

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

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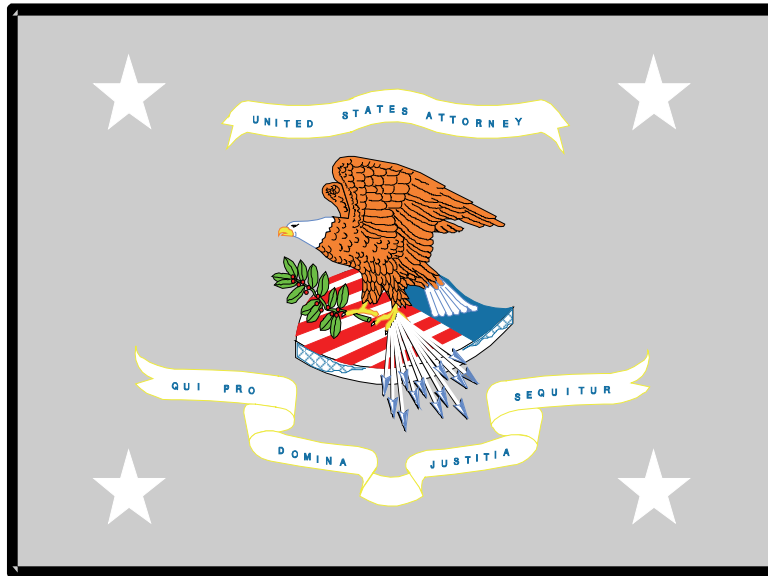
*United States Attorneys’  
Annual Statistical Report*

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*Fiscal Year 2009*

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS'  
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT**

**FISCAL YEAR 2009**



*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 the United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2009. 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 2009, and statistical tables displaying both national and district caseload data. 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. 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 143 staffed branch offices, as of the end of Fiscal Year 2009.

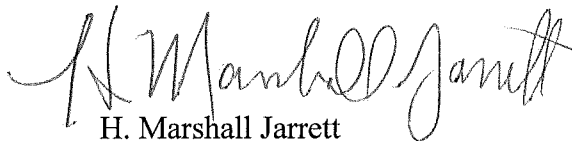
The United States Attorneys' offices conduct a majority of the criminal prosecutions and civil litigation handled by the Department of Justice. The offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities, including domestic and international terrorism, organized drug trafficking and firearms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

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys provides executive assistance and supervision to the United States Attorneys' offices. It coordinates services such as the

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

As an integral part of their prosecution and litigation efforts, the United States Attorneys report to the Executive Office for United States Attorneys information on the criminal and civil matters, cases, and appeals that they handle. In turn, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys encapsulates this information in a centralized database. The charts and tables presented in this report reflect a statistical summary of the matters and cases handled by the United States Attorneys. These charts and tables, however, cannot and do not reflect the quality and complexity of the criminal prosecutions and civil litigation conducted by the offices, and the statistics fail to present a realistic picture of the time, effort, and skill required to prosecute and litigate the cases. Some examples of cases handled during the year are included to illustrate caseload composition and, more importantly, the successful efforts of the dedicated women and men who work in the United States Attorneys' offices. Finally, the significant liaison work performed by the United States Attorneys' offices with federal, state, and local law enforcement entities on initiatives, such as Project Safe Neighborhoods, as well as with victims of crime, local communities, schools, and other organizations, cannot be quantified. The role of the United States Attorneys is to see "that justice shall be done," (*Berger v. United States*, 295 U.S. 88 (1935)), and accordingly, while statistics can provide a quantitative measure, they fail to capture the true spirit and accomplishments of the United States Attorneys.

I hope that you will find the United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report to be both interesting and useful. It provides a concise yet compelling sampling of the accomplishments of the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009. The women and men of the United States Attorneys' offices did a commendable job during the year. It is my great privilege to share this information with you and to congratulate the United States Attorneys, Assistant United States Attorneys, and their staffs for such a successful year.



H. Marshall Jarrett  
Director

**FISCAL YEAR 2009 STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS**  
(ACTUAL DATA AS OF THE END OF SEPTEMBER 2009)

**OVERALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS**

- 165,487 matters received with 202,184 defendants-matters received increased by 10 percent
- 67,864 cases filed against 89,633 defendants-case filings increased by eight percent
- 67,052 cases against 88,821 defendants terminated-case terminations increased by five percent
- 81,577 defendants convicted
- 92 percent conviction rate
- 81 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 48 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 29 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

**IMMIGRATION**

- 27,508 cases filed against 28,888 defendants-case filings increased by 19 percent
- 26,096 cases against 27,746 defendants terminated-case terminations increased by 17 percent
- 26,538 defendants convicted
- 96 percent conviction rate
- 81 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 19 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- Four percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

**NARCOTICS OVERALL**

- 15,321 cases filed against 28,790 defendants-case filings increased by six percent
  - *{15,388 cases filed against 28,909 defendants-case filings increased by five percent-when drug cases included under the Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Category are included}*
- 15,514 cases against 29,032 defendants terminated-case terminations decreased by two percent
- 26,399 defendants convicted
- 91 percent conviction rate
- 89 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 70 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 46 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

**OCDETF**

- 2,541 cases filed against 8,417 defendants-case filings increased by two percent
- 2,917 cases against 9,341 defendants terminated-case terminations increased by six percent
- 8,243 defendants convicted
- 88 percent conviction rate
- 89 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 78 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 56 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### **NON-OCDETF**

- 12,780 cases filed against 20,373 defendants-case filings increased by six percent
  - *{12,847 cases filed against 20,492 defendants-case filings increased by six percent-when drug cases included under the Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Category are included}*
- 12,597 cases against 19,691 defendants terminated-case terminations decreased by three percent
- 18,156 defendants convicted
- 92 percent conviction rate
- 89 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 66 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 42 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### **CIVIL RIGHTS PROSECUTIONS**

- 128 cases filed against 195 defendants-case filings increased by 28 percent
- 86 cases against 164 defendants terminated-case terminations decreased by 19 percent
- 131 defendants convicted
- 80 percent conviction rate
- 66 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 47 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 31 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### **OFFICIAL CORRUPTION**

- 505 cases filed against 769 defendants-case filings decreased by six percent
- 558 cases against 736 defendants terminated-case terminations increased by 19 percent
- 645 defendants convicted
- 88 percent conviction rate
- 54 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 29 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 17 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### **ORGANIZED CRIME**

- 225 cases filed against 547 defendants-case filings decreased by 11 percent
- 210 cases against 569 defendants terminated-case terminations increased by three percent
- 527 defendants convicted
- 93 percent conviction rate
- 78 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 62 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 46 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### **VIOLENT CRIME**

- 11,749 cases filed against 13,779 defendants-case filings decreased by one percent
- 12,101 cases against 14,121 defendants terminated-case terminations increased by less than one percent
- 12,889 defendants convicted
- 91 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 72 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 49 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### **WHITE COLLAR CRIME**

- 5,982 cases filed against 8,610 defendants-case filings decreased by two percent
- 5,925 cases against 8,236 defendants terminated-case terminations decreased by less than one percent
- 7,416 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 65 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 31 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 12 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

### **OVERALL CIVIL LITIGATION**

- 90,208 matters received-decreased by 18 percent
- 81,303 cases filed or responded to-decreased by 20 percent
- 80,261 cases terminated-case terminations decreased by eight percent
- 24,526 judgments, or 72 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 11,578 settlements-14 percent of all cases terminated

### **AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL LITIGATION**

- 5,684 cases filed-case filings decreased by 23 percent
- 6,233 cases terminated-case terminations decreased by eight percent
- 3,494 judgments, or 91 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 706 settlements-11 percent of all cases terminated

### **AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL ENFORCEMENT**

- 1,978 cases filed-case filings increased by 17 percent
- 1,797 cases terminated-case terminations increased by less than one percent
- 480 judgments, or 95 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 251 settlements-14 percent of all cases terminated

### **DEFENSIVE CIVIL LITIGATION**

- 63,428 cases responded to-decreased by 22 percent
- 61,954 cases terminated-case terminations decreased by eight percent
- 20,295 judgments, or 68 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 2,269 settlements-four percent of all cases terminated

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

- 12,191 cases filed or responded to-decreased by less than one percent
- 12,074 cases terminated-decreased by nine percent
- 737 judgments, or 89 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 8,603 settlements-71 percent of all cases terminated

### **CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS**

- 13,900 appeals filed-increased by six percent
- 8,882 criminal appeals filed-increased by two percent
- 5,018 civil appeals filed-increased by 15 percent
- 84 percent of all criminal appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 79 percent of all civil appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 5,078 post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants-decreased by six percent



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

### Mission and Organization

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

The United States Attorneys are responsible for:

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

The United States Attorneys' top priority in Fiscal Year 2009 was the disruption and prevention of terrorist acts, and the prosecution of those involved in terrorism or the support of terrorism. The United States Attorneys also focused on additional areas identified in the Department's Strategic Plan, including sound management, drug trafficking, firearms enforcement, corporate fraud, civil rights, cybercrimes, crimes against children, and official corruption.

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

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys provides general executive assistance and supervision to the offices of the United States Attorneys. The mission of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys also includes:

- ▶ evaluating the performance of the offices of the United States Attorneys and taking corrective action;
- ▶ policy development;

- ▶ management direction and oversight for budgetary, personnel, and other administrative issues;
- ▶ operational support;
- ▶ coordinating and directing the relationship of the United States Attorneys' offices with other components of the Department and other federal agencies; and
- ▶ supervising the Office of Legal Education to develop and control training of all Federal legal personnel.

### **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 2009. 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**

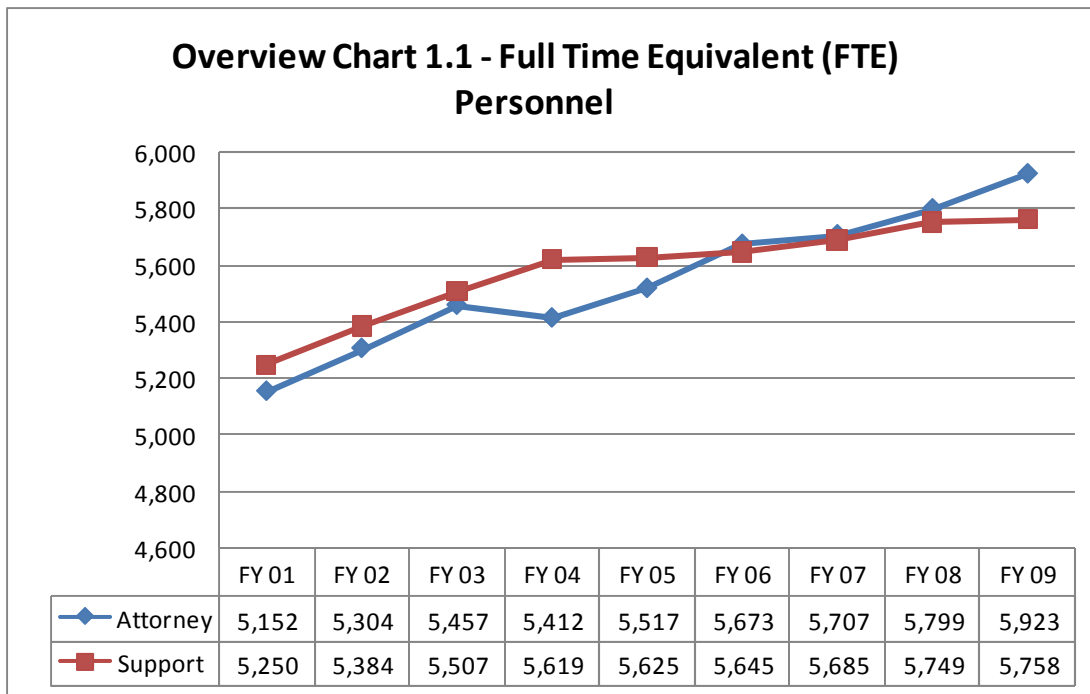
The Executive Office for United States Attorneys is responsible for the coordination, development and maintenance of policy and procedural guidance relevant to the work of the United States Attorneys' offices. In Fiscal Year 2009, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys continued to work with the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys and the Administrative Officers Working Group to ensure compliance with a strong internal controls program. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys also kept internal control materials accessible using available information technology resources in order to provide employees easy access to the information and assist them in performing their duties.

### **Human Resources**

#### **Staffing**

The allocated staffing levels in the United States Attorneys' offices nationwide equaled 5,923 full time equivalent (FTE) attorneys and 5,758 FTE support employees during Fiscal Year 2009. It should be noted that the allocated staffing levels include positions that were vacant. See Overview Chart 1.1 below.

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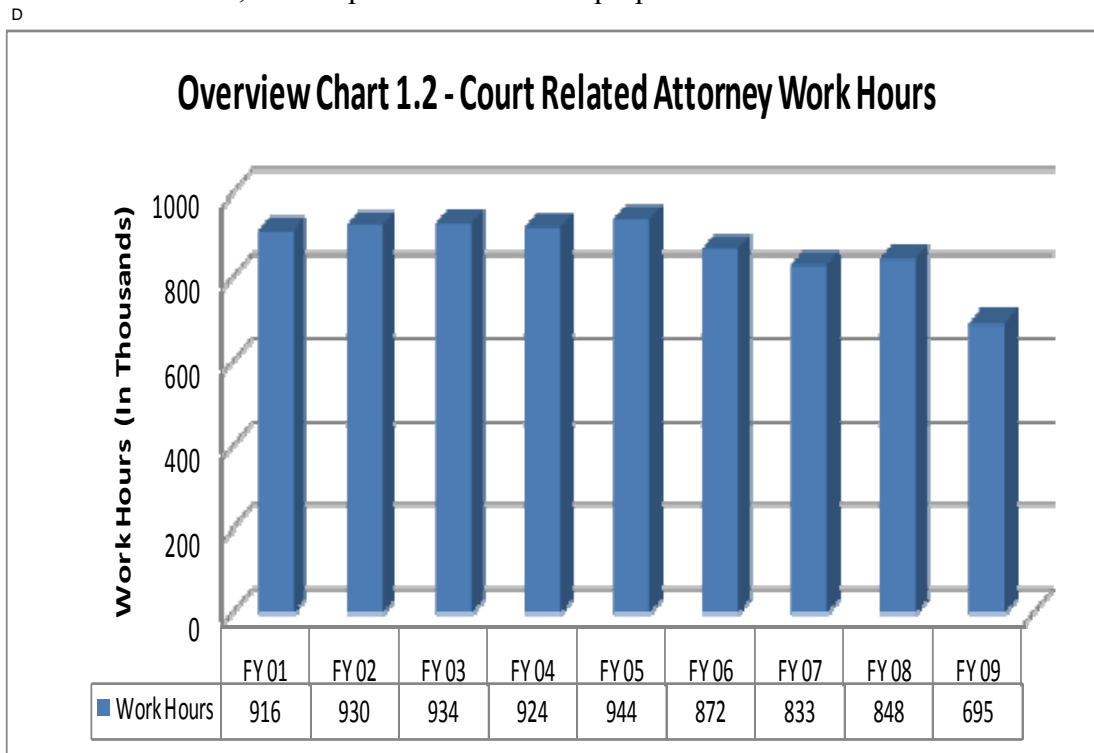
Assistant United States Attorneys constituted 55 percent of all Department attorneys and about 67 percent of Department attorneys with prosecution or litigation responsibilities. Most new Assistant United States Attorneys have prior litigation experience with a prosecuting attorney's office, a law firm,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

While the civil caseload is larger numerically than the criminal caseload, about 79 percent of attorney personnel were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 21 percent to civil litigation during Fiscal Year 2009. Ninety-four percent of all attorney work hours spent in United States District Courts were devoted to criminal prosecutions and six percent to civil litigation. See Table 9.

During Fiscal Year 2009, a total of 695,076 attorney work hours were devoted to court-related activity. This represents a decrease of 152,859 court-related work hours, or 18 percent, when compared to Fiscal Year 2008. See Overview Chart 1.2 below, and Table 9. Decreases were seen in the number of criminal and civil work hours in United States District Courts in Fiscal Year 2009, as well as the number of work hours devoted to United States Magistrate Courts, when compared with the prior year. Although a significant amount of work hours are dedicated to court-related activity, this represents only a small portion of the total work hours spent by attorneys prosecuting criminal activity.

Of the total court-related work hours, Assistant United States Attorneys spent 474,190 hours, or 68 percent, of their time in court. Sixty-seven percent of their time in court was spent on criminal cases in United States District Courts, 22 percent in United States Magistrate Courts, four percent on civil cases in United States District Courts, and four percent on special

hearings. The remaining three percent of the time was spent in the United States Courts of Appeals, United States Bankruptcy Courts, and in state courts. Of the other 220,888 work hours, representing 32 percent of the total, 20 percent was spent on grand jury proceedings, 29 percent on court-related travel time, and 51 percent on witness preparation.



## **Training**

The Office of Legal Education (OLE) of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, in cooperation with the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) and the Executive Office for United States Trustees (EOUST), conducts courses and seminars at the National Advocacy Center (NAC). In Fiscal Year 2009, OLE was responsible for the management of 228 events at the NAC, including 219 classroom events covering such areas as traditional advocacy training, national conferences, and educational forums on substantive areas of the law. Throughout the year, 16,624 individuals attended live training through courses and other events hosted by OLE, while an additional 7,101 individuals received training through one of OLE’s distance education offerings. These included Continuing Legal Education (CLE) programs broadcast via satellite on the Justice Television Network (JTN), formal video showings using OLE’s video lending library, and CLE programs co-sponsored by OLE for individuals outside the NAC, including United States Attorneys’ offices around the country, using approved OLE resources. The 23,725 individuals trained through all delivery methods were comprised of Department of Justice employees, accounting for 83 percent of those trained, and employees in legal positions within various federal agencies, state governments or local governments, accounting for 17 percent of those trained. An additional 1,495 people attended courses sponsored by the NAC training partners, the NDAA, and the National Bankruptcy Training Institute.



During Fiscal Year 2009, 6,923 of the participants receiving OLE training at the NAC attended courses in the topical areas covered in the Department’s Strategic Plan. Those courses were as follows:

Crimes Against Children Terrorism and National Security/ Critical Infrastructure	5 courses	289 Participants
Violent Crime/Gun Violence Reduction	13 courses	1,146 Participants
Drug Enforcement	5 courses	426 Participants
Civil Rights Enforcement	6 courses	792 Participants
Official Corruption	4 courses	354 Participants
Fraud Generally/Corporate Fraud/ Economic Crime/Cybercrime	1 course	145 Participants
Bankruptcy	10 courses	987 Participants
Sound Management	1 course	84 Participants
	32 courses	2,700 Participants

The Justice Television Network (JTN) saw an increase in viewership in the United States Attorneys’ offices and DOJ components in Fiscal Year 2009, with a monthly average of 32,960 viewers accessing JTN channels from their desktop computer via IPTV. During its 55 hours of weekly broadcasts, JTN aired 1,928 programs, including pre-recorded and live broadcasts of on-site training, providing a training opportunity for those unable to attend the courses. Total programming for Fiscal Year 2009 totaled 2,031 hours, including 48 shows providing CLE credits and monthly Professional Responsibility programs providing Ethics CLE. Of the 2,700 employees who viewed these programs on JTN, 2,619 applied for CLE credit. OLE produced 1,712 hours of the total programming, while the remaining programs were produced by other components of the Department of Justice, other federal agencies, or were acquired through outside vendors. Of the total hours of programming, 662 hours of broadcasting were dedicated to the Department’s Strategic Plan:

Crimes Against Children	67 hours
Terrorism/National Security/Critical Infrastructure	76 hours
Violent Crime/Gun Violence Reduction	28 hours
Drug Enforcement	122 hours
Civil Rights Enforcement	130 hours
Fraud Generally/Corporate Fraud/Economic Crime/Cyber Crime	134 hours
Sound Management	105 hours

In addition to providing numerous training opportunities, JTN also broadcasted several important Department of Justice events from the Department of Justice Main Building. These included 44 live events such as press conferences by the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and other key officials in the Department, as well as the Director’s Awards Ceremony and ceremonies commemorating other significant events.

In Fiscal Year 2009, OLE continued to add new content to its Video on Demand (VOD) library accessed through JUSTLearn. There are currently 634 separate programs available on VOD, including training videos on Advocacy Skills, *Brady/Giglio*, E-Discovery, Emergency

Management and Crisis Response, Employee Benefits, and numerous videos that satisfy the Attorney General's Professionalism training requirement for all Department of Justice attorneys. In Fiscal Year 2009, approximately 117,000 Department employees accessed the VOD library viewing available videos more than 187,000 times. The "Week in Review" (WIR), a weekly series of news clips highlighting the accomplishments of the United States Attorneys' offices nationwide, continues to be among the more popular VOD offering with 34,735 viewings in Fiscal Year 2009.

In Fiscal Year 2009, OLE's Publications Unit published five editions of the *United States Attorneys' Bulletin* on Immigration, Health Care Fraud, Employment Discrimination, Medical Malpractice, and Ethics, all of which are accessible on the Department of Justice intranet website. The Publications Unit continued to maintain and update USABook online, a legal resource site also located on the Department of Justice intranet. The USABook site usage increased 50% when compared to the previous fiscal year.

In an effort to enhance its distance learning options for United States Attorneys' offices, OLE developed new training modules on Evidence for Criminal and Civil Litigators, Criminal Federal Practice, CSRS and FERS Retirement Planning, and Ethics Advisors. A copy of each module was sent to every district in Fiscal Year 2009 to be used for in-house training.

OLE continued its tradition of providing training support to Department of Justice personnel assisting foreign prosecutors through the Criminal Division's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT). OLE hosted briefings and tours of the NAC for visiting prosecutors from Dubai, Bulgaria, Azerbaijan, Indonesia, Uganda and Estonia.

OLE renewed its contract with West LegalEdcenter to provide web based CLE and professional development services from Thomson West. The contract allows Assistant United States Attorneys and Department of Justice litigating attorneys unlimited access to more than 8,500 continuing legal education programs, including substantive law and practice skills programs from more than 50 leading CLE providers at no cost to the United States Attorneys' offices. During Fiscal Year 2009, Assistant United States Attorneys and Department of Justice Litigating attorneys viewed 4,283 West LegalEdcenter programs, an increase from the 3,914 viewings in Fiscal Year 2008. In renewing its contract with West, OLE acquired additional licenses for paralegals and arranged for West Legal Ed to host OLE produced training material. As a result, OLE's training module on Criminal Federal Practice with approximately 17 hours of programming is now accessible on West LegalEdcenter.

## II. CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

### United States District Court

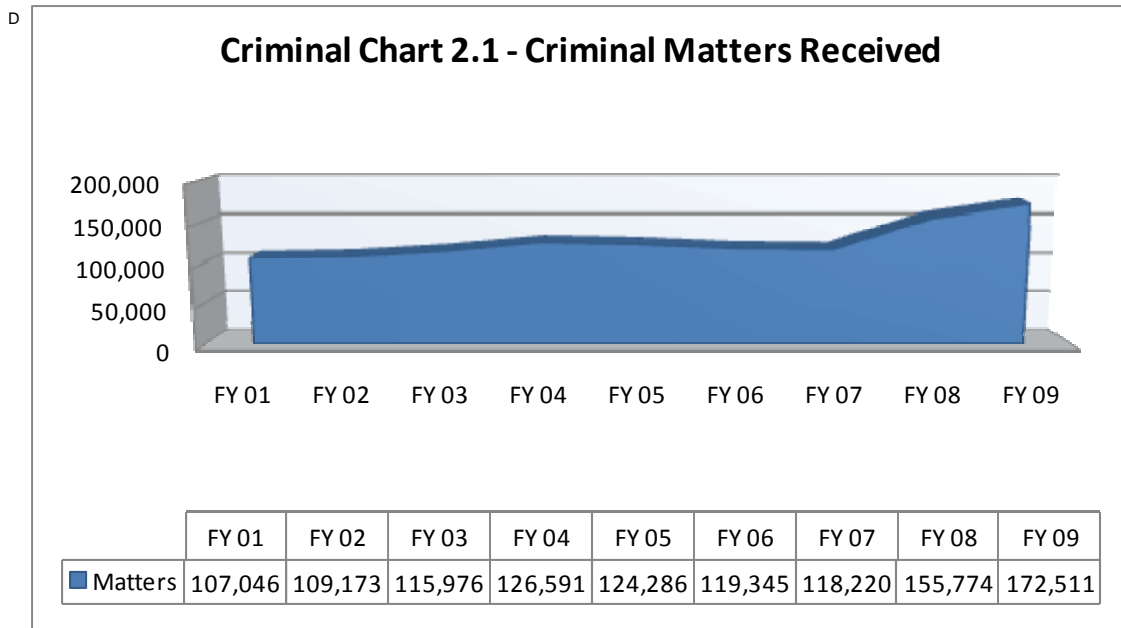
The United States Attorneys' offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities. The United States Attorneys are called upon to respond to changing priorities, and to become involved in specific crime reduction programs. The number one priority of the United States Attorneys is the prevention of terrorist acts, and the investigation and prosecution of those involved in terrorist attacks. During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys also continued their longstanding commitment to address drug and violent crimes. Within the violent crime category, the United States Attorneys continued to address the illegal use of firearms and the accompanying acts of violence in our communities. Drug prosecutions continued as well, with particular emphasis on large criminal drug organizations. Other special emphasis areas included civil rights violations, financial fraud, cybercrimes, crimes against children, crimes in Indian Country, and official corruption.

The United States Attorneys' offices handle the majority of criminal cases prosecuted by the Department. The United States Attorneys receive most of their criminal referrals ("matters") from federal investigative agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, and others. They may also receive criminal matters from state and local investigative agencies or become aware of criminal activities in the course of investigating or prosecuting other cases. Occasionally, crimes are reported directly to the United States Attorneys by private citizens. After careful consideration of each criminal matter, the United States Attorney decides whether charges are appropriate and whether to initiate prosecution. Except for misdemeanor offenses and instances of an alleged offender waiving the right to a grand jury indictment, the United States Attorney presents evidence to a grand jury. The grand jurors then decide whether to return an indictment. If an indictment is returned, the United States Attorney then presents the criminal charges in open court at the defendant's arraignment.

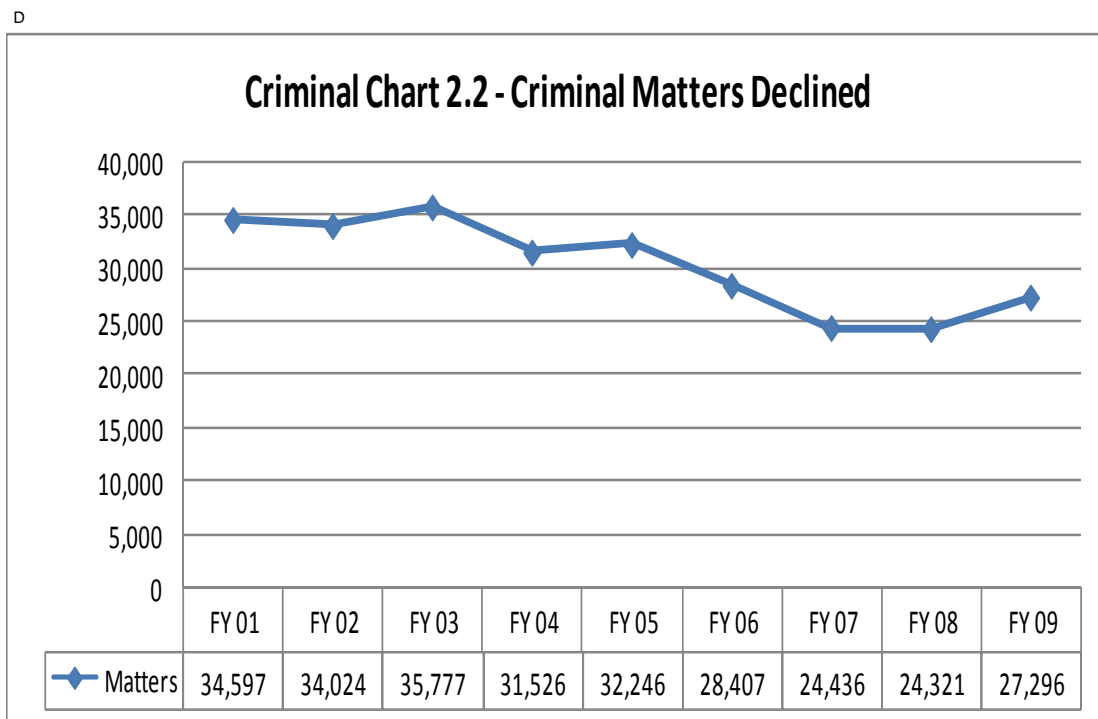
Although, historically, the majority of criminal defendants enter a plea of guilty prior to trial, the United States Attorneys must always be prepared to go to trial. Consistent preparation for trial minimizes the risk of dismissal for noncompliance with the Speedy Trial Act and strengthens the government's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

During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys' offices received 172,511 criminal matters. This represents an increase of 16,737, or 11 percent, in the number of criminal referrals

received from law enforcement agencies, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 2.1 below. The total number of criminal matters received includes immediate declinations, later declinations, and investigations initiated.

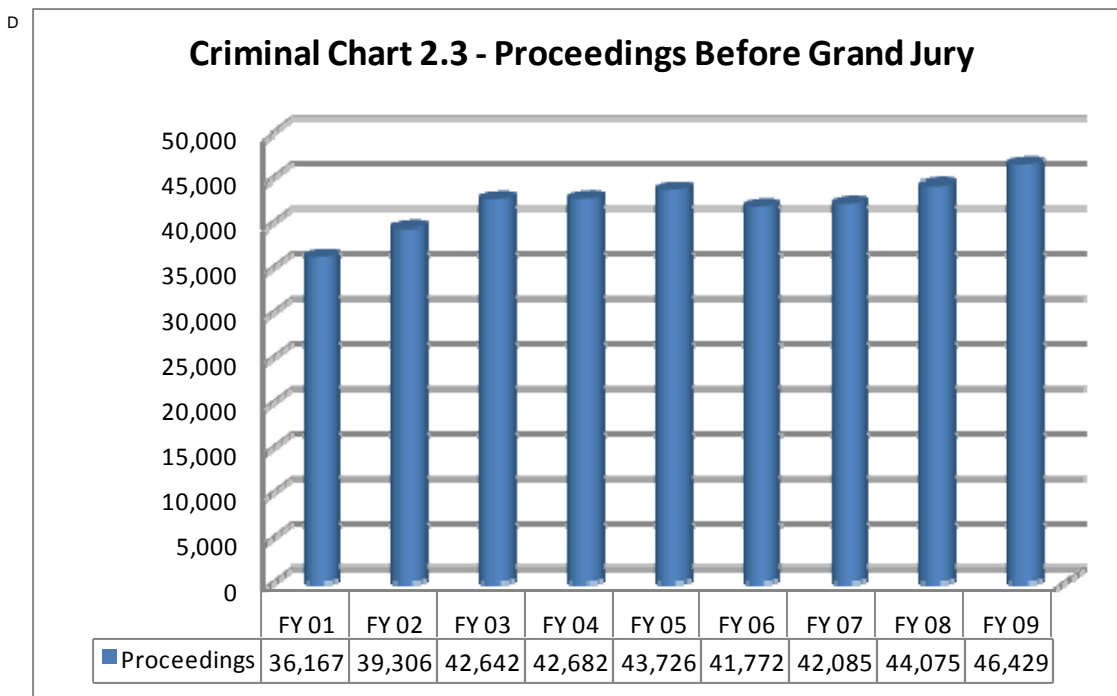


After review, the offices immediately or later declined a total of 27,296 criminal matters during the year. See Criminal Chart 2.2 below, and Tables 14 and 15. As reflected on Tables 14 and 15, the reasons most commonly reported for the declination of these matters included weak or insufficient evidence, lack of criminal intent, suspect to be prosecuted by another authority or on other charges, agency request, and office policy.



As of the end of Fiscal Year 2009, a total of 79,210 criminal matters were pending, a decrease of 1,852, or two percent, when compared to the prior year. Of these, 8,069, or 10 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, 49,991, or 63 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 58,547, or 74 percent, for 36 months or less, as of the end of the fiscal year.

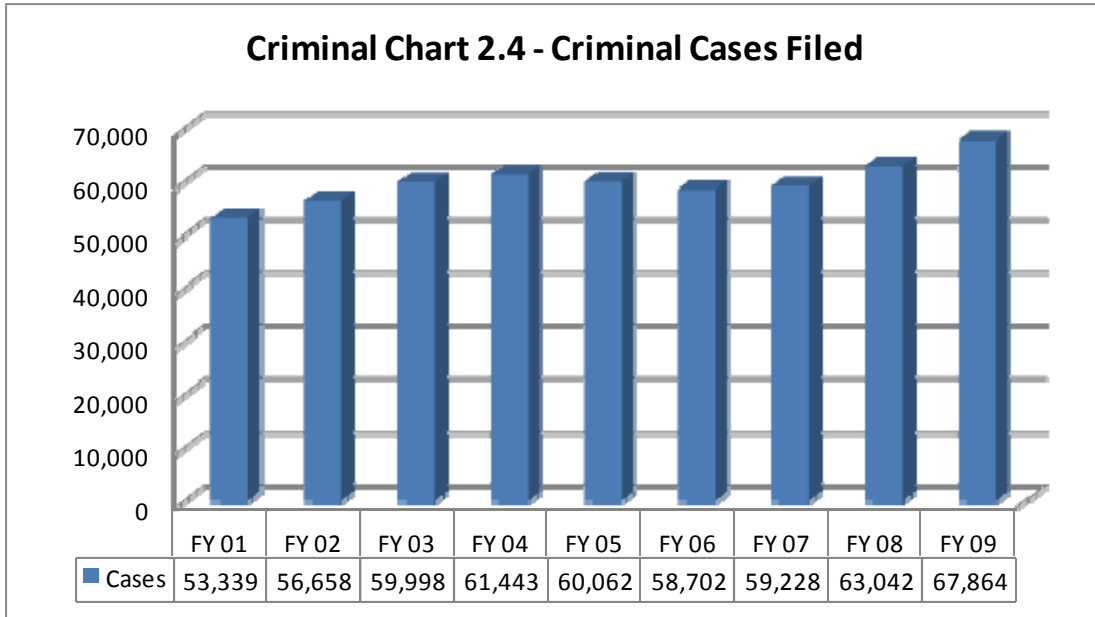
The grand jury, a body of 16 to 23 citizens, functions to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a person has committed a criminal offense. An Assistant United States Attorney’s responsibility is to advise the grand jury on the law and to present evidence for the grand jury’s consideration. 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 46,429 criminal matters during Fiscal Year 2009 in which grand jury proceedings were conducted, representing a five percent increase when compared with the previous year. Criminal Chart 2.3 below reflects the number of matters in which grand jury proceedings were conducted over the past 10 years.



During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys’ offices filed 67,864 criminal cases against 89,633 defendants in United States District Courts. See Criminal Chart 2.4 below, and Table 1. This represents an eight percent increase in the number of cases filed and a five percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year.

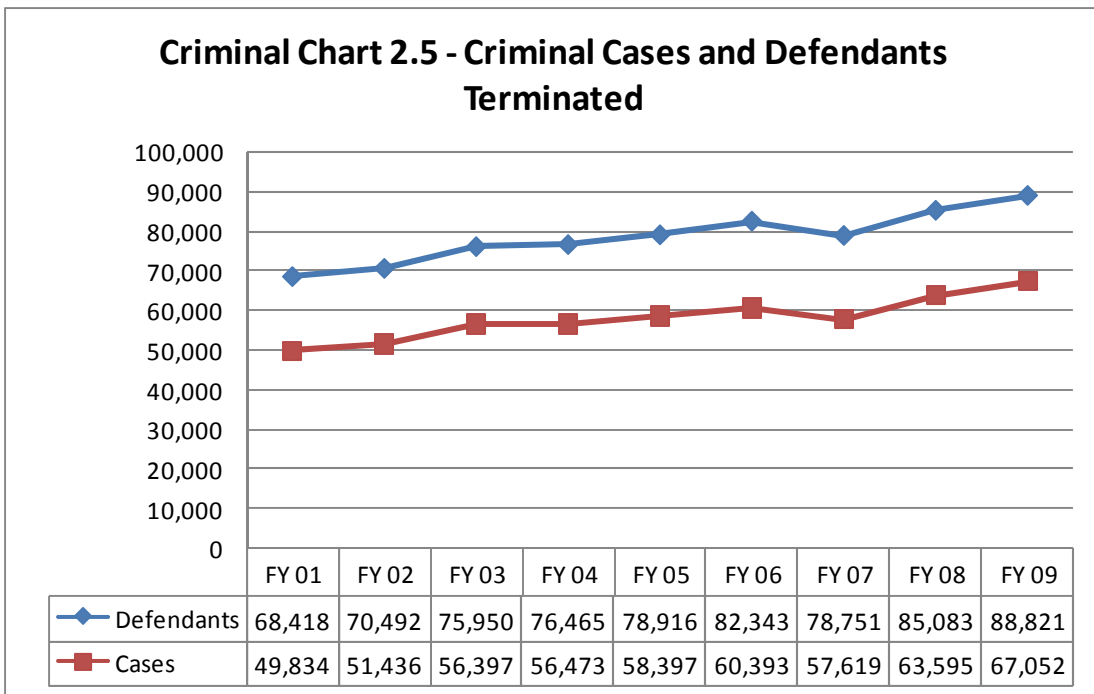
See Criminal Chart 2.12 for a display of criminal cases filed by program category, or case type, for Fiscal Years 2008 and 2009. Criminal Charts 2.4 through 2.13 do not include United States Magistrate Court or appellate cases.

