459,613.05	\$795,430.77	170	\$4,336,439.70	195
Mississippi, Northern	\$1,372,799.64	33	\$739,278.50	\$174,708.81	24	\$4,616,868.69	62
Mississippi, Southern	\$2,560,955.53	56	\$2,005,556.96	\$344,049.44	45	\$2,757,881.64	71
Missouri, Eastern	\$4,373,095.04	65	\$3,117,654.27	\$1,199,154.91	109	\$5,919,429.92	163
Missouri, Western	\$2,819,788.95	55	\$1,341,246.20	\$2,493,149.60	120	\$8,529,945.69	331
Montana	\$11,437,169.74	47	\$7,113,229.54	\$1,202,122.54	37	\$65,492,257.37	78
Nebraska	\$5,105,644.40	166	\$3,471,006.21	\$1,302,911.71	153	\$2,012,881.01	60
Nevada	\$2,200,325.87	28	\$1,200,064.68	\$387,961.59	25	\$2,963,158.96	47
New Hampshire	\$4,998,077.11	23	\$5,467,410.33	\$243,861.88	21	\$2,354,908.30	58
New Jersey	\$399,342,319.79	170	\$400,857,737.47	\$6,695,521.73	193	\$353,922,144.21	851
New Mexico	\$19,575,583.58	72	\$17,860,792.19	\$1,153,001.57	53	\$3,284,452.53	67
New York, Eastern	\$76,798,039.29	149	\$18,973,852.93	\$141,146.33	157	\$168,862,725.31	12,590
New York, Northern	\$51,584,922.05	150	\$39,679,964.89	\$508,048.46	175	\$26,744,644.62	1,026
New York, Southern	\$137,187,872.16	169	\$58,843,838.43	\$128,468,152.43	191	\$252,809,404.43	605
New York, Western	\$14,086,322.91	90	\$6,452,661.84	\$2,312,326.70	122	\$12,635,797.08	340
North Carolina, Eastern	\$8,333,785.98	100	\$20,359,647.66	\$1,956,134.47	138	\$73,565,090.81	230
North Carolina, Middle	\$5,427,279.47	34	\$15,417,771.07	\$188,508.24	35	\$23,963,024.76	40
North Carolina, Western	\$2,813,630.76	30	\$9,017,541.31	\$2,960,497.35	83	\$23,378,422.29	216
North Dakota	\$2,705,623.75	37	\$2,102,004.58	\$1,008,693.55	39	\$6,620,167.64	59
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
Ohio, Northern	\$13,187,300.70	465	\$11,167,757.85	\$2,070,172.34	556	\$24,594,209.27	1,457
Ohio, Southern	\$8,252,485.53	486	\$5,073,630.98	\$4,457,462.46	582	\$19,218,455.39	658
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$3,189,491.60	39	\$1,569,161.08	\$1,704,288.83	38	\$2,130,115.85	50
Oklahoma, Northern	\$1,686,826.26	38	\$764,381.47	\$718,937.17	35	\$1,523,660.46	29
Oklahoma, Western	\$10,699,097.75	150	\$5,784,366.08	\$4,393,608.95	167	\$6,046,089.02	168
Oregon	\$2,428,928.14	48	\$2,053,411.52	\$557,201.80	42	\$3,453,817.84	58

**Table 8D (Continued)**

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$183,142,780.32	119	\$167,684,080.77	\$14,480,377.29	75	\$63,927,923.10	384
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$35,605,331.22	219	\$14,541,176.68	\$9,052,464.89	224	\$17,586,168.91	123
Pennsylvania, Western	\$23,275,684.71	251	\$22,472,662.58	\$2,475,673.47	181	\$10,187,356.19	336
Puerto Rico	\$26,581,693.46	252	\$22,782,166.45	\$2,980,865.87	258	\$8,949,267.24	100
Rhode Island	\$4,702,592.47	17	\$3,758,931.19	\$451,536.09	12	\$2,188,367.05	38
South Carolina	\$21,346,408.05	429	\$14,046,528.50	\$8,667,075.85	482	\$136,657,556.06	151
South Dakota	\$780,093.88	25	\$909,498.10	\$112,799.69	28	\$39,877.54	8
Tennessee, Eastern	\$2,509,525.48	40	\$2,505,614.96	\$1,292,949.09	48	\$11,073,509.90	70
Tennessee, Middle	\$516,718.61	13	\$700,883.58	\$0.56	5	\$6,747,915.30	86
Tennessee, Western	\$12,417,716.73	51	\$4,577,303.23	\$2,689,607.93	398	\$20,055,270.04	132
Texas, Eastern	\$13,709,454.05	39	\$12,356,688.56	\$949,772.46	32	\$3,808,339.97	49
Texas, Northern	\$26,303,683.93	151	\$23,082,544.08	\$9,687,467.50	154	\$38,827,448.27	428
Texas, Southern	\$78,669,965.00	479	\$51,538,921.86	\$161,946.95	241	\$46,875,900.67	16,868
Texas, Western	\$13,754,160.45	170	\$8,245,646.98	\$891,153.90	187	\$26,349,532.22	543
Utah	\$9,155,328.89	32	\$8,839,540.31	\$1,465,611.41	38	\$4,560,626.39	87
Vermont	\$1,800,439.35	28	\$1,845,253.78	\$116,534.39	33	\$749,049.69	20
Virgin Islands	\$2,248,950.66	10	\$1,221,816.93	\$1,006,245.84	14	\$2,782,697.46	14
Virginia, Eastern	\$177,607,434.02	96	\$13,209,433.19	\$12,556,798.68	119	\$176,715,310.95	225
Virginia, Western	\$102,683,813.50	19	\$101,950,563.16	\$109,867.90	10	\$1,272,944.87	26
Washington, Eastern	\$670,381.24	13	\$679,440.47	\$50,997.54	16	\$2,048,761.90	42
Washington, Western	\$32,147,309.87	60	\$25,186,904.75	\$4,102,600.28	54	\$13,633,510.18	112
West Virginia, Northern	\$161,847.04	7	\$291,038.09	\$77,548.52	18	\$518,563.58	24
West Virginia, Southern	\$3,198,710.36	37	\$1,579,440.55	\$1,659,625.76	44	\$4,663,900.32	45
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$5,770,415.55	399	\$4,781,174.26	\$1,818,934.64	441	\$8,056,475.61	121
Wisconsin, Western	\$3,529,757.63	186	\$2,861,273.76	\$867,538.25	186	\$1,213,907.86	96
Wyoming	\$686,917.01	13	\$1,196,768.55	\$258,908.57	5	\$2,105,880.01	60
All Districts	\$3,898,701,779.71	10,276	\$2,467,436,627.45	\$324,105,458.12	10,980	\$4,497,032,989.53	120,168

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.

In previous Fiscal Years, civil data for the following districts was provided by the Justice Management Division: California Central; California Northern; District of Columbia; Florida Southern; Illinois Northern; Michigan Eastern; New York Eastern, New York Northern; and Texas Southern. To accommodate data migration to CDCS, adjustments were made to these districts' Closed debts to zero out the balances.

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

**Table 8E**  
**United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2007**  
**Grand Total**

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$33,492,160.70	385	\$1,222,262.46	\$2,211,008.78	353	\$60,228,963.35	950
Alabama, Northern	\$28,436,322.47	870	\$25,989,957.04	\$4,885,887.73	965	\$219,762,744.90	4,074
Alabama, Southern	\$8,144,090.91	491	\$1,642,374.00	\$149,249.72	470	\$36,390,910.65	1,019
Alaska	\$4,745,545.89	218	\$2,849,032.43	\$471,548.29	386	\$30,508,345.49	1,146
Arizona	\$53,751,705.37	3,666	\$30,274,786.97	\$20,841,961.04	3,726	\$384,243,229.16	8,185
Arkansas, Eastern	\$24,598,938.51	417	\$155,878,747.66	\$2,273,831.61	409	\$80,218,357.70	1,428
Arkansas, Western	\$5,109,590.25	336	\$1,631,640.77	\$1,219,367.86	272	\$102,089,893.24	1,031
California, Central	\$649,729,043.62	2,654	\$133,550,762.77	\$12,262,555.66	3,819	\$3,770,554,666.80	40,276
California, Eastern	\$40,585,674.33	1,609	\$13,990,999.33	\$6,747,696.35	2,225	\$465,142,153.97	3,452
California, Northern	\$195,138,221.36	1,121	\$193,610,535.68	\$26,925,968.44	1,959	\$1,358,935,987.18	12,955
California, Southern	\$83,252,954.16	1,510	\$15,412,114.67	\$19,260,709.64	1,672	\$1,007,754,370.04	2,595
Colorado	\$51,804,953.85	923	\$22,105,826.57	\$1,013,493.35	1,000	\$256,742,806.44	2,237
Connecticut	\$79,717,180.18	647	\$19,540,593.62	\$2,776,103.79	850	\$441,494,250.50	1,163
Delaware	\$12,578,501.02	172	\$9,402,887.12	\$5,160.09	151	\$32,193,058.94	502
District of Columbia	\$739,008,955.53	675	\$328,180,080.57	\$2,781,220.64	1,003	\$566,920,293.80	5,201
Florida, Middle	\$229,379,964.30	2,150	\$12,576,665.36	\$31,659,958.90	2,346	\$2,347,366,751.09	7,024
Florida, Northern	\$24,346,974.01	679	\$3,342,191.60	\$3,693,991.63	712	\$1,698,944,106.28	1,651
Florida, Southern	\$1,956,182,175.40	2,722	\$283,016,117.36	\$30,125,502.20	4,830	\$4,830,040,733.14	13,200
Georgia, Middle	\$24,173,061.94	321	\$16,131,888.35	\$6,748,524.19	1,055	\$64,434,408.97	394
Georgia, Northern	\$176,809,556.18	1,005	\$71,768,737.24	\$12,143,773.10	1,881	\$1,001,373,982.27	4,191
Georgia, Southern	\$11,220,813.48	949	\$3,760,124.22	\$4,478,062.14	1,366	\$143,136,836.95	1,205
Guam*	\$7,431,496.21	172	\$917,693.37	\$69,435.63	311	\$28,479,403.26	211
Hawaii	\$14,189,988.29	544	\$5,633,552.45	\$7,979,143.47	921	\$121,098,010.11	1,091
Idaho	\$13,464,133.12	447	\$9,078,882.99	\$1,874,123.04	482	\$36,542,882.00	1,129
Illinois, Central	\$13,455,566.88	733	\$4,493,137.92	\$3,632,266.38	759	\$88,686,684.56	1,220
Illinois, Northern	\$309,142,092.38	1,631	\$58,195,981.65	\$1,913,120.27	2,250	\$1,562,653,984.51	8,524
Illinois, Southern	\$13,517,594.74	813	\$10,943,420.23	\$1,483,865.23	767	\$180,062,290.70	2,028
Indiana, Northern	\$31,803,297.41	623	\$19,275,918.39	\$3,057,540.81	916	\$251,831,101.44	889
Indiana, Southern	\$45,737,971.35	502	\$23,216,557.39	\$7,198,135.51	616	\$189,812,780.48	1,625
Iowa, Northern	\$20,840,727.62	571	\$8,159,133.60	\$1,181,295.77	509	\$53,200,852.94	998
Iowa, Southern	\$10,097,152.64	450	\$2,546,749.48	\$940,330.76	351	\$73,339,001.34	1,213
Kansas	\$45,126,141.66	1,170	\$13,628,237.82	\$9,494,806.58	1,175	\$168,008,269.33	2,142
Kentucky, Eastern	\$26,955,556.71	1,060	\$10,510,266.68	\$5,907,332.06	1,202	\$91,768,263.51	1,497