D



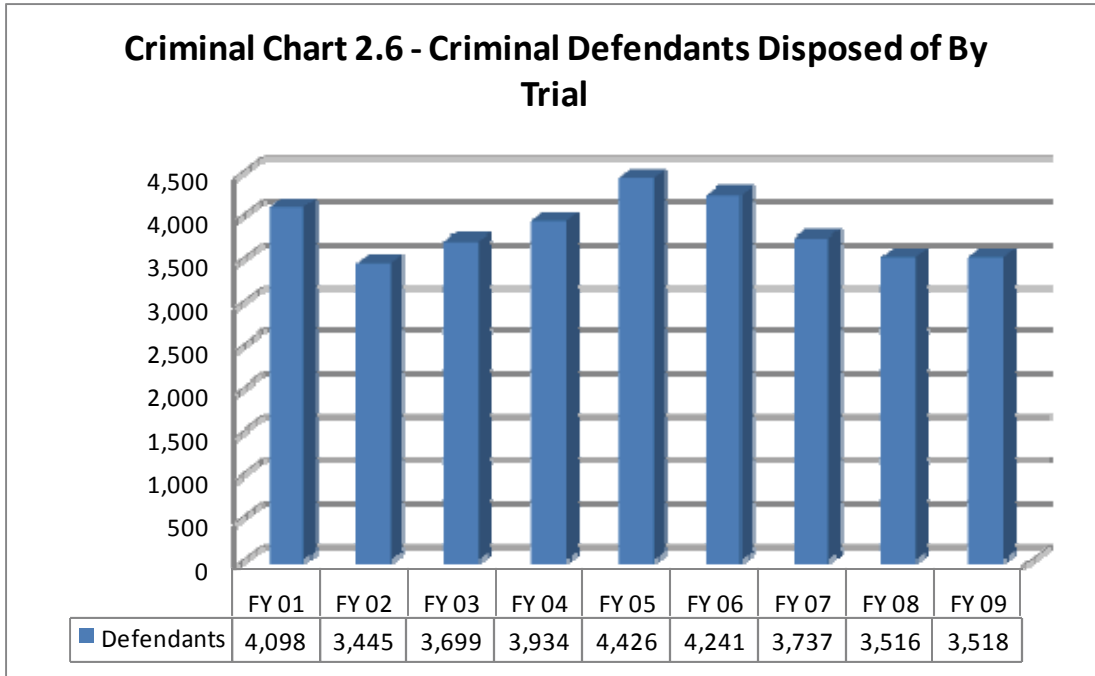
A total of 67,052 cases against 88,821 defendants were also terminated during Fiscal Year 2009, representing a five percent increase in the number of cases terminated and a four percent increase in the number of defendants terminated, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 2.5 below.

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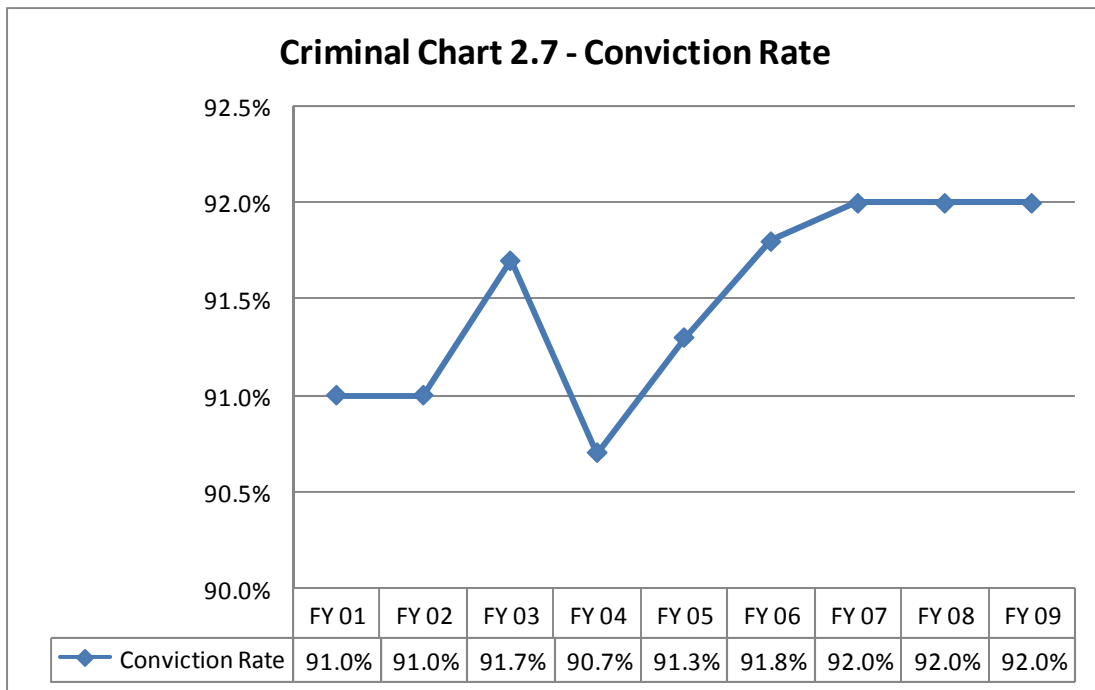
A total of 3,518, or four percent, of the terminated defendants went to trial. This represents a less than one percent increase in the number of defendants tried when compared with the prior year. See Criminal Chart 2.6 below, and Table 2.

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Of the 88,821 defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 2009, 81,577, or 92 percent, either pled guilty or were found guilty. See Criminal Chart 2.7 below, and Table 3. The rate of conviction remained over 90 percent, as it has since Fiscal Year 2001.

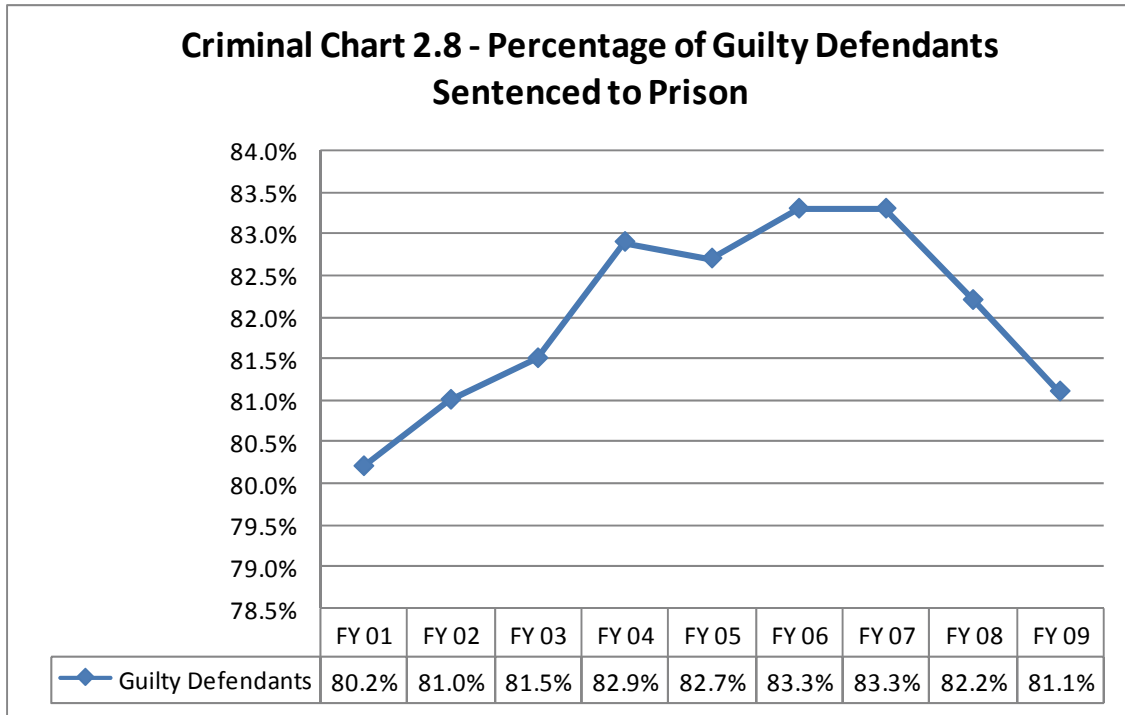
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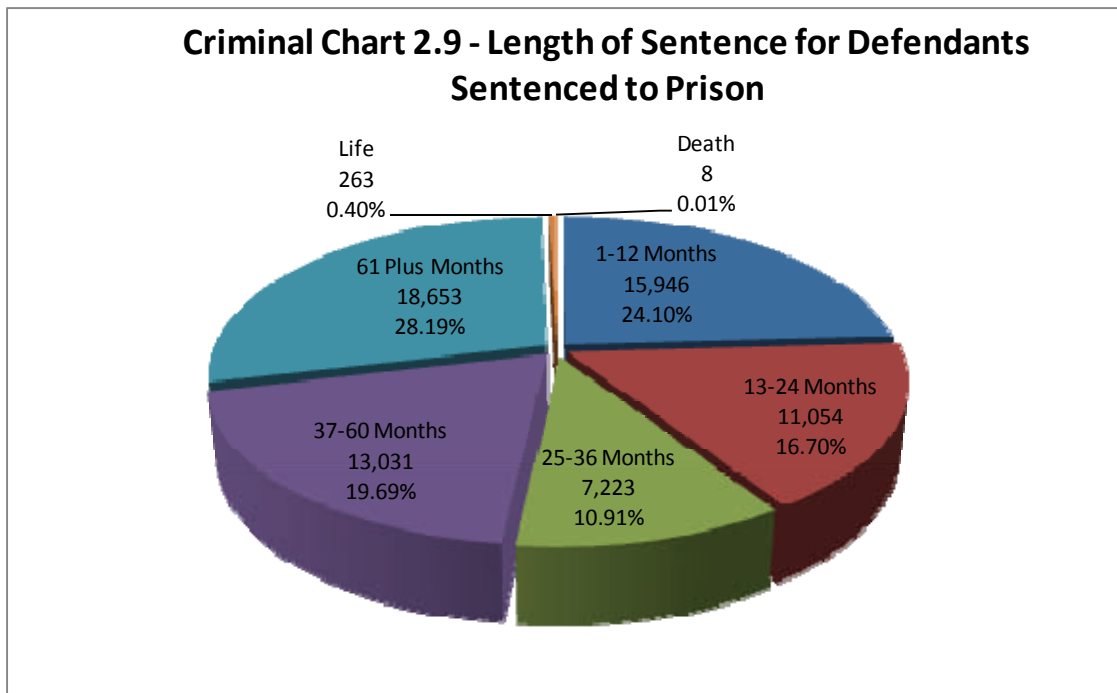
During Fiscal Year 2009, a total of 78,533, or 96 percent, of all convicted defendants pled guilty prior to or during trial. This represents a five percent increase in the percentage of convicted defendants who pled guilty when compared to the prior year.

Of the 81,577 defendants who either pled guilty or were found guilty during the fiscal year, 66,178, or 81 percent, received prison sentences. A total of 263 guilty defendants received sentences of life in prison during Fiscal Year 2009. See Criminal Charts 2.8 and 2.9 below.

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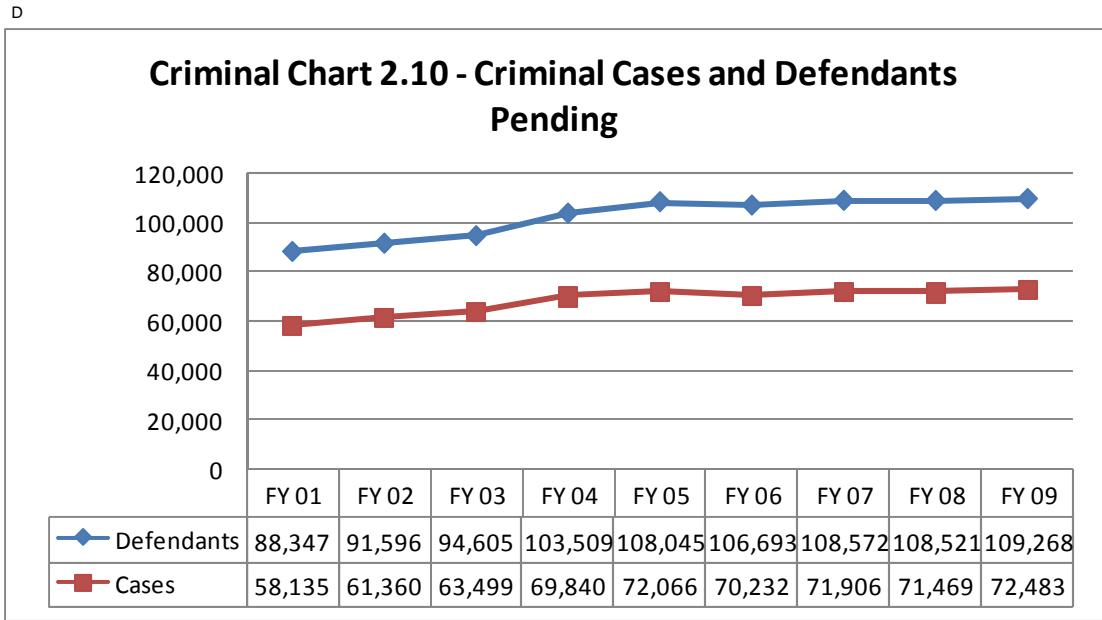


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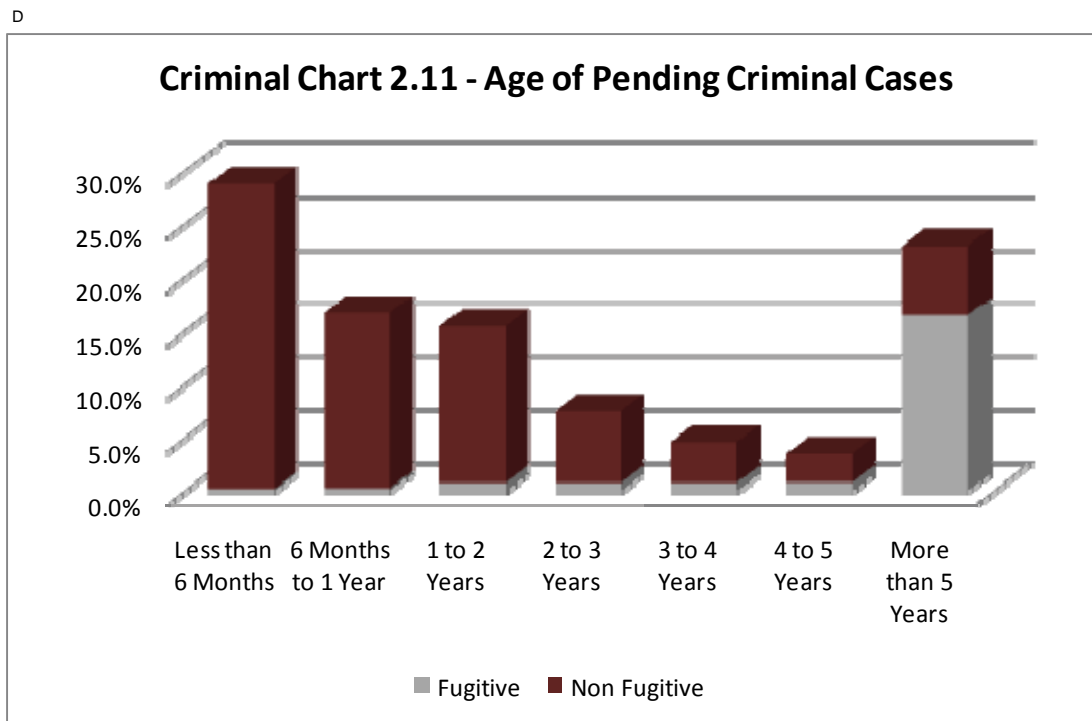




As of the end of Fiscal Year 2009, 72,483 criminal cases against 109,268 defendants were pending. This represents a one percent increase in the number of cases pending and in the number of defendants pending, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 2.10 below, and Table 1.

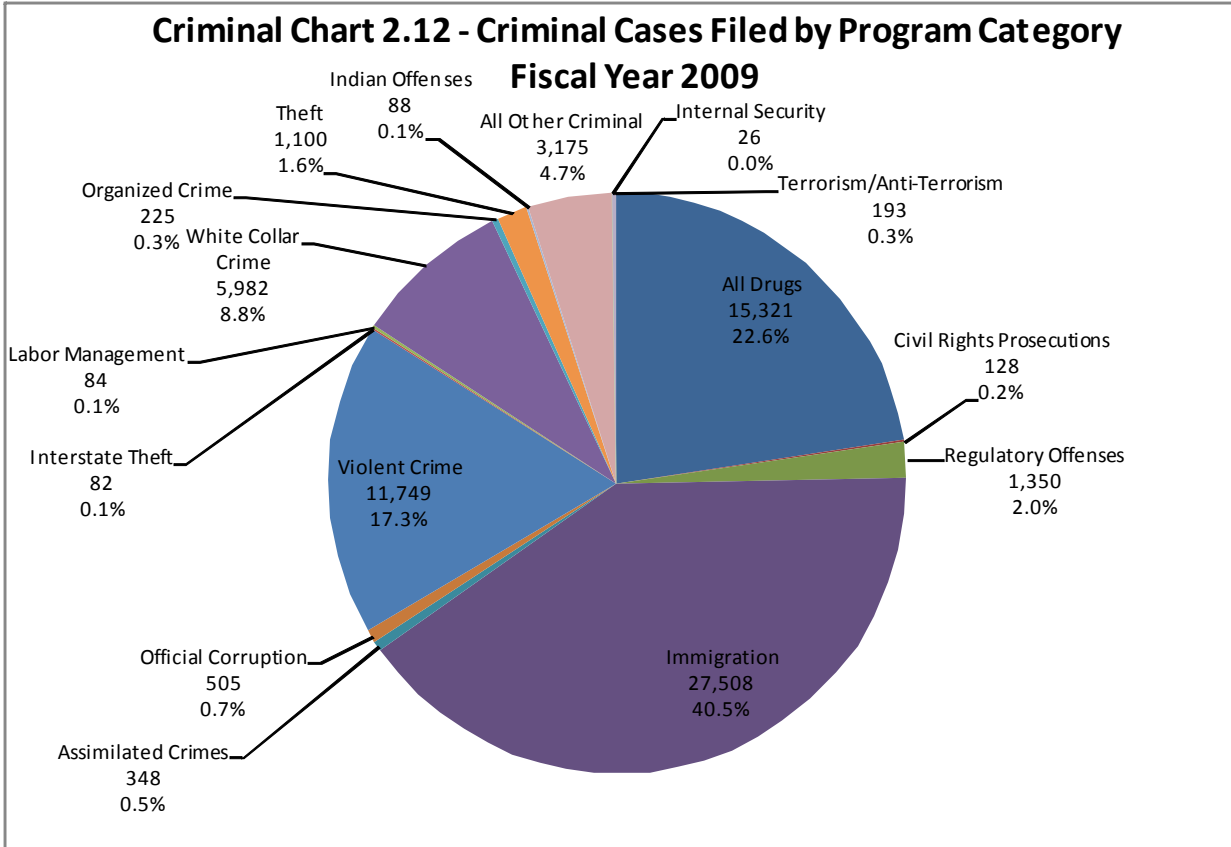


Of the 72,483 pending criminal cases, 44,300, or 61 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 49,793, or 69 percent, had been pending for 36 months or less. See Table 11. In 21 percent of pending cases the defendant was a fugitive, was in a mental institution, or was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program. See Chart 2.11.

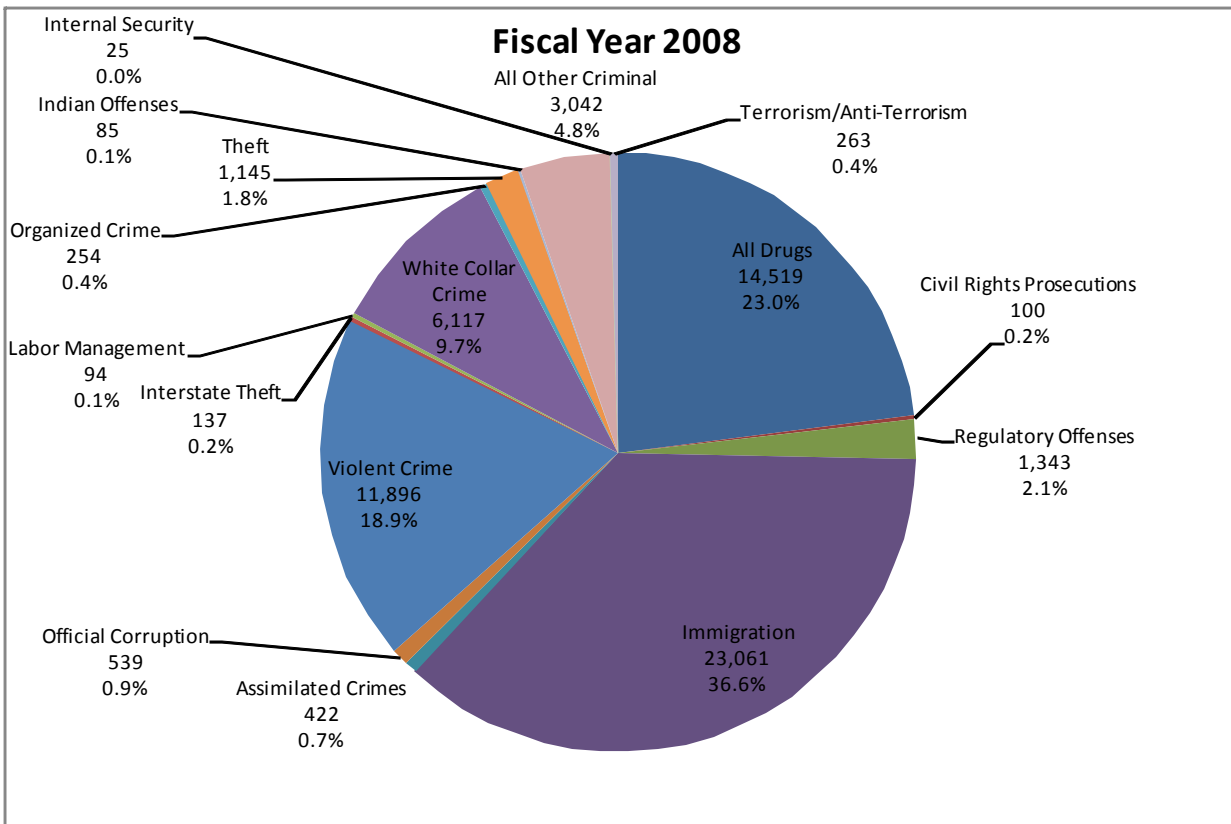


See Criminal Chart 2.13 below for a display of pending criminal cases by program category, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 2008 and 2009. Criminal Chart 2.13 does not include cases pending in United States Magistrate Court or pending appellate cases.

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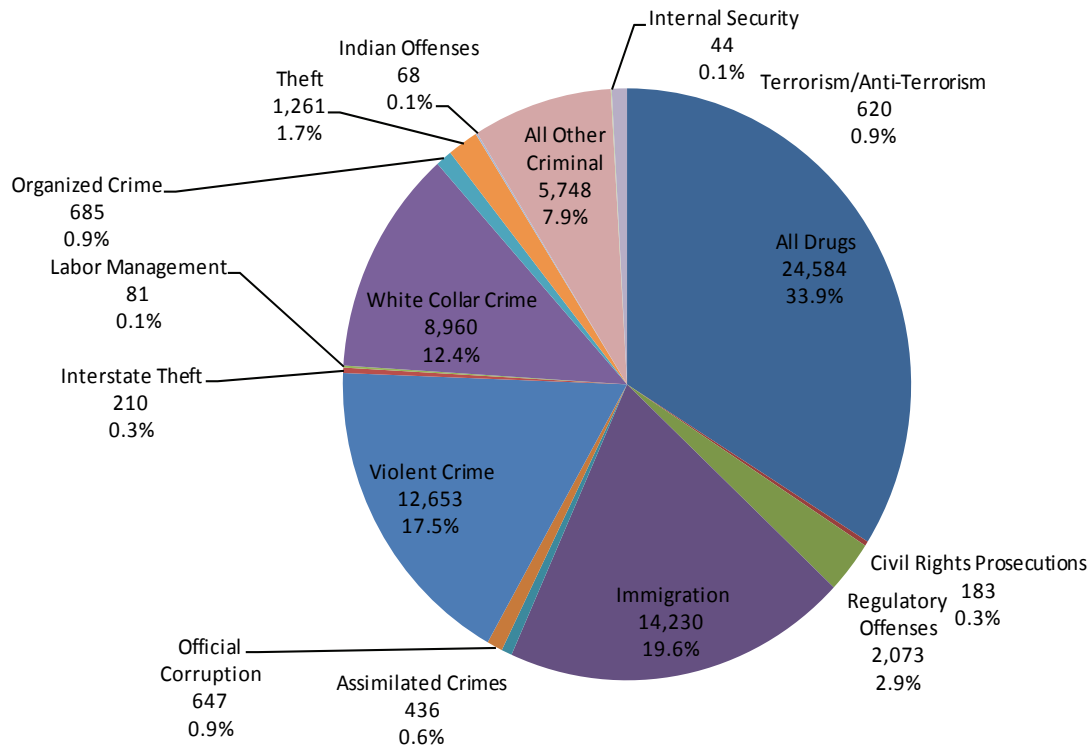


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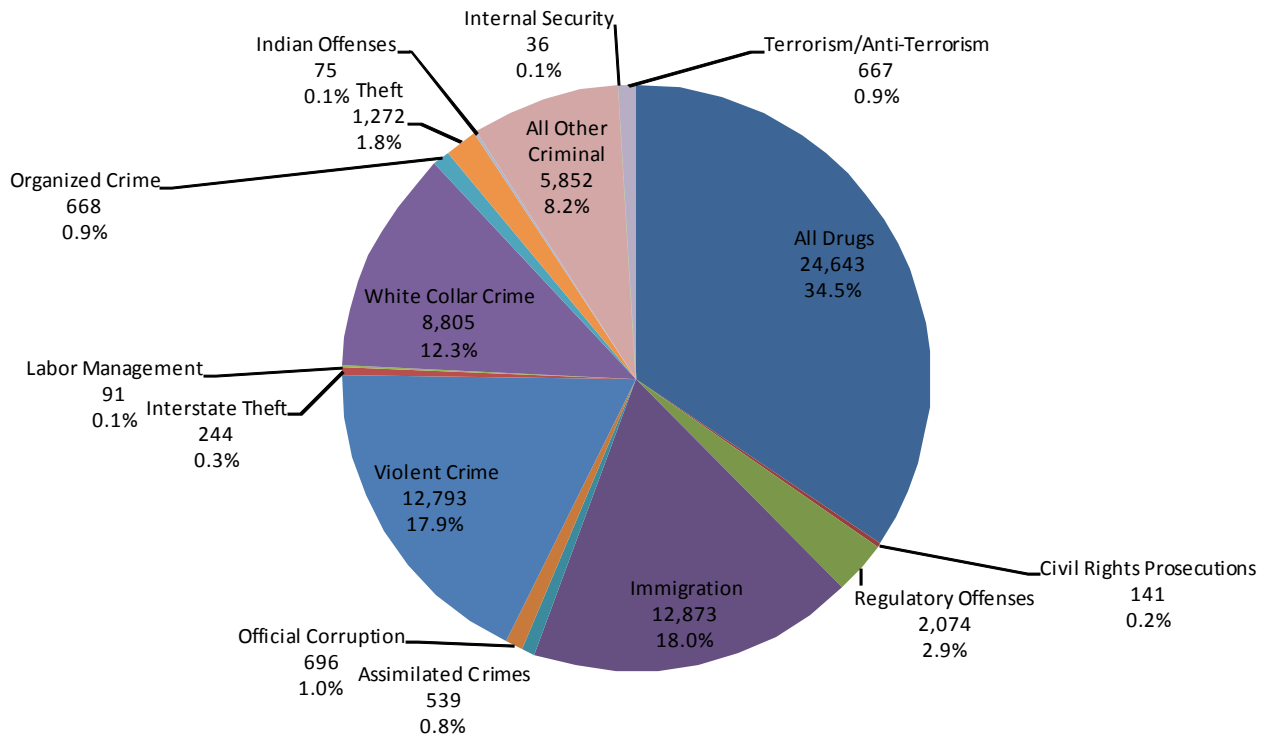
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### Criminal Chart 2.13 - Criminal Cases Pending by Program Category Fiscal Year 2009



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### Fiscal Year 2008

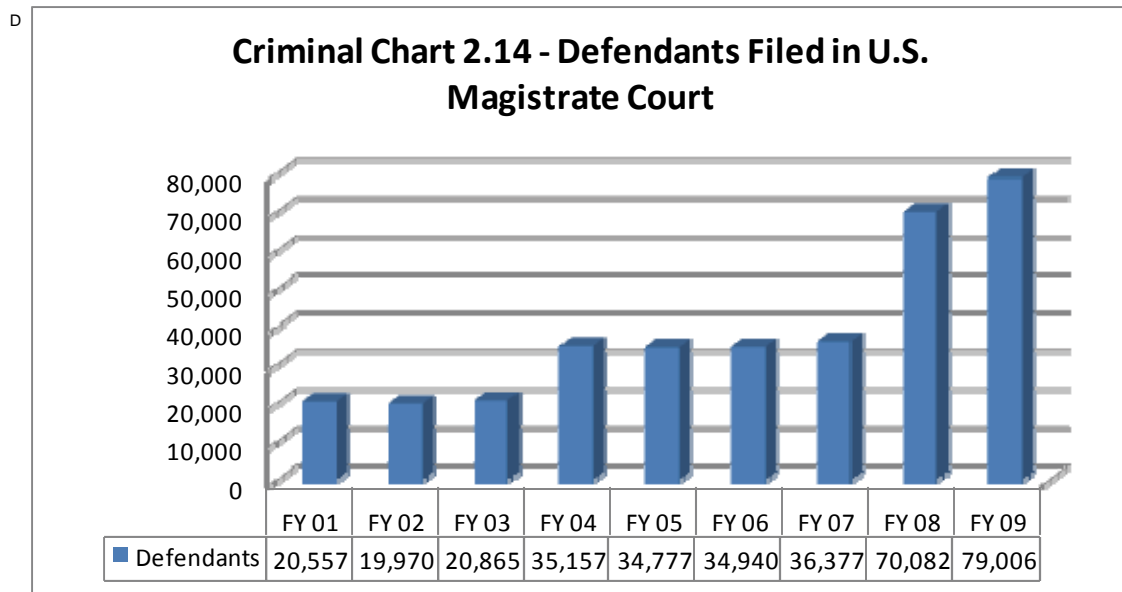


## United States Magistrate Court

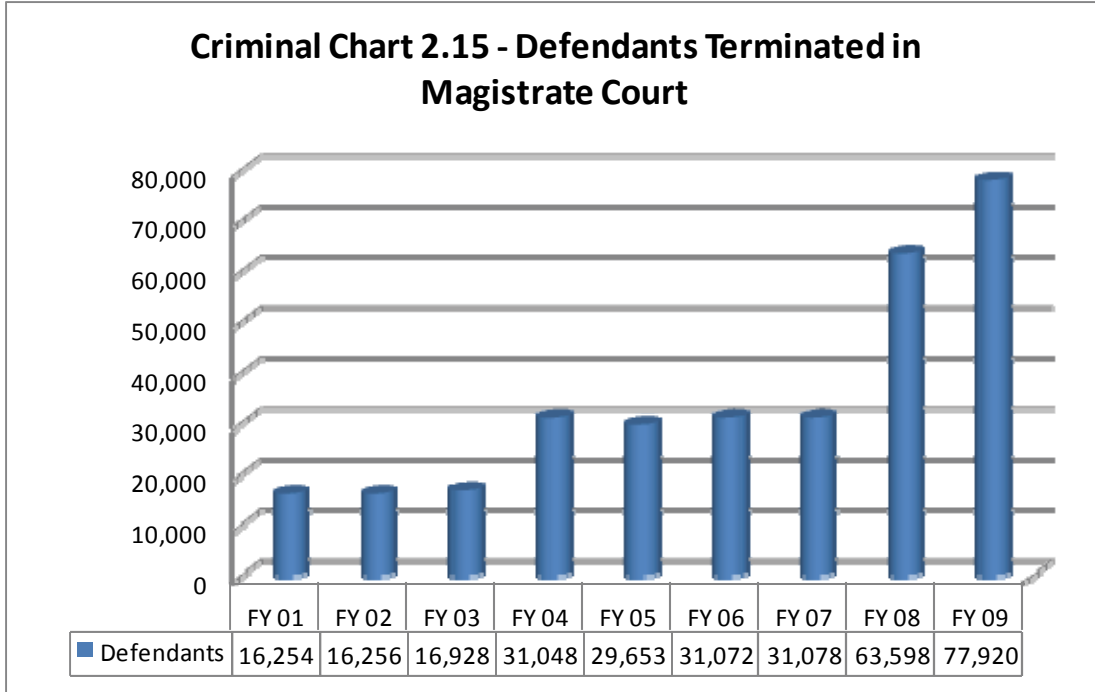
In addition to those criminal cases filed in the United States District Courts, the United States Attorneys also handle a considerable criminal caseload that is filed in the United States Magistrate Courts. Congress created the judicial office of Federal Magistrate in 1968. The United States District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

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

In addition to those cases filed and handled in United States District Courts, the United States Attorneys filed criminal cases against 79,006 defendants in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2009. This represents an increase of 13 percent when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 2.14 and Table 1. A total of 77,920 defendants were also terminated during the year, which represents an increase of 23 percent when compared with Fiscal Year 2008. See Criminal Chart 2.15. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2009, criminal cases against 25,365 defendants were pending in United States Magistrate Courts, representing a decrease of 10 percent when compared with the number of defendants pending at the end of Fiscal Year 2008. See Table 1.

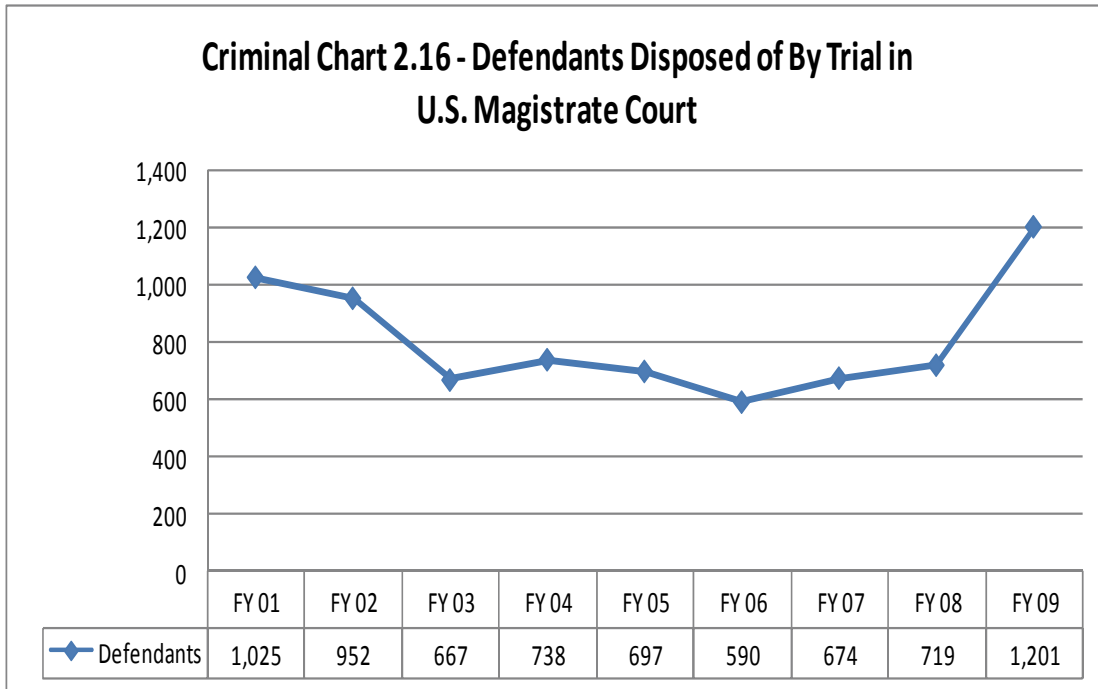


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Of the defendants terminated in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2009, 1,201, or two percent, were terminated after a court or jury trial. See Criminal Chart 2.16 below, and Table 2A. This represents an increase of 482 defendants terminated by trial, or 67 percent, when compared to the prior year.

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## District of Columbia Superior Court

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

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

The following data details the Superior Court Division's caseload during Fiscal Year 2009. 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
Felony	6,101	21.9%	5,020	82.3%	1,081	17.7%	6,691
Misdemeanor	21,761	78.1%	14,766	67.9%	6,995	32.1%	22,186
Total	27,862	100.0%	19,786	71.0%	8,076	29.0%	28,877

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	354	278	78.5%	76	21.5%	0	0.0%
Misdemeanor	32	19	59.4%	13	40.6%	0	0.0%
Total	386	297	76.9%	89	23.1%	0	0.0%

Cases Disposed of by Court Trials							
	Number of Trials	Number Guilty	Percent Guilty	Number Not Guilty	Percent Not Guilty	Number of Mistrials	Percent of Mistrials
Felony	69	52	75.4%	17	24.6%	0	0.0%
Misdemeanor	1,265	807	63.8%	458	36.2%	0	0.0%
Total	1,334	859	64.4%	475	35.6%	0	0.0%

	Case Disposition	
	Number of Guilty Pleas	Number of Dismissals
Felony	3,446	1,720
Misdemeanor	5,698	8,859
Total	9,144	10,579

	Convictions	
	Number of Convictions	Conviction Rate
Felony	3,776	67.6%
Misdemeanor	6,524	41.2%
Total	10,300	48.0%



## **Fiscal Year 2009 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 2009 prosecution priorities are addressed separately below.

### **Terrorism and National Security**

The prevention of terrorist attacks and the protection of the nation's security remained the top priorities of the Department of Justice during Fiscal Year 2009. The United States Attorneys, as the chief federal law enforcement officers in their respective districts, bring leadership and experience to ensure that the prevention of terrorism and protection of the nation's security remain at the forefront of federal law enforcement efforts. Each United States Attorney has created and leads an Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council (ATAC). These councils are comprised of federal, state, and local law enforcement, public health and safety officials, and, where appropriate, private industry partners, all of whom are dedicated to the goal of working together to provide comprehensive, coordinated prevention and prosecution operations. The ATACs, formed shortly after September 11, 2001, and initially called Anti-Terrorism Task Forces, continue the Department's three-pronged approach to protecting America from the threat of terrorism by focusing on the prevention of terrorist acts, the investigation of threats and incidents, and the prosecution of those accused of committing crimes with terrorist connections or intentions.

The ATACs are a valuable addition to the law enforcement community and have made important contributions toward achieving the Department's goals of preventing terrorism and promoting national security. The ATACs are credited with helping to strengthen the Department's infrastructure devoted to counterterrorism, and assisting in the development of a national network of representatives from federal, state, and local agencies, and private industry.

As part of the National Export Enforcement Initiative, the United States Attorneys' offices have formed counter-proliferation and export enforcement working groups to increase enforcement and prosecution of cases involving the illegal export of munitions and military technologies, dual-use products and technologies, arms, and other prohibited transactions. In addition, a number of United States Attorneys' Offices, working with the Counterespionage Section of the National Security Division, have brought important espionage and related prosecutions to secure our nation's security and national defense information.

The United States Attorney's Offices, and their respective ATAC Coordinators worked closely with the Counterespionage Section and the Counterterrorism Section of the National Security Division in investigating and prosecuting many of the counterterrorism, counterespionage, and national security cases brought in Fiscal Year 2009. The United States Attorneys filed a total of 193 cases involving either terrorism, national security, or both, against 311 defendants in Fiscal Year 2009. This includes international and domestic terrorism, terrorism-related financing, and terrorism-related hoaxes, as well as national security critical infrastructure cases – those cases brought to prevent or disrupt potential or actual terrorist

threats where the offense conduct is not obviously a federal crime of terrorism. A total of 234 cases against 367 defendants were also closed in Fiscal Year 2009.

Examples of successful terrorism or national security prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 include the following:

In the **Northern District of Texas**, five defendants and the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (HLF) charitable organization were convicted of providing material support to Hamas, a designated terrorist organization. The defendants were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 15 to 65 years. The HLF was ordered to forfeit its assets and interests to the government.

In the **Southern District of Ohio**, a defendant pled guilty to conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction, namely, explosive devices, against targets in Europe and the United States. The defendant was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

In the **District of New Jersey**, five defendants received sentences ranging from 33 years to life for conspiracy to kill military personnel and related weapons charges. The defendants were part of a group that conspired and planned to attack Fort Dix.

In the **Western District of Michigan**, three defendants were sentenced for their role in the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) conspiracy to commit arson, aggravated arson, and arson, in connection with the burning of the Agriculture Hall at Michigan State University, and commercial lumbering equipment in Mesick, Michigan. The lead defendant was sentenced to 21 years and ten months imprisonment and ordered to pay \$4 million in restitution. The remaining two defendants were sentenced to 14 months imprisonment and two years probation, respectively.

In the **Southern District of New York**, a defendant was sentenced to 25 years in prison for conspiring to sell surface-to-air missiles, grenades, and assault rifles to the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Columbia (FARC), a designated terrorist organization in Columbia. The defendant was found guilty of conspiracy to murder U.S. officers and employees, conspiracy to acquire and export anti-aircraft missiles, and conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists. Two co-defendants were sentenced to 30 years imprisonment and 25 years imprisonment, respectively.

## **Firearms**

In 2001, the Department of Justice initiated a comprehensive national strategy to reduce gun violence through a collaborative problem-solving approach focused on the enforcement of federal firearms laws, deterrence, and prevention. Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) was

implemented nationally, but allowed for prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and community leaders to develop strategies consistent with local needs to address the problems associated with gun violence. Thousands of prosecutors, law enforcement officers, community leaders, service providers, as well as others, have been trained in gun violence reduction strategies. PSN is a problem-solving initiative which utilizes a strategic, research-based model designed to incapacitate chronic violent offenders as well as to communicate a credible deterrent threat to potential gun offenders. Each federal judicial district has a PSN Task Force to implement the PSN strategy for that particular district. The PSN Task Force is led by the United States Attorney's Office and comprised of federal, state and local prosecutors, law enforcement, community leaders, media experts, and crime researchers. The PSN Task Force is responsible for developing anti-violence strategies.

The core philosophy of PSN is that violent crime is a local problem that requires local solutions, making partnerships a key element of PSN's success. PSN contains five key components: 1) partnerships; 2) strategic planning; 3) training; 4) outreach; and 5) accountability. United States Attorneys in every judicial district work side-by-side with local law enforcement and community and faith-based leaders to tailor the PSN strategy to fit the unique gun crime problem in their district. This focus on finding local solutions to gun violence is the overarching theme followed in developing and executing the anti-violence strategies by the PSN Task Forces.

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

During Fiscal Year 2009, PSN Task Forces and United States Attorneys' offices across the nation continued to vigorously enforce gun laws to prevent and deter gun crime. Their efforts resulted in 9,322 cases filed with 11,722 defendants charged under 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924. When compared with the prior year, this represents a six percent decrease in the number of cases filed. The defendants in cases filed in Fiscal Year 2009 included not only those charged in purely firearms cases, but also included defendants charged with firearms offenses in narcotics, organized crime, violent crime in Indian Country, or bank robbery cases.

Criminals convicted of violating gun laws continue to receive substantial punishments. During Fiscal Year 2009, 92 percent of all defendants who were terminated were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 10,361, or 92 percent, were sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 7,857, or 76 percent, were sentenced to terms of three years or more in prison, and 5,692, or 55 percent, were sentenced to terms of five or more years in prison, including 94 life sentences. After eight 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 2009 include:

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, members of a violent Chicago-area street gang, the Insane Deuces, were sentenced – eight of them to life imprisonment – following three lengthy trials for numerous violent gun-related crimes and murders. Members of the gang had terrorized the city of Aurora for years and seriously undermined the quality of life in this community. As a result of the ATF-initiated investigation, 14 members of the gang were convicted, and 21 firearms were seized.

In the **Eastern District of Arkansas**, the self-professed leader of the Gangster Disciples in Little Rock pled guilty to an eleven-count indictment charging conspiracy to murder a witness, murdering a witness, witness intimidation, firearms offenses and drug offenses. The defendant was sentenced to life imprisonment. Prior to the defendant's indictment on federal charges, the defendant was a suspect in three homicides, but local law enforcement was stymied by the defendant and his associates who repeatedly threatened witnesses. A Federal Bureau of Investigation Safe Streets investigation led to the defendant's federal indictment and conviction.

In the **District of Columbia**, six members of a violent street gang, the 22<sup>nd</sup> Street Crew, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 18 to 144 years for convictions of multiple counts of murder, conspiracy, obstruction of justice, firearms violations, and related crimes, following a nine month trial. The gang was responsible for at least four murders, including the murder of an innocent bystander and a young woman who was gunned down, in part, because her sister had testified as a government witness.

In the **Northern District of Texas**, 25 members of the criminal street gang Puro Lil Mafia (PLM) were prosecuted, 14 by the U.S. Attorney's Office and 11 by the Wichita Falls District Attorney's Office. PLM had operated for approximately 15 years in Wichita Falls and was responsible for firearms sales, drive-by shootings, murders, and drug trafficking. The leader of PLM proceeded to trial, was convicted and is currently serving a 30-year sentence. As a result of the joint federal-state prosecution of the gang, PLM has been dismantled.

In the **Eastern District of New York**, three leaders of the MS-13 Freeport Chapter were sentenced to life, 60 years, and 30 years, respectively, for their ongoing participation in murders, drive-by shootings, and numerous firearms offenses in Hempstead, Freeport, and Central Islip. As part of their association with MS-13, the defendants gunned down juveniles at a local laundromat parking lot and brutally murdered another individual they mistakenly assumed was a member of a rival gang.

In the **Middle District of Florida**, a defendant with 11 prior convictions, including convictions for attempted murder, battery on a law enforcement officer, and selling cocaine, was sentenced to 17 years and six months as an Armed Career Offender. The defendant was apprehended near downtown Jacksonville following reports of gunfire. When officers approached the defendant, he brandished a .45 pistol which was subsequently recovered.

In the **Eastern District of Michigan**, ATF, with the cooperation of Canada's Provincial Weapons Enforcement Unit, identified an organization of 10 firearms traffickers operating in northern Kentucky that traded firearms for Canadian marijuana. Members of the organization used straw purchasers in Kentucky to purchase guns and remove the serial numbers which were then smuggled into Canada. The organization was responsible for smuggling over 500 guns into Canada. One of the guns was used in the execution of eight members of a motorcycle gang. Another was used in the shooting of a Canadian law enforcement officer. The lead defendant was sentenced to 32 years imprisonment. The other nine defendants received sentences ranging from 11 years and eight months to probation.

In the **District of New Hampshire**, a defendant who was a convicted felon utilized a straw purchaser, which he paid with narcotics, to purchase eight Hi Point pistols on his behalf from firearms dealers at a Concord gun show. The straw purchaser cooperated with authorities and the defendant was apprehended with small quantities of cocaine and heroin. He pled guilty to three counts of aiding and abetting a false statement in the acquisition of a firearm, one count of felon in possession of a firearm, related drug offenses, and was sentenced to five years.

## **Narcotics Prosecutions**

To help achieve the Department's strategic goal of enforcing federal criminal laws related to drug enforcement, the United States Attorneys' objectives are twofold. First, they seek to reduce the threat, trafficking, and related violence of illegal drugs by identifying, disrupting, and dismantling drug trafficking organizations. Second, they aim to break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand for illegal drugs. The Department divides narcotics prosecutions into two main categories: the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program and other non-OCDETF narcotics prosecutions.

During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys filed 15,388 cases against 28,909 drug defendants. This represents a five percent increase in the number of cases filed and a three percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year. These cases included both OCDETF and non-OCDETF drug cases as well as those drug cases classified under the Government Regulatory/Money Laundering (Narcotics) program category.

A total of 15,590 cases against 29,130 defendants were also terminated. Ninety-one percent of the defendants who were terminated in Fiscal Year 2009 were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 89 percent were sentenced to prison.

### **OCDETF**

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program identifies, disrupts, and dismantles major drug supply and money laundering organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of these enterprises. The OCDETF program combines the efforts and knowledge of state and local law enforcement agencies as well as the resources and expertise of its member federal agencies – the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, United States Marshals, Internal Revenue Service, United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and United States Coast Guard – with United States Attorneys’ offices across the country, to investigate and prosecute these major drug supply and money laundering organizations.

Law enforcement has developed a priority targeting strategy that identifies and focuses on organizations at all levels of the drug supply pyramid. The focus of the Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List is international trafficking organizations, and the Regional Priority Organization Target (RPOT) List focuses on the domestic partner organizations of the CPOTs. Together, they form the backbone of the OCDETF targeting matrix. The OCDETF program seeks to identify all drug trafficking and money laundering networks that are “linked” to these international, national, and regional priority objectives and, thereby, to attack simultaneously all components of these organizations nationwide.

The Department continues to emphasize financial investigations as a key part of the OCDETF program. Moreover, based on recent proliferation of prescription drug abuse, the OCDETF program has prioritized the diversion of licit drugs for illicit purposes. The OCDETF program also continues to focus resources on long-term, complex investigations of high-level organizations operating in multiple jurisdictions. During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys filed 2,541 OCDETF cases against 8,417 defendants, representing a two percent increase in cases filed and a four percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. In addition, the United States Attorneys closed 2,917 OCDETF cases against 9,341 defendants. A total of 8,243 defendants, or 88 percent, of all defendants whose cases were terminated in Fiscal Year 2009 were convicted, with 89 percent of all convicted defendants sentenced to prison. Fifty-six percent of the defendants were sentenced to prison for more than five years.

The following cases handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 exemplify the OCDETF program’s commitment to disrupting and dismantling high-level drug supply and money laundering organizations:

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a four-year investigation, known as Operation Carlito's Weigh resulted in the indictment of 28 individuals, including the then sitting Sheriff of Starr County, Texas. Twenty of those indicted were arrested and pled guilty. The investigation revealed that a significant drug trafficker operating out of Mexico was receiving assistance from then Starr County, Texas, Sheriff. During the course of the entire investigation, agents seized a total of 283 kilograms of cocaine and 5,110 kilograms of marijuana. Agents also seized and forfeited approximately \$2.4 million dollars in currency and approximately \$250,000 in real and personal property. Defendants received sentences ranging from 24 years to 120 days.

In the **District of Arizona**, a defendant was found guilty of possession with intent to distribute cocaine and conspiracy to commit money laundering. The evidence presented at trial showed that the defendant had all 10 fingers surgically altered in the 1990's to obliterate his fingerprints above the first joint. A Drug Enforcement Administration forensic fingerprint analyst was able to match the lower joint fingerprints which confirmed the defendant's identity. Further, it was shown that the defendant and co-conspirators acquired cocaine in Arizona and transported it, primarily via the U.S. Postal Service, to New York. The defendant then had co-conspirators mail the cocaine to him at various hotels in Long Island, New York. The defendant was sentenced to five concurrent life sentences for drug trafficking and 20 years for money laundering related to his drug trafficking activities.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant pled guilty to conspiring to import cocaine into the United States and obstruction of justice by murder. The defendant also entered a guilty plea in a separate case for conspiring to participate in conducting the affairs of an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity. In the mid-1980s, the defendant ran cocaine laboratories that served many significant traffickers. Later the defendant expanded his organization's operations into smuggling plane loads of cocaine from Colombia to Mexico. By the early 1990s, the defendant had switched to maritime smuggling. During the course of the next 15 years, the defendant's organization routinely smuggled cocaine loads between 1,000 and 6,000 kilos at a time using go-fast boats and fishing boats, among other methods. By the late 1990s, the defendant and co-conspirator emerged to become the Norte Valle Cartel's two leading kingpins. As part of his guilty plea, the defendant admitted that his organization's practices included using violence and murder against people his organization believed were cooperating with law enforcement. The defendant was sentenced to 45 years for the first case and was also sentenced to 45 years for the second case, to run concurrent with the sentencing in the first case.

### **Non-OCDETF Drugs**

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

The United States Attorneys filed a total of 12,847 non-OCDETF drug cases against 20,492 defendants during Fiscal Year 2009. This represents a six percent increase in cases filed and a three percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. A total of 12,673 cases against 19,789 non-OCDETF drug defendants were also terminated during the year, representing a three percent decrease in the number of cases terminated when compared with the prior year. Ninety-two percent of all defendants whose cases were closed in Fiscal Year 2009 were convicted, with 89 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

Examples of non-OCDETF drug cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 include the following:

In the **Southern District of California**, a defendant pled guilty to conspiracy to import merchandise contrary to law, commit mail fraud, and introduce into interstate commerce an unapproved drug, and was sentenced to serve one year in custody, to pay a \$6,000 fine, and to forfeit profits of \$219,000 as a result of his role in an Internet pharmacy scheme. The defendant further admitted that he agreed to supply tablets and capsules containing the active ingredients found in prescription pharmaceuticals such as Viagra, Cialis and Levitra, manufactured in India, to the operator of an Internet pharmacy for shipment to over 250 individuals throughout the United States. The defendant knew that these "generic" copies of the prescription pharmaceuticals manufactured in India were not approved for sale in the United States. The value of the illegal pharmaceuticals the defendant sold was between \$200,000 and \$400,000.

In the **District of Colorado**, a defendant was sentenced to serve 15 years and eight months in prison for federal firearm violations and methamphetamine trafficking. The defendant pled guilty to charges of being a felon in possession of a firearm, possession of an unregistered firearm, and possession with intent to distribute five or more grams of actual methamphetamine. Colorado Springs Police Department officers searched the defendant's home pursuant to a search warrant and recovered two short-barrel shotguns, a .45 caliber semi-automatic pistol, and a Thompson semi-automatic .45 caliber carbine rifle. In addition to the firearms, the defendant was found in possession of 11.33 grams of methamphetamine.



## **Immigration**

Federal prosecution of border crime is a critical part of the Nation's defense and gaining operational control of our Nation's borders is essential. The United States Attorneys' offices in border districts are tasked to support the federal law enforcement agencies that patrol 5,525 miles of our border with Canada and 1,933 miles of our border with Mexico. These borders pose different but equally important challenges. While the southwestern border faces a number of felony and misdemeanor immigration cases, the northern border confronts significant threats from designated criminal and terrorist organizations with a presence in Canada. The strategies employed by the United States Attorneys' offices to combat violations of immigration offenses include ensuring a sufficient United States Attorney's Office presence to meet the steadily increasing case load generated by additional law enforcement and investigative resources, and aggressive enforcement of the immigration statutes, including those against alien smuggling organizations; those involved in terrorism and violent crimes; and those against aliens, who after deportation, attempt to re-enter or are found in the United States illegally.

According to the *Canada/U.S. Organized Crime Threat Assessment* report issued jointly by the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Canada and the United States are targets for criminal organizations seeking profitable markets. Among the report's key findings is that human trafficking and migrant smuggling are the third largest source of revenue for organized crime (after drugs and arms trafficking), generating approximately \$5 billion a year in revenue. Specifically, the report notes that organized crime groups are active in several Canadian provinces and are active throughout the United States in major metropolitan areas and isolated rural communities. These criminal organizations often smuggle large numbers of migrants into North America, who are forced into indentured servitude to pay the smuggling organization, engaging in virtual slavery in brothels, sweatshops, or restaurants.

Violence along the border of the United States and Mexico has increased dramatically during recent years. The violence associated with Mexican drug trafficking organizations pose a serious problem for law enforcement. Mexican drug cartels have taken over some of the drug trade in the United States, and are working with several gangs according to a report by the National Drug Intelligence Center entitled *National Drug Threat Assessment 2009*. According to this threat assessment, Mexican drug trafficking organizations represent the greatest organized crime threat to the United States and the influence of Mexican drug trafficking organizations over domestic drug trafficking is unrivaled.

Illegal immigration provides the initial foothold with which criminal elements, including organized crime syndicates, use to engage in a myriad of illicit activities ranging from immigration document fraud and migrant smuggling to human trafficking. Federal prosecution of border crime is a critical part of our Nation's defense and federal jurisdiction over these offenses is exclusive. Proactive border law enforcement is an important component of our counterterrorism mission because it is known that terrorist organizations utilize cross-border criminal activity as a source of revenue and that smuggling organizations offer terrorists easy access to the United States.

In light of the continued threat to the United States, the United States Attorneys have already begun to implement training to meet this surge of violence. During 2009, the United States Attorneys hosted training at the National Advocacy Center focused solely on southwest border firearms trafficking. The training was open to federal prosecutors and agents, as well as state and local authorities. Additional offerings at the National Advocacy Center in 2009 included a criminal immigration seminar and the Office of Immigration Litigation's annual conference.

The United States Attorneys filed a total of 27,508 immigration cases against 28,888 defendants in United States District Court during Fiscal Year 2009. This represents a 19 percent increase in cases filed and a 16 percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. A total of 63,267 immigration cases against defendants were filed in U.S. Magistrate Court, representing a 14 percent decrease in the number of defendants in cases filed when compared to the prior year.

Examples of successful immigration prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 include the following:

In the **Central District of California**, five defendants were sentenced to between 30 and 40 years imprisonment for their roles in an international sex trafficking ring that lured young Guatemalan women and girls into the Los Angeles area and forced them into prostitution. Young, uneducated and impoverished women and girls were forced to work as prostitutes in terrifying conditions. The evidence in the case showed the defendants intimidated and controlled their victims by threatening to beat them and kill their loved ones in Guatemala if they tried to escape. Some defendants also used witch doctors to threaten the girls with a curse if they tried to escape. At least three of the defendants further restrained the victims by locking them in at night and blocking windows and doors to prevent their escape. The defendants also used manipulation of debts, verbal abuse and psychological manipulation to reinforce their control over the victims. The scheme included strict controls over the victims' work schedules and ominous comments about consequences that befell the families of other victims who attempted to escape. Some of the victims were forced to have sex with as many as 30 men per day.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, two defendants, both Cuban Nationals, were sentenced for their roles in a conspiracy to commit alien smuggling with death resulting. One defendant was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment after he helped arrange smuggling boat trips for Cuban aliens seeking to enter the United States. None of the Cuban Nationals had legal documents allowing them to enter or reside in the United States. The defendant smuggled 35 Cuban nationals on board a 33-foot boat, along with two crew members. The vessel contained only five life preservers. One of the Cuban Nationals drowned as he tried to swim to shore. One defendant was sentenced to six years and three months imprisonment. The second defendant has been charged but is a fugitive.

In the **Northern District of Georgia**, the defendant, an operator of an employment agency in Atlanta, was sentenced to five years in prison for conspiring to harbor illegal aliens. From 2001 to 2003, the employment agency operator found jobs in restaurants, predominantly for illegal workers. The operator served as a broker between the illegal workers and also provided the illegal workers' transportation to the restaurants without any initial payment by the workers. The transportation fee and the operator's commission would be paid up-front by the restaurant owner who would then deduct that cost from the wages paid to the illegal worker. The investigation included undercover agents posing as undocumented workers seeking jobs from the operator. Neither the undercover agents nor the other aliens present and seeking employment were ever asked for documentation that they were authorized to work in this country. An undercover agent captured the defendant on tape offering a job working seven days a week, for 12 hours a day, for the salary of \$1,000 a month. Two men who had driven the aliens to jobs in multiple states testified at trial they drove the workers to restaurants and were paid a referral fee ranging from \$800 to \$1,000 per worker. The drivers were also paid based on the number of illegal aliens they transported. The court found the operator had harbored over 100 illegal aliens in a four-month period.

In the **District of Arizona**, the defendant, an alleged MS-13 gang member, was sentenced to three years and 10 months in federal prison for illegal re-entry after deportation. The defendant was arrested by U.S. Border Patrol near San Luis, Arizona. After his arrest, Border Patrol officials informed authorities in San Francisco of the defendant's arrest and a warrant was issued by San Francisco authorities for the defendant based upon a prior felony complaint. Shortly thereafter a felony indictment was returned in the Superior Court of the State of California for the City and the County of San Francisco for a 1998 murder. The defendant also faces additional charges relating to attempted murder.

### **Crime in Indian Country**

According to the latest statistics, violent crime has been decreasing on a national level. Crime statistics in Indian Country, however, do not follow this trend. In an attempt to improve this situation, the United States Attorneys have increased efforts to address violent crime in Indian country.

The two main federal statutes governing federal criminal jurisdiction in Indian Country are 18 U.S.C. 1152 and 1153. Section 1153, known as the Major Crimes Act, gives the Federal Government jurisdiction to prosecute certain enumerated serious offenses when they are committed by Indians in Indian Country. Section 1152, known as the General Crimes Act, gives the Federal Government exclusive jurisdiction to prosecute all crimes committed by non-Indians against Indian victims. The Federal Government also has jurisdiction to prosecute federal crimes of general application, such as drug and financial crimes, when they occur in Indian Country, unless a specific treaty or statutory provision exempts tribal members from

those offenses.

The United States Constitution, treaties, federal statutes, executive orders, and court decisions establish and define the unique legal and political relationship that exists between the United States and Indian tribes. Federal laws vest the Department of Justice with primary jurisdiction over most felonies that occur on Indian lands. The United States Attorneys' offices and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are the federal law enforcement agencies responsible for investigating and prosecuting felony crimes that occur in Indian Country. Federal law creates jurisdiction for most violent felony offenses that occur within Indian Country in over 20 federal judicial districts. There is more limited federal jurisdiction over Indian Country in approximately 15 other federal judicial districts. Due to the nature of federal jurisdiction in Indian Country, the United States Attorneys' offices have a unique responsibility to prosecute reservation crime.

In addition to prosecuting crimes in Indian Country, the United States Attorneys were involved in programs to prevent crime. In March 2009, the District of Arizona reinvigorated their LECC Advisory Subcommittee on Environmental and Natural Resources by holding a cooperative law enforcement training event on environmental enforcement laws and laws against commercial exploitation of natural resources and cultural antiquities. Additionally, the District of Arizona LECC teamed up with federal, state, local, and tribal task force partners to address drug trafficking and gangs in Arizona Indian Country. In the District of New Mexico, a Project Safe Neighborhood Indian Country Pilot Project was established in partnership with the Navajo Nation that focused on gun, gang, and domestic violence offenses. Finally, some districts have co-sponsored regional conferences to address Indian country law enforcement issues common to many tribal communities.

During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 607 violent crime in Indian Country cases against 669 defendants, representing a decrease of eight percent in the number of cases filed and a decrease of seven percent in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. In addition, 654 cases against 717 defendants were terminated. Eighty-nine percent of the defendants terminated were convicted. Eighty-four percent of all convicted defendants were sentenced to prison, with 168, or 32 percent, of these defendants sentenced to terms of more than five years in prison, including six life sentences.

Cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 include:

In the **Western District of Michigan**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison following his conviction for aggravated sexual assault of three tribal children. The defendant was convicted of four counts of aggravated sexual abuse and one count of sexual abuse. The defendant lived on the Grand Traverse Band reservation and all the offenses occurred at his home.

In the **District of Connecticut**, a defendant was sentenced to three years imprisonment for operating a scheme that involved posting approximately \$2.2 million in fraudulent automated payments from fictitious bank accounts to credit

card accounts. The defendant solicited credit card information from patrons at Foxwoods Casino with the intent of making fraudulent automated payments to patrons' credit cards.

In the **District of Arizona**, a defendant was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for second degree murder and use of a firearm in a crime of violence. The defendant killed a man from the Gila River Indian Reservation. The victim allegedly sold drugs for the defendant and attempted to steal some of his marijuana. The defendant and the victim were in a remote area of the reservation, getting high on methamphetamine when the defendant shot and killed the victim. The case went unsolved for nearly two years. While police suspected the defendant, there were no witnesses to the shooting. The defendant, in state custody for a different crime, eventually admitted that he killed the victim.

In the **Western District of Washington**, the former owners of the Blue Stilly Smoke Shop were sentenced to prison for their scheme to profit from selling untaxed cigarettes. The three defendants pled guilty to conspiracy to traffic in contraband cigarettes and engaging in monetary transactions involving criminal proceeds. The three tribal members were on the tribal council when they set up a corporation to run the shop for their own personal profit. Two defendants were each sentenced to one year and two months and the third defendant received an eight-month sentence.

In the **District of Montana**, a defendant was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment following his guilty plea to second degree murder. The defendant stabbed to death a 19-year-old unarmed man on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

### **Crimes Against Children**

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

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

During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys filed 2,315 Project Safe Childhood cases against 2,427 defendants. This represents a five percent increase in the number of cases filed and a six percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year. A total of 2,240 cases against 2,337 defendants were terminated during the year. Ninety-four percent of the defendants who were terminated in Fiscal Year 2009 were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 95 percent were sentenced to prison, with 67 percent sentenced to prison terms of five years or greater.

Going forward, the United States Attorneys' offices will have significant, additional resources for prosecuting Project Safe Childhood cases. Congress recently awarded funds for United States Attorneys' offices to hire 38 additional Assistant United States Attorneys to prosecute child exploitation offenses.

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

Examples of crimes against children cases that were successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 include the following:

In the **Northern District of Georgia**, a defendant was sentenced to 70 years in prison for producing and distributing child pornography. The defendant sexually abused his daughter for four years, beginning when she was five years old, and captured the abuse on still and video camera. He used the images to trade for other images on the Internet, and even took "orders" for specific kinds of abuse of the child.

In the **Northern District of Florida**, a group of twelve defendants were prosecuted under the relatively new child exploitation enterprise statute. According to evidence introduced at trial, the defendants were members of a

highly sophisticated international network. The group was a well-organized criminal enterprise whose purpose was to proliferate child sex abuse images to its membership during a two-year period. The defendants were found guilty of participating in an illegal organization that used Internet newsgroups to traffic in illegal images and videos depicting prepubescent children, including toddlers, engaged in various sexual and sadistic acts. The group traded more than 400,000 images and 1,000 videos of child sexual abuse before it was dismantled by law enforcement. Seven of the defendants received life sentences, the other five defendants received sentences ranging from 30 years and five months to 13 years and eight months.

In the **District of New Jersey**, a defendant was sentenced to nearly 20 years in prison and a lifetime of supervised release after his conviction for producing child pornography and traveling to engage in illicit sexual activity. The defendant admitted he traveled to Thailand each year from 2000 to 2002. In each instance, he admitted he traveled with the intent to sexually abuse children, paid for unfettered access to children, brought items to facilitate their sexual abuse and sexually abused children. The defendant also admitted to sexually abusing children in 2002 in Thailand for the purpose of photographing and videotaping the activity.

In the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison for advertising, transporting, receiving and possessing child pornography. He administered an online group dedicated to trafficking in images of child pornography. The defendant had two prior state child molestation convictions.

## **Financial Fraud**

The nation's United States Attorneys are dedicated to combating financial fraud, which erodes public confidence in our financial markets and places investor funds at risk. Lending and investment frauds, especially mortgage frauds, Ponzi schemes and securities frauds, have significantly contributed to our nation's financial struggles, and United States Attorneys have responded to protect borrowers, homeowners, lenders and investors from unlawful activity.

During Fiscal Year 2009, United States Attorneys filed 248 mortgage fraud cases against 492 defendants. Of the 245 defendants whose cases were terminated during the fiscal year, 227 were convicted. United States Attorneys filed 148 securities fraud cases involving 224 defendants. Of the 188 defendants whose cases were terminated during the fiscal year, 150 were convicted. Finally, United States Attorneys filed 1,080 financial institution fraud cases against 1,654 defendants in Fiscal Year 2009. Of the 1,527 defendants whose cases were terminated during the fiscal year, 1,395 were convicted. Overall, white collar fraud cases pursued by United States Attorneys' offices had a conviction rate of 90 percent.

During Fiscal Year 2009, United States Attorneys participated in the National Corporate Fraud Task Force and, along with their state and local law enforcement partners, in over 75

regional and local mortgage fraud task forces and working groups. Additional resources were allocated to United States Attorneys to combat mortgage fraud and related financial crimes in the following fiscal year.

Examples of Financial Fraud cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 include the following:

In the **Southern District of New York**, a defendant was charged with securities fraud, mail fraud, wire fraud, money laundering, perjury and other charges. The defendant ran the world's largest Ponzi scheme, which resulted in billions of dollars in losses to thousands of investor victims. The defendant was sentenced to 12 years and six months in prison and ordered to forfeit \$170 billion in property. An accountant and two computer programmers were also convicted of participating in the scheme.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant was sentenced to 24 years and five months on mail fraud charges related to a multi-million dollar commodities fraud scheme. Over 80 individuals invested more than \$44 million based on the defendant's false statements regarding his participation in foreign exchange markets.

In the **District of Maryland**, ten defendants were involved in operating the Metropolitan Money Store, a firm which deceived distressed homeowners. Promising to help save homeowners from foreclosure, the defendants swindled the homeowners out of their remaining home equity by transferring the houses to straw buyers. The defendants would then defraud lenders by obtaining new mortgages on the homes based on inflated appraisals and fraudulent credit applications. Over \$35 million in fraudulent loans and mortgages were obtained. Defendants received sentences of up to 12 years in prison.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, a defendant was convicted of conspiracy to commit money laundering. The defendant defrauded financial institutions of more than \$30 million by creating fictitious mortgage loans with bogus loan closings, selling the same legitimate loan to multiple investors and pocketing the proceeds generated from refinancing loans, when the bulk of those proceeds were intended to payoff prior mortgages. The defendant was sentenced to seven years in prison.

## **Cybercrimes**

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



Attorney's office designated at least one specialized CHIP Assistant United States Attorney. These specialized Assistant United States Attorneys, together with the Criminal Division's Computer Crimes and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS) prosecutors, comprise the Department's CHIP network. CHIP Coordinators, CHIP Unit Assistant United States Attorneys, and CCIPS attorneys, working with their international counterparts, form a network of prosecutors poised to respond to the global threat of cybercrime and intellectual property theft. In addition, these prosecutors serve as legal counsel to other Assistant United States Attorneys and law enforcement, especially in the collection of electronic evidence for various cases.

Digital evidence collection and its related training has grown within the federal criminal practice. As technology becomes more pervasive, digital evidence becomes more indispensable in a wide variety of cases, including traditional areas such as computer intrusion. Today, a number of electronic devices may contain crucial digital evidence of specific criminal activity. These devices can include cell phones, digital cameras, personal digital assistants, iPods, and networked video game systems, thus giving a broader meaning to the term "computer."

During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 157 cases against 204 defendants, representing a 10 percent decrease in cases filed and a 11 percent decrease in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. A total of 158 cases against 204 defendants were also terminated during the year, representing a 15 percent decrease in cases terminated and a 26 percent decrease in defendants terminated when compared with the prior year. Eighty-six percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, with 53 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison. This data represents only those cases and defendants charged directly under the federal computer intrusion statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1030, and the provisions regarding stored electronic communications, 18 U.S.C. § 2701-2711. However, computer intrusion cases involving financial loss are often charged under the federal fraud statutes, and other intrusion cases may be brought under the federal identity theft statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1028, none of which are reflected in the preceding totals. Other areas prosecuted but not reflected include 18 U.S.C. § 1029 (access device fraud), 18 U.S.C. § 1037 (CAN-SAM Act violations), 18 U.S.C. § 2511 (illegal intercept of electronic communications), 18 U.S.C. § 2701 (unlawful access to stored communications), 18 U.S.C. § 2319 (copyright infringement), and 18 U.S.C. § 2320 (counterfeit products/trademark infringement).

Examples of cybercrime cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 include the following:

In the **Southern District of Texas**, a defendant admitted to illegally accessing the computer network of LifeGift Organ Donation Center and intentionally deleting organ donation database records, accounting invoices, database and accounting software applications and various backup files, without authorization. LifeGift is the sole provider of organ procurement services for more than 200 hospitals throughout Texas. The defendant was sentenced to two years in prison and ordered to pay more than \$90,000 in restitution for the damage caused.

In the **Northern District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to nine years in prison in a swatting case. Swatting refers to falsely reporting an emergency to a police department to cause a Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) response to a physical address. The co-conspirators swatted a party line participant and the party line participant's parents. The conspirators disclosed sensitive information that belonged to these victims on the party line and that information was used by the co-conspirators to swat the parents. A few months later, a co-conspirator pretended to be the father, telephoned the local 911 emergency services, identified himself as the victim's father, claimed that he had killed members of his family and he would kill the remaining hostages. Both swatting calls caused a SWAT response.