Table 8E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$43,357,902.37	1,300	\$10,219,563.08	\$15,160,521.59	1,364	\$88,469,994.95	1,887
Louisiana, Eastern	\$9,710,335.14	632	\$6,059,512.84	\$348,046.96	793	\$328,995,965.52	2,445
Louisiana, Middle	\$16,942,177.51	398	\$14,313,757.32	\$1,195,471.03	516	\$73,321,490.62	1,002
Louisiana, Western	\$16,289,444.18	1,139	\$4,815,034.75	\$5,855,643.06	1,280	\$142,510,338.28	1,580
Maine	\$14,348,223.82	313	\$8,287,998.28	\$1,976,184.68	375	\$41,976,855.28	800
Maryland	\$148,327,136.61	1,033	\$111,601,434.80	\$4,472,414.77	1,821	\$948,791,166.65	2,404
Massachusetts	\$1,062,620,821.91	1,135	\$774,699,917.63	\$39,882,490.82	1,790	\$1,318,417,434.08	2,428
Michigan, Eastern	\$100,297,723.87	1,153	\$25,413,836.93	\$3,692,517.71	1,506	\$671,268,888.59	22,643
Michigan, Western	\$130,254,173.43	735	\$4,506,927.85	\$3,771,133.08	720	\$384,732,486.00	2,576
Minnesota	\$29,935,266.68	973	\$8,678,274.64	\$7,385,381.02	878	\$248,955,513.57	2,531
Mississippi, Northern	\$5,060,043.03	280	\$1,542,443.54	\$274,892.30	307	\$54,154,513.81	589
Mississippi, Southern	\$17,765,445.86	848	\$3,521,529.64	\$1,753,764.56	642	\$111,107,865.70	2,170
Missouri, Eastern	\$35,251,748.18	1,311	\$7,287,858.43	\$3,934,315.00	1,603	\$212,337,266.93	2,673
Missouri, Western	\$34,538,989.95	1,013	\$12,942,625.25	\$3,135,990.82	1,132	\$372,236,714.99	2,974
Montana	\$22,849,463.86	513	\$8,410,707.38	\$1,581,146.46	747	\$100,984,916.07	1,083
Nebraska	\$14,034,773.79	885	\$4,710,077.67	\$1,341,849.50	898	\$76,666,514.24	1,576
Nevada	\$49,850,525.23	786	\$3,533,041.17	\$1,425,756.44	835	\$434,464,054.70	2,774
New Hampshire	\$7,504,420.70	337	\$8,400,411.13	\$449,637.39	294	\$49,072,978.44	599
New Jersey	\$639,307,966.57	1,770	\$430,704,427.73	\$24,474,607.77	1,947	\$4,695,633,346.61	5,884
New Mexico	\$24,139,408.49	1,534	\$18,940,109.61	\$1,572,182.76	1,159	\$71,436,801.67	4,016
New York, Eastern	\$1,610,892,530.62	1,334	\$306,797,802.70	\$15,852,505.11	2,027	\$4,510,250,038.54	17,286
New York, Northern	\$83,349,877.27	787	\$45,949,747.40	\$1,541,370.65	715	\$534,674,627.40	2,314
New York, Southern	-\$269,248,355.90	2,237	\$179,702,977.61	\$301,933,333.54	3,347	\$6,727,278,371.03	6,026
New York, Western	\$34,838,912.12	1,048	\$8,435,733.44	\$3,312,119.84	1,018	\$181,898,917.06	2,438
North Carolina, Eastern	\$43,867,198.85	971	\$25,734,699.77	\$2,516,905.27	1,550	\$194,935,196.32	3,333
North Carolina, Middle	\$22,936,042.65	552	\$16,141,351.27	\$613,244.47	713	\$138,478,460.55	1,348
North Carolina, Western	\$14,158,097.25	518	\$15,547,578.33	\$7,159,591.52	729	\$262,349,631.87	2,786
North Dakota	\$4,437,574.30	343	\$2,699,708.75	\$1,368,624.81	470	\$26,108,036.02	885
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
Ohio, Northern	\$93,416,467.70	1,629	\$20,532,443.32	\$6,279,741.37	2,075	\$1,041,943,715.13	5,771
Ohio, Southern	\$38,110,471.22	1,619	\$8,144,312.49	\$4,938,887.35	1,982	\$249,285,661.63	3,582
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$5,648,871.48	163	\$2,021,524.70	\$1,708,715.67	177	\$19,293,301.18	402
Oklahoma, Northern	\$17,575,057.46	463	\$7,412,554.96	\$22,360,564.94	291	\$72,089,190.81	1,448
Oklahoma, Western	\$26,091,577.76	492	\$7,641,933.28	\$6,827,592.17	799	\$144,677,110.16	776
Oregon	\$109,591,515.40	834	\$11,592,767.04	\$6,185,741.92	770	\$290,288,142.06	2,650

Table 8E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$326,333,320.98	907	\$225,811,590.25	\$17,184,723.23	1,467	\$834,759,161.45	6,824
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$45,891,052.72	1,174	\$15,968,153.53	\$9,250,344.55	1,039	\$109,413,168.40	2,679
Pennsylvania, Western	\$60,332,422.87	774	\$24,735,481.99	\$4,498,333.24	637	\$126,355,451.63	1,927
Puerto Rico	\$39,599,775.37	583	\$25,536,280.00	\$5,104,048.48	932	\$94,112,429.14	1,473
Rhode Island	\$15,625,683.99	205	\$4,643,017.16	\$463,294.98	190	\$167,825,214.56	953
South Carolina	\$37,894,056.78	2,054	\$17,440,804.96	\$13,300,432.38	1,808	\$368,187,787.75	4,573
South Dakota	\$6,486,446.28	706	\$2,110,340.49	\$657,008.97	684	\$84,450,158.77	1,526
Tennessee, Eastern	\$32,470,835.83	625	\$4,787,429.02	\$2,043,705.28	660	\$165,084,247.81	1,804
Tennessee, Middle	\$8,485,611.04	240	\$1,586,897.38	\$255,128.33	294	\$110,275,525.43	1,110
Tennessee, Western	\$38,116,615.88	927	\$5,388,484.94	\$3,104,764.78	1,219	\$271,712,640.39	2,229
Texas, Eastern	\$70,606,737.21	1,263	\$15,000,612.28	\$5,619,595.33	1,050	\$254,387,034.06	2,695
Texas, Northern	\$266,287,963.74	1,049	\$49,091,842.23	\$13,802,842.74	1,194	\$960,644,590.91	3,696
Texas, Southern	\$135,386,563.38	3,833	\$69,719,639.37	\$8,274,602.19	6,727	\$1,177,060,339.65	36,421
Texas, Western	\$45,368,034.29	2,523	\$13,296,229.14	\$21,245,303.60	4,952	\$925,033,871.76	16,789
Utah	\$52,160,451.97	1,388	\$10,219,089.28	\$2,635,899.96	1,470	\$215,494,957.92	3,266
Vermont	\$4,353,140.43	212	\$2,949,496.37	\$555,309.46	256	\$50,778,500.04	316
Virgin Islands	\$2,552,687.37	146	\$1,437,378.17	\$1,051,582.21	100	\$7,852,457.47	386
Virginia, Eastern	\$285,662,814.36	4,184	\$22,807,930.08	\$21,672,501.70	4,301	\$623,458,116.34	7,466
Virginia, Western	\$115,612,413.83	1,314	\$106,131,577.07	\$5,240,166.87	1,376	\$66,288,606.99	2,344
Washington, Eastern	\$2,296,360.41	436	\$1,376,302.97	\$613,123.14	477	\$42,268,677.99	1,093
Washington, Western	\$67,942,209.44	1,461	\$30,568,436.23	\$13,372,189.59	1,411	\$525,426,361.31	4,449
West Virginia, Northern	\$1,533,485.93	333	\$620,661.60	\$207,861.00	386	\$15,750,133.46	629
West Virginia, Southern	\$132,395,641.62	396	\$2,280,277.20	\$7,274,629.09	598	\$992,701,436.17	1,153
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$13,162,262.67	1,082	\$8,633,984.78	\$2,930,525.99	924	\$162,768,039.70	2,529
Wisconsin, Western	\$6,368,497.85	432	\$4,111,197.91	\$881,722.33	425	\$56,403,518.86	728
Wyoming	\$2,201,541.53	829	\$2,077,595.43	\$403,093.45	645	\$25,523,598.74	1,797
All Districts	\$10,988,409,915.81	92,384	\$4,239,847,415.63	\$905,666,597.35	114,211	\$54,953,646,902.84	362,961

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.