## **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 2009, 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 2009, the United States Attorneys filed 505 criminal cases charging 769 defendants with official corruption. This represents a six percent decrease in the number of cases filed and a four percent decrease in the number of defendants filed when compared to the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated 558 cases against 736 official corruption defendants during the year, which represents an increase of 19 percent in cases terminated and a decrease of five percent in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. A total of 645, or 88 percent, of the terminated defendants were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 350, or 54 percent, were sentenced to prison.

Examples of official corruption cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 include the following:

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, a City of Chicago council member was convicted of public corruption and tax charges and sentenced to a total of four years imprisonment. The defendant engaged in a scheme to obtain bribes from real estate developers who sought the defendant's support for zoning changes, access to City alleys, and other official action on property development matters in the defendant's ward. In a scheme spanning almost five years, the defendant demanded bribes from multiple victims, including an individual who hoped to build low-income housing in the defendant's ward. The defendant pled guilty to demanding more than \$30,000 in bribes from multiple victims and

failing to report that income, resulting in the four-year prison sentence.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a sitting Palm Beach County Commissioner pled guilty to conspiracy to commit honest services fraud as the result of a public corruption operation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service and the United States Attorney's Office. The defendant engaged in defrauding the public of her honest services as an elected official, by misusing her position as a Commissioner on the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners to personally enrich herself, her husband, and their associates through a series of municipal bond transactions and through her receipt of gifts and gratuities from entities and persons doing business before the county. Further, the defendant advocated and voted on numerous matters while she concealed her true financial interests, received significant gifts and gratuities, and failed to file or filed incomplete or false disclosure reports to conceal from the public her true financial interests. The defendant agreed to forfeit \$272,000 traced to the fraud, and to waive appeal. The defendant was sentenced to three years and six months imprisonment, an additional \$100,000 fine, and three years of supervised release.

In the **Northern District of California**, the defendant, a former Supervisor for the City and County of San Francisco, was sentenced to five years and four months in prison and three years of supervised release after he pled guilty to honest services mail fraud, bribery, and Hobbs Act extortion under color of official right. The investigation began when small business owners whom the defendant had tried to extort went to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and United States Attorney's Office then conducted an investigation that resulted in subsequent meetings between the extortion victims and the defendant, including a meeting where the defendant received \$40,000 in marked bills from the victims. In executing a search warrant at the defendant's home a few days later, \$10,000 in marked bills was found in the defendant's refrigerator.

### **Civil Rights Prosecutions**

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

During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys filed 128 criminal civil rights cases against 195 defendants. This represents a 28 percent increase in the number of cases filed

and a 23 percent increase in the number of defendants filed when compared with the prior year. The United States Attorneys also terminated a total of 86 cases against 164 defendants. Eighty percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, with 66 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

### **Trafficking in Persons**

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

### **Bias Motivated Crimes**

In Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys' offices, in partnership with the Civil Rights Division's Criminal Section, continued the Department's commitment to safeguard the civil rights of all Americans by prosecuting crimes motivated by a victim's race, color, religion, gender, national origin, or physical disability. Additionally, the President signed into law new criminal penalties for crimes motivated by a person's sexual orientation.

### **Official Misconduct/Color of Law**

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

Examples of the wide array of civil rights cases prosecuted by USAOs in Fiscal Year 2009 are:

In the **Northern District of Georgia**, a former sergeant at a local jail was sentenced for repeatedly striking an inmate while the inmate was strapped into a restraint chair. A number of the defendant's fellow detention officers witnessed the incident and came forward to report the conduct. One of the detention officers who witnessed the assault told federal employees that he "saw blood everywhere" and that the inmate was "spewing blood" after he was attacked by the defendant. Another detention officer told an FBI agent that the defendant's assault on the inmate was unjustified and "horrible."

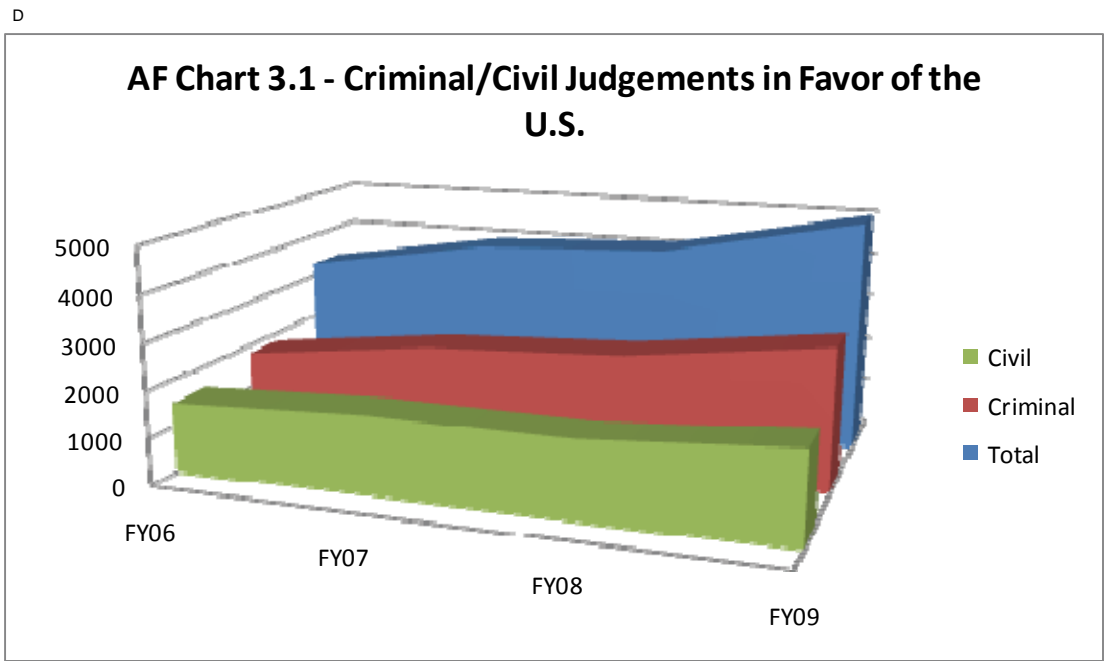
In the **District of Oregon**, two men were sentenced for burning flammable liquid in the shape of a cross and the letters "KKK" into the lawn of an African-American man. The defendants also used a small explosive device to start a fire on the lawn, which could have resulted in harm to the family inside the house. They admitted they were motivated by the minority status of the resident, and intended to drive him out of his home because of his race.

### III. ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

The federal asset forfeiture laws and regulations are powerful law enforcement tools that serve several important purposes. One, they deter criminal activity by taking the profit out of crime, depriving criminals of their illegal proceeds and instrumentalities. Two, they are used to restore funds to victims. And three, forfeited monies and property are used by federal law enforcement agencies, and the state, local, and international law enforcement agencies that work with those federal agencies in investigating and prosecuting federal criminal activity, for a variety of law enforcement purposes such as equipment, training, investigative expenses, purchase of evidence, drug and gang awareness programs, etc.

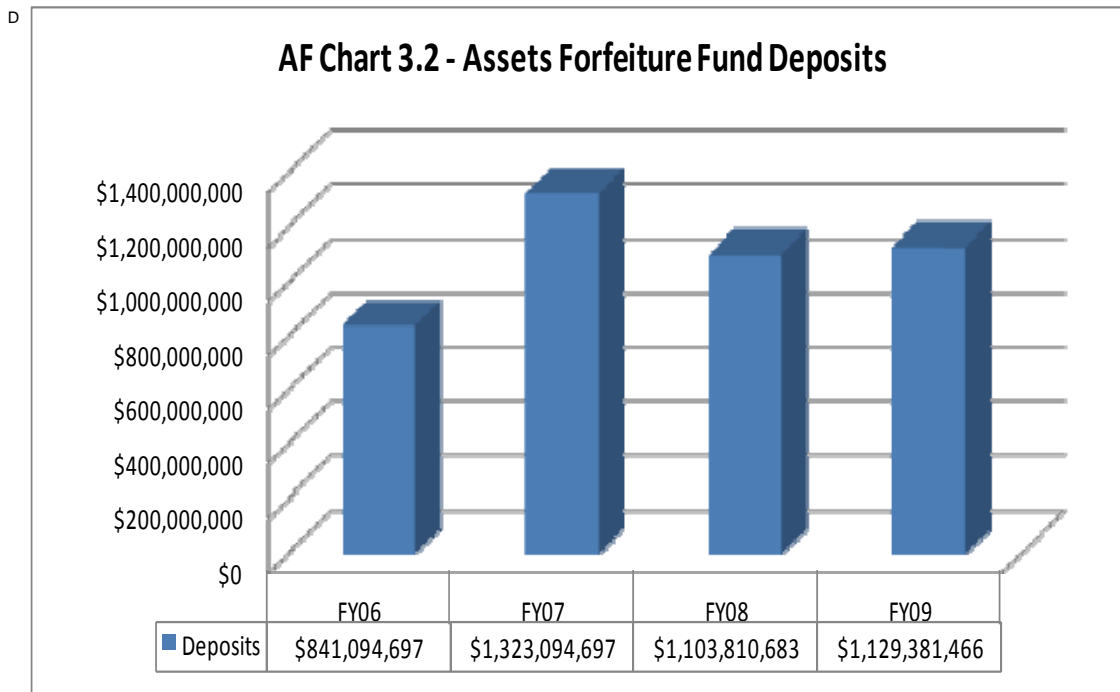
The United States Attorneys' offices use both criminal and civil asset forfeiture laws which are available for almost all serious federal offenses. Whether through civil or criminal proceedings, the laws governing asset forfeiture provide due process to all persons claiming an interest in the property.

In Fiscal Year 2008, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys began to use the Justice Management Division, Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS), to report on asset forfeiture cases and related dollar amounts dating back to Fiscal Year 2004. Therefore, comparisons cannot be made of this data with data prior to that year. As reflected on Table 16, at the end of Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys' offices had 5,113 criminal asset forfeiture cases pending, representing an increase of 16 percent when compared with Fiscal Year 2008, and 2,892 civil asset forfeiture cases pending, representing a three percent increase over Fiscal Year 2008. The United States Attorneys also obtained final forfeiture orders in 3,043 criminal cases and disposed of 1,946 civil forfeiture cases in Fiscal Year 2009, representing a 22 percent and 18 percent increase, respectively, when compared with Fiscal Year 2008.



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

In Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys' work on judicial asset forfeitures resulted in the deposit of \$1,129,381,466 into the Department of Justice and Treasury forfeiture funds, representing a two percent increase over the previous year. Over \$125 million is shown as returned to victims, and over \$147 million as equitably shared with state, local, and international law enforcement. See Table 16.



Asset Forfeiture Chart 3.2, above, shows deposits to the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund resulting from criminal and civil cases litigated by United States Attorneys’ offices since Fiscal Year 2004. Deposits into the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund resulting from criminal and civil cases litigated by United States Attorneys’ offices are also included in the figures for Fiscal Year 2007 through Fiscal Year 2009.

Examples of asset forfeiture cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 include the following:

In the **Northern District of Alabama**, \$1,185,135 was seized and forfeited after a traffic stop on I-20, a known “pipeline” for illegal drug proceeds.

In the **District of Idaho**, a 15-year drug trafficking and money laundering investigation involving 16 defendants in six states resulted in the forfeiture of property initially valued at over \$11 million, including exotic vehicles, jewelry, 15 acres of lakefront property formerly owned by the Easter Seals Foundation, boats, bank accounts, insurance policies, and airplanes.

In the **Eastern District of Michigan**, 399 dolls and doll accessories allegedly purchased with the proceeds of insurance fraud were forfeited; approximately \$600,000 has been earned from their sale.

In the **Southern District of Mississippi**, the defendants in three related Medicare fraud cases, forfeited over \$1.9 million in seized currency and ordered to pay a total of over \$20 million in forfeiture money judgments.

In the **Eastern District of Missouri**, approximately \$50 million in proceeds of an offshore sportsbooks gambling enterprise held in Swiss bank accounts was forfeited using a repatriation and restraining order in conjunction with Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty protocols.

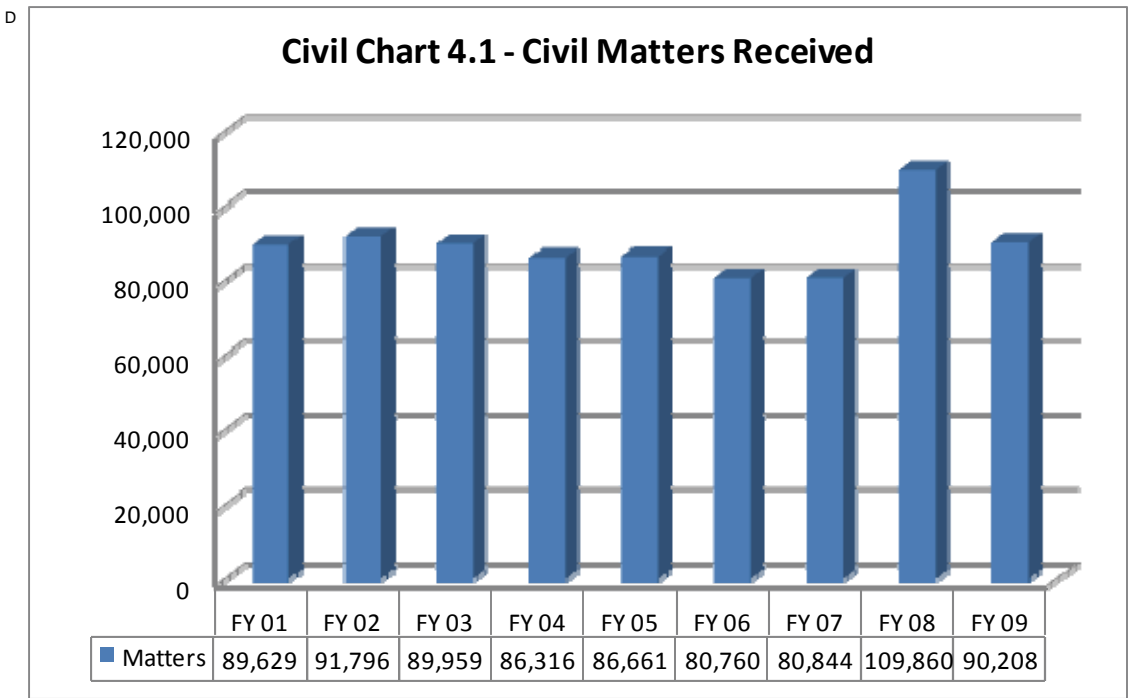
In the **Western District of New York**, two massage parlors and \$350,000 were forfeited in connection with the prosecution of a human trafficking ring. One of the forfeited acupressure/massage parlors was sold by the government to the city of Niagara Falls and has become the city's centerpiece in revitalizing the downtown shopping district.

In the **Western District of Washington**, civil and criminal forfeiture in cases involving the sale of contraband cigarettes by Native American-owned smoke shops and their suppliers resulted in the forfeiture of \$4.3 million.

## IV. CIVIL LITIGATION

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

During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys’ offices received a total of 90,208 civil matters. The majority of civil matters received during the year were from components of the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Department of Homeland Security. See Table 6 and Chart 4.1 below. Of the matters received, 10,920, or 12 percent, were affirmative matters, 64,156, or 71 percent, were defensive matters, and 15,132, or 17 percent were other civil matters. During that same period, the United States Attorneys’ offices terminated a total of 8,966 matters. United States Attorneys terminate civil matters for a variety of reasons, including when settlements are reached with the opposing party, when referrals are made for agency actions, and when declination is appropriate.



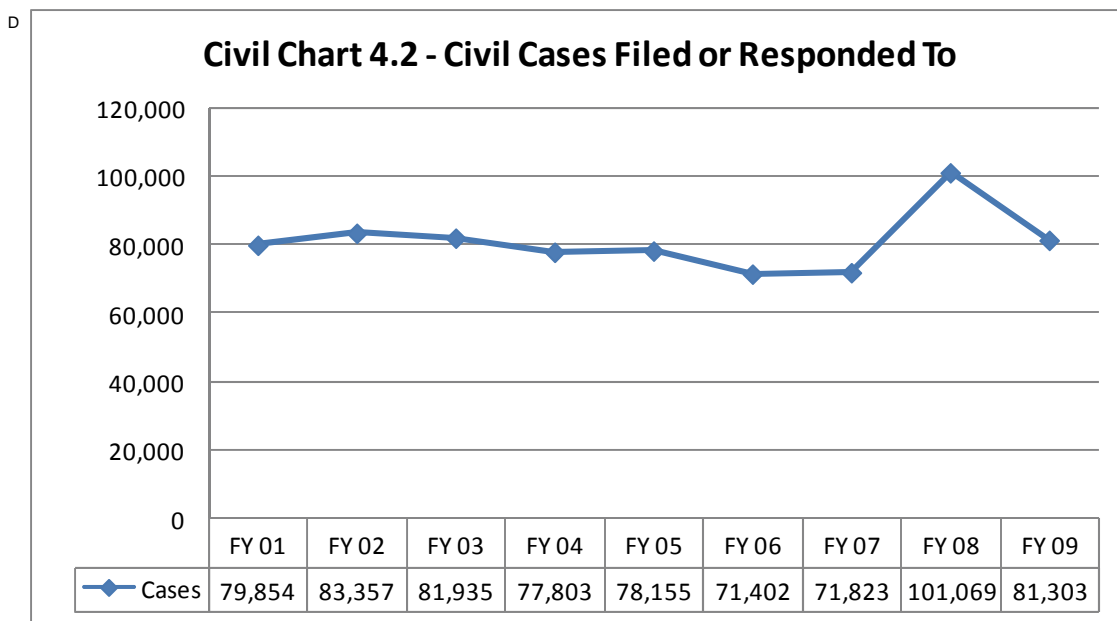
Civil matters and cases represent a significant portion of the United States Attorneys’ caseload. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2009, there was a total of 121,537 pending civil matters and cases, representing 45 percent of the 273,230 total pending criminal and civil matters and cases in the United States Attorneys’ offices. Of those pending civil matters and cases, 17,374, or 14 percent, were affirmative litigation, 90,238, or 74 percent, were defensive litigation, and 13,925, or 12 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, 81 percent of these matters and cases were classified as Bankruptcy, Commercial Litigation, Prisoner Litigation, Program Litigation, and Social Security. See Table 5. The data on Table 5 does not reflect case complexity, and, as with any statistical representation of workload, cannot paint an accurate picture of the time and effort required to investigate and litigate these matters and cases. For example, matters and cases in the areas of asset forfeiture, employment discrimination, civil rights, constitutional torts, and fraud are some of the most complex cases handled by the United States Attorneys' offices, and represent only 15 percent of all pending matters and cases. These matters and cases may involve months of investigation, depositions, discovery, and a lengthy trial. Conversely, a tax lien case may involve one short appearance before a judge. Nonetheless, each matter or case is treated the same for statistical purposes.

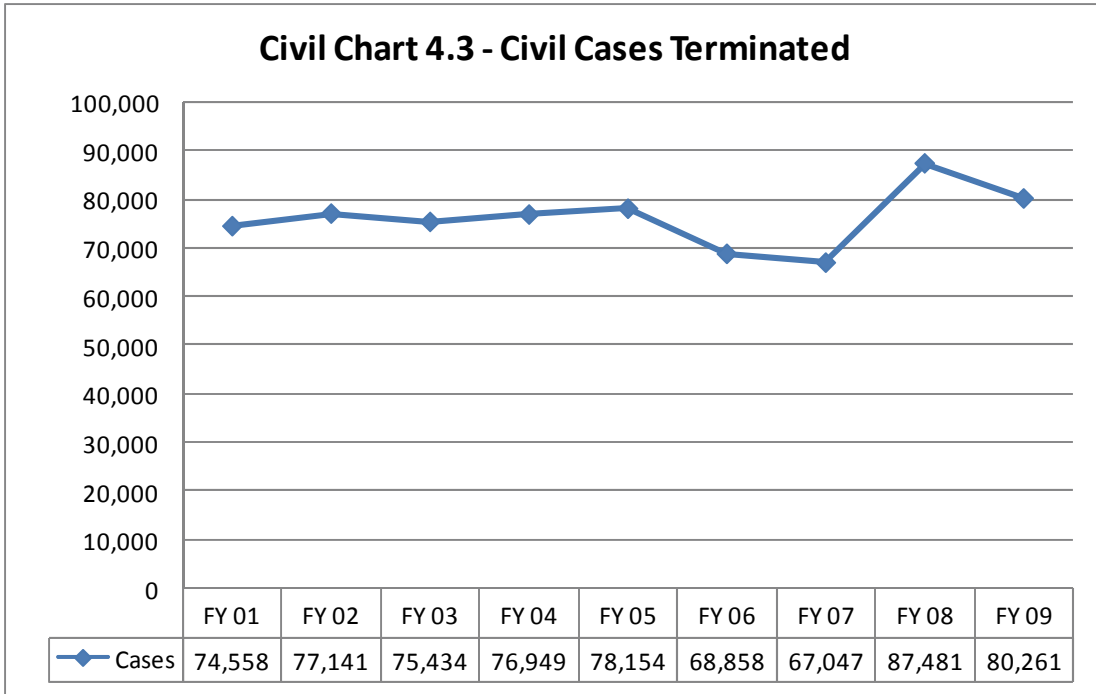
A total of 13,811 civil matters were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2009. Of these pending matters, 4,127, or 30 percent, had been pending for less than 6 months, 6,397, or 46 percent, had been pending for less than 12 months, and 9,174, or 66 percent, had been pending for less than 24 months. See Table 12.

During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys' offices filed or responded to a total of 81,303 civil cases, a decrease of 20 percent when compared to the prior year. Civil cases filed or responded to during the year were from various agencies including components of the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Department of Homeland Security. See Table 6 and Chart 4.2 below.

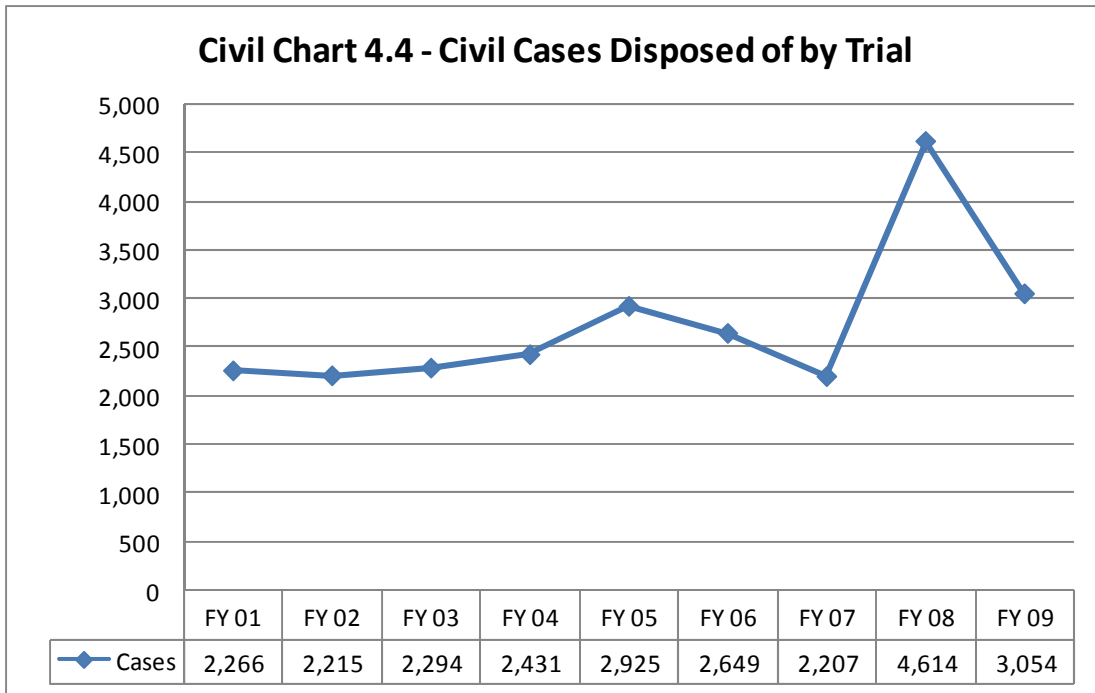


Of the 81,303 civil cases filed or responded to by the United States, 5,684 or seven percent, were affirmative civil cases, 63,428, or 78 percent, were defensive civil cases, and 12,191, or 15 percent, were other civil cases. Also during Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 80,261 cases. Judgments were issued in 34,314, or 43 percent, of these cases. A total of 24,526, or 72 percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States. Additionally, 11,578, or 14 percent, of the cases were settled. See Civil Charts 4.3 and 4.4 below, and Table 5.

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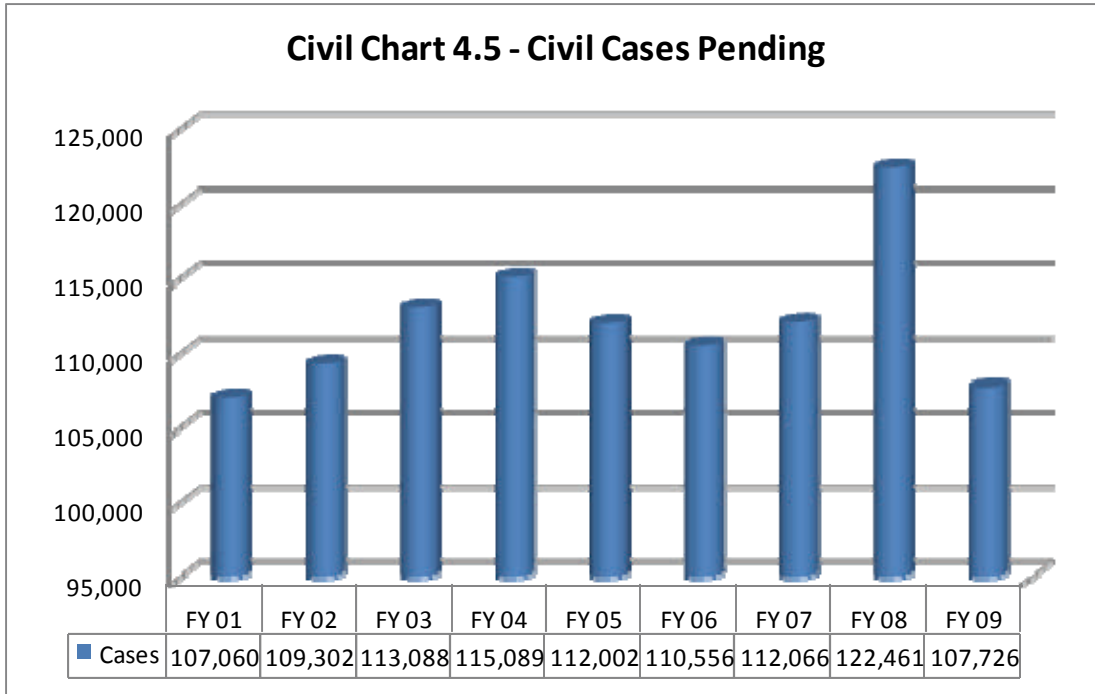


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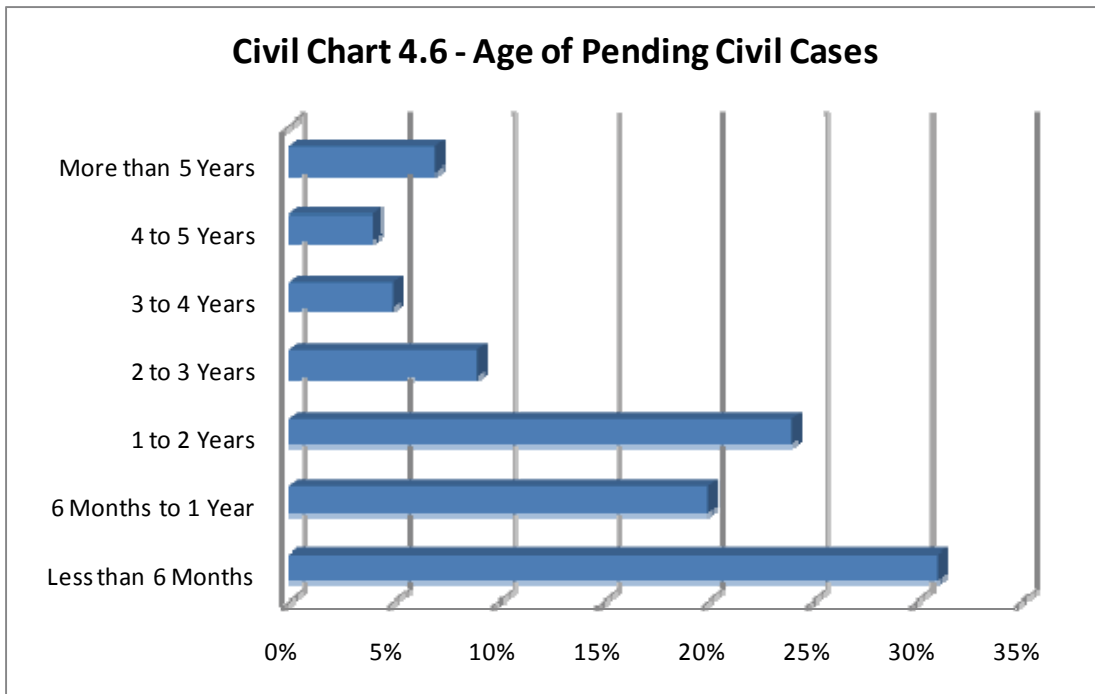


A total of 107,726 civil cases were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2009. Of these pending cases, 32,983 or 31 percent, had been pending for less than 6 months, 54,191, or 50 percent, had been pending for less than 12 months, and 79,930, or 74 percent, had been pending for less than 24 months. See Civil Charts 4.5 and 4.6 below, and Table 13.

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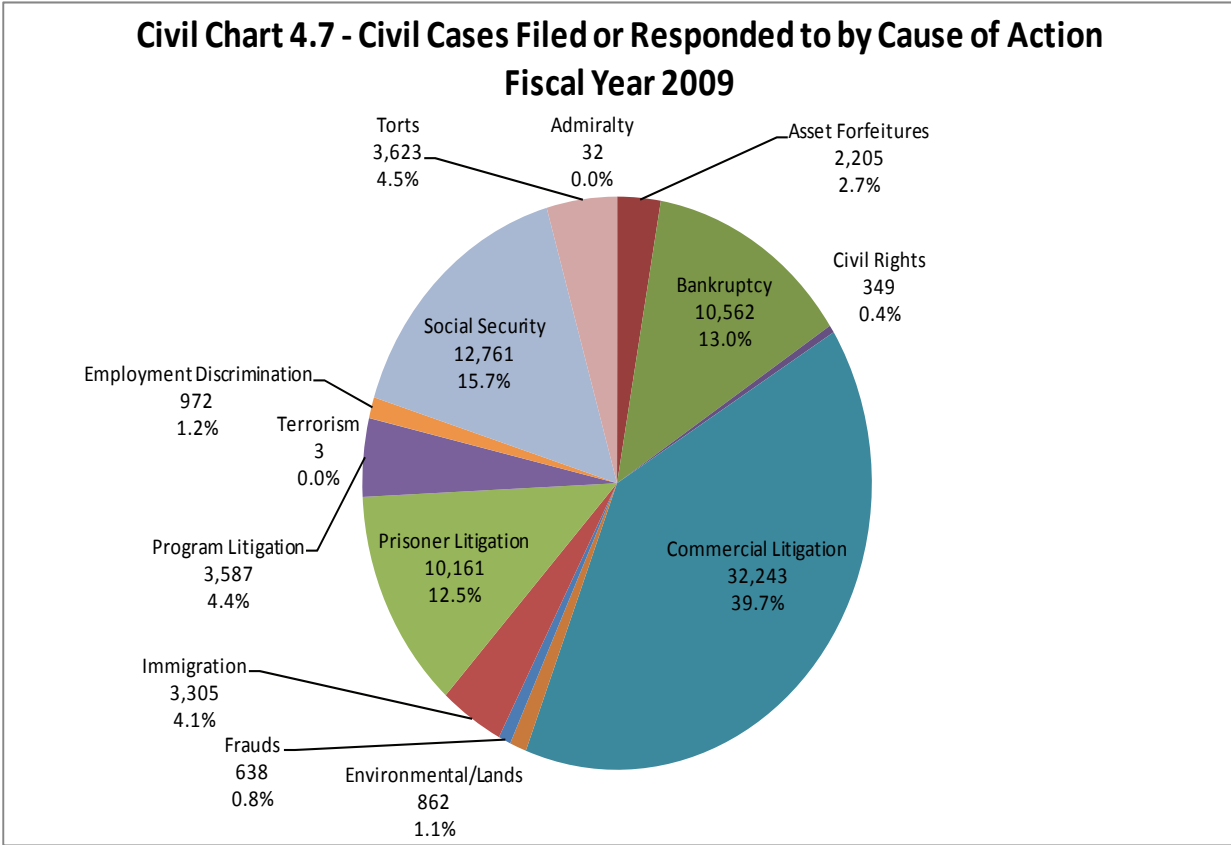


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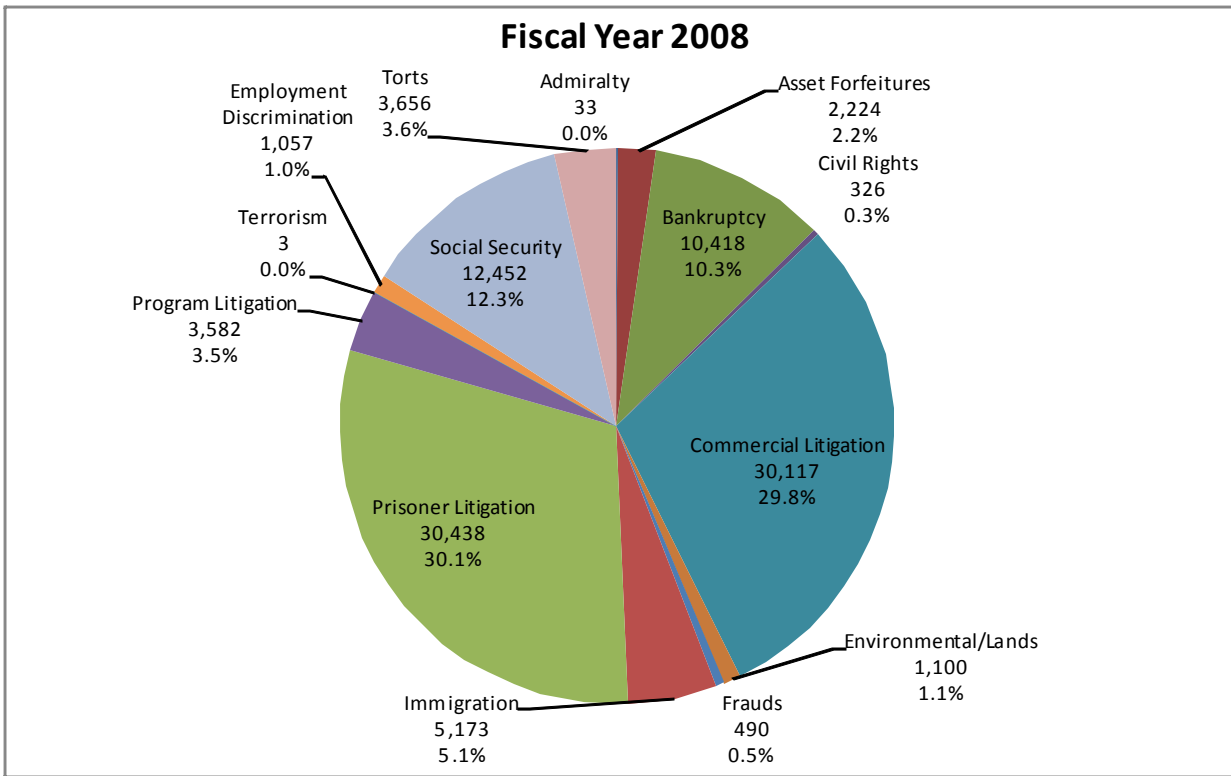


Civil Chart 4.7 below displays civil cases filed or responded to by cause of action, or case type, during Fiscal Year 2009, while Civil Chart 4.8 below displays civil cases pending by cause of action, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Year 2009.

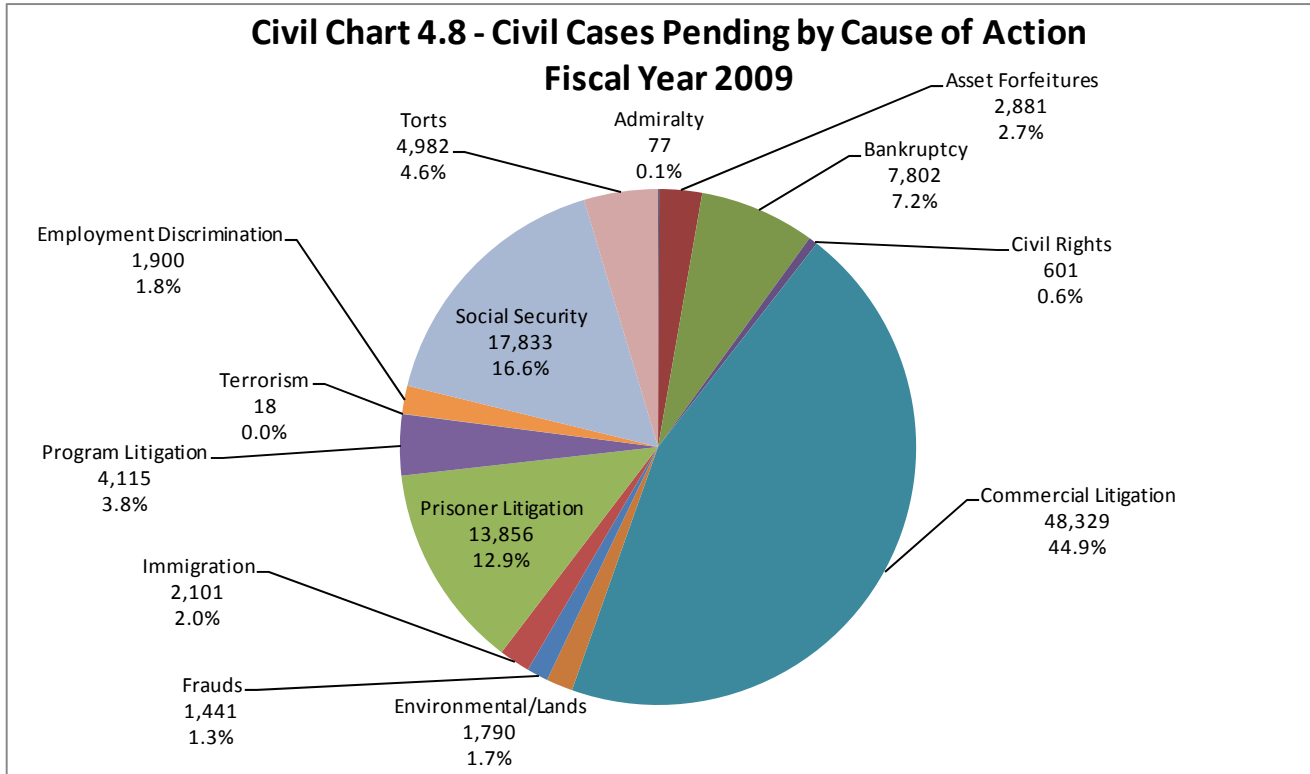
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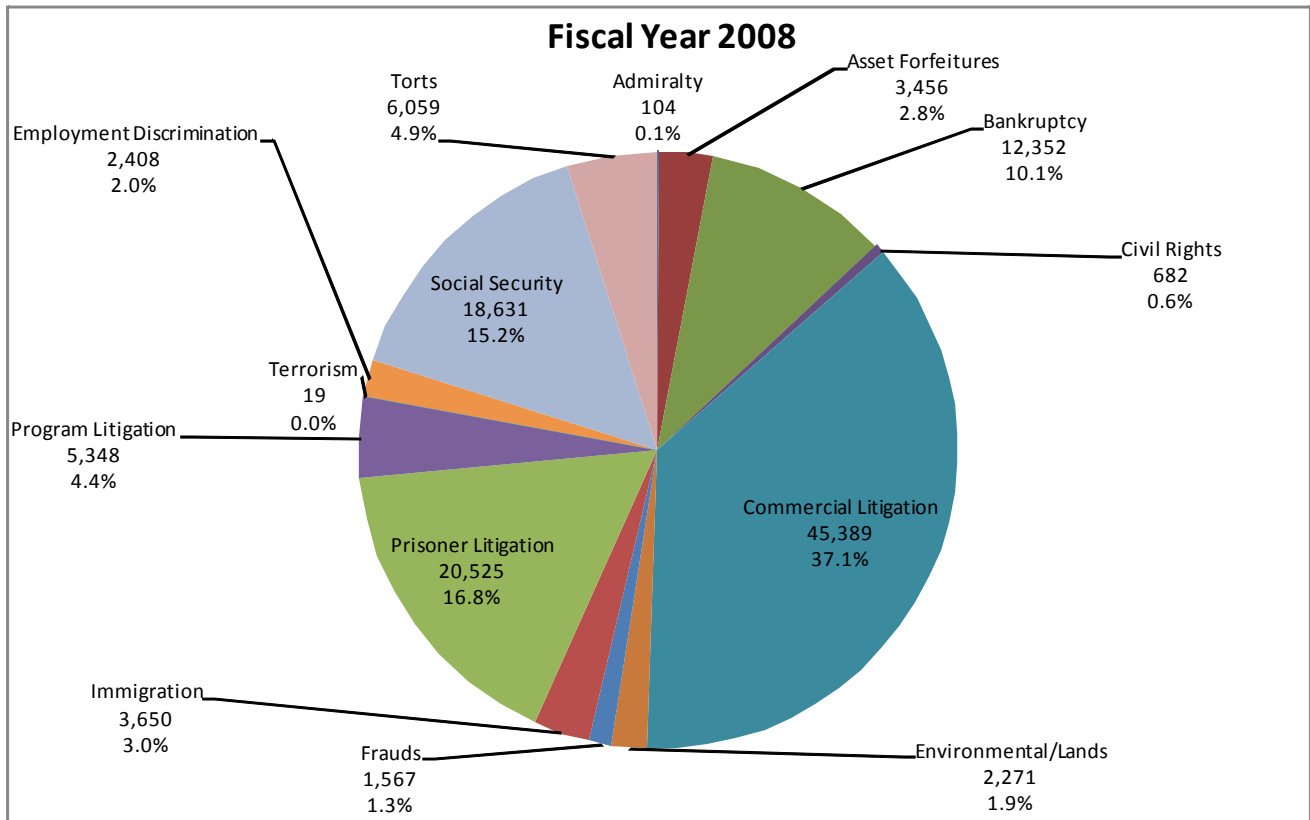
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## **Affirmative Civil Litigation**

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

The United States Attorneys received a total of 10,920 affirmative civil matters, and filed a total of 5,684 affirmative civil cases during Fiscal Year 2009. This represents a decrease of 11 percent in the number of matters received and a decrease of 23 percent in the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year. The majority of affirmative civil matters and cases were from components of the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Department of Homeland Security.

As of the end of Fiscal Year 2009, a total of 17,374 affirmative civil matters and cases were pending, representing 8,818 civil affirmative matters and 8,556 civil affirmative cases. The largest category of affirmative civil matters received was asset forfeiture (53 percent of all matters received), followed by program litigation (21 percent) and frauds (18 percent). The largest categories of affirmative civil cases filed were asset forfeiture (25 percent of all cases filed) and program litigation (10 percent), followed by commercial litigation (eight percent) and prisoner litigation (eight percent).

The United States Attorneys terminated a total of 5,321 affirmative civil matters in Fiscal Year 2009. 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 2009, 3,828 affirmative civil cases were resolved by judgments, with 3,494, or 91 percent, of these judgments in favor of the United States.

## **Affirmative Civil Enforcement**

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

The primary statutory tool of ACE attorneys is the civil False Claims Act, which provides the United States with a cause of action against any person who knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for money or property to the United States;

makes a false statement to get a false claim paid or approved; conspires to defraud the government by receiving a false claim; or makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false statement to conceal, avoid, or decrease an obligation to the government. The statute provides for treble damages for the government's loss, plus penalties for each false claim.

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

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

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

In Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys reported the recovery of over \$2.1 billion through the ACE program. During Fiscal Year 2009, 1,541 ACE cases and matters were settled or resulted in judgments, representing a nine percent decrease when compared to Fiscal Year 2008.

During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys received 4,556 ACE matters, an increase of nine percent when compared with the prior year, and filed or responded to 1,978 ACE cases, representing an increase of 17 percent when compared with Fiscal Year 2008. At the end of Fiscal Year 2009, 8,263 ACE matters and cases were pending, down from 9,122 at the end of Fiscal Year 2008. 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 2009, 1,155 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 2009, the United States Attorneys filed or responded to 283 civil health care fraud cases, representing an increase of 25 percent when compared to the prior year.

Examples of ACE cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 include the following:

In the **Central District of California**, a settlement agreement was reached with Northrop Grumman Corp., its subsidiary Northrop Grumman Space and Mission Systems Corp., and its predecessor TRW Inc. (collectively, Northrop) for \$325

million. Northrop provided and billed the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) for defective microelectronic parts, known as Heterojunction Bipolar Transistors (HBTs). The government's investigation action concluded that Northrop failed to properly test and qualify certain HBTs manufactured by Northrop from 1992 to 2002. As a result, Northrop integrated into NRO satellite equipment certain defective HBTs, and made misrepresentations about the reliability of the HBTs.

In the **Eastern District of California**, a settlement agreement was reached with Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) for \$14.75 million. The settlement resolved allegations that PG&E's actions were responsible for a fire that caused substantial damage to National Forest Systems lands, including harm to ecological habitat and loss of timber values, and required forest restoration efforts. The fire was started by a large pine tree falling onto a power distribution line owned by PG&E. Electricity shorted through it, causing the tree to ignite and drop burning embers to the ground. The fire quickly spread, burning a total of 11,725 acres, of which 3,866 acres were National Forest Systems land. The United States alleged that the tree that fell into the power line was rotten and hazardous, and PG&E or its contractors should have inspected and removed the tree, preventing the fire. More than \$10 million of the settlement is to compensate the United States for damages to its natural resources.

In the **District of Columbia**, a jury returned a verdict finding Bill Harbert International Construction, Inc., Harbert Construction Service (U.K.) Ltd., Harbert Corporation, Harbert International, Inc., Bilhar International Establishment and E. Roy Anderson liable under the False Claims Act for conspiring to rig bids on contracts funded by the United States Agency for International Development to install water and sewage pipes in Cairo, Egypt. The government was awarded over \$103 million in damages.

In the **District of Massachusetts**, the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, and the **Eastern District of Kentucky** a settlement agreement was reached with Pfizer Inc. and its subsidiary Pharmacia & Upjohn Company Inc. for \$2.3 billion to resolve criminal and civil liability arising from the illegal promotion of certain pharmaceutical products. Pfizer agreed to pay \$1 billion to resolve allegations under the civil False Claims Act that the company illegally promoted four drugs and caused false claims to be submitted to government health care programs for uses that were not medically accepted indications. The civil settlement also resolves allegations that Pfizer paid kickbacks to health care providers to induce them to prescribe these, as well as other, drugs. As part of the global settlement, Pfizer entered into an expansive corporate integrity agreement with the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services.



In the **District of Massachusetts**, a settlement agreement was reached with Aventis Pharmaceutical Inc., for \$95.5 million to resolve allegations that it violated the False Claims Act by misreporting drug prices in order to reduce its Medicaid Drug Rebate obligations. The settlement resolves allegations that between 1995 and 2000, Aventis and its corporate predecessors knowingly misreported best prices for steroid-based anti-inflammatory nasal sprays. To avoid triggering a new best price that would obligate Aventis to pay millions of dollars in additional drug rebates to Medicaid, Aventis entered into “private label” agreements that simply repackaged Aventis’s drugs under a new label. As a result, Aventis underpaid drug rebates to the Medicaid program and overcharged certain public health service entities for these products.

In the **Eastern District of Pennsylvania**, a settlement agreement was reached with pharmaceutical manufacturer Eli Lilly (Lilly) that included the payment of \$800 million, plus interest, to resolve False Claims Act liability resulting from Lilly’s off-label marketing of the drug Zyprexa. As part of the joint civil and criminal resolution, Lilly also agreed to pay \$615 million in a criminal fine and forfeiture.

## **Bankruptcy**

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

The United States Attorneys filed or responded to a total of 10,562 bankruptcy cases, in which the United States was: the plaintiff in 175 adversary proceedings or separate litigation within a bankruptcy case; the defendant in 681 adversary proceedings; and a creditor or party-in-interest in 9,706 cases, which are classified under “other designations.” Cases opened under “other designations” are in response to the filing of a bankruptcy petition by a debtor against whom the United States has a claim. Bankruptcy cases filed in United States Bankruptcy Courts for Fiscal Year 2009 totaled 1,402,816, during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2009.

Example of cases successfully handled by United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 follows:

In the **Southern District of New York**, Chrysler and certain domestic affiliates filed for bankruptcy after they were unable to restructure their more than \$8 billion in secured debt. Prior to the filing, the United States Department of the Treasury had extended to the debtors approximately \$4 billion in emergency financing; shortly after the bankruptcy filing, Treasury extended another \$4 billion in secured financing. On May 31, 2009, the bankruptcy court approved a sale of Chrysler’s core operating assets into a “New Chrysler” that would be free from these

debts, and that would ultimately be owned principally by Fiat S.p.A, with the United States Government, the Canadian Government, and the UAW controlling smaller equity stakes. On June 5, 2009, the Second Circuit affirmed the sale and the Supreme Court denied a request to stay the sale. The Supreme Court granted certiorari only to vacate the judgment of the Second Circuit with instructions that the underlying appeal be dismissed as moot. The United States Attorney's Office is involved in representing Treasury to protect its outstanding loan, representing the EPA to work with the disposition of the properties that were left behind, and negotiating with the Auto Task Force, Old CarCo, the pre-petition first lien lenders, and the Committee of Unsecured Creditors with respect to a plan of liquidation. The United States Attorney's Office also filed claims in the bankruptcy on behalf of Treasury, EPA, and the IRS.

In the **Southern District of New York**, Lehman filed the largest bankruptcy in history. The case is best divided into three parts. First, the district has protected United States interests in a series of asset sales and will defend Lehman's anticipated objections to proofs of claims filed by various federal agencies. Second, the court appointed the former United States Attorney of the Northern District of Illinois as an independent examiner to look into allegations of fraud surrounding the collapse of Lehman Brothers. The examiner has sought both documents and interviews from a variety of government sources, and the district works with the Criminal Division to ensure that his examination does not tread on the ongoing criminal investigations conducted by the Department of Justice. Prosecutors also prepared and defended witnesses sought for interview by the Examiner, including former Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson and Secretary Timothy Geithner. The third component of this litigation is tax issues as Lehman has significant tax refund claims for years 1997-2000. Prosecutors have already negotiated a mediation process in an attempt to resolve some of these issues prior to litigation.

In the **Eastern District of North Carolina**, the bankruptcy court granted partial summary judgment for the government, denying a large part of the trustee's fraudulent transfer claims against the United States based upon the government's argument that the sales of natural gas to the government were "swap agreements" protected by §§ 546(g), 548(c), 548(d)(2)(D), and 101(53B). The net effect of this decision was to reduce the government's potential liability from the \$2.6 million initially sought to approximately \$100,000 for gas purchases allegedly made below reasonably equivalent value. Based on a decision on appeal to the Fourth Circuit, the court held that the safe harbor was limited to "commodity sales" fixed as to time, price, and quantity for delivery more than two days after the contract date, and that most of the government gas contracts were protected "swap agreements" based upon the summary judgment record. The government argued additional defenses to the trustee's remaining damage claim (including that it paid reasonably equivalent value), and then settled its counterclaim to recover in excess of \$2 million for the debtor's failure to deliver gas as contracted to resolve all issues.

## **Defensive Civil Litigation**

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

All lawsuits filed against the government must be defended, and the number of defensive civil cases handled by the United States Attorneys has represented a significant portion of all civil cases handled during the past several years. During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys' offices received 64,156 defensive civil matters from federal agencies. These defensive civil referrals represented 71 percent of all civil matters received during the year. Commercial litigation, social security, prisoner litigation, immigration, program litigation, and torts accounted for 96 percent of all defensive civil matters received during the year.

The United States Attorneys represented the government in 63,428 defensive civil cases that were filed in court during Fiscal Year 2009, a 22 percent decrease when compared to the prior year. The majority of the decrease in Fiscal Year 2009 is attributable to the Fiscal Year 2008 spike in prisoner litigation from the applications for sentence reductions filed pursuant to the retroactive application of crack cocaine sentencing guidelines. Defensive civil cases represented 78 percent of all civil cases during the year. During the same period of time, the offices terminated 61,954 defensive civil cases, a decrease of eight percent when compared to the prior year. Judgments were issued in 29,659 of these cases, with a total of 20,295, or 68 percent, of these judgments in favor of the United States. An additional 9,808, or 16 percent, of cases terminated were dismissed. The number of cases dismissed increased by one percent when compared with the prior year. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2009, a total of 88,948 defensive civil cases were pending, representing an eight percent decrease when compared to the prior year.

Commercial litigation and social security cases represented the largest categories of cases in the United States Attorneys' defensive civil program. During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys responded to 30,695 defensive commercial litigation cases and 12,691 social security cases, which combined, represented 68 percent of all defensive civil cases. The next largest category was prisoner litigation, with 9,343 cases responded to, which represented 15 percent of all defensive civil cases. Although tort and employment discrimination claims represented only seven percent of the total defensive civil cases filed for Fiscal Year 2009, a large portion of Assistant United States Attorney time was devoted to these cases.

Unlike affirmative civil litigation where the United States initiates legal action, the successes of defensive litigation are difficult to quantify. In some cases, liability issues must be resolved and the United States Attorney's Office represents the interests of the United States in the resolution of those issues. In other cases, the United States may have apparent liability to a plaintiff and the

United States Attorney's role is to confirm liability and then negotiate or litigate reasonable damages. Often, a plaintiff may sue the United States seeking to enforce a regulation or law, or restrain the United States from enforcing a regulation or law. In these cases, the United States Attorney's Office represents not only the fiscal interests of the government, but also the government's intangible interest in the implementation of lawful policies and practices.

Examples of the different types of defensive civil cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 include the following:

In the **District of Massachusetts**, the United States Attorney's Office successfully defended the Department of Defense (DoD) in a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) case brought on behalf of six current or former detainees held at Guantanamo Bay. The plaintiff, an attorney with a large firm in Boston, sought records pertaining to the internment of those six detainees, how they came into the custody of the United States, and their treatment since they came into the custody of the United States, including records regarding the health, interrogation, physical coercion, torture, and/or punishment of any or all of the detainees. The court granted summary judgment in favor of DoD regarding the adequacy of the search, finding that seven declarations from DoD officials adequately described, in a detailed and non-conclusory fashion, the structure of the agency's file system, the scope of the search performed, and the method by which it was conducted. The court further stated that the effort undertaken in response to the plaintiff's FOIA request was "virtually unprecedented," spanning six months, involving numerous personnel in Virginia, Florida, Cuba, and Europe, and resulting in the production or identification of over 10,000 responsive records.

In the **District of Columbia**, the United States Attorney's Office was faced with a case in which the decedent, who had suffered a stroke and was paralyzed over half his body and confined to a wheelchair, was in the care of a Veteran's Administration facility. He was last seen smoking a cigarette before he was found engulfed in flames which resulted in his death. The surviving spouse claimed that the VA had negligently screened the decedent's ability to safely smoke. After lay and expert testimony, the court ruled that the plaintiff had failed to establish a violation of a national standard of care for screening patients' ability to safely smoke. The court held that the screening of the decedent met any applicable standard of care and that, although the decedent's death was tragic, it did not involve negligence. The trial team was successful in defending the United States despite the extremely sympathetic nature of the plaintiff's claim.

In the **Eastern District of North Carolina**, the United States Attorney's Office, in an Adversary Proceeding in bankruptcy, successfully defeated the Trustee's attempt to recover over \$2.6 million for alleged constructive fraudulent transfers under 11 U.S.C. § 548(a)(1), and simultaneously prevailed on a counterclaim, providing for an allowed claim in excess of \$2.4 million against

the debtor. The Trustee argued that the United States paid less than reasonably equivalent value under annual and monthly natural gas contracts. The Army counterclaimed that the debtor breached the contracts to deliver gas for months following the Katrina energy disruptions. The United States was granted partial summary judgment based upon the grounds that the futures transactions were purchases at a fixed price, quantity, and future delivery that could not be avoided by the Trustee under Section 546(g). Thereafter, the United States filed a motion to reconsider, requesting that the Court apply this same analysis to grant summary judgment in its favor with respect to the Army's counterclaim. In response to this motion, the Trustee agreed to dismiss all claims against the United States and agreed to provide for the government's bankruptcy claim of \$2.4 million, representing the government's calculation of damages for the breach. The Trustee essentially conceded the case against the Army, while continuing to go forward against approximately 15 other defendants/customers in related cases. As a result of these efforts, this case was transformed from a case of potential liability to one where the United States has the potential to make a significant monetary recovery.

## V. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

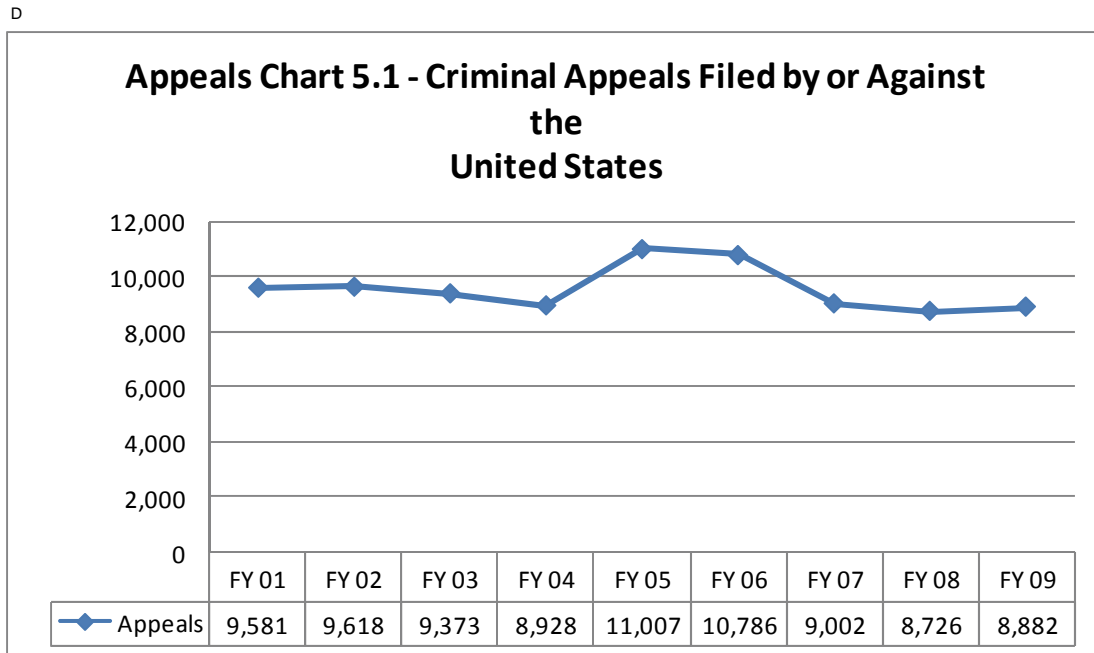
### Criminal Appeals

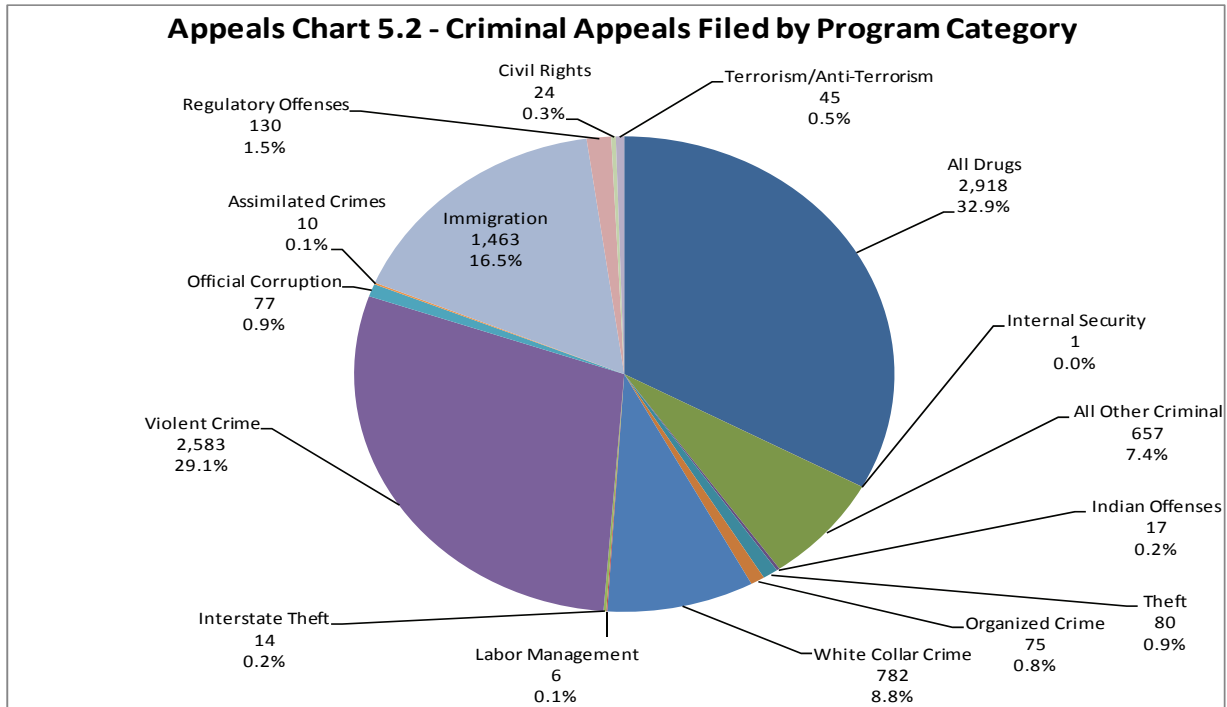
Appeals, in general, are time consuming, requiring a thorough review of the entire record in the case, the filing of a brief and reply brief and, in most cases, participation in an oral argument. Furthermore, the complexity of appellate work and the time required to handle that work increases when convictions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

Criminal appeals involve both defensive and affirmative litigation, in which the government responds to defendants' appeals from their convictions and sentences, and appeals adverse orders suppressing evidence, dismissing counts of an indictment, and granting new trials. During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys handled a total of 8,882 criminal appeals filed by or against the United States, representing a two percent increase when compared to Fiscal Year 2008. See Appeals Chart 5.1 below.

A total of 9,718 appeals were terminated during Fiscal Year 2009, representing an increase of two percent in the number of appeals terminated when compared to the prior year. The United States Courts of Appeals ruled in favor of the United States in 8,232, or 85 percent, of the appeals terminated during the year. See Table 7.

The largest category of criminal appeals filed during Fiscal Year 2009 was narcotics, which accounted for 2,918, or 33 percent, of all criminal appeals filed during the year. See Appeals Chart 5.2 below. Other large categories of criminal appeals included violent crime, with 2,583 appeals filed in Fiscal Year 2009, and immigration, with 1,463 appeals filed during the fiscal year.





Examples of criminal appeals successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 include the following:

In the **District of Connecticut**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the convictions of a corporation on charges arising when one of the ships managed by the corporation repeatedly dumped oily waste water into the oceans instead of processing it through the ship's onboard oil waste treatment facilities. At trial, the jury convicted the corporation on multiple charges, including obstruction of justice and violations of the Act to Prevent Pollution on Ships (APPS), which requires that ocean-going vessels "maintain" a log of their oily waste treatment activities. On appeal, the corporation's principal arguments were that it had properly "maintained" its oil record books, even though they contained false entries, and that the corporation was improperly held accountable for the acts of its onboard employees. This latter argument was supported by an amicus brief filed by various organizations representing the defense bar. The Second Circuit rejected all of the corporation's arguments, holding that APPS requires ships to maintain *accurate* oil record books, and that the corporation was properly held liable for the acts of its employees, including its supervisory employees. In addition, the Court declined the invitation, posed by amicus brief, to heighten its well-established standards for the imposition of corporate criminal liability.

In the **Middle District of Pennsylvania**, the United States Court of Appeals for Third Circuit held that a defendant sentenced for crack cocaine distribution pursuant to a binding plea agreement under Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(c)(1)(C) was not eligible for consideration of a sentence reduction pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) because his sentence was based on the binding plea agreement and not on a sentencing range

reduced by the retroactive crack cocaine guideline amendments.

In the **District of New Jersey**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit affirmed the conviction and 22-year prison sentence of a defendant who was convicted on violations under the Violent Crimes in Aid of Racketeering Act (VICAR). The defendant, a member of the Double II Bloods street gang, was a “foot soldier” who sold heroin and pledged that he would kill for the gang. At the direction of a senior-ranking gang member, the defendant carried out a retaliatory shooting against members of a rival gang, which resulted in the near death of an innocent bystander. In its first published opinion setting forth its analysis of VICAR statute, the Third Circuit rejected the defendant’s Fifth Amendment due process challenge to his VICAR conviction for conspiring to commit murder for the purpose of gaining entrance to or maintaining or increasing his position in an enterprise engaged in racketeering activity. In addition, the Third Circuit rejected the defendant’s claim that the district court abused its discretion in admitting evidence of unrelated acts of violence by other gang members which occurred both before and after defendant carried out the retaliatory shooting, such as a murder, shootings, a slashing, and drug and gun trafficking activity. The court found that the evidence was properly admitted because it was relevant to proving all five of VICAR’s elements, including enterprise and racketeering activity, and it did not overwhelm the jury or prejudice their judgment concerning the specific charges against the defendant.

In the **District of Oregon**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed a United States District Court decision dismissing an indictment that charged a former member of the Bosnian Army with knowingly possessing an alien registration card procured by fraud. The defendant, believed to have been a member of a brigade involved in the massacre of Muslim prisoners in 1995, failed to disclose his membership in the Bosnian army either in his refugee application, or his later application for lawful permanent residence status. The Ninth Circuit concluded that statute charged clearly covered the government’s allegations. The court rejected the defendant’s “rule of lenity” arguments, and determined that possession of immigration documents procured by fraud was a continuing offense that was not barred by the statute of limitations.

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



and peek” search warrant, the introduction of expert ballistics testimony, and various challenges against the capital sentencing phase. The Court denied *en banc* review without a single judge voting for rehearing.

In the **Northern District of Georgia**, the Eleventh Circuit affirmed a defendant’s convictions on six counts of producing, receiving, and possessing child pornography, as well as the resulting 35 year sentence. The defendant was a doctor who gave Rohypnol and other depressants to boys and took videos and photos while he molested them. Several of these episodes occurred when the defendant escorted the boys on trips to Greece, Russia, and North Carolina. Evidence at the sentencing hearing showed that the defendant’s conduct occurred for at least 20 years. Among other rulings, the court concluded that although many of the defendant’s acts occurred outside the country, the court affirmed the application of United States law to these acts because the defendant brought movies and pictures of his sex acts home.

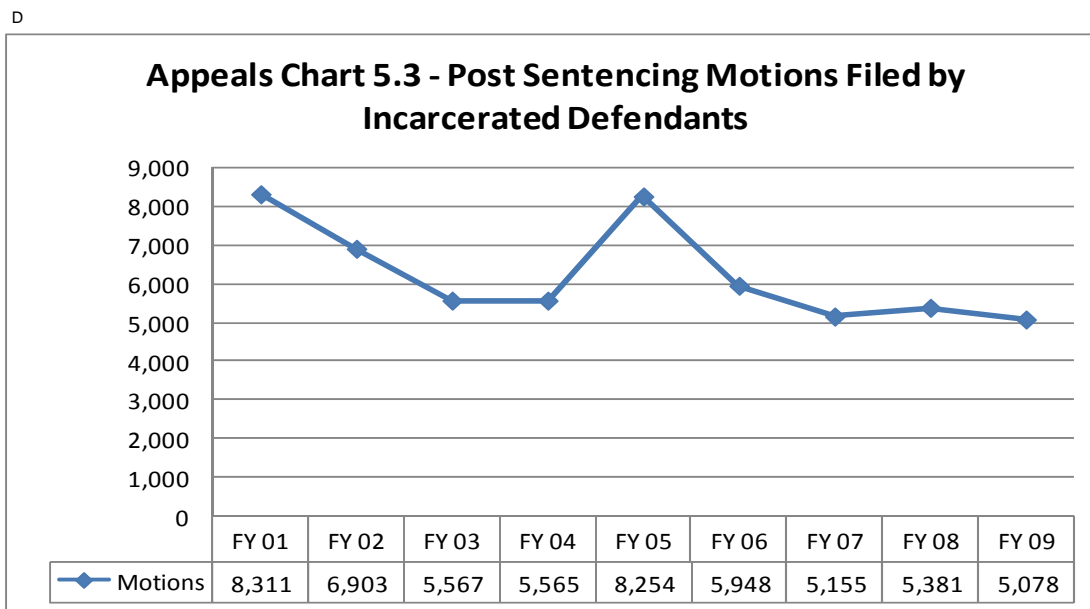
### **Appeals from Denials of Post-Sentencing Motions**

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

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

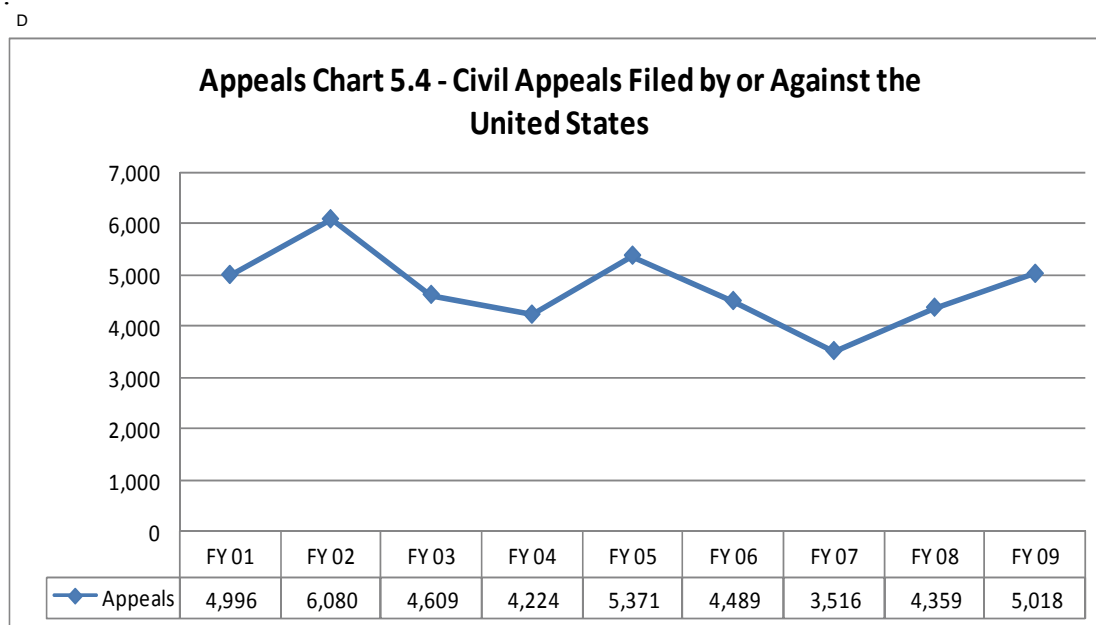
In Fiscal Year 2008, the United States Sentencing Commission lowered the guidelines for crack cocaine and made those guidelines applicable retroactively so that sentence reductions are available to eligible defendants who file motions under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2). Where the defendant is eligible and is not asking for more than the reduction authorized by the Commission, there is typically a stipulation in the United States District Court and, therefore, no appeal. However,

many defendants who are not eligible use this as an opportunity to seek a sentence reduction and, in turn, cause a large number of additional appeals to be briefed. During Fiscal Year 2009, 5,078 motions were filed, representing a six percent decrease when compared with Fiscal Year 2008. See Appeals Chart 5.3 below.



### Civil Appeals

During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys’ offices handled a total of 5,018 civil appeals filed by or against the United States. This represents an increase of 15 percent in the number of appeals handled when compared to the prior year. See Appeals Chart 5.4 below.



The United States Attorneys terminated 5,798 civil appeals during the year, an increase of 43 percent when compared to the prior year. Of the appeals terminated during the year, 4,593, or 79 percent, were decided in favor of the United States. See Table 7.