In previous Fiscal Years, civil data for the following districts was provided by the Justice Management Division: California Central; California Northern; District of Columbia; Florida Southern; Illinois Northern; Michigan Eastern; New York Eastern, New York Northern; and Texas Southern. To accommodate data migration to CDCS, adjustments were made to these districts' Closed debts to zero out the balances.

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

**Table 8F**  
**United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2007**  
**Criminal Debts in Suspense**

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Alabama, Middle	160	\$530,727.00	45	\$3,326,179.97	156	\$15,125,802.37
Alabama, Northern	1,871	\$73,550,505.92	120	\$8,396,426.36	514	\$104,404,968.73
Alabama, Southern	43	\$3,134,922.28	15	\$2,094,894.03	120	\$17,626,611.98
Alaska	106	\$956,948.65	10	\$533,536.32	14	\$456,232.08
Arizona	230	\$25,836,439.60	89	\$6,922,383.39	399	\$107,850,929.10
Arkansas, Eastern	70	\$6,138,537.64	27	\$2,628,671.00	124	\$22,396,511.04
Arkansas, Western	662	\$2,160,176.68	27	\$1,706,189.47	146	\$80,512,846.18
California, Central	813	\$188,481,540.19	327	\$170,798,274.59	1,097	\$1,128,135,241.84
California, Eastern	350	\$9,205,981.62	341	\$68,217,051.87	522	\$244,395,105.77
California, Northern	1,298	\$401,436,527.68	191	\$39,459,460.31	654	\$406,874,054.69
California, Southern	216	\$11,608,284.25	59	\$4,317,918.50	170	\$223,001,126.51
Colorado	111	\$20,230,868.14	31	\$23,284,590.38	161	\$41,667,880.24
Connecticut	194	\$8,645,288.42	83	\$15,333,220.86	242	\$315,219,245.64
Delaware	66	\$23,687.58	12	\$223,296.36	138	\$19,727,072.50
District of Columbia	212	\$10,763,938.69	67	\$11,724,611.96	193	\$61,660,488.30
Florida, Middle	375	\$202,531,003.49	331	\$136,490,317.38	760	\$1,192,357,946.33
Florida, Northern	384	\$1,461,731,141.90	52	\$9,693,798.58	197	\$60,327,552.30
Florida, Southern	381	\$226,514,514.39	265	\$355,461,126.59	730	\$2,198,150,417.97
Georgia, Middle	59	\$1,946,665.69	26	\$4,263,723.34	86	\$32,312,047.17
Georgia, Northern	431	\$13,087,544.37	97	\$25,006,209.30	383	\$554,231,873.04
Georgia, Southern	752	\$12,179,156.38	60	\$8,304,591.53	161	\$36,466,014.25
Guam*	32	\$458,523.06	0	\$0.00	2	\$29,012.04
Hawaii	103	\$3,347,895.53	12	\$2,298,088.68	111	\$13,085,995.78
Idaho	411	\$618,371.37	8	\$3,347,532.37	62	\$9,882,486.38
Illinois, Central	204	\$4,309,660.34	82	\$8,002,816.08	330	\$60,565,987.79
Illinois, Northern	673	\$31,801,279.85	235	\$103,431,042.33	1,092	\$693,870,047.34
Illinois, Southern	451	\$27,145,725.07	45	\$3,123,947.96	185	\$126,360,559.91
Indiana, Northern	210	\$5,769,962.24	57	\$8,104,463.29	246	\$171,940,308.29
Indiana, Southern	307	\$5,556,558.73	50	\$5,801,800.03	260	\$95,053,673.40
Iowa, Northern	74	\$802,185.60	28	\$4,062,216.33	165	\$19,108,448.63
Iowa, Southern	27	\$342,945.69	38	\$3,114,427.46	123	\$19,277,203.09
Kansas	143	\$2,518,642.32	34	\$7,371,775.37	333	\$93,969,189.00
Kentucky, Eastern	40	\$630,471.65	9	\$456,603.12	131	\$24,654,275.11

Table 8F (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Kentucky, Western	52	\$1,655,879.21	17	\$1,302,211.30	119	\$14,592,474.97
Louisiana, Eastern	382	\$19,938,531.29	145	\$32,850,940.52	343	\$216,513,754.53
Louisiana, Middle	308	\$11,010,950.39	25	\$1,095,807.50	78	\$27,810,788.83
Louisiana, Western	349	\$13,148,507.73	102	\$28,323,569.22	203	\$66,397,583.75
Maine	33	\$561,820.15	14	\$733,891.23	89	\$15,279,468.71
Maryland	126	\$9,780,749.63	81	\$16,011,693.85	268	\$766,469,215.14
Massachusetts	131	\$76,822,312.94	36	\$45,226,239.89	119	\$601,579,153.01
Michigan, Eastern	469	\$10,270,869.43	127	\$30,210,570.67	643	\$116,381,889.36
Michigan, Western	856	\$5,523,380.94	52	\$6,759,139.78	311	\$300,334,338.31
Minnesota	1,414	\$14,099,456.66	45	\$3,585,218.78	411	\$130,806,813.77
Mississippi, Northern	53	\$1,257,760.94	25	\$17,480,769.25	127	\$20,747,808.13
Mississippi, Southern	733	\$3,192,430.62	18	\$12,322,316.18	85	\$12,512,256.27
Missouri, Eastern	125	\$1,277,907.41	46	\$2,332,567.94	326	\$91,556,604.27
Missouri, Western	550	\$7,126,427.15	63	\$9,437,988.96	392	\$279,861,564.69
Montana	55	\$801,468.61	41	\$3,991,877.94	178	\$10,727,633.44
Nebraska	36	\$790,964.48	36	\$1,652,082.59	237	\$65,538,754.94
Nevada	313	\$17,110,686.18	43	\$22,564,998.70	831	\$252,259,301.18
New Hampshire	27	\$11,470,764.77	9	\$1,515,183.82	46	\$14,988,560.59
New Jersey	661	\$4,330,579.40	106	\$21,450,044.99	421	\$287,689,321.09
New Mexico	119	\$8,326,111.32	54	\$4,539,409.60	274	\$36,373,026.42
New York, Eastern	543	\$54,187,770.34	80	\$29,242,655.13	398	\$1,076,566,301.79
New York, Northern	126	\$4,192,770.63	48	\$4,955,425.32	196	\$54,596,798.11
New York, Southern	1,026	\$176,902,023.47	291	\$621,974,397.59	1,139	\$4,181,249,110.34
New York, Western	491	\$3,266,446.25	109	\$5,896,745.19	344	\$133,163,419.88
North Carolina, Eastern	1,068	\$6,817,042.29	96	\$4,955,319.99	399	\$45,147,071.22
North Carolina, Middle	140	\$2,257,158.45	16	\$1,204,277.89	181	\$63,453,713.99
North Carolina, Western	85	\$2,329,648.99	10	\$413,087.00	131	\$97,143,614.16
North Dakota	27	\$1,801,918.75	110	\$3,600,124.45	229	\$7,669,195.65
Northern Mariana Islands*	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Ohio, Northern	585	\$16,514,861.00	111	\$87,149,872.96	510	\$365,402,231.96
Ohio, Southern	232	\$5,083,715.55	25	\$1,302,001.45	81	\$23,807,837.05
Oklahoma, Eastern	161	\$1,015,664.38	12	\$110,976.61	57	\$8,735,159.16
Oklahoma, Northern	411	\$2,336,424.82	24	\$12,011,477.32	211	\$33,241,192.49
Oklahoma, Western	55	\$9,395,824.36	70	\$8,088,704.88	260	\$94,139,055.03
Oregon	94	\$667,316.78	72	\$2,471,327.72	484	\$147,702,471.33

**Table 8F (Continued)**

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,318	\$62,382,212.35	345	\$76,776,237.99	879	\$433,690,822.37
Pennsylvania, Middle	1,155	\$1,737,291.73	67	\$4,568,496.49	365	\$52,262,382.61
Pennsylvania, Western	274	\$5,433,480.95	70	\$6,709,083.67	364	\$56,963,595.47
Puerto Rico	94	\$8,978,957.85	14	\$1,942,044.96	38	\$10,249,452.87
Rhode Island	268	\$57,735,195.12	23	\$16,220,685.46	95	\$73,855,348.97
South Carolina	87	\$1,906,750.95	36	\$3,383,220.55	231	\$85,498,909.17
South Dakota	404	\$3,705,651.81	62	\$45,055,105.85	412	\$30,960,386.90
Tennessee, Eastern	39	\$1,587,358.89	35	\$3,487,766.42	55	\$32,149,673.67
Tennessee, Middle	77	\$6,214,342.07	38	\$4,870,795.05	155	\$19,099,279.45
Tennessee, Western	55	\$2,515,163.87	29	\$3,308,327.31	181	\$23,771,890.86
Texas, Eastern	312	\$7,770,096.36	42	\$5,922,946.00	235	\$101,829,389.79
Texas, Northern	273	\$18,670,480.33	91	\$26,183,956.29	519	\$299,066,763.60
Texas, Southern	1,181	\$253,204,734.51	295	\$144,848,422.84	751	\$330,258,944.83
Texas, Western	576	\$50,296,084.84	153	\$66,382,052.80	518	\$618,505,585.70
Utah	268	\$587,426.45	46	\$4,157,810.08	256	\$88,588,781.46
Vermont	120	\$1,047,766.77	16	\$558,696.47	101	\$46,154,495.15
Virgin Islands	55	\$152,765.43	4	\$195,184.42	10	\$866,497.61
Virginia, Eastern	1,439	\$2,160,498.00	16	\$4,614,060.83	109	\$26,979,053.94
Virginia, Western	132	\$1,933,454.05	48	\$2,275,658.34	164	\$33,787,957.84
Washington, Eastern	115	\$734,924.97	47	\$606,232.81	212	\$28,819,919.80
Washington, Western	102	\$5,831,276.11	52	\$11,085,253.93	283	\$151,689,641.20
West Virginia, Northern	67	\$4,012,748.23	14	\$1,338,975.44	66	\$7,218,178.43
West Virginia, Southern	280	\$2,662,101.41	31	\$6,768,405.22	147	\$21,214,427.45
Wisconsin, Eastern	337	\$8,103,881.38	80	\$1,484,849.25	354	\$85,939,596.62
Wisconsin, Western	26	\$807,994.54	27	\$2,168,552.97	106	\$18,326,163.66
Wyoming	31	\$245,338.09	3	\$9,404.20	30	\$1,166,425.03
All Districts	32,378	\$3,779,680,544.38	6,716	\$2,538,986,326.96	26,758	\$20,529,398,629.47

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, 2007**

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	1,466	59	1	183	0	134	190	717	88	449	3,287
Alabama, Northern	2,975	122	29	560	17	967	283	800	128	375	6,256
Alabama, Southern	1,288	8	23	160	15	26	258	337	5	303	2,423
Alaska	603	13	13	316	0	95	7	291	63	341	1,742
Arizona	7,319	218	109	1,264	25	1,608	80	5,092	519	1,567	17,801
Arkansas, Eastern	1,909	81	23	333	2	180	70	562	35	198	3,393
Arkansas, Western	604	2	11	167	0	1,178	41	298	62	338	2,701
California, Central	12,562	1,386	737	2,141	25	1,418	113	1,593	990	5,111	26,076
California, Eastern	3,827	193	38	299	8	578	36	791	779	589	7,138
California, Northern	3,932	744	110	400	24	450	18	1,148	618	911	8,355
California, Southern	11,276	613	225	542	147	637	11	5,538	860	3,828	23,677
Colorado	5,688	303	69	487	11	996	21	1,682	715	1,399	11,371
Connecticut	3,259	121	73	747	9	741	22	603	102	931	6,608
Delaware	478	2	2	139	2	30	58	193	18	117	1,039
District of Columbia	7,937	601	637	52,704	0	612	0	653	852	105,459	169,455
Florida, Middle	7,262	375	80	1,062	56	1,703	162	3,392	482	1,940	16,514
Florida, Northern	1,855	119	14	286	4	792	46	452	218	1,354	5,140
Florida, Southern	12,799	611	241	1,293	43	3,641	58	3,592	1,220	7,471	30,969
Georgia, Middle	1,188	29	16	117	0	668	200	398	57	463	3,136
Georgia, Northern	4,812	61	127	368	76	1,195	16	2,475	133	2,986	12,249
Georgia, Southern	1,118	28	27	178	1	1,254	137	387	131	651	3,912
Guam	644	141	0	67	0	32	0	10	0	21	915
Hawaii	1,147	329	28	211	17	252	8	701	201	538	3,432
Idaho	1,116	89	25	224	8	638	65	535	82	518	3,300
Illinois, Central	2,588	53	48	389	9	355	97	719	56	417	4,731
Illinois, Northern	9,715	2,129	822	1,739	147	809	85	1,448	1,163	6,014	24,071
Illinois, Southern	2,169	136	74	318	7	2,139	61	480	252	974	6,610
Indiana, Northern	1,241	7	48	163	4	306	111	511	12	827	3,230
Indiana, Southern	1,540	41	44	196	11	697	66	472	185	637	3,889
Iowa, Northern	1,244	77	110	517	20	739	42	646	34	881	4,310
Iowa, Southern	1,482	27	23	383	1	111	41	816	29	321	3,234
Kansas	2,337	43	9	234	9	172	143	482	92	855	4,376
Kentucky, Eastern	2,802	31	55	634	15	1,388	8	549	133	630	6,245

Table 9 (Continued)

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Kentucky, Western	1,974	28	53	301	24	1,086	97	368	118	817	4,866
Louisiana, Eastern	1,071	31	14	303	8	95	36	518	94	168	2,338
Louisiana, Middle	1,534	100	18	313	1	70	83	341	64	1,166	3,690
Louisiana, Western	1,300	76	34	116	0	1,900	143	617	171	745	5,102
Maine	970	44	3	209	2	232	127	240	24	245	2,096
Maryland	4,108	227	69	661	8	333	17	1,359	41	1,120	7,943
Massachusetts	4,763	397	57	1,685	39	529	52	1,456	273	2,359	11,610
Michigan, Eastern	4,038	240	122	792	26	806	33	1,054	215	1,407	8,733
Michigan, Western	1,457	27	81	575	1	757	72	1,210	14	916	5,110
Minnesota	3,700	128	465	501	5	687	24	1,243	290	1,291	8,334
Mississippi, Northern	574	34	34	313	0	1,157	72	311	26	932	3,453
Mississippi, Southern	2,880	80	27	381	5	541	202	891	69	871	5,947
Missouri, Eastern	3,166	80	66	655	14	136	8	1,249	233	781	6,388
Missouri, Western	2,247	41	30	421	34	547	38	1,533	52	973	5,916
Montana	2,235	95	103	274	0	1,088	16	611	29	400	4,851
Nebraska	1,916	11	45	243	17	630	28	1,237	106	877	5,110
Nevada	2,557	90	61	432	1	283	10	1,059	26	572	5,091
New Hampshire	1,432	21	19	145	2	222	18	309	97	444	2,709
New Jersey	8,299	203	47	786	51	887	5	1,328	560	2,541	14,707
New Mexico	2,960	138	97	284	23	921	247	2,043	148	474	7,335
New York, Eastern	5,473	501	124	308	27	340	30	555	370	831	8,559
New York, Northern	1,612	20	24	324	2	874	109	550	63	676	4,254
New York, Southern	7,553	439	262	417	0	113	53	651	164	1,471	11,123
New York, Western	3,662	178	25	508	86	312	47	2,518	118	2,239	9,693
North Carolina, Eastern	1,945	159	30	400	52	1,843	130	637	127	808	6,131
North Carolina, Middle	1,925	4	10	186	4	238	12	290	31	393	3,093
North Carolina, Western	1,639	49	9	219	3	161	48	973	7	194	3,302
North Dakota	936	54	82	162	0	675	6	320	47	548	2,830
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	5,412	345	71	481	13	1,604	151	970	198	1,307	10,552
Ohio, Southern	3,708	102	57	465	41	131	33	672	71	950	6,230
Oklahoma, Eastern	312	19	13	192	0	549	11	225	118	335	1,774
Oklahoma, Northern	1,752	300	157	906	12	206	13	419	65	513	4,343
Oklahoma, Western	1,747	160	9	222	11	120	26	404	79	578	3,356
Oregon	2,954	709	51	492	2	1,115	10	1,173	554	2,900	9,960

**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	6,685	279	111	1,572	139	413	17	1,277	295	1,518	12,306
Pennsylvania, Middle	1,913	94	21	255	3	794	118	526	39	739	4,502
Pennsylvania, Western	3,214	166	22	417	16	361	77	647	97	1,304	6,321
Puerto Rico	3,717	264	37	534	56	122	33	807	219	376	6,165
Rhode Island	679	25	24	331	2	2	15	165	128	90	1,461
South Carolina	5,406	118	62	506	23	1,058	15	1,530	226	1,240	10,184
South Dakota	1,515	4	44	297	0	1,655	12	993	134	1,124	5,778
Tennessee, Eastern	2,448	167	95	448	7	930	144	1,715	137	1,538	7,629
Tennessee, Middle	2,169	109	27	202	27	358	29	502	148	1,256	4,827
Tennessee, Western	3,356	114	89	526	2	391	308	741	94	569	6,190
Texas, Eastern	3,280	37	35	335	3	1,721	60	2,464	72	1,214	9,221
Texas, Northern	4,013	161	14	425	12	597	138	1,985	465	1,741	9,551
Texas, Southern	10,945	340	45	857	10	524	197	5,608	106	2,560	21,192
Texas, Western	11,949	199	39	1,014	44	1,946	150	6,175	485	4,328	26,329
Utah	2,257	102	53	499	8	199	1	1,233	762	324	5,438
Vermont	655	24	16	314	8	789	28	154	47	435	2,470
Virgin Islands	1,977	9	18	152	6	109	1	599	15	282	3,168
Virginia, Eastern	5,737	527	99	1,513	45	1,390	243	2,341	409	6,493	18,797
Virginia, Western	1,383	67	26	437	4	1,623	27	706	29	666	4,968
Washington, Eastern	1,809	74	57	283	19	811	257	505	207	471	4,493
Washington, Western	2,069	73	37	657	39	425	36	1,089	123	532	5,080
West Virginia, Northern	1,377	34	18	264	2	1,254	38	715	82	408	4,192
West Virginia, Southern	1,418	55	41	297	12	706	72	292	79	542	3,514
Wisconsin, Eastern	1,837	42	56	357	7	433	20	841	39	1,046	4,678
Wisconsin, Western	689	47	85	243	2	300	14	313	23	290	2,006
Wyoming	1,151	75	6	118	6	1,285	11	1,056	45	528	4,281
All Districts	299,641	17,128	7,437	96,346	1,729	67,925	6,622	102,676	19,481	213,870	832,855