Example of civil appeals successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009 includes the following:

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, an exonerated criminal defendant who served 14 years in prison for murder and kidnapping sued two federal agents under *Bivens* and the United States under the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) for allegedly framing him. The jury trial against the agents was tried together with the bench trial against the United States. The jury returned a \$6.5 million verdict against the agents, but the district judge eventually ruled in favor of the United States on the FTCA claims. After the FTCA judgment was entered, the agents moved to vacate the previously entered verdict against them in their personal capacities in light of the FTCA's so-called "judgment bar," which provides that the "judgment in an action under [the FTCA] shall constitute a complete bar to any action by the claimant, by reason of the same subject matter, against the employee of the government whose act or omission gave rise to the claim." The district court eventually agreed and vacated the jury verdict. On appeal, the plaintiff argued that the judgment bar should not apply to *Bivens* claims, especially when both *Bivens* and FTCA claims are brought in the same case. The Seventh Circuit rejected that and other arguments, establishing or at least strengthening the principle that plaintiffs who attempt to sue federal employees and the United States must elect between those claims prior to judgment. Distinguishing a recent Supreme Court case, the court also made clear that the judgment bar applies even when the *Bivens* judgment is entered before the FTCA judgment, whether in the same or different cases. The Supreme Court eventually denied *certiorari*.

In the **Southern District of New York**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the dismissal of a case involving the challenge to a provision deeming inadmissible to the United States any alien who endorses or espouses terrorism and an as-applied challenge to the denial of a visa application by a Swiss national and prominent Muslim scholar, on grounds that he provided material support to terrorist groups. The plaintiffs were U.S.-based groups who asserted a First Amendment right to confer with the applicant and other potentially excludable aliens. The Circuit affirmed the district court's dismissal of the challenge for lack of standing. On the challenge to the applicant's exclusion, the Circuit adopted much of the government's analysis but vacated and remanded on narrow grounds for limited further proceedings following supplemental notice and an opportunity for the applicant to rebut certain information on which his inadmissibility determination was based. Specifically, the Second Circuit held that because the relevant statutory provision deemed aliens not inadmissible if they could show by clear and convincing evidence that they did not know and should not have known that the recipient of their material support was a terror organization, the consular officer needed to give the applicant notice of the contemplated finding and an opportunity to present evidence if he wished to show that he lacked such knowledge.

## 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 2009. The report serves to illustrate the many prosecution and litigation accomplishments of the women and men 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.

During Fiscal Year 2009, the United States Attorneys' efforts included the investigation and prosecution of terrorism and national security critical infrastructure cases, and coordination among law enforcement officials at federal, state, and local levels, in an effort to prevent future terrorist attacks. The United States Attorneys also addressed the continuing, illegal use of firearms by those who perpetrate crimes and accompanying acts of violence in our communities. Project Safe Neighborhoods, which has been implemented in all 94 districts, served to invigorate the enforcement of gun laws. Drug prosecutions continued to be a priority of the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2009, 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, 2009**

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	Pending	Filed 2/	Pending		Pending	Filed	Pending	Pending		Filed	Pending
Alabama, Middle	234	177	202	210	318	269	279	309	57	31	23	72			
Alabama, Northern	326	405	388	343	442	491	479	455	52	110	82	70			
Alabama, Southern	353	240	341	252	497	333	485	336	7	9	3	13			
Alaska	132	149	162	122	205	191	231	169	51	44	59	33			
Arizona	3,174	4,284	3,367	3,888	4,249	5,155	4,049	5,072	1,443	21,078	20,080	1,933			
Arkansas, Eastern	426	316	410	359	636	423	598	512	15	35	9	33			
Arkansas, Western	153	251	242	167	190	294	296	193	52	58	45	43			
California, Central	3,017	1,573	1,253	3,277	4,913	2,581	1,732	5,678	1,501	710	465	1,627			
California, Eastern	1,245	808	860	1,205	2,061	1,195	1,200	2,067	411	245	219	453			
California, Northern	1,158	878	679	1,346	1,877	1,092	851	2,057	590	204	196	592			
California, Southern	2,793	4,873	5,010	2,682	3,712	5,554	5,716	3,586	1,039	1,342	1,045	975			
Colorado	689	447	473	658	1,096	585	617	1,027	188	57	59	184			
Connecticut	392	258	293	358	694	494	498	711	128	32	21	129			
Delaware	182	112	170	136	202	119	191	147	11	23	14	22			
District of Columbia	646	282	351	572	922	383	443	853	44	34	20	53			
Florida, Middle	1,694	1,272	1,451	1,556	2,430	1,780	2,030	2,229	135	107	70	152			
Florida, Northern	325	251	269	321	541	348	423	475	38	39	36	39			
Florida, Southern	3,807	1,685	1,761	3,796	5,960	2,514	2,667	5,898	293	272	240	282			
Georgia, Middle	320	190	242	247	469	253	333	346	10	40	48	5			
Georgia, Northern	703	589	600	691	1,426	874	1,017	1,279	296	380	368	300			
Georgia, Southern	247	366	311	305	420	592	518	499	462	455	261	654			
Guam	127	71	74	123	140	81	84	135	18	13	17	12			
Hawaii	281	170	230	219	423	251	340	327	417	508	505	395			
Idaho	252	291	326	219	363	393	434	325	23	26	28	21			
Illinois, Central	417	395	324	503	486	472	379	592	30	20	15	34			
Illinois, Northern	1,387	666	566	1,498	2,483	1,072	972	2,594	753	113	82	721			
Illinois, Southern	210	234	256	198	331	345	384	298	14	17	18	9			
Indiana, Northern	467	440	411	493	643	555	549	637	18	34	16	30			
Indiana, Southern	209	168	171	208	399	266	321	351	33	30	18	36			
Iowa, Northern	276	260	287	247	368	366	403	332	502	24	30	493			
Iowa, Southern	440	362	383	421	583	502	521	568	15	26	24	11			
Kansas	693	456	560	611	1,290	764	903	1,139	38	26	23	28			
Kentucky, Eastern	397	474	552	363	621	772	830	609	40	47	32	36			

**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/ Terminated	End	Begin		2/ Terminated	3/ Terminated	End	Begin		4/ Terminated	End	
	Pending	Filed			Pending	Pending	Filed			Pending	Pending	Filed		Pending	
Kentucky, Western	325	251	255	320	562	425	375	604	58	241	229	61			
Louisiana, Eastern	401	339	324	416	653	467	486	625	3	50	49	4			
Louisiana, Middle	298	146	178	262	375	171	204	338	8	11	14	6			
Louisiana, Western	296	227	272	259	455	341	374	431	383	244	265	351			
Maine	163	167	209	125	227	182	251	163	15	16	11	16			
Maryland	655	588	568	720	1,105	856	857	1,148	119	36	28	126			
Massachusetts	740	324	402	663	1,198	470	593	1,066	153	40	34	151			
Michigan, Eastern	945	536	596	904	1,649	956	894	1,734	875	324	236	789			
Michigan, Western	297	432	409	331	405	567	547	442	48	36	37	43			
Minnesota	484	320	362	448	883	531	674	753	1	4	9	1			
Mississippi, Northern	141	133	91	182	235	208	155	286	3	26	18	12			
Mississippi, Southern	322	319	387	276	409	452	503	386	24	102	95	27			
Missouri, Eastern	663	910	872	692	998	1,230	1,235	985	64	41	27	72			
Missouri, Western	766	509	591	691	1,202	809	863	1,157	39	36	28	41			
Montana	345	352	423	282	409	430	525	326	6	23	17	11			
Nebraska	594	573	562	607	718	702	707	719	12	10	12	9			
Nevada	550	511	383	674	723	639	478	888	567	471	393	648			
New Hampshire	251	194	203	244	295	290	244	346	41	18	23	28			
New Jersey	1,105	804	801	1,095	1,444	910	943	1,391	564	224	162	490			
New Mexico	1,616	3,488	3,267	1,805	2,047	3,769	3,598	2,162	1,840	3,727	4,671	595			
New York, Eastern	2,687	973	807	2,796	4,526	1,377	1,355	4,433	984	290	153	932			
New York, Northern	784	671	736	692	1,071	925	867	1,099	129	122	55	135			
New York, Southern	4,227	1,222	1,176	4,187	6,966	1,959	1,825	6,939	1,275	482	326	1,234			
New York, Western	637	666	619	692	968	936	772	1,151	477	290	242	367			
North Carolina, Eastern	510	573	542	548	634	787	687	743	35	68	57	43			
North Carolina, Middle	395	423	370	469	563	549	552	588	11	10	11	4			
North Carolina, Western	698	395	506	553	1,079	624	753	898	38	13	9	39			
North Dakota	152	274	281	149	219	355	358	225	11	22	20	8			
Northern Mariana Islands	17	19	16	21	26	22	25	25	2	5	1	4			
Ohio, Northern	439	522	561	441	696	742	802	679	66	88	99	61			
Ohio, Southern	476	587	474	605	767	774	673	884	216	160	139	229			
Oklahoma, Eastern	63	88	78	76	90	126	106	115	8	2	2	5			
Oklahoma, Northern	176	172	213	141	221	192	260	161	8	8	8	5			
Oklahoma, Western	212	304	285	237	264	354	338	290	353	368	310	411			
Oregon	823	678	727	791	1,127	758	865	1,037	97	65	53	97			

**Table 1 (Continued)**

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		End			Begin		End			Begin		End		
	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	Pending	
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,141	687	594	1,236		1,791	1,004	921	1,870		105	10	9	100	
Pennsylvania, Middle	567	377	444	480		978	567	740	789		23	16	12	22	
Pennsylvania, Western	657	459	451	682		847	626	551	943		35	13	14	27	
Puerto Rico	627	408	643	363		2,261	1,044	1,193	2,008		136	314	264	158	
Rhode Island	111	171	136	146		136	202	155	183		0	28	20	8	
South Carolina	1,081	785	816	1,052		1,650	1,360	1,285	1,729		76	45	69	68	
South Dakota	362	439	495	312		488	558	656	405		7	33	34	6	
Tennessee, Eastern	533	547	507	596		858	939	810	1,035		20	69	74	13	
Tennessee, Middle	365	265	197	426		558	358	253	654		1	4	4	3	
Tennessee, Western	704	593	580	737		999	820	769	1,059		28	24	18	31	
Texas, Eastern	619	543	610	562		1,240	1,077	1,228	1,140		41	32	35	30	
Texas, Northern	756	661	804	618		1,203	1,050	1,215	1,042		74	194	180	77	
Texas, Southern	4,507	7,775	6,803	5,465		6,265	8,801	7,783	7,239		2,754	25,977	26,983	1,331	
Texas, Western	4,330	7,168	7,106	4,429		5,660	8,435	8,446	5,680		2,411	13,315	12,774	2,352	
Utah	700	1,056	934	856		937	1,200	1,095	1,077		152	62	62	85	
Vermont	259	130	176	221		390	183	263	319		24	32	26	20	
Virgin Islands	147	60	90	111		257	71	133	187		13	12	10	14	
Virginia, Eastern	1,108	1,083	1,299	992		1,453	1,485	1,728	1,351		3,096	3,279	3,363	2,948	
Virginia, Western	250	251	293	214		506	415	552	369		175	389	408	102	
Washington, Eastern	450	355	441	368		551	468	534	494		34	40	33	31	
Washington, Western	638	603	681	540		1,039	806	903	918		1,027	397	400	984	
West Virginia, Northern	219	284	331	174		319	397	465	253		2	10	8	4	
West Virginia, Southern	211	288	299	205		258	318	345	235		20	32	39	13	
Wisconsin, Eastern	359	311	291	379		791	519	532	793		80	16	11	66	
Wisconsin, Western	153	151	155	150		197	202	210	190		10	32	32	9	
Wyoming	190	331	355	181		290	484	539	284		438	769	1,024	318	
All Districts	71,469	67,864	67,052	72,483		108,521	89,633	88,821	109,268		28,039	79,006	77,920	25,365	

1/ MAGISTRATE COURT CASES DO NOT INCLUDE PETTY OFFENSES.

2/ INCLUDES 477 CASES OR 490 DEFENDANTS INITIATED BY TRANSFER UNDER RULE 20.

3/ INCLUDES 281 CASES OR 389 DEFENDANTS TERMINATED BY TRANSFER UNDER RULE 20

AND 206 CASES OR 665 DEFENDANTS DISMISSED BECAUSE OF SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT OR INFORMATION.

4/ INCLUDES 121 CASES OR 121 DEFENDANTS TERMINATED BY TRANSFER UNDER RULE 20

AND 20 CASES OR 20 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, 2009**

District	----- Criminal Cases -----						----- Criminal Defendants -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty 1/	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 1/	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	2/	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Alabama, Middle	173	2	22	4		1	235	4	34	4		2	2	22
Alabama, Northern	358	5	15	5		5	440	7	19	5		8	3	31
Alabama, Southern	320	1	17	1		2	447	1	31	4		2	4	24
Alaska	145	0	15	2		0	196	0	29	2		4	2	18
Arizona	3,275	2	74	2		14	3,880	3	117	4		45	13	47
Arkansas, Eastern	331	4	64	8		3	479	6	94	8		11	1	20
Arkansas, Western	229	0	13	0		0	277	0	16	0		3	1	2
California, Central	1,182	1	60	3		7	1,605	2	89	5		31	4	37
California, Eastern	784	3	58	5		10	1,085	5	86	11		13	1	34
California, Northern	625	2	42	5		5	767	2	60	5		17	0	9
California, Southern	4,556	9	430	0		15	5,128	10	540	2		36	16	77
Colorado	418	4	45	1		5	526	5	75	2		9	2	17
Connecticut	274	1	12	4		2	459	3	25	4		7	0	27
Delaware	160	3	4	2		1	178	4	5	3		1	1	11
District of Columbia	294	5	44	1		7	372	5	52	1		13	4	20
Florida, Middle	1,286	5	141	10		9	1,823	19	165	12		11	21	130
Florida, Northern	246	1	18	2		2	380	5	32	2		4	2	40
Florida, Southern	1,670	20	61	6		4	2,506	37	108	9		7	17	206
Georgia, Middle	220	2	14	4		2	293	2	27	4		7	1	5
Georgia, Northern	549	1	47	2		1	869	7	115	3		23	4	68
Georgia, Southern	268	0	38	2		3	420	0	76	3		19	1	12
Guam	52	4	16	0		2	60	4	18	0		2	0	7
Hawaii	213	0	14	0		3	304	0	27	0		9	0	20
Idaho	300	0	22	3		1	391	3	34	3		3	2	19
Illinois, Central	315	1	7	1		0	369	1	8	1		0	1	14
Illinois, Northern	530	1	28	3		4	915	3	41	3		10	3	70
Illinois, Southern	238	4	10	2		2	350	13	16	2		3	0	31
Indiana, Northern	383	1	26	0		1	494	4	45	0		6	2	35
Indiana, Southern	149	0	16	4		2	232	0	47	27		15	1	22
Iowa, Northern	267	2	14	1		3	373	2	19	3		6	0	26
Iowa, Southern	350	1	25	2		5	484	1	28	3		5	3	42
Kansas	492	1	47	0		20	782	2	70	0		49	2	39
Kentucky, Eastern	522	2	20	2		6	755	2	58	3		12	0	29

Table 2 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----						----- Criminal Defendants -----						--- Disposition ---			
	Guilty	Not		Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	2/	Guilty	Not		Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	2/	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
		Guilty 1/	Dismissed						Guilty 1/	Dismissed						
Kentucky, Western	235	4	12	1	3	341	7	23	1	3	2	22				
Louisiana, Eastern	309	2	9	2	2	460	3	16	3	4	4	17				
Louisiana, Middle	149	1	24	2	2	167	2	26	5	4	1	6				
Louisiana, Western	247	1	22	2	0	332	1	39	2	0	2	39				
Maine	196	3	8	1	1	233	3	10	1	4	1	23				
Maryland	535	5	23	3	2	795	6	42	7	7	5	70				
Massachusetts	374	8	16	2	2	549	11	27	2	4	0	47				
Michigan, Eastern	538	2	43	7	6	808	6	62	9	9	2	46				
Michigan, Western	388	0	17	2	2	509	0	31	2	5	1	17				
Minnesota	347	1	12	1	1	644	2	21	1	6	1	43				
Mississippi, Northern	85	0	6	0	0	138	3	14	0	0	0	9				
Mississippi, Southern	317	5	58	4	3	404	7	80	7	5	3	30				
Missouri, Eastern	788	4	77	0	3	1,127	4	95	1	8	1	32				
Missouri, Western	553	3	34	0	1	799	4	53	1	6	4	43				
Montana	366	7	45	2	3	441	14	64	2	4	7	45				
Nebraska	520	2	33	4	3	651	3	42	5	6	1	23				
Nevada	339	2	31	3	8	418	3	40	3	14	2	21				
New Hampshire	185	0	15	3	0	220	0	17	5	2	0	8				
New Jersey	750	2	41	3	5	873	3	53	5	9	3	57				
New Mexico	3,186	6	65	2	8	3,494	8	84	2	10	2	20				
New York, Eastern	759	5	33	5	5	1,276	15	46	7	11	0	58				
New York, Northern	678	4	47	1	6	799	5	50	2	11	2	28				
New York, Southern	1,119	9	37	5	6	1,699	12	63	6	45	6	87				
New York, Western	585	1	22	3	8	722	1	26	4	19	0	17				
North Carolina, Eastern	513	5	17	3	4	651	6	21	5	4	1	21				
North Carolina, Middle	342	2	22	4	0	488	5	45	6	8	0	25				
North Carolina, Western	435	2	63	4	2	657	4	80	5	7	0	54				
North Dakota	270	2	8	0	1	344	2	11	0	1	4	15				
Northern Mariana Islands	16	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	1	0	2				
Ohio, Northern	531	3	20	3	4	748	5	38	4	7	5	37				
Ohio, Southern	448	0	14	5	7	629	2	23	7	12	2	16				
Oklahoma, Eastern	71	1	6	0	0	97	1	8	0	0	0	9				
Oklahoma, Northern	189	3	14	4	3	233	3	16	4	4	0	15				
Oklahoma, Western	258	5	19	3	0	303	5	26	3	1	10	15				
Oregon	653	1	56	6	11	746	1	89	7	22	6	13				

Table 2 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----						----- Criminal Defendants -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty 1/	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 1/	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	2/	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	575	2	9	7		1	892	8	11	8		2	3	120
Pennsylvania, Middle	424	1	19	0		0	699	2	35	0		4	3	28
Pennsylvania, Western	398	1	49	3		0	481	5	60	3		2	3	17
Puerto Rico	583	7	47	1		5	975	12	144	4		58	12	53
Rhode Island	130	1	4	0		1	144	3	4	0		4	0	11
South Carolina	717	7	78	8		6	1,146	7	105	15		12	3	49
South Dakota	462	9	22	0		2	607	9	34	1		5	2	28
Tennessee, Eastern	460	5	27	3		12	728	10	38	3		31	2	42
Tennessee, Middle	174	0	18	1		4	226	0	21	1		5	0	9
Tennessee, Western	527	4	41	4		4	672	9	76	4		8	13	33
Texas, Eastern	556	1	43	6		4	1,017	3	180	8		20	0	28
Texas, Northern	691	1	90	9		13	1,056	5	115	12		27	7	56
Texas, Southern	6,587	12	185	5		14	7,469	17	266	5		26	50	99
Texas, Western	6,893	8	169	11		25	8,161	16	209	11		49	14	89
Utah	801	3	118	8		4	948	5	128	9		5	3	13
Vermont	156	0	15	1		4	218	1	37	1		6	2	5
Virgin Islands	69	6	14	0		1	90	20	22	0		1	1	31
Virginia, Eastern	1,245	7	38	5		4	1,648	9	57	8		6	23	92
Virginia, Western	269	0	18	5		1	517	1	27	6		1	2	33
Washington, Eastern	385	1	48	2		5	461	1	55	2		15	1	14
Washington, Western	582	1	70	21		7	787	1	78	22		15	1	20
West Virginia, Northern	306	4	20	0		1	417	4	36	0		8	2	22
West Virginia, Southern	284	0	12	2		1	322	1	18	2		2	0	6
Wisconsin, Eastern	274	2	12	1		2	493	2	30	1		6	1	15
Wisconsin, Western	139	0	14	0		2	193	0	14	0		3	0	2
Wyoming	343	3	7	1		1	517	3	17	1		1	2	20
All Districts	62,478	275	3,635	281		383	81,577	473	5,404	389		978	342	3,176

1/ INCLUDES 21 VERDICTS OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY INVOLVING 21 DEFENDANTS.

2/ INCLUDES 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, 2009**

District	----- Criminal Cases -----						----- Criminal Defendants -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	1/	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	1/	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Alabama, Middle	7	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	3		0	0
Alabama, Northern	48	1	32	0	1	1	48	1	32	0	1		4	1
Alabama, Southern	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1		0	0
Alaska	30	0	20	4	1	1	33	0	20	4	2		21	0
Arizona	19,030	0	930	11	16	16	19,062	0	980	11	27		3	1
Arkansas, Eastern	1	0	5	1	1	1	1	0	5	1	2		1	0
Arkansas, Western	5	0	11	1	25	25	5	0	12	2	26		0	0
California, Central	3	1	60	1	376	376	3	1	71	1	389		2	0
California, Eastern	115	0	41	1	20	20	118	0	58	1	42		2	0
California, Northern	128	0	45	4	9	9	129	0	48	4	15		5	0
California, Southern	500	0	212	4	210	210	501	0	304	4	236		0	0
Colorado	18	0	14	22	2	2	20	0	15	23	1		4	0
Connecticut	4	0	14	0	2	2	4	0	14	0	3		0	0
Delaware	2	0	9	0	2	2	2	0	9	0	3		0	0
District of Columbia	7	0	4	0	1	1	8	0	11	0	1		0	1
Florida, Middle	2	0	21	8	12	12	2	0	31	9	28		2	0
Florida, Northern	1	1	15	13	0	0	1	2	17	13	3		2	0
Florida, Southern	1	0	28	67	105	105	1	0	39	83	117		1	0
Georgia, Middle	32	0	14	1	0	0	32	0	14	1	1		1	0
Georgia, Northern	66	0	59	1	215	215	66	0	73	1	228		15	0
Georgia, Southern	177	0	64	11	9	9	177	0	64	11	9		2	0
Guam	9	0	3	0	0	0	13	1	3	0	0		0	1
Hawaii	243	2	227	2	17	17	244	2	237	2	20		6	0
Idaho	2	0	5	0	8	8	2	0	10	0	16		0	0
Illinois, Central	1	0	9	1	0	0	1	0	10	1	3		0	0
Illinois, Northern	0	0	50	0	3	3	0	0	80	0	2		0	0
Illinois, Southern	0	0	0	2	14	14	0	0	0	2	16		0	0
Indiana, Northern	6	0	5	0	5	5	6	0	5	0	5		0	0
Indiana, Southern	0	0	10	1	2	2	0	0	12	1	5		0	0
Iowa, Northern	0	0	6	2	14	14	0	0	6	2	22		0	0
Iowa, Southern	0	0	7	4	2	2	0	0	10	4	10		0	0
Kansas	4	0	5	3	3	3	5	0	8	3	7		2	0
Kentucky, Eastern	7	0	8	1	5	5	7	0	12	2	11		0	0

Table 2A (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----						----- Criminal Defendants -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	1/	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	1/	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Kentucky, Western	163	0	50	1	1	1	164	0	52	1	12		65	0
Louisiana, Eastern	28	0	3	0	0	0	46	0	3	0	0		0	0
Louisiana, Middle	1	0	2	9	1	1	1	0	2	9	2		0	0
Louisiana, Western	187	3	63	2	6	6	187	3	66	2	7		4	0
Maine	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	3		0	0
Maryland	8	0	18	0	0	0	8	1	19	0	0		7	0
Massachusetts	15	0	11	3	1	1	15	0	11	3	5		8	0
Michigan, Eastern	3	0	153	1	30	30	3	0	182	1	50		0	0
Michigan, Western	9	0	13	4	0	0	10	0	15	5	7		0	0
Minnesota	6	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	0		1	0
Mississippi, Northern	16	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0		3	2
Mississippi, Southern	78	0	8	2	3	3	78	0	10	3	4		77	0
Missouri, Eastern	0	0	21	0	4	4	0	0	23	0	4		0	0
Missouri, Western	12	0	5	3	4	4	13	0	6	3	6		0	0
Montana	11	0	3	1	1	1	11	0	3	1	2		2	0
Nebraska	1	0	2	5	0	0	1	0	4	7	0		0	0
Nevada	266	3	89	1	10	10	287	3	92	1	10		16	0
New Hampshire	6	0	5	0	1	1	6	0	8	0	9		3	0
New Jersey	30	0	42	7	8	8	32	0	52	7	71		0	1
New Mexico	4,468	2	126	0	20	20	4,469	2	147	0	53		2	0
New York, Eastern	0	0	68	5	32	32	0	0	82	5	66		0	0
New York, Northern	2	0	23	0	5	5	2	0	28	0	25		1	0
New York, Southern	46	0	75	0	39	39	60	0	136	0	130		0	0
New York, Western	49	0	39	5	14	14	69	0	62	5	106		0	0
North Carolina, Eastern	28	0	5	0	12	12	35	0	8	0	14		0	0
North Carolina, Middle	4	0	4	1	0	0	4	0	4	1	2		1	0
North Carolina, Western	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	3	0	3		0	0
North Dakota	4	0	10	0	2	2	4	0	13	0	3		3	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0
Ohio, Northern	25	0	37	2	20	20	28	0	41	2	28		1	0
Ohio, Southern	63	0	46	3	14	14	63	0	48	3	25		0	0
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		0	0
Oklahoma, Northern	1	0	1	4	2	2	1	0	1	4	2		0	0
Oklahoma, Western	238	0	52	5	3	3	239	0	53	5	13		238	0
Oregon	20	1	11	9	6	6	21	1	12	9	10		10	0

Table 2A (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----						----- Criminal Defendants -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	1/	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	1/	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	3	0	1	5		0	3	0	1	5		0	3	0
Pennsylvania, Middle	2	0	9	0		0	3	0	9	0		0	0	0
Pennsylvania, Western	2	0	9	2		0	2	0	9	2		1	0	0
Puerto Rico	69	1	37	20		2	137	1	72	29		25	1	0
Rhode Island	5	0	4	4		7	5	0	4	4		7	4	0
South Carolina	41	0	17	2		2	41	0	21	2		5	0	0
South Dakota	24	1	5	1		0	25	1	5	1		2	6	0
Tennessee, Eastern	38	0	16	1		5	39	0	19	1		15	1	1
Tennessee, Middle	1	0	2	1		0	1	0	2	1		0	0	0
Tennessee, Western	1	0	8	0		4	1	0	8	0		9	0	0
Texas, Eastern	2	0	9	2		2	2	0	14	2		17	0	0
Texas, Northern	112	0	18	14		4	112	0	22	15		31	0	0
Texas, Southern	26,268	3	537	4		19	26,311	3	616	5		48	13	0
Texas, Western	12,369	4	289	11		42	12,378	4	320	12		60	7	2
Utah	30	0	11	5		6	30	0	14	9		9	0	0
Vermont	7	0	5	4		2	9	0	9	4		4	0	0
Virgin Islands	4	0	5	1		0	4	0	5	1		0	0	0
Virginia, Eastern	1,984	30	1,286	6		13	1,993	30	1,310	7		23	412	2
Virginia, Western	268	7	120	11		1	268	7	121	11		1	212	0
Washington, Eastern	1	0	6	5		13	1	0	9	7		16	0	0
Washington, Western	36	0	348	1		6	37	0	351	1		11	0	0
West Virginia, Northern	0	0	3	1		0	0	0	4	1		3	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	2	0	9	0		3	2	0	10	0		27	0	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	0	0	7	1		2	0	0	7	1		3	0	0
Wisconsin, Western	21	0	2	0		7	21	0	2	0		9	11	0
Wyoming	883	1	127	2		6	883	1	128	2		10	4	0
All Districts	68,417	62	5,828	343		1,468	68,698	65	6,508	386		2,263	1,189	12

DATA ON THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE PETTY OFFENSES.

1/ INCLUDES 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, 2009**

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----						
	Filed	1/ Terminated	2/ Terminated	Filed	1/ Terminated	2/ Terminated	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other
Assimilated Crimes	348	421		363	438		331	0	94	11	2
Civil Rights Prosecutions	128	86		195	164		131	12	13	1	7
<b>Government Regulatory Offenses - Total</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,302</b>		<b>1,949</b>	<b>1,954</b>		<b>1,687</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>
Copyright Violations	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting	529	516		780	772		704	5	55	7	1
Customs Violations - Duty	31	27		39	37		31	0	5	0	1
Customs Violations - Currency	90	60		112	74		69	0	4	1	0
Energy Pricing and Related Fraud	1	1		1	1		1	0	0	0	0
Environmental Offenses	241	256		337	407		342	10	42	5	8
Health and Safety Violations	10	9		16	12		9	0	3	0	0
Money Laundering - Narcotics	67	76		119	98		84	0	12	1	1
Money Laundering - Other	130	125		204	253		203	0	45	0	5
Trafficking in Contraband Cigarettes	35	37		66	71		62	0	7	1	1
Export Enforcement General	11	8		23	12		8	0	4	0	0
Other Regulatory Offenses	205	187		252	217		174	5	32	1	5
Immigration	27,508	26,096		28,888	27,746		26,538	26	1,084	13	85
Internal Security Offenses	26	19		41	23		17	1	5	0	0
Interstate Theft	82	113		156	187		173	0	10	2	2
<b>Labor Management Offenses - Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>95</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>124</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Corruption - Bribery	7	13		8	15		13	0	2	0	0
Corruption - Pension Benefit	25	17		28	22		20	0	2	0	0
Labor Racketeering	9	12		30	28		26	0	2	0	0
Other Labor Offenses	43	53		44	59		51	2	4	1	1
<b>All Drug Offenses - Total</b>	<b>15,321</b>	<b>15,514</b>		<b>28,790</b>	<b>29,032</b>		<b>26,399</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>520</b>
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	2,541	2,917		8,417	9,341		8,243	48	703	73	274
Non-OCDETF Drugs - Subtotal	12,780	12,597		20,373	19,691		18,156	73	1,161	55	246
Drug Dealing	12,412	12,284		19,950	19,353		17,865	71	1,118	53	246
Drug Possession	368	313		423	338		291	2	43	2	0
<b>Official Corruption - Total</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>558</b>		<b>769</b>	<b>736</b>		<b>645</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>
Federal Procurement	33	37		53	54		38	1	5	1	9
Federal Program	34	34		43	51		45	2	3	1	0
Federal Law Enforcement	65	66		80	77		69	2	6	0	0
Federal Corruption Other	120	125		247	134		127	0	7	0	0
Local Corruption	164	165		206	210		198	4	7	0	1
State Corruption	44	63		66	92		69	4	10	0	9
Other Official Corruption	45	68		74	118		99	7	8	3	1

**Table 3 (Continued)**

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----					
	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other	
Organized Crime	225	210	547	569	527	5	22	0	15	
Terrorism/National Security Critical Infrastructure	193	234	311	367	307	6	38	1	15	
<b>Theft - Total</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	
Checks/Postal	706	729	833	867	802	2	51	4	8	
Motor Vehicle Theft	27	41	57	79	74	0	4	0	1	
Theft of Government Property	367	334	448	401	347	1	44	4	5	
<b>Violent Crime - Total</b>	<b>11,749</b>	<b>12,101</b>	<b>13,779</b>	<b>14,121</b>	<b>12,889</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>97</b>	
Violent Crime in Indian Country	607	654	669	717	637	25	49	0	6	
Other Violent Crime	11,142	11,447	13,110	13,404	12,252	123	829	109	91	
Non-Violent Crime in Indian Country	88	94	128	147	129	1	10	0	7	
<b>White Collar Crime - Total</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>8,236</b>	<b>7,416</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>133</b>	
Advance Fee Schemes	40	36	54	60	51	0	6	1	2	
Fraud Against Business Institutions	434	492	650	698	658	2	30	5	3	
Antitrust Violations	15	21	17	22	22	0	0	0	0	
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	1,080	1,022	1,654	1,527	1,395	7	94	8	23	
Bankruptcy Fraud	65	79	82	93	82	0	8	1	2	
Commodities Fraud	12	3	25	4	3	0	1	0	0	
Computer Fraud	156	156	199	196	177	1	12	5	1	
Consumer Fraud	98	112	135	146	130	1	11	2	2	
Corporate Fraud	63	69	91	128	111	1	11	1	4	
Federal Procurement Fraud	60	47	85	64	57	1	4	2	0	
Federal Program Fraud	739	845	932	1,019	892	9	100	8	10	
Health Care Fraud	481	453	803	713	583	3	70	2	55	
Insurance Fraud	45	51	65	74	69	0	4	1	0	
Other Investment Fraud	82	80	121	117	111	0	5	0	1	
Securities Fraud	148	128	224	188	150	7	23	5	3	
Tax Fraud	672	650	865	826	745	27	43	3	8	
Intellectual Property Violations	78	63	107	84	76	1	5	2	0	
Identity Theft	380	372	516	494	468	2	22	0	2	
Aggravated Identity Theft	330	343	424	473	446	1	20	3	3	
Mortgage Fraud	248	100	492	245	227	6	10	0	2	
Other Fraud	756	803	1,069	1,065	963	4	79	7	12	
All Other	3,175	3,180	3,659	3,630	3,055	35	464	38	38	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>67,864</b>	<b>67,052</b>	<b>89,633</b>	<b>88,821</b>	<b>81,577</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>978</b>	

1/ INCLUDES 477 CASES OR 490 DEFENDANTS INITIATED BY TRANSFER UNDER RULE 20.

2/ INCLUDES 281 CASES OR 389 DEFENDANTS TERMINATED BY TRANSFER UNDER RULE 20

3/ INCLUDES 21 VERDICTS OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY INVOLVING 21 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, 2009**

	---- 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%
FY 2008	9,869	10,278	11,974	12,403	9,788	78.9%	11,409	92.0%	10,583	92.8%
FY 2009	9,322	9,876	11,722	12,219	9,669	79.1%	11,276	92.3%	10,361	91.9%

\*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 OF 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, 2009**

Agency	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----						
	Filed	1/ Terminated	2/ Terminated	Filed	1/ Terminated	2/ Terminated	Guilty	Not Guilty	3/ Dismissed	4/ Dismissed	Other
Agriculture	361		299	484		425	303		1	116	5
Commerce	33		32	58		53	45		0	7	1
<b>Department of Defense - Total</b>	<b>720</b>		<b>818</b>	<b>773</b>		<b>899</b>	<b>717</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>31</b>
Air Force	95		92	96		95	66		2	26	1
Army	357		430	366		439	348		1	71	19
Marine Corps	7		8	7		8	7		0	1	0
Navy	146		150	159		178	146		1	25	6
All Other Defense	115		138	145		179	150		5	19	5
Education	78		75	107		91	81		2	5	3
Energy	8		10	8		15	15		0	0	0
Health and Human Services	359		382	504		567	442		1	65	59
<b>Department of Homeland Security - Total</b>	<b>34,422</b>		<b>32,542</b>	<b>38,225</b>		<b>36,584</b>	<b>34,672</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>186</b>
Bureau of Border & Customs Protection	16,191		15,463	16,824		16,337	15,703		5	581	48
Bureau of Immigration & Customs Enforcement	15,336		14,203	17,656		16,434	15,575		44	729	86
Citizen & Immigration Service	1,154		1,288	1,199		1,426	1,214		4	194	14
Secret Service	1,554		1,432	2,314		2,154	1,986		13	130	25
All Other Homeland Security	187		156	232		233	194		3	23	13
Housing and Urban Development	156		134	211		174	154		0	18	2
Interior	850		735	1,012		861	706		10	124	21
<b>Department of Justice - Total</b>	<b>23,388</b>		<b>24,165</b>	<b>38,300</b>		<b>38,483</b>	<b>34,780</b>		<b>293</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>869</b>
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, & Explosives	7,211		7,775	9,159		9,717	8,906		100	607	104
Drug Enforcement Administration	6,955		7,111	14,834		14,997	13,468		78	1,033	418
Federal Bureau of Investigation	8,091		8,145	13,081		12,560	11,376		111	751	322
Marshals Service	688		773	698		786	681		2	88	15
All Other Justice	443		361	528		423	349		2	62	10
Labor	179		209	215		247	222		2	18	5
Postal Service	1,782		1,798	2,434		2,414	2,223		11	152	28
State	395		449	428		552	498		2	33	19
Transportation	33		39	50		53	39		3	9	2
<b>Department of the Treasury - Total</b>	<b>969</b>		<b>955</b>	<b>1,308</b>		<b>1,322</b>	<b>1,163</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>31</b>
Internal Revenue Service	909		901	1,231		1,256	1,105		35	86	30
All Other Treasury	60		54	77		66	58		0	7	1
Department of Veteran Affairs	148		134	171		143	120		1	18	4
Environmental Protection Agency	89		92	123		129	105		8	16	0
General Services Administration	11		13	14		16	16		0	0	0
Small Business Administration	11		18	11		18	17		0	1	0
Securities & Exchange Commission	4		4	6		5	5		0	0	0
All Other Agencies	3,868		4,149	5,191		5,770	5,254		26	389	101
All Agencies	<b>67,864</b>		<b>67,052</b>	<b>89,633</b>		<b>88,821</b>	<b>81,577</b>		<b>473</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>1,367</b>

1/ INCLUDES 477 CASES OR 490 DEFENDANTS INITIATED BY TRANSFER UNDER RULE 20.

2/ INCLUDES 281 CASES OR 389 DEFENDANTS TERMINATED BY TRANSFER UNDER RULE 20.

3/ INCLUDES 21 VERDICTS OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY INVOLVING 21 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, 2009**

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	524	335	322	475	103	129	44	10	36	2	0	
Alabama, Northern	778	864	892	640	397	242	129	16	108	7	1	
Alabama, Southern	460	392	474	333	184	238	28	2	22	70	1	
Alaska	187	151	156	165	76	15	32	22	11	4	0	
Arizona	1,198	685	669	917	405	94	54	25	91	3	1	
Arkansas, Eastern	582	442	467	472	227	87	89	6	58	15	5	
Arkansas, Western	393	454	427	405	110	102	155	21	39	3	2	
California, Central	4,343	2,377	1,817	3,973	709	185	240	479	204	41	20	
California, Eastern	918	991	640	1,170	356	41	65	94	84	6	2	
California, Northern	923	607	625	798	223	110	156	67	69	4	15	
California, Southern	541	452	449	485	166	112	25	60	86	46	6	
Colorado	1,562	1,047	1,503	959	304	785	117	63	234	7	5	
Connecticut	1,340	1,610	1,317	1,567	150	106	343	459	259	3	5	
Delaware	942	822	461	1,226	28	247	2	12	172	1	1	
District of Columbia	1,977	1,010	1,147	1,667	498	138	63	82	366	2	4	
Florida, Middle	6,262	6,540	5,856	6,703	1,026	319	352	1,306	2,853	47	10	
Florida, Northern	1,230	991	974	1,064	217	32	61	143	521	9	50	
Florida, Southern	2,459	1,188	1,367	2,167	585	155	167	104	356	96	11	
Georgia, Middle	532	552	543	496	167	325	38	5	8	5	3	
Georgia, Northern	848	721	681	806	502	7	85	48	39	1	31	
Georgia, Southern	545	739	779	296	151	501	76	13	38	3	7	
Guam	32	16	12	35	6	1	1	0	4	0	0	
Hawaii	312	194	232	147	68	44	12	22	86	2	3	
Idaho	203	176	153	188	38	53	13	5	44	2	2	
Illinois, Central	804	519	644	625	212	31	149	141	111	9	23	
Illinois, Northern	5,378	3,366	4,063	4,535	331	59	230	1,740	1,703	18	41	
Illinois, Southern	606	417	432	504	186	26	15	74	131	5	2	
Indiana, Northern	855	876	899	699	325	68	187	75	244	38	16	
Indiana, Southern	1,106	1,417	1,136	1,328	192	91	484	271	98	2	428	
Iowa, Northern	694	494	673	381	179	151	164	54	125	6	35	
Iowa, Southern	492	572	682	371	383	15	96	92	96	3	0	
Kansas	978	1,161	955	883	255	104	161	248	187	9	21	
Kentucky, Eastern	1,199	968	905	1,182	325	6	136	123	315	4	1	

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	1,042	888	924	911	433	67	66	194	164	1	12	
Louisiana, Eastern	760	527	385	838	123	97	0	32	133	1	3	
Louisiana, Middle	267	193	195	194	86	40	20	4	45	58	7	
Louisiana, Western	871	829	928	706	218	398	18	26	268	4	0	
Maine	509	477	422	478	45	159	24	15	179	4	0	
Maryland	1,848	987	1,162	1,164	455	155	134	104	314	6	2	
Massachusetts	1,446	660	777	966	211	228	103	96	139	27	3	
Michigan, Eastern	1,346	895	957	884	456	109	174	152	66	0	2	
Michigan, Western	1,834	549	486	412	85	256	70	5	70	0	1	
Minnesota	932	597	743	660	332	119	117	46	129	16	3	
Mississippi, Northern	505	318	353	466	84	117	101	27	24	7	83	
Mississippi, Southern	652	337	406	301	158	99	54	19	76	19	2	
Missouri, Eastern	1,030	490	741	722	335	57	279	10	60	0	1	
Missouri, Western	762	714	836	524	435	70	242	34	55	1	2	
Montana	212	204	196	185	81	42	18	21	34	3	2	
Nebraska	309	374	432	237	164	167	28	10	63	3	7	
Nevada	398	267	255	386	125	24	35	32	39	5	32	
New Hampshire	203	162	219	106	68	42	23	17	69	0	1	
New Jersey	9,933	2,865	1,467	10,840	57	188	7	36	1,179	0	0	
New Mexico	617	641	663	528	144	99	94	84	242	5	21	
New York, Eastern	4,719	2,433	1,620	5,146	322	151	108	374	665	42	45	
New York, Northern	3,274	1,158	1,096	3,259	143	155	46	7	745	5	1	
New York, Southern	4,356	1,837	1,970	4,065	182	271	101	8	1,408	51	38	
New York, Western	3,200	1,269	1,331	3,044	163	54	56	25	1,033	3	0	
North Carolina, Eastern	1,408	1,157	1,242	1,252	895	148	22	62	115	50	2	
North Carolina, Middle	770	376	417	688	254	16	74	22	51	43	0	
North Carolina, Western	683	554	806	409	373	57	273	20	83	0	13	
North Dakota	109	130	114	101	35	46	17	10	6	0	1	
Northern Mariana Islands	25	5	7	8	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Ohio, Northern	3,298	3,141	3,156	2,956	998	303	178	809	868	4	17	
Ohio, Southern	3,198	2,774	2,422	3,141	308	185	219	470	1,240	5	3	
Oklahoma, Eastern	398	289	261	306	40	10	128	24	59	2	34	
Oklahoma, Northern	430	536	462	471	178	27	60	103	94	0	2	
Oklahoma, Western	464	779	861	360	189	76	110	21	465	9	13	
Oregon	1,015	840	750	999	448	35	113	68	86	8	29	

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	1,373	627	926	1,000	150	33	2	113	628	8	3
Pennsylvania, Middle	584	608	664	491	424	62	101	17	60	97	30
Pennsylvania, Western	723	980	952	712	282	43	86	50	491	0	1
Puerto Rico	754	750	789	673	533	59	52	30	115	9	2
Rhode Island	330	115	140	99	64	16	16	13	31	0	1
South Carolina	2,561	2,209	2,195	2,523	820	197	719	84	375	191	0
South Dakota	316	194	197	146	56	38	24	25	54	18	6
Tennessee, Eastern	1,484	429	471	463	230	69	94	10	68	85	28
Tennessee, Middle	554	291	407	381	130	64	77	19	117	6	5
Tennessee, Western	1,409	766	824	578	121	558	94	8	43	19	72
Texas, Eastern	963	842	875	822	356	201	154	70	94	2	0
Texas, Northern	1,190	1,537	1,399	1,212	483	329	92	292	203	7	24
Texas, Southern	5,203	1,531	1,632	4,642	435	107	33	482	575	9	8
Texas, Western	3,329	1,203	1,009	3,153	493	271	54	49	142	76	2
Utah	344	243	234	298	126	6	49	25	28	13	16
Vermont	168	225	183	190	41	42	12	41	47	7	2
Virgin Islands	132	39	51	96	20	6	3	16	6	2	1
Virginia, Eastern	1,328	1,080	1,388	866	609	211	317	107	144	12	156
Virginia, Western	366	455	526	270	242	130	114	29	11	13	4
Washington, Eastern	237	301	227	270	94	16	42	5	70	13	39
Washington, Western	1,318	783	741	730	220	116	99	135	171	16	1
West Virginia, Northern	704	224	616	295	228	33	270	9	76	2	1
West Virginia, Southern	725	400	527	457	255	100	119	25	28	3	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	1,284	1,318	1,213	1,199	106	153	33	205	716	28	21
Wisconsin, Western	871	652	552	669	232	12	46	42	220	1	4
Wyoming	185	103	109	116	64	20	5	12	8	0	1
All Districts	122,461	81,303	80,261	107,726	24,526	11,578	9,788	10,783	23,586	1,492	1,562

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 INCLUDES TRANSFERS, DISMISSALS OTHER THAN BY COURT, PRETRIAL DIVERSIONS, AND PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY BY COURT.

**Table 5**  
**Civil Matters and Cases by Cause of Action**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2009**

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	6	1	0	6	10	6	4	2	0	0	0
Asset Forfeiture	4,677	2,782	2,407	2,161	2,812	2,211	1,549	239	41	147	235
Bankruptcy	182	12	7	175	268	171	33	101	3	1	33
Civil Rights	260	466	180	88	210	45	18	12	1	4	10
Commercial Litigation	1,114	1,754	496	665	1,082	875	617	53	7	73	125
Employment Discrimination	6	1	2	4	9	7	5	2	0	0	0
Environmental/Lands	385	414	135	336	930	478	199	191	6	12	70
Fraud	1,562	2,109	968	547	1,232	424	139	58	11	109	107
Immigration	41	38	20	25	30	17	10	0	0	4	3
Prisoner Litigation	671	33	35	651	984	883	518	2	249	41	73
Program Litigation	1,820	1,125	1,006	893	828	969	328	34	9	244	354
Social Security	55	20	31	25	35	15	8	0	5	2	0
Terrorism	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Torts	141	62	34	108	126	130	66	12	2	2	48
Totals	10,920	8,818	5,321	5,684	8,556	6,233	3,494	706	334	639	1,060
<b>United States as Defendant</b>											
Admiralty	22	0	0	22	60	26	8	5	0	4	9
Asset Forfeiture	53	25	15	38	59	37	14	2	2	6	13
Bankruptcy	680	1	5	681	608	697	107	378	47	57	108
Civil Rights	240	22	9	233	343	218	129	13	3	27	46
Commercial Litigation	30,926	102	278	30,695	45,828	25,234	2,520	182	1,799	6,725	14,008
Employment Discrimination	966	22	10	964	1,883	1,086	650	212	18	102	104
Environmental/Lands	549	48	66	497	784	459	112	54	18	79	196
Fraud	50	34	15	29	49	25	12	3	1	4	5
Immigration	3,311	242	105	3,225	2,048	3,988	1,425	239	200	1,602	522
Prisoner Litigation	9,398	473	227	9,343	12,635	13,966	8,397	58	3,637	223	1,651
Program Litigation	1,903	147	206	1,750	2,438	1,713	695	199	69	213	537
Social Security	12,693	37	12	12,691	17,697	11,330	5,133	124	3,506	412	2,155
Terrorism	1	0	0	1	10	2	0	0	0	0	2
Torts	3,364	137	121	3,259	4,506	3,173	1,093	800	64	354	862
Totals	64,156	1,290	1,069	63,428	88,948	61,954	20,295	2,269	9,364	9,808	20,218

**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	6	1	1	4	7	4	1	0	0	1	2	
Asset Forfeiture	14	15	14	6	10	11	10	1	0	0	0	
Bankruptcy	9,717	59	26	9,706	6,926	9,718	182	8,504	34	103	895	
Civil Rights	88	101	27	28	48	23	14	1	1	2	5	
Commercial Litigation	1,019	149	133	883	1,419	670	30	15	26	127	472	
Employment Discrimination	4	0	0	4	8	8	3	2	0	1	2	
Environmental/Lands	45	38	18	29	76	40	7	6	0	3	24	
Fraud	176	97	144	62	160	56	11	5	0	13	27	
Immigration	78	15	27	55	23	39	27	0	2	5	5	
Prisoner Litigation	170	8	5	167	237	228	184	1	17	3	23	
Program Litigation	2,798	2,418	1,627	944	849	969	122	23	5	42	777	
Social Security	49	1	9	45	101	56	13	18	4	6	15	
Terrorism	3	3	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Torts	965	798	543	256	350	252	133	27	1	30	61	
Totals	15,132	3,703	2,576	12,191	10,222	12,074	737	8,603	90	336	2,308	
Grand Totals	90,208	13,811	8,966	81,303	107,726	80,261	24,526	11,578	9,788	10,783	23,586	

DATA ON THIS TABLE INCLUDES LAND ACQUISITION AND OTHER CIVIL ACTIONS IN U. S. DISTRICT, BANKRUPTCY, AND STATE COURTS.

OTHER DISPOSITIONS INCLUDES TRANSFERS, DISMISSALS OTHER THAN BY COURT, AND PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS.

THE DATA PROVIDED WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED INCLUDES COUNSEL FOR THIRD PARTIES, AMICUS, CREDITOR, INTERVENOR, AND OTHER APPEARANCES BY THE U.S. ATTORNEY.

THE CRITERIA USED IN THIS TABLE WERE CHANGED IN FY95. DIRECT COMPARISONS TO PRIOR YEARS CAN NOT BE MADE.

**Table 6**  
**Civil Matters and Cases by Referring Agency**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2009**

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 Plaintiff												
Agriculture	542	558	182	450	623	660	459	42	4	46	109	
Commerce	7	10	11	3	9	2	1	0	0	0	1	
Defense	205	286	115	92	204	71	18	13	1	14	25	
Education	105	73	76	50	88	42	23	7	3	2	7	
Energy	8	16	9	6	26	3	0	0	1	0	2	
Environmental Protection Agency	161	210	55	126	183	97	36	36	0	4	21	
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	17	1	1	16	61	6	2	2	0	1	1	
General Services Administration	32	21	11	20	44	9	2	2	1	2	2	
Health and Human Services	913	1,122	554	355	836	319	107	47	7	66	92	
Homeland Security	938	469	432	505	861	462	304	67	13	37	41	
Housing and Urban Development	139	166	56	68	105	55	21	6	0	8	20	
Interior	64	121	46	27	268	233	122	104	1	3	3	
Justice	4,831	3,211	2,405	2,336	3,145	2,620	1,681	218	280	151	290	
Labor	89	61	27	52	59	41	23	7	1	5	5	
Postal Service	211	162	116	72	131	69	42	10	3	7	7	
Small Business Administration	42	39	13	33	56	31	17	4	0	3	7	
State	4	28	1	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Transportation	36	49	18	17	33	15	7	4	1	1	2	
Treasury, excluding IRS	32	15	16	25	19	20	9	0	0	9	2	
Internal Revenue Service	1,768	835	824	1,048	1,217	1,142	427	99	7	242	367	
Government Accountability Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Department of Veterans Affairs	55	69	39	26	80	45	26	4	1	5	9	
Other	721	1,296	314	355	500	289	167	34	10	33	45	
Totals	10,920	8,818	5,321	5,684	8,556	6,233	3,494	706	334	639	1,060	
United States as Defendant												
Agriculture	846	20	11	838	993	890	242	97	80	155	316	
Commerce	153	2	2	151	187	58	27	8	3	6	14	
Defense	679	29	15	666	1,064	681	269	190	22	96	104	
Education	310	2	4	310	309	313	66	128	17	40	62	
Energy	63	3	44	19	39	24	10	6	0	3	5	
Environmental Protection Agency	77	12	2	72	138	54	9	12	4	3	26	
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	12	1	0	11	13	11	7	1	0	1	2	
General Services Administration	19	2	2	20	41	36	9	12	0	11	4	
Health and Human Services	1,384	36	56	1,337	1,743	1,354	288	187	105	129	645	
Homeland Security	3,750	261	125	3,642	2,744	4,339	1,598	309	216	1,630	586	
Housing and Urban Development	5,378	17	9	5,377	6,912	4,514	414	32	464	1,211	2,393	
Interior	368	9	16	364	568	309	106	59	24	41	79	
Justice	11,620	690	410	11,379	16,056	15,051	8,684	161	3,397	487	2,322	
Labor	84	3	1	86	115	105	54	13	2	10	26	



**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	789	30	18	770	1,195	803	373	222	21	92	95	
Small Business Administration	1,002	7	4	1,001	1,437	757	91	34	30	205	397	
State	88	3	0	87	100	44	18	4	0	12	10	
Transportation	102	7	3	101	264	98	46	22	1	12	17	
Treasury, excluding IRS	80	3	4	80	103	89	48	7	1	8	25	
Internal Revenue Service	22,628	45	266	22,428	34,567	18,703	1,869	353	1,223	4,967	10,291	
Government Accountability Office	2	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Department of Veterans Affairs	610	14	14	607	879	633	210	176	18	76	153	
Other	14,112	94	63	14,080	19,474	13,088	5,857	236	3,736	613	2,646	
Totals	64,156	1,290	1,069	63,428	88,948	61,954	20,295	2,269	9,364	9,808	20,218	
All Other Designations												
Agriculture	942	30	27	922	756	987	40	748	1	20	178	
Commerce	12	0	3	12	14	11	1	4	0	0	6	
Defense	123	27	31	102	129	78	16	23	0	4	35	
Education	450	12	3	442	167	670	9	621	6	7	27	
Energy	3	1	3	4	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	
Environmental Protection Agency	28	24	5	17	37	19	2	8	0	0	9	
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	3	2	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	
General Services Administration	8	2	2	8	16	6	0	2	0	0	4	
Health and Human Services	1,015	830	678	172	292	222	24	102	2	29	65	
Homeland Security	181	39	57	132	93	100	44	8	3	13	32	
Housing and Urban Development	194	17	10	187	259	232	9	145	10	24	44	
Interior	40	14	17	28	38	32	8	7	0	3	14	
Justice	2,427	2,090	1,400	847	1,029	942	321	43	13	21	544	
Labor	27	13	4	19	24	25	4	9	0	1	11	
Postal Service	66	17	22	43	39	45	9	5	1	8	22	
Small Business Administration	176	5	8	173	220	139	3	97	0	4	35	
State	109	198	51	13	20	6	0	0	0	1	5	
Transportation	15	10	5	9	66	14	4	3	0	0	7	
Treasury, excluding IRS	11	9	2	7	23	9	1	5	0	0	3	
Internal Revenue Service	8,682	98	96	8,632	6,589	8,111	178	6,622	42	178	1,091	
Government Accountability Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Department of Veterans Affairs	89	16	20	76	43	75	5	33	1	2	34	
Other	531	249	132	344	359	348	59	117	11	21	140	
Totals	15,132	3,703	2,576	12,191	10,222	12,074	737	8,603	90	336	2,308	
Grand Totals	90,208	13,811	8,966	81,303	107,726	80,261	24,526	11,578	9,788	10,783	23,586	

DATA ON THIS TABLE INCLUDES LAND ACQUISITION AND OTHER CIVIL ACTIONS IN U.S. DISTRICT, BANKRUPTCY, AND STATE COURTS.

OTHER DISPOSITIONS INCLUDE TRANSFERS, DISMISSALS OTHER THAN BY COURT, AND PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS.

THE DATA PROVIDED WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED INCLUDES COUNSEL FOR THIRD PARTIES, AMICUS, CREDITOR, INTERVENOR, AND OTHER APPEARANCES BY THE U.S. ATTORNEY.

**Table 7**  
**Appeals Filed and Closed By United States Attorneys**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2009**

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	19	28	1	1	30	10	3	2	7	12
Alabama, Northern	55	46	3	25	74	49	36	3	48	87
Alabama, Southern	50	66	1	1	68	27	52	1	0	53
Alaska	29	16	0	0	16	19	17	0	1	18
Arizona	187	154	6	36	196	47	47	9	7	63
Arkansas, Eastern	44	39	2	3	44	37	37	3	3	43
Arkansas, Western	33	21	2	4	27	15	9	2	0	11
California, Central	276	266	17	1	284	100	146	16	7	169
California, Eastern	54	57	3	6	66	53	71	4	9	84
California, Northern	61	37	8	12	57	25	50	7	12	69
California, Southern	225	174	26	0	200	40	28	7	5	40
Colorado	71	47	5	1	53	102	70	4	9	83
Connecticut	43	40	1	6	47	25	29	4	9	42
Delaware	29	38	6	5	49	7	1	1	1	3
District of Columbia	88	48	11	11	70	95	158	11	12	181
Florida, Middle	344	192	6	100	298	429	320	9	264	593
Florida, Northern	89	74	3	21	98	102	119	6	38	163
Florida, Southern	392	448	28	0	476	216	234	6	1	241
Georgia, Middle	19	44	2	12	58	24	16	0	10	26
Georgia, Northern	201	144	8	24	176	89	98	3	8	109
Georgia, Southern	61	53	2	18	73	53	42	5	48	95
Guam	7	7	0	0	7	6	4	0	1	5
Hawaii	23	30	3	3	36	15	23	1	4	28
Idaho	39	23	1	7	31	13	12	3	3	18
Illinois, Central	40	45	4	5	54	33	61	1	4	66
Illinois, Northern	161	179	12	3	194	166	144	6	25	175
Illinois, Southern	57	44	5	5	54	44	37	0	1	38
Indiana, Northern	52	52	3	16	71	24	40	2	5	47
Indiana, Southern	23	22	2	6	30	33	52	6	6	64
Iowa, Northern	78	82	5	7	94	27	28	0	6	34
Iowa, Southern	95	61	9	10	80	64	60	3	4	67
Kansas	88	101	9	10	120	42	40	2	2	44
Kentucky, Eastern	63	69	6	0	75	42	37	3	4	44

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	32	34	1	1	36	54	18	0	1	19
Louisiana, Eastern	38	49	0	3	52	34	21	0	4	25
Louisiana, Middle	35	22	1	10	33	12	3	0	5	8
Louisiana, Western	84	76	7	1	84	85	30	3	11	44
Maine	41	35	4	1	40	4	10	1	0	11
Maryland	64	32	4	5	41	42	66	3	6	75
Massachusetts	106	62	4	10	76	42	33	0	4	37
Michigan, Eastern	96	98	4	8	110	81	55	0	11	66
Michigan, Western	91	63	11	4	78	10	9	0	3	12
Minnesota	53	15	0	0	15	39	37	0	1	38
Mississippi, Northern	19	16	0	0	16	13	7	0	1	8
Mississippi, Southern	47	44	3	15	62	27	25	1	6	32
Missouri, Eastern	145	158	0	0	158	7	8	2	1	11
Missouri, Western	118	97	26	7	130	171	155	5	5	165
Montana	156	127	21	11	159	43	33	6	8	47
Nebraska	58	68	7	3	78	52	61	0	0	61
Nevada	67	63	6	9	78	45	18	1	8	27
New Hampshire	21	27	0	5	32	15	21	0	2	23
New Jersey	150	156	5	34	195	25	20	0	8	28
New Mexico	79	103	9	1	113	33	38	2	2	42
New York, Eastern	161	189	8	1	198	43	37	1	7	45
New York, Northern	57	58	3	5	66	36	53	1	1	55
New York, Southern	247	246	15	27	288	64	24	3	35	62
New York, Western	60	52	4	15	71	20	19	1	9	29
North Carolina, Eastern	145	109	4	13	126	202	143	1	3	147
North Carolina, Middle	116	79	1	7	87	26	9	0	5	14
North Carolina, Western	98	150	8	7	165	6	7	0	3	10
North Dakota	15	14	2	3	19	11	11	0	2	13
Northern Mariana Islands	4	6	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	131	90	9	19	118	132	79	9	13	101
Ohio, Southern	74	68	7	15	90	44	21	0	16	37
Oklahoma, Eastern	15	8	0	5	13	13	9	1	1	11
Oklahoma, Northern	30	41	1	0	42	33	45	2	2	49
Oklahoma, Western	48	38	2	13	53	39	31	2	4	37
Oregon	45	51	5	12	68	83	45	22	32	99

**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	166	204	3	2	209	59	63	0	0	63
Pennsylvania, Middle	75	96	6	2	104	71	91	6	4	101
Pennsylvania, Western	88	85	7	13	105	56	37	3	10	50
Puerto Rico	131	94	16	41	151	33	20	3	5	28
Rhode Island	28	29	3	0	32	10	3	2	1	6
South Carolina	208	190	19	1	210	189	196	5	0	201
South Dakota	44	32	1	12	45	11	3	0	2	5
Tennessee, Eastern	112	95	7	21	123	51	28	0	5	33
Tennessee, Middle	57	28	2	2	32	27	15	0	3	18
Tennessee, Western	95	72	6	11	89	33	12	2	3	17
Texas, Eastern	78	65	3	13	81	62	28	3	3	34
Texas, Northern	235	163	6	108	277	107	48	0	25	73
Texas, Southern	572	661	17	2	680	32	47	4	0	51
Texas, Western	507	534	2	12	548	94	86	1	5	92
Utah	52	49	2	2	53	30	29	0	11	40
Vermont	9	15	2	3	20	4	4	0	2	6
Virgin Islands	26	20	1	7	28	4	5	1	1	7
Virginia, Eastern	138	111	3	34	148	184	242	6	45	293
Virginia, Western	50	58	9	2	69	54	99	3	6	108
Washington, Eastern	82	68	8	7	83	12	8	0	3	11
Washington, Western	46	55	1	0	56	30	32	2	10	44
West Virginia, Northern	52	33	4	14	51	46	44	0	21	65
West Virginia, Southern	39	57	2	2	61	67	66	2	3	71
Wisconsin, Eastern	67	51	5	12	68	30	36	3	2	41
Wisconsin, Western	51	40	3	9	52	38	19	3	2	24
Wyoming	32	36	5	0	41	22	10	2	1	13
All Districts	8,882	8,232	525	961	9,718	5,018	4,593	248	957	5,798

**Table 8A**  
**United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2009**  
**Criminal Debts Owed the United States**

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count	Collectibility
Alabama, Middle	\$ 1,630,483.14	\$ 14,183.28	300	\$ 349,474.63	\$ 58,248.99	310	\$ 9,087,546.78	\$ 291,528.40	840	\$ 1,472,718.54
Alabama, Northern	\$ 2,003,561.80	\$ 710,590.44	601	\$ 1,392,520.74	\$ 525,444.92	660	\$ 109,782,656.44	\$ 1,380,778.88	3,222	\$ 980,279.94
Alabama, Southern	\$ 417,976.94	\$ 65,026.61	421	\$ 647,503.37	\$ 371,186.33	452	\$ 7,935,297.66	\$ 548,753.80	959	\$ 2,187,390.87
Alaska	\$ 686,849.12	\$ 109,241.23	269	\$ 1,247,780.49	\$ 2,910,130.31	323	\$ 14,635,068.21	\$ 691,003.46	791	\$ 9,535,605.03
Arizona	\$ 6,057,702.22	\$ 441,819.89	1,541	\$ 1,651,488.59	\$ 3,332,864.59	2,777	\$ 84,821,068.54	\$ 3,948,248.71	5,423	\$ 45,239,804.78
Arkansas, Eastern	\$ 1,124,806.49	\$ 368,535.96	412	\$ 396,915.89	\$ 3,681,527.92	380	\$ 11,267,043.90	-\$ 340,414.19	1,020	\$ 3,612,948.63
Arkansas, Western	\$ 2,406,448.82	\$ 25,248.32	359	\$ 854,152.61	\$ 674,541.54	231	\$ 7,872,150.64	\$ 851,899.62	1,030	\$ 83,411.67
California, Central	\$ 186,478,163.46	\$ 10,702,599.80	2,346	\$ 28,162,622.70	\$ 19,283,470.35	2,193	\$ 867,639,238.05	\$ 61,577,728.37	6,944	\$ 289,697,675.26
California, Eastern	\$ 2,914,262.75	\$ 1,503,861.73	1,177	\$ 1,096,811.99	-\$ 2,911,616.95	1,350	\$ 108,464,035.13	\$ 6,674,185.24	3,321	\$ 12,117,653.98
California, Northern	\$ 626,784,806.25	\$ 10,258,336.99	1,162	\$ 205,559,677.28	\$ 4,217,055.72	850	\$ 846,696,128.02	\$ 39,819,523.76	3,360	\$ 12,399,236.84
California, Southern	\$ 3,390,542.83	\$ 691,748.51	1,697	\$ 1,635,167.13	\$ 2,843,160.06	1,346	\$ 131,415,343.98	\$ 2,205,283.16	3,094	\$ 42,416,278.59
Colorado	\$ 17,227,910.49	\$ 849,857.92	644	\$ 1,806,330.59	\$ 101,162.62	638	\$ 117,164,336.73	\$ 1,527,860.66	1,600	\$ 18,429,390.86
Connecticut	\$ 3,997,634.26	\$ 603,148.54	548	\$ 2,714,651.81	\$ 782,040.24	502	\$ 44,146,571.42	\$ 2,711,881.59	894	\$ 10,794,510.43
Delaware	\$ 53,829.45	\$ 5,928.48	172	\$ 49,820.72	\$ 29,475.92	131	\$ 4,521,934.61	\$ 26,727.51	445	\$ 123,612.10
District of Columbia	\$ 853,977,503.04	\$ 6,261,311.67	595	\$ 543,334,479.07	-\$ 6,467,304.17	597	\$ 744,292,052.84	\$ 22,289,515.94	1,546	\$ 292,607,581.98
Florida, Middle	\$ 221,260,439.51	\$ 6,907,507.77	1,733	\$ 15,481,895.22	\$ 4,022,948.90	1,658	\$ 525,795,633.76	\$ 95,722,166.53	4,818	\$ 218,723,998.43
Florida, Northern	\$ 3,625,568.15	\$ 694,168.82	400	\$ 1,355,684.91	\$ 3,352,303.29	411	\$ 1,458,486,028.92	\$ 4,559,345.73	1,143	\$ 5,703,318.32
Florida, Southern	\$ 424,307,677.84	\$ 53,266,872.52	2,035	\$ 26,483,034.48	\$ 454,860.23	2,177	\$ 1,319,216,680.89	\$ 96,802,831.55	5,424	\$ 94,965,250.86
Georgia, Middle	\$ 5,963,937.79	\$ 315,128.36	405	\$ 894,800.08	\$ 570,382.96	443	\$ 21,832,288.94	\$ 1,206,293.37	744	\$ 1,145,177.30
Georgia, Northern	\$ 11,064,882.29	\$ 1,057,052.12	900	\$ 1,345,853.59	\$ 2,019,963.37	663	\$ 75,227,838.06	\$ 6,301,447.46	3,212	\$ 41,209,008.25
Georgia, Southern	\$ 2,146,963.08	\$ 4,710,406.50	991	\$ 509,995.14	\$ 4,271,980.43	771	\$ 63,297,135.66	\$ 3,184,493.84	1,812	\$ 43,718,278.60
Guam*	\$ 224,708.25	\$ 27,649.73	132	\$ 143,910.29	\$ 47,751.88	110	\$ 1,395,406.60	\$ 282,288.60	260	\$ 424,660.37
Hawaii	\$ 1,384,536.74	\$ 82,199.89	364	\$ 430,055.03	\$ 26,103.67	345	\$ 12,168,360.33	\$ 823,505.46	736	\$ 231,884.48
Idaho	\$ 8,794,555.36	\$ 1,004.12	445	\$ 440,657.67	\$ 19,057.83	329	\$ 13,868,587.32	\$ 138,962.20	978	\$ 8,274,111.97
Illinois, Central	\$ 3,153,420.71	\$ 371,671.82	404	\$ 2,821,961.69	\$ 1,652,793.81	434	\$ 12,185,730.95	\$ 1,317,793.68	881	\$ 930,216.01
Illinois, Northern	\$ 31,157,850.00	\$ 4,649,314.27	1,385	\$ 3,470,285.49	\$ 6,157,841.41	1,432	\$ 221,702,098.53	\$ 19,830,229.93	4,279	\$ 42,512,716.65
Illinois, Southern	\$ 41,154,230.77	\$ 392,507.02	588	\$ 9,262,547.57	\$ 146,499.34	537	\$ 69,302,765.89	\$ 370,654.96	1,744	\$ 6,958,296.03
Indiana, Northern	\$ 6,689,941.17	\$ 342,023.53	547	\$ 386,051.71	-\$ 24,198.11	468	\$ 21,131,537.58	\$ 3,445,129.75	905	\$ 3,906,221.29
Indiana, Southern	\$ 3,948,878.96	\$ 287,575.46	334	\$ 6,030,923.20	\$ 686,372.68	396	\$ 22,511,202.29	\$ 2,511,224.94	995	\$ 5,779,065.89
Iowa, Northern	\$ 1,094,676.40	\$ 18,880.23	313	\$ 581,703.98	\$ 334,328.38	334	\$ 10,702,098.74	\$ 72,696.92	653	\$ 944,248.33
Iowa, Southern	\$ 854,506.57	\$ 13,673.46	524	\$ 271,964.07	\$ 124,019.60	398	\$ 8,869,942.47	\$ 107,080.99	1,056	\$ 269,579.07
Kansas	\$ 16,890,447.91	\$ 66,469.07	927	\$ 2,498,819.87	\$ 181,208.91	804	\$ 36,872,514.14	\$ 411,066.85	1,742	\$ 16,591,262.09
Kentucky, Eastern	\$ 710,321.65	\$ 318,460.81	754	\$ 491,857.79	\$ 193,204.65	675	\$ 14,150,473.14	\$ 823,927.27	1,231	\$ 11,229,487.06

Table 8A (Continued)