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

**Table 10**  
**Criminal Matters Pending Aged By Date Received**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2007**

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	82	85	73	25	32	21	12	330
Alabama, Northern	178	55	40	28	9	3	19	332
Alabama, Southern	123	45	100	29	12	4	12	325
Alaska	120	52	47	36	30	6	12	303
Arizona	2,305	778	571	398	239	163	598	5,052
Arkansas, Eastern	179	87	90	41	10	3	2	412
Arkansas, Western	61	51	38	27	7	3	22	209
California, Central	428	387	798	752	301	144	825	3,635
California, Eastern	306	160	238	119	75	49	149	1,096
California, Northern	460	228	326	178	119	72	527	1,910
California, Southern	275	77	100	76	44	74	405	1,051
Colorado	175	88	157	93	47	39	161	760
Connecticut	175	100	131	84	47	16	86	639
Delaware	64	52	32	17	8	0	4	177
District of Columbia	249	102	118	62	50	28	64	673
Florida, Middle	537	263	367	248	129	75	120	1,739
Florida, Northern	105	49	71	25	10	10	45	315
Florida, Southern	488	282	401	249	187	111	327	2,045
Georgia, Middle	138	78	105	49	27	11	9	417
Georgia, Northern	221	143	204	115	61	43	176	963
Georgia, Southern	176	107	151	90	46	15	8	593
Guam	26	11	7	3	2	1	3	53
Hawaii	175	95	155	71	52	47	46	641
Idaho	101	47	51	16	6	4	12	237
Illinois, Central	134	63	70	36	16	12	27	358
Illinois, Northern	290	226	400	284	169	149	406	1,924
Illinois, Southern	88	45	48	23	7	6	8	225
Indiana, Northern	100	61	81	29	23	16	27	337
Indiana, Southern	101	44	55	17	9	4	18	248
Iowa, Northern	107	32	70	55	26	14	13	317
Iowa, Southern	85	43	59	30	18	6	8	249
Kansas	112	61	71	34	28	8	11	325
Kentucky, Eastern	181	70	65	27	16	10	11	380

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	195	55	72	32	20	10	12	396
Louisiana, Eastern	177	73	84	88	50	24	42	538
Louisiana, Middle	136	57	86	40	8	4	7	338
Louisiana, Western	152	158	85	128	60	20	18	621
Maine	100	92	59	31	19	6	6	313
Maryland	257	131	100	59	37	61	122	767
Massachusetts	214	183	267	134	77	56	161	1,092
Michigan, Eastern	334	233	350	205	128	85	255	1,590
Michigan, Western	122	79	71	39	13	5	21	350
Minnesota	185	96	102	86	47	24	60	600
Mississippi, Northern	63	73	79	33	21	14	26	309
Mississippi, Southern	354	398	880	78	33	12	13	1,768
Missouri, Eastern	404	182	198	82	40	16	47	969
Missouri, Western	289	199	247	129	69	28	53	1,014
Montana	135	63	43	37	9	3	5	295
Nebraska	83	35	49	22	13	9	17	228
Nevada	263	151	237	156	78	52	106	1,043
New Hampshire	80	58	68	42	29	28	18	323
New Jersey	436	298	427	262	207	152	477	2,259
New Mexico	419	120	124	79	50	21	67	880
New York, Eastern	404	356	422	260	147	131	477	2,197
New York, Northern	169	113	136	72	51	29	72	642
New York, Southern	526	282	345	424	211	151	570	2,509
New York, Western	260	134	207	110	55	34	35	835
North Carolina, Eastern	213	144	128	52	24	9	23	593
North Carolina, Middle	63	38	34	14	11	8	6	174
North Carolina, Western	112	83	118	53	19	16	17	418
North Dakota	78	32	22	8	3	3	2	148
Northern Mariana Islands	2	6	3	4	1	2	0	18
Ohio, Northern	277	197	208	88	47	27	50	894
Ohio, Southern	265	175	248	142	67	46	37	980
Oklahoma, Eastern	33	33	35	23	19	5	3	151
Oklahoma, Northern	54	46	65	30	15	8	10	228
Oklahoma, Western	186	64	210	17	8	2	8	495
Oregon	192	99	104	62	32	19	91	599

**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	395	186	229	128	72	48	176	1,234
Pennsylvania, Middle	156	92	141	59	23	15	35	521
Pennsylvania, Western	206	139	162	40	19	12	27	605
Puerto Rico	217	77	71	33	12	9	19	438
Rhode Island	69	42	34	22	11	6	8	192
South Carolina	197	118	164	57	35	15	40	626
South Dakota	153	89	44	13	6	4	6	315
Tennessee, Eastern	134	75	66	31	18	9	10	343
Tennessee, Middle	83	42	67	37	28	17	15	289
Tennessee, Western	221	150	126	78	32	15	37	659
Texas, Eastern	188	101	110	54	26	14	18	511
Texas, Northern	289	155	178	157	72	24	45	920
Texas, Southern	786	295	256	172	138	91	206	1,944
Texas, Western	962	474	593	351	157	173	520	3,230
Utah	145	83	73	31	31	21	42	426
Vermont	65	20	27	8	5	2	11	138
Virgin Islands	27	17	11	5	8	11	7	86
Virginia, Eastern	1,200	494	685	360	358	276	1,347	4,720
Virginia, Western	164	82	113	83	77	29	34	582
Washington, Eastern	101	65	70	37	31	13	15	332
Washington, Western	288	238	374	291	164	122	262	1,739
West Virginia, Northern	126	47	69	27	15	4	6	294
West Virginia, Southern	183	119	128	92	53	26	15	616
Wisconsin, Eastern	121	96	87	51	38	21	33	447
Wisconsin, Western	69	55	50	25	16	10	14	239
Wyoming	401	168	187	48	37	12	19	872
All Districts	22,523	12,122	15,318	8,777	5,062	3,286	10,074	77,162

Pending matter data includes 7,748 fugitive matters, 1 matters where the defendant is in a mental institution, 278 matters where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program, and 567 matters where the defendant is unknown.

**Table 11**  
**Criminal Cases Pending Aged By Date Received**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2007**

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	75	56	63	20	7	3	22	246
Alabama, Northern	147	104	60	16	14	8	22	371
Alabama, Southern	148	67	54	14	9	4	37	333
Alaska	46	29	11	9	3	3	9	110
Arizona	1,364	1,093	648	643	401	161	570	4,880
Arkansas, Eastern	75	105	147	42	19	9	8	405
Arkansas, Western	81	45	22	7	2	3	13	173
California, Central	737	255	325	237	207	130	795	2,686
California, Eastern	305	159	234	106	61	59	196	1,120
California, Northern	137	154	190	123	80	80	511	1,275
California, Southern	1,050	249	113	72	37	44	851	2,416
Colorado	146	88	84	44	34	39	231	666
Connecticut	55	60	112	52	29	13	86	407
Delaware	62	37	40	15	4	2	6	166
District of Columbia	85	78	119	90	65	48	189	674
Florida, Middle	414	245	259	122	108	102	437	1,687
Florida, Northern	75	51	36	22	4	7	139	334
Florida, Southern	545	255	232	149	134	141	2,179	3,635
Georgia, Middle	62	57	123	39	23	12	17	333
Georgia, Northern	134	110	132	82	40	32	175	705
Georgia, Southern	129	46	51	16	4	4	9	259
Guam	38	60	14	6	3	1	25	147
Hawaii	72	50	70	34	21	8	32	287
Idaho	95	40	26	19	8	10	10	208
Illinois, Central	174	135	76	40	20	11	26	482
Illinois, Northern	136	169	216	151	112	94	458	1,336
Illinois, Southern	69	59	45	23	8	6	20	230
Indiana, Northern	139	99	93	43	14	10	32	430
Indiana, Southern	41	45	40	16	12	5	21	180
Iowa, Northern	105	45	44	27	12	15	28	276
Iowa, Southern	152	135	118	33	16	12	28	494
Kansas	223	161	132	54	31	30	58	689
Kentucky, Eastern	113	96	60	23	7	9	12	320

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	68	69	110	34	28	11	24	344
Louisiana, Eastern	146	105	69	34	22	12	82	470
Louisiana, Middle	58	96	84	56	16	9	14	333
Louisiana, Western	55	56	88	31	25	8	24	287
Maine	43	29	26	15	10	5	13	141
Maryland	133	148	144	81	53	37	84	680
Massachusetts	94	113	165	87	56	30	182	727
Michigan, Eastern	113	124	170	107	68	56	277	915
Michigan, Western	120	73	43	19	10	13	30	308
Minnesota	112	125	102	33	31	19	86	508
Mississippi, Northern	55	56	17	13	3	5	5	154
Mississippi, Southern	115	91	79	22	12	7	20	346
Missouri, Eastern	242	167	108	43	21	16	32	629
Missouri, Western	253	162	184	68	39	20	46	772
Montana	138	88	93	24	6	7	8	364
Nebraska	233	115	56	41	24	20	67	556
Nevada	81	79	150	100	57	36	156	659
New Hampshire	75	74	58	36	19	7	24	293
New Jersey	206	188	301	141	73	68	230	1,207
New Mexico	600	349	272	122	50	47	199	1,639
New York, Eastern	225	332	456	277	226	140	869	2,525
New York, Northern	104	110	112	71	33	27	169	626
New York, Southern	337	379	548	369	335	210	2,023	4,201
New York, Western	68	123	167	93	36	28	60	575
North Carolina, Eastern	153	164	117	47	30	8	32	551
North Carolina, Middle	130	75	44	7	4	8	10	278
North Carolina, Western	187	182	251	103	50	31	55	859
North Dakota	48	32	34	11	3	3	8	139
Northern Mariana Islands	10	2	2	1	3	0	4	22
Ohio, Northern	143	126	89	37	30	16	63	504
Ohio, Southern	117	132	104	43	32	25	32	485
Oklahoma, Eastern	18	13	7	3	1	0	9	51
Oklahoma, Northern	65	37	26	8	11	6	24	177
Oklahoma, Western	79	47	46	19	9	7	23	230
Oregon	212	162	189	83	54	23	125	848

**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	173	197	240	121	74	48	176	1,029
Pennsylvania, Middle	149	133	123	64	41	20	54	584
Pennsylvania, Western	139	112	192	88	34	18	54	637
Puerto Rico	150	90	95	49	13	18	23	438
Rhode Island	27	20	16	6	1	4	12	86
South Carolina	304	210	210	68	37	100	129	1,058
South Dakota	137	89	60	12	4	3	16	321
Tennessee, Eastern	159	131	111	33	9	15	39	497
Tennessee, Middle	54	76	86	46	19	27	27	335
Tennessee, Western	151	176	214	66	24	17	32	680
Texas, Eastern	225	203	92	32	24	27	30	633
Texas, Northern	244	134	100	53	45	29	256	861
Texas, Southern	1,871	549	240	171	134	93	1,074	4,132
Texas, Western	2,272	753	322	158	94	113	758	4,470
Utah	230	183	127	79	39	25	67	750
Vermont	35	51	57	26	18	11	55	253
Virgin Islands	27	23	12	15	16	13	36	142
Virginia, Eastern	257	220	129	67	52	42	247	1,014
Virginia, Western	100	73	49	32	13	14	35	316
Washington, Eastern	160	117	93	41	32	16	57	516
Washington, Western	135	108	97	58	48	26	80	552
West Virginia, Northern	118	63	74	28	13	7	6	309
West Virginia, Southern	65	49	40	14	6	5	6	185
Wisconsin, Eastern	101	92	63	35	33	15	51	390
Wisconsin, Western	36	29	20	14	13	7	33	152
Wyoming	90	45	41	8	4	2	13	203
All Districts	19,474	12,586	11,403	6,052	3,869	2,795	15,727	71,906

Pending caseload data includes 15,373 fugitive cases, 72 cases where the defendant is in a mental institution, and 164 cases where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program.

**Table 12**  
**Civil Matters Pending Aged By Date Received**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2007**

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	6	3	3	2	4	1	1	20
Alabama, Northern	12	12	8	3	1	1	1	38
Alabama, Southern	11	2	4	3	2	0	1	23
Alaska	17	13	8	3	5	1	6	53
Arizona	93	36	57	35	32	16	80	349
Arkansas, Eastern	6	4	3	1	1	4	10	29
Arkansas, Western	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	6
California, Central	165	89	162	94	36	30	163	739
California, Eastern	25	12	20	15	11	4	23	110
California, Northern	68	39	52	53	13	14	30	269
California, Southern	36	41	29	26	9	7	38	186
Colorado	68	18	31	13	4	9	18	161
Connecticut	51	35	31	17	8	5	5	152
Delaware	24	9	6	3	4	1	6	53
District of Columbia	246	23	715	24	17	17	72	1,114
Florida, Middle	73	45	55	39	79	55	141	487
Florida, Northern	16	29	5	3	2	0	7	62
Florida, Southern	145	100	108	65	16	9	61	504
Georgia, Middle	17	2	5	2	1	0	2	29
Georgia, Northern	68	50	32	11	9	2	2	174
Georgia, Southern	22	4	15	22	17	18	35	133
Guam	5	1	2	1	1	2	2	14
Hawaii	13	3	6	3	7	5	36	73
Idaho	17	10	5	0	3	0	7	42
Illinois, Central	24	4	4	3	10	0	2	47
Illinois, Northern	60	39	62	29	27	18	162	397
Illinois, Southern	83	77	59	54	29	17	13	332
Indiana, Northern	13	5	8	1	4	6	30	67
Indiana, Southern	24	18	24	12	10	3	12	103
Iowa, Northern	16	8	10	23	6	0	7	70
Iowa, Southern	27	5	4	4	0	1	4	45
Kansas	29	8	8	3	5	2	2	57
Kentucky, Eastern	39	15	21	11	10	5	13	114

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	57	7	10	6	2	2	13	97
Louisiana, Eastern	28	14	20	28	36	22	21	169
Louisiana, Middle	29	15	22	11	5	1	15	98
Louisiana, Western	12	10	11	2	5	10	12	62
Maine	12	3	7	2	2	1	8	35
Maryland	105	62	44	74	22	21	118	446
Massachusetts	53	30	20	18	16	12	30	179
Michigan, Eastern	68	22	31	16	7	6	139	289
Michigan, Western	18	4	3	1	1	13	16	56
Minnesota	37	21	25	10	7	2	7	109
Mississippi, Northern	9	7	12	2	2	3	3	38
Mississippi, Southern	14	12	11	13	8	6	38	102
Missouri, Eastern	44	16	12	4	2	2	6	86
Missouri, Western	26	11	7	4	7	0	17	72
Montana	17	5	4	2	2	1	7	38
Nebraska	19	1	6	5	1	0	2	34
Nevada	98	45	34	11	7	2	10	207
New Hampshire	26	6	5	8	0	3	5	53
New Jersey	165	127	162	95	41	17	99	706
New Mexico	17	13	14	4	4	0	14	66
New York, Eastern	52	26	39	15	19	16	45	212
New York, Northern	25	9	17	5	7	7	24	94
New York, Southern	168	127	179	71	48	43	97	733
New York, Western	61	36	49	39	22	4	22	233
North Carolina, Eastern	38	35	10	5	10	10	15	123
North Carolina, Middle	17	6	6	2	3	1	3	38
North Carolina, Western	35	17	45	13	8	2	14	134
North Dakota	0	2	3	1	0	2	4	12
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Ohio, Northern	264	197	237	114	39	16	36	903
Ohio, Southern	57	24	29	37	27	8	30	212
Oklahoma, Eastern	21	2	1	0	3	3	7	37
Oklahoma, Northern	26	17	19	2	1	1	7	73
Oklahoma, Western	17	10	8	3	1	1	1	41
Oregon	39	11	23	17	15	7	25	137

**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	70	42	70	65	61	63	72	443
Pennsylvania, Middle	36	13	23	7	2	2	21	104
Pennsylvania, Western	78	35	57	20	13	10	8	221
Puerto Rico	79	77	50	51	23	14	16	310
Rhode Island	11	7	1	3	3	2	42	69
South Carolina	119	164	132	45	21	65	31	577
South Dakota	12	21	6	10	1	1	21	72
Tennessee, Eastern	10	3	10	3	1	1	3	31
Tennessee, Middle	34	13	13	2	6	3	10	81
Tennessee, Western	18	18	18	11	13	6	56	140
Texas, Eastern	15	9	15	2	2	0	5	48
Texas, Northern	117	24	23	8	8	5	10	195
Texas, Southern	92	45	54	55	30	23	46	345
Texas, Western	127	62	56	51	20	13	23	352
Utah	23	18	21	12	8	3	8	93
Vermont	24	4	6	3	1	3	2	43
Virgin Islands	4	5	6	8	7	5	3	38
Virginia, Eastern	111	61	79	45	26	7	41	370
Virginia, Western	6	4	1	4	2	3	5	25
Washington, Eastern	12	7	15	6	2	0	3	45
Washington, Western	57	33	26	8	8	15	40	187
West Virginia, Northern	14	4	7	10	5	2	3	45
West Virginia, Southern	16	7	3	5	0	2	8	41
Wisconsin, Eastern	39	10	11	4	4	3	12	83
Wisconsin, Western	23	12	15	5	2	0	9	66
Wyoming	8	4	6	4	5	1	9	37
All Districts	4,348	2,411	3,414	1,666	1,038	750	2,412	16,039

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

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

**Table 13**  
**Civil Cases Pending Aged By Date Received**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2007**

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	194	132	89	22	2	2	55	496
Alabama, Northern	386	143	96	14	1	6	109	755
Alabama, Southern	186	101	45	30	21	18	45	446
Alaska	42	38	43	8	6	4	16	157
Arizona	303	258	362	190	69	49	185	1,416
Arkansas, Eastern	191	146	221	37	59	19	42	715
Arkansas, Western	155	84	23	3	3	1	13	282
California, Central	1,227	873	969	381	185	111	726	4,472
California, Eastern	368	298	329	86	46	29	66	1,222
California, Northern	411	205	235	117	36	19	86	1,109
California, Southern	237	135	172	85	18	19	45	711
Colorado	308	305	528	132	82	39	181	1,575
Connecticut	393	257	225	130	70	34	94	1,203
Delaware	165	116	206	207	134	172	286	1,286
District of Columbia	346	232	366	197	104	73	216	1,534
Florida, Middle	1,467	862	920	526	652	382	569	5,378
Florida, Northern	275	213	220	85	21	11	19	844
Florida, Southern	589	415	447	330	190	127	573	2,671
Georgia, Middle	190	93	109	22	21	9	38	482
Georgia, Northern	310	180	220	122	128	54	85	1,099
Georgia, Southern	169	72	81	78	10	14	43	467
Guam	6	7	6	4	1	2	6	32
Hawaii	58	46	44	31	14	7	103	303
Idaho	57	41	50	14	10	9	43	224
Illinois, Central	184	168	120	48	23	8	16	567
Illinois, Northern	1,126	813	906	539	254	169	718	4,525
Illinois, Southern	133	96	88	39	18	7	48	429
Indiana, Northern	280	112	68	20	18	7	109	614
Indiana, Southern	480	281	171	57	23	6	38	1,056
Iowa, Northern	183	99	78	36	7	2	95	500
Iowa, Southern	204	81	57	18	6	7	7	380
Kansas	337	210	151	141	38	28	102	1,007
Kentucky, Eastern	502	300	233	88	34	11	68	1,236

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	313	171	190	63	43	32	50	862
Louisiana, Eastern	189	95	96	48	36	33	47	544
Louisiana, Middle	55	44	39	23	10	7	57	235
Louisiana, Western	275	121	92	37	15	15	47	602
Maine	124	72	89	50	30	24	42	431
Maryland	313	169	228	119	56	16	403	1,304
Massachusetts	276	225	206	140	88	54	248	1,237
Michigan, Eastern	322	201	128	87	51	26	367	1,182
Michigan, Western	134	65	69	60	30	176	1,131	1,665
Minnesota	237	133	146	55	30	13	49	663
Mississippi, Northern	88	48	71	27	14	9	25	282
Mississippi, Southern	103	60	87	71	56	55	121	553
Missouri, Eastern	206	125	98	61	24	14	54	582
Missouri, Western	259	130	63	37	21	9	48	567
Montana	64	61	37	12	19	17	20	230
Nebraska	111	44	28	11	12	3	8	217
Nevada	75	59	101	60	24	10	42	371
New Hampshire	57	26	23	9	7	4	21	147
New Jersey	1,075	941	1,619	1,781	1,160	1,097	770	8,443
New Mexico	178	100	102	38	24	12	46	500
New York, Eastern	725	597	891	576	178	123	545	3,635
New York, Northern	639	399	687	603	300	90	167	2,885
New York, Southern	722	531	755	536	479	498	1,796	5,317
New York, Western	674	486	788	739	431	35	106	3,259
North Carolina, Eastern	364	239	189	43	25	14	33	907
North Carolina, Middle	116	60	85	50	8	4	9	332
North Carolina, Western	108	52	52	35	7	2	22	278
North Dakota	49	27	20	9	3	2	11	121
Northern Mariana Islands	1	2	1	0	0	0	16	20
Ohio, Northern	915	786	822	481	234	161	505	3,904
Ohio, Southern	967	751	762	434	214	157	156	3,441
Oklahoma, Eastern	112	83	45	10	11	5	98	364
Oklahoma, Northern	177	120	108	64	30	35	16	550
Oklahoma, Western	241	86	40	15	10	7	3	402
Oregon	574	94	199	49	33	17	74	1,040

**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	300	166	165	106	76	65	232	1,110
Pennsylvania, Middle	226	107	101	33	14	10	49	540
Pennsylvania, Western	246	107	117	68	51	34	131	754
Puerto Rico	190	114	130	118	27	16	28	623
Rhode Island	57	25	26	12	5	4	163	292
South Carolina	659	560	684	289	95	55	126	2,468
South Dakota	64	36	34	18	16	15	104	287
Tennessee, Eastern	121	68	57	105	142	165	617	1,275
Tennessee, Middle	109	71	109	82	31	19	63	484
Tennessee, Western	189	110	139	120	97	111	365	1,131
Texas, Eastern	258	192	168	61	38	27	68	812
Texas, Northern	519	251	200	70	27	15	56	1,138
Texas, Southern	889	768	839	802	517	369	759	4,943
Texas, Western	618	403	532	357	341	223	981	3,455
Utah	108	91	70	31	25	4	45	374
Vermont	74	36	32	12	13	5	8	180
Virgin Islands	26	20	31	20	20	14	40	171
Virginia, Eastern	291	124	151	64	34	31	85	780
Virginia, Western	182	94	29	8	8	2	8	331
Washington, Eastern	107	46	34	14	23	10	16	250
Washington, Western	333	161	130	53	32	182	465	1,356
West Virginia, Northern	100	66	66	27	13	5	8	285
West Virginia, Southern	133	119	141	60	40	12	80	585
Wisconsin, Eastern	435	246	189	62	35	28	137	1,132
Wisconsin, Western	219	168	102	29	12	13	298	841
Wyoming	31	28	32	28	9	8	68	204
All Districts	28,784	18,792	21,142	12,919	7,758	5,673	16,998	112,066

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, 2007**

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	7	63	74	35	5	3	3	79	87	7	27	73	26	287	490	185	1,451
Lack of Criminal Intent	13	246	420	136	16	14	13	595	149	35	12	221	129	727	1,170	803	4,699
Suspect Prosecuted by Other Authority or on Other Charge	9	37	227	77	2	20	4	780	29	16	13	58	84	1,336	534	500	3,726
No Known Suspect	4	11	13	3	1	0	0	53	5	1	3	46	11	61	108	51	371
Suspect a Fugitive, Serving Sentence, Deceased or Deported	0	2	12	47	0	0	0	50	5	2	3	8	12	111	76	77	405
Suspect Cooperating or Restitution Being Made	3	0	18	4	0	2	0	25	3	2	0	0	8	16	42	33	156
Other Disciplinary Alternatives	35	9	74	62	3	3	12	34	33	5	7	20	117	60	392	177	1,043
Office Policy	3	7	50	109	0	2	1	160	27	4	4	44	46	228	243	98	1,026
DOJ/Court Policy	1	79	10	5	0	0	1	14	3	1	0	4	1	16	53	42	230
Lack of Resources	1	10	70	45	0	8	0	164	40	16	0	103	22	190	305	156	1,130
Jurisdiction, Venue, or Witness Problems	1	6	18	30	2	1	0	49	11	1	11	10	11	180	97	48	476
Weak or Insufficient Evidence	18	179	276	163	9	21	15	719	160	35	45	214	130	1,428	1,158	637	5,207
Statute of Limitations or Staleness Problems	7	6	19	23	0	3	2	51	16	2	5	15	16	71	116	57	409
Agency Request	17	27	229	177	11	18	5	288	94	10	3	121	105	309	805	457	2,676
Juvenile Suspect	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	6	0	1	2	3	3	23	8	21	79
Minimal Federal Interest	6	7	94	75	1	2	3	158	32	3	9	16	48	202	263	120	1,039
All Other Reasons	3	4	7	11	0	1	0	18	5	0	3	7	14	149	51	40	313
<b>Totals</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>5,394</b>	<b>5,911</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>24,436</b>

**Table 15**  
**Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Agency**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2007**

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	132	48	680	30	23	62	11	46	88	44	287	1,451
Lack of criminal intent	430	358	1,574	116	136	190	42	436	59	217	1,141	4,699
Suspect to be prosecuted on other charge	60	69	137	23	7	31	7	21	4	12	81	452
Suspect to be prosecuted by other authority	881	316	740	158	25	139	12	260	11	138	594	3,274
Suspect serving sentence	35	6	22	8	1	4	0	4	0	6	15	101
No known suspect	7	16	187	8	1	4	1	39	3	58	47	371
Suspect a fugitive	2	8	13	8	2	13	1	10	0	5	12	74
Suspect deceased	25	14	57	8	3	10	1	6	1	12	43	180
Suspect deported	3	1	4	1	7	23	3	0	0	1	7	50
Restitution being made	1	0	9	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	46	63
Other disciplinary alternatives	15	25	205	58	32	56	7	21	18	82	524	1,043
Minimal federal interest	154	52	263	36	18	78	5	122	10	50	251	1,039
Offender's age, health	29	3	22	2	6	8	1	20	4	0	46	141
Suspect's cooperation	14	12	24	4	0	4	0	5	0	0	30	93
Juvenile suspect	7	0	30	0	1	11	1	14	1	4	10	79
Staleness	41	27	97	9	10	20	6	17	1	16	73	317
Jurisdiction or venue problems	9	16	74	5	6	26	2	22	5	11	66	242
Weak or insufficient evidence	850	379	1,823	91	77	246	66	237	59	202	1,177	5,207
Witness problems	47	13	80	1	4	6	3	4	0	2	74	234
Petite policy	83	6	21	2	0	4	1	12	0	6	13	148
Lack of resources	122	81	399	57	38	61	19	58	11	46	238	1,130
Department policy	10	7	111	26	4	7	1	8	1	4	51	230
Office policy	203	56	195	38	33	126	4	77	8	87	199	1,026
Statute of limitations	5	2	32	2	0	8	3	3	0	6	31	92
Agency request	191	172	902	79	69	190	37	234	39	149	614	2,676
All other reasons	4	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	24
Totals	3,360	1,688	7,708	772	505	1,327	234	1,679	323	1,162	5,678	24,436

**Table 16**  
**Asset Forfeiture Actions Handled By United States Attorneys**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2007**

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---		Asset Forfeiture
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter	Cash	Retained for Official Use	Proceeds
					For U.S.			Appraised Value			Applied to Restitution*
Alabama, Middle	94	97	151	171	80	18	22	\$1,006,170	\$1,136,485	\$0	\$0
Alabama, Northern	36	6	87	21	67	17	20	\$9,521,862	\$402,312	\$0	\$72,573
Alabama, Southern	5	10	9	21	6	7	9	\$1,468,874	\$619,269	\$0	\$0
Alaska	1	1	1	1	0	9	10	\$844,087	\$951,101	\$0	\$0
Arizona	149	394	509	1,156	325	30	48	\$20,368,208	\$4,750,226	\$0	\$15,864
Arkansas, Eastern	58	66	256	347	134	4	7	\$1,168,895	\$8,164,362	\$0	\$0
Arkansas, Western	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	\$852,841	\$794,804	\$0	\$0
California, Central	1	12	1	28	0	142	220	\$127,665,808	\$15,273,844	\$140,940	\$595,086
California, Eastern	58	108	107	227	37	49	85	\$16,802,007	\$4,288,358	\$250	\$977,934
California, Northern	4	21	4	64	3	24	60	\$41,632,282	\$2,522,526	\$23,195	\$0
California, Southern	66	97	207	267	76	42	39	\$4,365,117	\$15,644,355	\$76,310	\$1,000,073
Colorado	0	9	0	25	0	40	44	\$40,179,702	\$2,378,663	\$0	\$17,402,899
Connecticut	55	57	290	236	222	18	22	\$60,907,448	\$19,740,582	\$33,475	\$17,489,711
Delaware	52	52	96	98	3	7	9	\$5,945	\$1,641,173	\$0	\$0
District of Columbia	26	66	82	178	16	42	67	\$32,970,648	\$404,510	\$26,210	\$377,916
Florida, Middle	598	766	981	1,462	289	40	93	\$215,985,631	\$14,039,422	\$105,958	\$2,154,927
Florida, Northern	4	9	6	26	13	21	23	\$22,110,208	\$10,452,813	\$15,102	\$100,189
Florida, Southern	326	346	928	1,608	403	52	76	\$84,258,640	\$37,472,799	\$90,150	\$4,878,213
Georgia, Middle	10	19	36	77	10	15	21	\$745,796	\$656,642	\$0	\$0
Georgia, Northern	97	140	229	502	21	54	92	\$2,639,880	\$5,731,127	\$11,998	\$143,969
Georgia, Southern	6	12	17	40	2	19	21	\$1,160,014	\$1,096,692	\$41,900	\$339,724
Guam	3	1	6	4	1	4	5	\$218,698	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	7	11	11	35	34	11	22	\$1,652,895	\$951,648	\$23,875	\$0
Idaho	44	38	227	246	100	5	5	\$10,786,872	\$1,282,520	\$0	\$364,814
Illinois, Central	0	1	0	1	14	4	12	\$3,419,639	\$1,014,781	\$0	\$2,816,326
Illinois, Northern	163	468	359	1,506	236	22	33	\$5,200,027	\$9,121,760	\$60,245	\$0
Illinois, Southern	0	1	0	6	0	6	11	\$275,073,833	\$1,145,863	\$22,825	\$58,842
Indiana, Northern	1	2	1	29	0	14	18	\$1,214,153	\$130,097	\$0	\$0
Indiana, Southern	0	2	0	15	0	15	18	\$2,096,111	\$320,077	\$0	\$848,323
Iowa, Northern	102	76	131	103	74	15	14	\$7,067,792	\$569,617	\$0	\$1,514
Iowa, Southern	80	83	85	90	11	9	20	\$2,602,666	\$1,431,056	\$520	\$146,937
Kansas	0	2	0	5	0	14	27	\$4,491,465	\$1,850,490	\$19,750	\$0
Kentucky, Eastern	0	1	0	1	0	8	12	\$5,235,451	\$3,717,859	\$22,075	\$0

Table 16 (Continued)

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---		Asset Forfeiture
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter	Cash	Retained for Official Use	Proceeds
					For U.S.			Appraised Value			Applied to Restitution*
Kentucky, Western	1	13	1	15	9	5	30	\$8,366,984	\$1,081,750	\$0	\$5,374
Louisiana, Eastern	34	66	104	266	43	2	6	\$52,977,819	\$3,455,547	\$0	\$0
Louisiana, Middle	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$26,103	\$293,772	\$13,641	\$0
Louisiana, Western	14	23	64	108	23	1	1	\$327,430	\$186,207	\$9,800	\$0
Maine	7	4	23	24	9	6	5	\$535,545	\$1,188,795	\$16,350	\$0
Maryland	10	39	54	187	2	81	49	\$33,108,775	\$15,848,739	\$28,134	\$158,494
Massachusetts	72	153	169	519	84	15	37	\$4,105,759	\$4,820,119	\$0	\$14,884,302
Michigan, Eastern	20	49	62	124	10	62	77	\$13,009,931	\$8,373,251	\$25,250	\$406,254
Michigan, Western	21	22	98	88	29	11	22	\$8,898,538	\$271,910	\$537	\$0
Minnesota	177	257	249	391	47	14	23	\$985,004	\$1,204,000	\$14,625	\$10,825
Mississippi, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	\$864,781	\$285,700	\$13,913	\$0
Mississippi, Southern	140	144	189	267	43	11	25	\$6,980,794	\$564,414	\$0	\$0
Missouri, Eastern	41	36	145	135	56	36	23	\$2,723,309	\$1,900,115	\$0	\$13,292
Missouri, Western	51	54	85	83	15	19	20	\$3,541,697	\$8,668,191	\$640	\$1,806,905
Montana	38	36	81	86	47	6	3	\$385,168	\$872,817	\$1	\$0
Nebraska	223	149	405	296	221	20	21	\$736,083	\$1,029,743	\$620	\$0
Nevada	82	137	300	524	344	19	30	\$6,750,298	\$6,082,158	\$0	\$443,168
New Hampshire	8	11	18	26	3	18	20	\$6,926,409	\$1,756,884	\$0	\$2,223,630
New Jersey	17	53	55	167	20	13	97	\$62,958,347	\$17,552,445	\$119,788	\$3,442,218
New Mexico	0	4	0	40	0	35	41	\$9,877,356	\$1,214,510	\$79,795	\$0
New York, Eastern	54	165	54	165	3	108	322	\$380,957,135	\$49,254,328	\$0	\$1,272,736
New York, Northern	48	150	159	672	85	26	41	\$6,485,712	\$3,896,802	\$63,830	\$0
New York, Southern	4	66	4	168	0	42	79	\$1,417,572,277	\$717,849,086	\$0	\$54,937,900
New York, Western	28	43	62	126	20	44	68	\$34,646,558	\$1,539,557	\$0	\$18,544
North Carolina, Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	131	126	\$5,048,998	\$1,076,941	\$0	\$25,000
North Carolina, Middle	2	2	3	2	2	35	41	\$10,045,336	\$2,539,452	\$44,075	\$30,000
North Carolina, Western	44	60	129	302	4	17	37	\$28,858,549	\$1,249,457	\$0	\$0
North Dakota	11	11	23	27	34	3	6	\$48,554	\$191,940	\$0	\$0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	\$0			
Ohio, Northern	19	35	65	201	62	5	9	\$7,367,664	\$7,890,124	\$600	\$1,080,326
Ohio, Southern	51	87	139	301	60	28	52	\$25,389,361	\$6,229,496	\$110,412	\$130,538
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	1	0	6	0	5	5	\$1,039,709	\$97,000	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma, Northern	15	13	26	23	16	9	4	\$36,648,990	\$8,960,752	\$0	\$25,757
Oklahoma, Western	25	20	762	720	42	0	2	\$445,813	\$3,399,019	\$0	\$7,577
Oregon	85	81	259	225	73	16	21	\$2,778,894	\$4,645,247	\$69,225	\$145,176

Table 16 (Continued)

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---			--- Estimated Recoveries ---		Asset Forfeiture
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter	Cash	Retained for Official Use	Proceeds
					For U.S.			Appraised Value			Applied to Restitution*
Pennsylvania, Eastern	332	696	459	1,175	23	2	7	\$4,433,943	\$1,935,922	\$0	\$582,056
Pennsylvania, Middle	0	0	0	0	0	8	16	\$3,319,229	\$1,705,341	\$0	\$35,274
Pennsylvania, Western	118	152	251	473	54	53	140	\$33,353,379	\$4,286,993	\$3,280	\$174,374
Puerto Rico	1	16	7	36	2	19	48	\$10,299,186	\$2,698,338	\$19,200	\$408,296
Rhode Island	5	5	23	19	5	3	4	\$3,792,705	\$581,041	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	84	141	625	842	106	13	17	\$406,465,042	\$2,644,771	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	2	5	3	6	6	4	13	\$1,103,103	\$152,140	\$0	\$141,372
Tennessee, Eastern	30	35	77	103	78	2	6	\$256,837	\$886,435	\$600	\$393,041
Tennessee, Middle	14	30	18	63	9	5	14	\$3,986,735	\$289,281	\$0	\$0
Tennessee, Western	7	3	13	7	11	21	29	\$361,410	\$1,170,569	\$38,225	\$92,894
Texas, Eastern	275	210	1,082	782	474	11	15	\$3,296,268	\$3,906,839	\$17,369	\$0
Texas, Northern	61	54	297	274	30	19	17	\$5,943,045	\$5,598,508	\$45,650	\$0
Texas, Southern	5	62	12	181	78	60	84	\$27,688,195	\$29,243,533	\$0	\$4,116,676
Texas, Western	93	83	409	393	128	95	97	\$30,813,729	\$5,061,425	\$90,370	\$0
Utah	185	113	515	315	152	16	20	\$35,663,197	\$867,297	\$25,800	\$53,384
Vermont	17	26	58	80	19	4	8	\$2,778,644	\$683,214	\$0	\$203,198
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	\$374,394	\$221,883	\$0	\$0
Virginia, Eastern	253	153	761	426	456	29	14	\$6,026,159	\$11,354,113	\$77,150	\$1,527,860
Virginia, Western	65	45	140	100	73	8	7	\$116,718	\$183,641,757	\$19,400	\$1,719
Washington, Eastern	21	35	43	80	4	10	31	\$3,594,491	\$1,847,573	\$0	\$0
Washington, Western	61	86	306	375	94	19	39	\$22,001,497	\$5,222,241	\$22,650	\$6,870
West Virginia, Northern	14	17	30	31	3	5	6	\$242,620	\$1,432,665	\$0	\$6,644
West Virginia, Southern	22	24	104	137	26	9	9	\$661,610	\$156,300	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin, Eastern	76	93	311	451	75	31	14	\$2,103,003	\$1,201,142	\$12,630	\$2,150
Wisconsin, Western	2	5	2	6	0	13	16	\$2,237,696	\$988,252	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	\$3,333,403	\$90,040	\$0	\$0
All Districts	5,131	7,047	14,150	21,235	5,489	2,105	3,239	\$3,801,385,583	\$1,323,035,714	\$1,698,338	\$138,599,658

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

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