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count	Collectibility
Kentucky, Western	\$ 3,002,039.20	\$ 132,710.61	690	\$ 1,372,473.44	\$ 1,990,926.66	585	\$ 7,455,090.55	\$ 992,343.67	1,400	\$ 1,020,351.71
Louisiana, Eastern	\$ 10,840,724.10	\$ 366,699.93	463	\$ 1,621,457.95	\$ 2,565,019.50	456	\$ 68,734,533.64	\$ 2,398,712.64	1,880	\$ 15,157,490.27
Louisiana, Middle	\$ 848,811.64	\$ 389,978.90	235	\$ 851,456.55	\$ 1,244,745.45	294	\$ 23,021,116.83	\$ 5,800,099.95	1,019	\$ 329,381.31
Louisiana, Western	\$ 3,377,294.64	\$ 388,458.11	592	\$ 1,455,879.65	\$ 391,313.00	578	\$ 53,620,886.13	\$ 3,075,898.25	1,284	\$ 2,174,479.25
Maine	\$ 2,096,648.54	\$ 24,594.72	279	\$ 612,944.68	-\$ 215,243.81	234	\$ 6,336,050.77	\$ 222,124.47	587	\$ 1,286,105.25
Maryland	\$ 36,996,202.10	\$ 3,490,830.62	928	\$ 4,386,793.56	\$ 1,249,773.05	762	\$ 103,545,427.28	\$ 7,400,139.98	2,264	\$ 4,541,459.08
Massachusetts	\$ 29,066,195.46	\$ 3,924,107.62	633	\$ 27,564,268.44	\$ 11,233,711.43	542	\$ 170,010,103.60	\$ 8,872,676.95	1,882	\$ 31,467,201.68
Michigan, Eastern	\$ 87,344,151.16	\$ 2,168,682.64	859	\$ 1,220,341.98	\$ 4,972,524.04	858	\$ 158,516,685.87	\$ 1,937,186.10	1,960	\$ 40,052,044.78
Michigan, Western	\$ 3,800,757.19	\$ 87,315.66	609	\$ 891,237.82	\$ 812,483.98	568	\$ 46,622,961.56	\$ 696,106.46	2,136	\$ 2,151,517.60
Minnesota	\$ 5,085,332.28	\$ 55,370.89	672	\$ 3,151,897.32	\$ 922,961.72	640	\$ 27,615,581.09	\$ 280,001.90	1,758	\$ 147,762.55
Mississippi, Northern	\$ 704,038.78	\$ 534,736.73	172	\$ 671,735.85	\$ 2,688.90	215	\$ 22,087,482.04	\$ 1,998,444.27	336	\$ 529,755.97
Mississippi, Southern	\$ 29,869,513.54	\$ 8,467.34	661	\$ 739,533.37	-\$ 5,642,729.85	569	\$ 69,637,336.65	\$ 65,417.35	1,871	\$ 6,365,525.31
Missouri, Eastern	\$ 18,388,400.95	\$ 509,588.55	1,239	\$ 15,784,478.06	\$ 49,807.65	1,061	\$ 15,640,321.49	\$ 1,234,976.23	2,387	\$ 2,557,805.68
Missouri, Western	\$ 6,573,948.07	\$ 356,574.72	898	\$ 1,275,612.80	\$ 3,453,385.02	857	\$ 25,086,698.10	\$ 1,373,397.12	2,094	\$ 501,064.83
Montana	\$ 626,223.94	\$ 81,210.40	474	\$ 252,761.29	\$ 478,286.36	448	\$ 4,169,040.31	\$ 304,269.03	878	\$ 375,597.11
Nebraska	\$ 2,026,202.12	\$ 22,717.77	583	\$ 1,173,435.48	\$ 184,699.09	594	\$ 3,844,699.87	\$ 103,428.69	1,216	\$ 273,990.75
Nevada	\$ 11,934,830.88	\$ 895,995.86	393	\$ 1,173,576.22	-\$ 5,453,732.11	489	\$ 65,880,206.79	\$ 5,408,523.25	1,399	\$ 6,893,467.49
New Hampshire	\$ 506,259.71	\$ 78,326.14	229	\$ 161,589.76	\$ 271,132.49	210	\$ 13,242,656.07	\$ 830,137.62	410	\$ 248,998.54
New Jersey	\$ 343,419,205.03	\$ 2,030,123.81	1,272	\$ 3,888,194.61	\$ 301,329,075.91	1,346	\$ 117,956,506.28	\$ 4,088,570.65	4,456	\$ 21,237,289.01
New Mexico	\$ 736,620.73	\$ 325,127.72	-758	\$ 417,931.66	\$ 175,466.20	508	\$ 12,236,629.91	\$ 4,104,910.94	859	\$ 312,746.73
New York, Eastern	\$ 106,928,957.47	\$ 7,713,895.85	1,322	\$ 44,261,259.83	\$ 21,485,122.01	1,294	\$ 367,965,722.49	\$ 27,174,336.46	3,189	\$ 100,406,031.54
New York, Northern	\$ 3,144,607.59	\$ 24,555.45	757	\$ 945,938.02	\$ 195,187.61	741	\$ 23,507,273.99	\$ 164,708.12	1,113	\$ 14,744,541.21
New York, Southern	\$ 85,123,581.08	\$ 11,494,525.71	1,781	\$ 35,902,669.11	\$ 33,488,458.53	1,832	\$ 840,483,188.22	\$ 62,964,187.11	4,722	\$ 16,980,408.88
New York, Western	\$ 5,367,188.79	\$ 112,993.44	822	\$ 1,100,641.44	\$ 44,956.96	777	\$ 18,004,597.83	\$ 562,803.10	1,732	\$ 6,444,966.20
North Carolina, Eastern	\$ 8,677,245.63	\$ 135,442.52	814	\$ 1,143,597.73	\$ 276,854.59	777	\$ 28,496,485.59	\$ 991,982.02	2,511	\$ 15,038,214.60
North Carolina, Middle	\$ 1,255,871.22	\$ 222,767.67	487	\$ 1,085,953.00	\$ 471,778.20	446	\$ 8,970,999.23	\$ 962,500.70	1,134	\$ 802,286.46
North Carolina, Western	\$ 8,607,787.48	\$ 13,756.26	893	\$ 696,518.27	-\$ 967,386.39	889	\$ 28,090,356.56	\$ 131,681.13	2,177	\$ 25,293,643.53
North Dakota	\$ 342,985.25	\$ 73,120.34	341	\$ 241,653.71	\$ 18,684.37	262	\$ 5,794,061.26	\$ 346,816.92	862	\$ 75,443.93
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$ 0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
Ohio, Northern	\$ 3,659,622.64	\$ 1,938,883.26	804	\$ 1,302,389.35	\$ 310,883.99	780	\$ 205,814,540.49	\$ 18,766,909.12	2,551	\$ 5,552,114.08
Ohio, Southern	\$ 11,514,401.58	\$ 6,529,166.12	982	\$ 1,579,877.55	-\$ 237,922.90	964	\$ 70,001,193.40	\$ 7,977,529.33	2,616	\$ 43,496,039.81
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$ 286,577.21	\$ 3,265.16	110	\$ 132,651.81	\$ 10,858.94	98	\$ 1,936,246.86	\$ 103,432.31	241	\$ 163,848.81
Oklahoma, Northern	\$ 881,841.50	\$ 4,047.27	358	\$ 421,968.75	\$ 255,811.79	320	\$ 17,072,778.16	\$ 161,877.22	1,171	\$ 423,171.97
Oklahoma, Western	\$ 4,881,846.13	\$ 194,111.05	355	\$ 2,409,704.66	\$ 458,601.54	352	\$ 17,146,371.63	\$ 1,110,437.98	513	\$ 5,173,234.66
Oregon	\$ 1,210,241.38	\$ 16,044.32	827	\$ 417,011.57	\$ 270,590.16	574	\$ 6,000,642.67	\$ 162,605.51	2,091	\$ 807,446.88

Table 8A (Continued)

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count	Collectibility
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$ 611,723,197.61	\$ 1,539,201.67	1,653	\$ 563,569,577.68	\$ 3,396,120.30	1,625	\$ 198,917,522.11	\$ 22,678,684.24	6,026	\$ 15,711,684.28
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$ 3,982,880.43	\$ 14,338.04	903	\$ 765,743.76	\$ 398,767.00	710	\$ 15,803,795.31	\$ 62,094.34	2,059	\$ 912,094.73
Pennsylvania, Western	\$ 1,331,303.68	\$ 47,450.42	512	\$ 567,425.47	-\$ 65,881.05	356	\$ 15,868,548.92	\$ 886,837.96	1,391	\$ 1,368,768.68
Puerto Rico	\$ 538,396.91	\$ 146,390.73	971	\$ 313,021.35	\$ 208,059.65	411	\$ 8,346,743.43	\$ 560,915.53	2,435	\$ 3,525,262.76
Rhode Island	\$ 455,327.96	\$ 2,238,912.20	151	\$ 168,382.23	\$ 1,774,839.52	199	\$ 59,214,724.55	\$ 20,183,470.60	622	\$ 651,176.73
South Carolina	\$ 22,155,433.42	\$ 142,233.20	1,247	\$ 23,002,605.32	\$ 377,010.87	976	\$ 77,764,801.09	\$ 930,937.09	3,200	\$ 6,945,473.59
South Dakota	\$ 912,413.62	\$ 86,452.38	557	\$ 899,131.38	-\$ 642,923.84	525	\$ 50,916,647.22	\$ 461,436.43	1,021	\$ 26,243.09
Tennessee, Eastern	\$ 1,706,121.37	\$ 119,262.88	598	\$ 1,356,118.82	\$ 20,130,962.55	593	\$ 13,321,963.95	\$ 598,437.98	1,276	\$ 5,409,031.79
Tennessee, Middle	\$ 1,490,310.72	\$ 138,840.60	364	\$ 461,152.97	\$ 238,405.47	261	\$ 16,973,687.82	\$ 175,776.02	838	\$ 2,412,588.53
Tennessee, Western	\$ 7,486,276.98	\$ 1,508,079.11	805	\$ 324,643.35	\$ 413,160.98	562	\$ 81,106,011.24	\$ 7,108,827.46	1,948	\$ 42,859,312.85
Texas, Eastern	\$ 6,173,189.33	\$ 125,398.27	1,009	\$ 978,930.12	\$ 1,264,989.05	935	\$ 30,640,912.87	\$ 754,251.47	2,219	\$ 5,550,119.53
Texas, Northern	\$ 16,296,106.08	\$ 668,633.90	591	\$ 2,067,208.08	\$ 11,905,962.83	591	\$ 180,024,105.02	\$ 4,042,930.05	1,756	\$ 48,229,956.45
Texas, Southern	\$ 479,159,664.54	\$ 13,006,936.62	3,584	\$ 213,720,055.29	\$ 3,856,370.62	5,925	\$ 677,419,634.28	\$ 111,902,195.62	14,949	\$ 309,959,141.42
Texas, Western	\$ 11,881,171.69	\$ 3,572,137.46	4,317	\$ 2,517,256.72	\$ 16,581,196.39	5,012	\$ 163,811,131.57	\$ 16,702,544.44	14,789	\$ 67,311,214.16
Utah	\$ 8,203,120.90	\$ 715,939.49	1,023	\$ 1,696,832.86	\$ 5,705,589.15	1,091	\$ 31,205,097.60	\$ 2,521,726.37	2,809	\$ 26,637,696.96
Vermont	\$ 1,455,725.47	\$ 57,039.82	199	\$ 103,563.21	\$ 70,545.19	207	\$ 3,399,949.81	\$ 283,263.36	192	\$ 1,250.00
Virgin Islands	\$ 704,972.93	\$ 330,369.60	114	\$ 65,830.17	\$ 18,414.47	92	\$ 3,020,723.49	\$ 402,808.85	345	\$ 3,036,805.88
Virginia, Eastern	\$ 24,765,153.97	\$ 1,276,080.93	3,820	\$ 11,065,315.54	\$ 5,291,037.09	3,353	\$ 93,109,003.49	\$ 3,238,534.58	6,932	\$ 65,171,346.11
Virginia, Western	\$ 6,641,164.13	\$ 116,801.29	642	\$ 1,347,419.34	\$ 504,549.50	996	\$ 12,464,696.97	\$ 677,964.79	1,625	\$ 5,192,159.00
Washington, Eastern	\$ 369,801.97	\$ 3,901.04	485	\$ 93,648.82	\$ 171,586.43	317	\$ 2,782,511.20	\$ 60,117.63	1,007	\$ 102,748.54
Washington, Western	\$ 3,631,008.43	\$ 77,143.99	1,644	\$ 1,629,144.61	\$ 12,385.21	1,419	\$ 49,759,289.15	\$ 675,739.43	3,892	\$ 20,530,669.93
West Virginia, Northern	\$ 236,125.97	\$ 21,990.32	417	\$ 327,410.06	\$ 595,941.41	369	\$ 1,771,827.11	\$ 201,284.65	612	\$ 343,221.22
West Virginia, Southern	\$ 1,235,610.57	\$ 17,644,720.00	332	\$ 529,845.08	\$ 1,525,574.24	392	\$ 776,300,985.23	\$ 206,631,544.14	869	\$ 482,868.20
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$ 1,519,655.11	\$ 1,230,359.14	608	\$ 570,386.01	\$ 3,074,256.83	635	\$ 12,112,657.86	\$ 902,633.49	1,807	\$ 3,614,340.93
Wisconsin, Western	\$ 685,485.72	\$ 1,868,322.90	224	\$ 133,974.21	\$ 1,087.31	184	\$ 119,802,611.68	\$ 2,249,252.78	444	\$ 336,843.85
Wyoming	\$ 1,722,548.64	\$ 1,872.72	701	\$ 850,541.19	\$ 9,770.09	630	\$ 2,862,340.00	\$ 25,723.69	1,569	\$ 2,264,623.33
All Districts	\$4,549,165,147.37	\$197,171,755.77	74,664	\$1,853,213,390.64	\$506,586,621.68	75,401	\$12,370,457,929.06	\$959,778,153.67	202,418	\$2,255,535,089.41

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.

THE VALUES FOR ANY SHARED DEBTS ARE REPORTED FOR ALL SHARING DISTRICTS; HOWEVER THAT DEBT IS INCLUDED ONLY ONCE IN THE TOTAL.

COLLECTIBILITY IS DETERMINED BY SUBTRACTING THE SUSPENDED AMOUNT (SEE TABLE 8F) FROM THE CURRENT PENDING DEBT BALANCE.

\* DATA FOR THE DISTRICTS OF GUAM AND NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS ARE COMBINED.

**Table 8B**  
**United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2009**  
**Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties**

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count	Collectibility
Alabama, Middle	\$ 6,075,555.03	\$ 83,220.09	29	\$ 280,927.45	\$ 212,491.14	17	\$ 58,543,733.19	\$ 887,599.73	312	\$ 5,737,998.20
Alabama, Northern	\$ 6,819,253.99	\$ 608,993.59	72	\$ 734,254.31	\$ 2,410,622.70	37	\$ 139,640,495.39	\$ 3,360,372.79	791	\$ 250,892.85
Alabama, Southern	\$ 8,318,430.55	\$ 49,632.66	47	\$ 412,411.11	\$ 199,586.13	37	\$ 38,952,851.90	\$ 543,701.03	399	\$ 6,214,979.93
Alaska	\$ 8,956,122.82	\$ 1,604,907.21	23	\$ 583,235.31	-\$ 2,496,591.46	22	\$ 79,480,614.15	\$ 2,501,643.45	282	\$ 8,677,614.03
Arizona	\$ 18,412,946.48	\$ 493,143.02	144	\$ 1,151,027.81	\$ 11,654,375.10	108	\$ 266,837,235.14	\$ 5,400,039.25	1,669	\$ 134,777,958.60
Arkansas, Eastern	\$ 54,948,188.81	\$ 343,525.67	50	\$ 1,241,675.02	\$ 739,198.53	22	\$ 124,103,380.03	\$ 1,880,398.83	524	\$ 10,996,509.90
Arkansas, Western	\$ 1,506,699.49	\$ 26,744.82	28	\$ 413,221.91	\$ 100,869.63	18	\$ 97,569,989.24	\$ 270,898.74	222	\$ 184,595.38
California, Central	\$ 253,117,395.72	\$ 33,296,682.81	220	\$ 10,396,130.99	\$ 28,315,228.56	185	\$ 3,100,459,172.31	\$ 100,226,036.12	3,817	\$ 1,663,254,536.06
California, Eastern	\$ 40,180,003.05	\$ 4,711,675.72	96	\$ 1,848,351.00	\$ 1,245,044.19	62	\$ 397,770,599.79	\$ 19,105,966.76	996	\$ 85,908,515.84
California, Northern	\$ 116,251,932.84	\$ 7,324,803.57	99	\$ 7,282,123.90	\$ 5,025,025.05	44	\$ 665,163,060.11	\$ 36,282,624.73	1,335	\$ 23,379,175.14
California, Southern	\$ 213,382,359.04	\$ 16,802,076.79	49	\$ 76,245,896.76	-\$ 6,093,496.75	30	\$ 1,036,207,018.66	\$ 74,593,152.35	456	\$ 436,276,646.85
Colorado	\$ 3,885,648.00	\$ 68,185.98	62	\$ 1,087,066.78	\$ 2,584,651.74	56	\$ 168,320,683.05	\$ 822,352.05	605	\$ 4,917,410.23
Connecticut	\$ 40,340,457.87	\$ 4,535,135.39	55	\$ 13,061,252.55	\$ 2,534,409.92	23	\$ 419,764,031.11	\$ 31,692,053.66	506	\$ 100,230,511.32
Delaware	\$ 3,403,632.07	\$ 73,148.85	14	\$ 225,791.81	\$ 125,564.54	5	\$ 32,182,739.66	\$ 238,683.45	211	\$ 792,883.19
District of Columbia	\$ 87,362,258.21	\$ 930,794.05	64	\$ 1,055,496.52	\$ 1,641,738.23	47	\$ 231,431,670.83	\$ 6,442,784.24	598	\$ 106,685,573.20
Florida, Middle	\$ 377,864,628.59	\$ 50,800,361.57	103	\$ 5,078,192.50	\$ 5,922,718.15	61	\$ 2,135,385,632.78	\$ 254,076,800.49	1,785	\$ 509,740,776.26
Florida, Northern	\$ 9,584,132.93	\$ 1,430,126.23	47	\$ 2,688,778.58	\$ 172,211.66	24	\$ 222,236,348.11	\$ 8,304,589.93	366	\$ 23,248,430.94
Florida, Southern	\$ 212,771,122.23	\$ 139,816,637.34	173	\$ 19,380,080.86	\$ 182,993,916.47	473	\$ 2,534,130,580.74	\$ 307,296,004.56	1,881	\$ 1,779,364.88
Georgia, Middle	\$ 2,231,641.17	\$ 1,660,716.78	41	\$ 778,743.20	\$ 40,077.95	24	\$ 45,896,006.12	\$ 11,013,242.78	301	\$ 1,944,105.70
Georgia, Northern	\$ 87,033,760.83	\$ 36,897,474.93	107	\$ 7,658,071.14	\$ 5,307,559.99	37	\$ 1,046,070,116.18	\$ 135,795,031.12	1,393	\$ 501,679,423.07
Georgia, Southern	\$ 3,873,996.98	\$ 4,093,890.40	69	\$ 773,779.18	\$ 3,231,131.08	23	\$ 85,316,212.23	\$ 5,168,416.20	395	\$ 34,943,237.68
Guam*	\$ 1,154,246.19	\$ 187,563.27	12	\$ 207,371.43	\$ 29,115.97	6	\$ 11,476,059.80	\$ 1,034,088.85	93	\$ 1,084,127.50
Hawaii	\$ 1,565,420.75	\$ 256,458.06	39	\$ 587,803.84	\$ 68,917.02	37	\$ 110,279,774.83	\$ 1,217,535.81	352	\$ 947,169.01
Idaho	\$ 8,399,262.81	\$ 23,318.39	50	\$ 362,045.36	\$ 213,670.43	29	\$ 25,533,215.14	\$ 237,779.35	232	\$ 4,750,792.27
Illinois, Central	\$ 22,179,932.40	\$ 720,212.46	44	\$ 4,697,056.11	\$ 2,575,779.54	43	\$ 83,019,524.26	\$ 4,045,196.20	450	\$ 675,454.25
Illinois, Northern	\$ 468,048,133.55	\$ 14,513,271.17	223	\$ 8,712,753.99	\$ 35,361,457.82	106	\$ 1,639,790,105.31	\$ 73,367,125.69	2,493	\$ 692,206,778.88
Illinois, Southern	\$ 36,219,839.30	\$ 317,857.12	46	\$ 2,124,557.03	\$ 2,859,781.00	34	\$ 187,200,117.72	\$ 2,894,505.12	306	\$ 81,143.71
Indiana, Northern	\$ 9,765,111.90	\$ 3,890,925.01	68	\$ 641,728.26	\$ 2,087,434.75	58	\$ 202,024,245.96	\$ 20,758,628.22	442	\$ 501,797.33
Indiana, Southern	\$ 12,403,857.92	\$ 68,001.44	38	\$ 2,790,256.84	\$ 1,255,174.95	22	\$ 164,974,860.97	\$ 1,420,370.23	512	\$ 26,810,700.37
Iowa, Northern	\$ 1,172,839.47	\$ 4,398.16	14	\$ 577,851.99	\$ 755,722.53	33	\$ 40,962,777.53	\$ 320,320.51	239	\$ 732,428.87
Iowa, Southern	\$ 30,356,229.35	\$ 104,524.18	63	\$ 1,073,775.04	-\$ 648,531.28	13	\$ 75,343,934.87	\$ 1,011,725.72	275	\$ 488,350.93
Kansas	\$ 12,883,198.44	\$ 580,158.53	65	\$ 934,188.76	\$ 2,081,162.64	31	\$ 146,635,431.62	\$ 4,199,429.26	642	\$ 9,359,386.91
Kentucky, Eastern	\$ 130,891,547.60	\$ 1,603,305.07	61	\$ 1,440,205.11	-\$ 1,470,341.47	40	\$ 207,734,445.21	\$ 9,273,465.86	450	\$ 173,418,905.85



Table 8B (Continued)

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count	Collectibility
Kentucky, Western	\$ 10,654,989.96	\$ 432,047.49	34	\$ 2,319,631.37	\$ 1,664,801.95	30	\$ 92,050,505.08	\$ 2,289,576.99	423	\$ 13,606,779.50
Louisiana, Eastern	\$ 29,726,310.66	\$ 419,712.62	73	\$ 906,773.02	\$ 1,534,292.32	22	\$ 274,696,798.93	\$ 5,815,215.95	660	\$ 36,399,711.21
Louisiana, Middle	\$ 3,243,490.54	\$ 624,272.43	22	\$ 324,414.44	\$ 178,627.01	11	\$ 39,697,654.54	\$ 4,317,100.24	218	\$ 89,738.70
Louisiana, Western	\$ 4,858,387.76	\$ 760,128.86	33	\$ 1,454,341.43	\$ 48,115.84	31	\$ 87,126,219.16	\$ 5,739,599.09	355	\$ 1,232,709.98
Maine	\$ 720,196.13	\$ 308,814.24	16	\$ 915,101.78	\$ 112,935.10	17	\$ 33,599,474.19	\$ 2,354,985.12	243	\$ 252,454.63
Maryland	\$ 76,498,263.88	\$ 15,520,042.58	67	\$ 1,895,645.22	\$ 1,922,176.71	31	\$ 926,650,813.12	\$ 85,460,181.03	950	\$ 21,613,161.54
Massachusetts	\$ 84,583,881.15	\$ 14,881,025.74	82	\$ 13,435,714.44	\$ 39,379,063.10	72	\$ 789,903,487.26	\$ 33,102,053.75	919	\$ 145,373,515.62
Michigan, Eastern	\$ 67,582,961.83	\$ 20,495,322.62	112	\$ 3,321,559.46	-\$ 278,761,330.43	37	\$ 911,367,891.21	\$ 71,434,759.91	1,239	\$ 90,280,277.95
Michigan, Western	\$ 18,943,286.99	\$ 4,043,634.18	53	\$ 874,310.12	\$ 1,867,649.42	53	\$ 392,478,444.08	\$ 18,648,014.61	591	\$ 803,802.17
Minnesota	\$ 46,732,333.48	\$ 486,279.76	94	\$ 3,948,044.94	\$ 6,144,846.18	49	\$ 290,866,073.34	\$ 4,915,163.35	745	\$ 8,326.29
Mississippi, Northern	\$ 4,217,099.13	\$ 670,050.49	35	\$ 474,201.47	\$ 159,437.90	17	\$ 32,908,260.99	\$ 3,575,322.55	254	\$ 2,829,021.15
Mississippi, Southern	\$ 30,540,839.38	\$ 2,387.25	58	\$ 1,031,708.01	\$ 3,031,562.57	50	\$ 109,392,013.82	\$ 114,396.36	516	\$ 24,782,503.46
Missouri, Eastern	\$ 47,512,867.63	\$ 10,142,947.66	125	\$ 4,033,559.21	\$ 4,800,174.42	46	\$ 231,387,383.51	\$ 29,308,304.40	1,016	\$ 35,756,631.74
Missouri, Western	\$ 18,842,412.89	\$ 1,437,252.43	86	\$ 11,393,759.90	\$ 1,170,719.58	42	\$ 352,244,073.28	\$ 9,382,054.47	735	\$ 514,126.48
Montana	\$ 3,359,933.51	\$ 289,577.61	55	\$ 510,363.17	\$ 2,244,073.03	50	\$ 35,525,810.43	\$ 1,053,799.36	521	\$ 320,799.68
Nebraska	\$ 11,479,394.69	\$ 175,400.27	37	\$ 1,328,938.29	\$ 136,800.09	17	\$ 83,720,068.01	\$ 966,616.13	415	\$ 368,998.61
Nevada	\$ 587,145,693.08	\$ 5,004,246.95	64	\$ 1,057,552.49	-\$ 431,295.29	63	\$ 1,029,155,921.01	\$ 15,694,368.47	1,269	\$ 115,490,842.72
New Hampshire	\$ 2,581,653.59	\$ 325,355.38	37	\$ 207,453.91	\$ 789,330.22	12	\$ 34,537,568.59	\$ 2,238,704.83	237	\$ 1,839,398.42
New Jersey	\$ 46,672,381.99	\$ 66,085,029.33	93	\$ 3,585,002.21	\$ 26,011,586.83	36	\$ 4,314,525,068.62	\$ 360,308,709.86	1,412	\$ 54,885,054.84
New Mexico	\$ 8,753,098.70	\$ 682,711.21	49	\$ 1,216,359.21	\$ 53,069.47	38	\$ 59,635,286.17	\$ 2,959,217.03	546	\$ 388,673.03
New York, Eastern	\$ 99,148,643.94	\$ 75,014,040.49	101	\$ 12,385,616.01	\$ 11,080,558.73	48	\$ 3,896,826,455.98	\$ 328,662,972.18	1,672	\$ 669,378,711.23
New York, Northern	\$ 7,764,284.01	\$ 838,451.43	25	\$ 1,629,819.38	\$ 2,330,295.45	23	\$ 489,031,167.48	\$ 3,682,958.15	354	\$ 60,944,510.35
New York, Southern	\$ 577,430,920.60	\$ 113,992,034.58	180	\$ 40,080,038.36	\$ 2,316,310.13	81	\$ 6,881,211,577.80	\$ 1,050,040,233.82	2,383	\$ 8,070,357.05
New York, Western	\$ 24,546,728.13	\$ 449,521.90	66	\$ 1,342,252.54	\$ 266,697.44	32	\$ 177,917,175.79	\$ 3,126,066.87	524	\$ 12,888,343.53
North Carolina, Eastern	\$ 57,939,075.03	\$ 1,237,121.02	116	\$ 1,828,851.09	\$ 312,596.81	90	\$ 153,838,687.52	\$ 5,615,016.87	1,026	\$ 26,243,811.69
North Carolina, Middle	\$ 2,741,601.79	\$ 2,585,789.29	48	\$ 1,700,785.75	\$ 480,929.00	27	\$ 101,218,976.30	\$ 14,542,256.94	511	\$ 4,635,394.73
North Carolina, Western	\$ 32,596,655.73	\$ 253,439.22	153	\$ 26,805,523.98	\$ 1,804,212.36	53	\$ 295,671,649.36	\$ 641,018.07	960	\$ 186,545,281.00
North Dakota	\$ 1,835,745.28	\$ 312,107.18	38	\$ 356,712.73	\$ 35,266.47	42	\$ 16,328,288.07	\$ 1,931,457.13	308	\$ 188,717.74
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$ 0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
Ohio, Northern	\$ 75,928,685.33	\$ 5,109,969.82	143	\$ 1,886,130.84	\$ 46,195,412.69	46	\$ 903,989,887.56	\$ 35,466,394.21	2,421	\$ 32,069,670.91
Ohio, Southern	\$ 2,383,811,282.89	\$ 90,271,725.08	44	\$ 4,066,813.66	\$ 4,194,828.75	36	\$ 2,625,976,244.69	\$ 66,706,349.49	1,141	\$ 2,472,782,053.81
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$ 2,441,716.22	\$ 9,554.73	22	\$ 135,366.13	\$ 315,587.00	14	\$ 25,728,311.93	\$ 207,030.12	165	\$ 278,215.31
Oklahoma, Northern	\$ 2,938,915.17	\$ 107,857.24	38	\$ 432,602.09	\$ 721,001.23	26	\$ 56,497,462.48	\$ 531,111.66	393	\$ 1,856,645.73
Oklahoma, Western	\$ 17,990,931.02	\$ 3,840,393.82	95	\$ 2,515,669.80	\$ 11,964,449.32	45	\$ 128,007,363.06	\$ 15,392,707.24	512	\$ 48,009,793.73
Oregon	\$ 69,603,101.13	\$ 1,874,341.56	107	\$ 2,291,577.04	\$ 2,875,372.48	58	\$ 328,093,583.63	\$ 5,552,055.03	838	\$ 2,344,334.49

Table 8B (Continued)

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count	Collectibility
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$ 74,267,116.86	\$ 14,745,290.83	189	\$ 5,077,497.70	\$ 6,193,636.48	54	\$ 654,070,426.82	\$ 87,703,719.59	1,668	\$ 22,080,034.25
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$ 23,996,205.07	\$ 373,116.72	123	\$ 832,820.25	\$ 351,809.63	54	\$ 109,102,179.91	\$ 2,299,416.50	969	\$ 9,199,727.55
Pennsylvania, Western	\$ 11,119,377.79	\$ 71,043.83	66	\$ 1,459,805.72	-\$ 919.86	11	\$ 140,492,149.95	\$ 1,007,485.98	726	\$ 7,230,646.96
Puerto Rico	\$ 281,799.58	\$ 1,156,821.10	11	\$ 679,048.62	\$ 33,370.42	7	\$ 75,642,804.32	\$ 4,221,107.29	263	\$ 17,354,902.94
Rhode Island	\$ 3,748,022.28	\$ 1,656,445.90	34	\$ 200,097.85	\$ 549,087.58	13	\$ 93,706,815.84	\$ 3,756,225.76	254	\$ 744,588.59
South Carolina	\$ 18,645,064.56	\$ 496,070.96	215	\$ 3,495,817.82	\$ 272,180.34	129	\$ 318,416,244.02	\$ 7,927,706.06	2,031	\$ 140,481,135.29
South Dakota	\$ 2,540,025.80	\$ 484,749.49	119	\$ 922,946.69	\$ 559,312.40	91	\$ 31,887,577.20	\$ 5,795,294.54	633	\$ 6,200.40
Tennessee, Eastern	\$ 20,773,555.08	\$ 86,851.93	52	\$ 3,065,422.95	\$ 147,411.10	34	\$ 155,521,964.59	\$ 1,042,599.88	555	\$ 48,615,776.82
Tennessee, Middle	\$ 5,443,271.87	\$ 22,762.17	32	\$ 958,202.23	\$ 578,385.94	19	\$ 94,625,387.46	\$ 147,095.46	372	\$ 4,585,097.47
Tennessee, Western	\$ 10,022,894.43	\$ 3,458,390.93	92	\$ 883,375.49	\$ 1,643,124.94	16	\$ 189,259,526.71	\$ 14,564,740.58	997	\$ 95,429,824.53
Texas, Eastern	\$ 91,145,365.50	\$ 1,665,436.21	63	\$ 1,736,580.45	\$ 2,664,792.06	49	\$ 368,796,564.17	\$ 4,353,985.85	611	\$ 15,100,461.52
Texas, Northern	\$ 50,133,173.59	\$ 4,355,363.85	168	\$ 4,375,427.17	\$ 594,599.23	96	\$ 778,473,901.90	\$ 28,607,344.27	1,821	\$ 331,906,442.49
Texas, Southern	\$ 43,958,402.51	\$ 20,054,869.32	78	\$ 6,511,612.66	\$ 4,832,843.98	64	\$ 632,760,093.05	\$ 87,490,341.28	1,414	\$ 59,630,285.45
Texas, Western	\$ 31,185,405.39	\$ 5,532,057.23	147	\$ 2,511,147.31	\$ 8,401,914.98	79	\$ 742,761,936.71	\$ 41,936,229.96	1,592	\$ 83,803,663.17
Utah	\$ 12,850,571.02	\$ 3,975,620.95	115	\$ 3,704,409.46	-\$ 107,250.54	51	\$ 205,090,089.51	\$ 15,847,224.34	806	\$ 56,624,287.58
Vermont	\$ 9,000,860.77	\$ 596,383.38	22	\$ 735,520.72	\$ 554,649.08	11	\$ 67,464,558.20	\$ 1,765,356.83	151	\$ 6,682,743.32
Virgin Islands	\$ 652,396.42	\$ 167,538.38	9	\$ 159,167.99	-\$ 3,729.92	7	\$ 4,888,973.25	\$ 463,757.32	66	\$ 1,444,275.50
Virginia, Eastern	\$ 236,863,853.69	\$ 6,586,649.20	187	\$ 4,903,159.13	\$ 903,061.54	65	\$ 618,756,043.40	\$ 43,160,885.02	1,904	\$ 336,938,848.57
Virginia, Western	\$ 6,759,442.78	\$ 670,355.18	48	\$ 1,430,663.04	\$ 845,180.36	34	\$ 68,388,909.44	\$ 4,696,086.38	383	\$ 2,307,763.74
Washington, Eastern	\$ 3,074,563.23	\$ 135,898.22	32	\$ 306,631.78	\$ 727,455.13	25	\$ 40,565,136.75	\$ 1,085,042.90	319	\$ 5,089.24
Washington, Western	\$ 89,326,107.30	\$ 2,183,149.19	85	\$ 2,684,748.53	\$ 2,086,230.50	31	\$ 570,565,811.45	\$ 17,161,327.29	1,142	\$ 88,710,565.23
West Virginia, Northern	\$ 1,149,190.33	\$ 12,983.29	22	\$ 148,745.20	\$ 552,554.80	17	\$ 9,742,240.44	\$ 135,658.99	142	\$ 477,779.11
West Virginia, Southern	\$ 8,845,722.22	\$ 706,692.41	30	\$ 1,554,725.92	\$ 1,301,135.92	26	\$ 47,052,594.73	\$ 5,853,509.04	319	\$ 150,174.42
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$ 30,245,685.01	\$ 119,086.37	75	\$ 1,983,695.09	\$ 2,099,432.05	49	\$ 168,054,893.24	\$ 1,306,255.96	722	\$ 45,665,757.19
Wisconsin, Western	\$ 4,272,294.18	\$ 199,068.18	24	\$ 710,325.51	\$ 862,235.56	25	\$ 41,783,956.23	\$ 1,171,127.58	276	\$ 945,908.38
Wyoming	\$ 1,702,820.53	\$ 11,105.36	33	\$ 1,335,610.78	\$ 100,451.88	24	\$ 22,580,562.90	\$ 35,246.09	342	\$ 15,951,812.01
All Districts	\$ 7,534,297,150.24	\$ 836,028,213.69	6,783	\$ 380,563,576.90	\$ 224,254,916.98	4,231	\$ 48,256,704,881.59	\$ 3,700,558,300.58	72,260	\$ 10,021,400,759.82

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.

THE VALUES FOR ANY SHARED DEBTS ARE REPORTED FOR ALL SHARING DISTRICTS; HOWEVER THAT DEBT IS INCLUDED ONLY ONCE IN THE TOTAL.

COLLECTIBILITY IS DETERMINED BY SUBTRACTING THE SUSPENDED AMOUNT (SEE TABLE 8F) FROM THE CURRENT PENDING DEBT BALANCE.

\* DATA FOR THE DISTRICTS OF GUAM AND NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS ARE COMBINED.

**Table 8C**  
**United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2009**  
**Criminal Total**

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count	Collectibility
Alabama, Middle	\$ 7,706,038.17	\$ 97,403.37	329	\$ 630,402.08	\$ 270,740.13	327	\$ 67,631,279.97	\$ 1,179,128.13	1,152	\$ 7,210,716.74
Alabama, Northern	\$ 8,822,815.79	\$ 1,319,584.03	673	\$ 2,126,775.05	\$ 2,936,067.62	697	\$ 249,423,151.83	\$ 4,741,151.67	4,013	\$ 1,231,172.79
Alabama, Southern	\$ 8,736,407.49	\$ 114,659.27	468	\$ 1,059,914.48	\$ 570,772.46	489	\$ 46,888,149.56	\$ 1,092,454.83	1,358	\$ 8,402,370.80
Alaska	\$ 9,642,971.94	\$ 1,714,148.44	292	\$ 1,831,015.80	\$ 413,538.85	345	\$ 94,115,682.36	\$ 3,192,646.91	1,073	\$ 18,213,219.06
Arizona	\$ 24,470,648.70	\$ 934,962.91	1,685	\$ 2,802,516.40	\$ 14,987,239.69	2,885	\$ 351,658,303.68	\$ 9,348,287.96	7,092	\$ 180,017,763.38
Arkansas, Eastern	\$ 56,072,995.30	\$ 712,061.63	462	\$ 1,638,590.91	\$ 4,420,726.45	402	\$ 135,370,423.93	\$ 1,539,984.64	1,544	\$ 14,609,458.53
Arkansas, Western	\$ 3,913,148.31	\$ 51,993.14	387	\$ 1,267,374.52	\$ 775,411.17	249	\$ 105,442,139.88	\$ 1,122,798.36	1,252	\$ 268,007.05
California, Central	\$ 439,595,559.18	\$ 43,999,282.61	2,566	\$ 38,558,753.69	\$ 47,598,698.91	2,378	\$ 3,968,098,410.36	\$ 161,803,764.49	10,761	\$ 1,952,952,211.32
California, Eastern	\$ 43,094,265.80	\$ 6,215,537.45	1,273	\$ 2,945,162.99	-\$ 1,666,572.76	1,412	\$ 506,234,634.92	\$ 25,780,152.00	4,317	\$ 98,026,169.82
California, Northern	\$ 743,036,739.09	\$ 17,583,140.56	1,261	\$ 212,841,801.18	\$ 9,242,080.77	894	\$ 1,511,859,188.13	\$ 76,102,148.49	4,695	\$ 35,778,411.98
California, Southern	\$ 216,772,901.87	\$ 17,493,825.30	1,746	\$ 77,881,063.89	-\$ 3,250,336.69	1,376	\$ 1,167,622,362.64	\$ 76,798,435.51	3,550	\$ 478,692,925.44
Colorado	\$ 21,113,558.49	\$ 918,043.90	706	\$ 2,893,397.37	\$ 2,685,814.36	694	\$ 285,485,019.78	\$ 2,350,212.71	2,205	\$ 23,346,801.09
Connecticut	\$ 44,338,092.13	\$ 5,138,283.93	603	\$ 15,775,904.36	\$ 3,316,450.16	525	\$ 463,910,602.53	\$ 34,403,935.25	1,400	\$ 111,025,021.75
Delaware	\$ 3,457,461.52	\$ 79,077.33	186	\$ 275,612.53	\$ 155,040.46	136	\$ 36,704,674.27	\$ 265,410.96	656	\$ 916,495.29
District of Columbia	\$ 941,339,761.25	\$ 7,192,105.72	659	\$ 544,389,975.59	-\$ 4,825,565.94	644	\$ 975,723,723.67	\$ 28,732,300.18	2,144	\$ 399,293,155.18
Florida, Middle	\$ 599,125,068.10	\$ 57,707,869.34	1,836	\$ 20,560,087.72	\$ 9,945,667.05	1,719	\$ 2,661,181,266.54	\$ 349,798,967.02	6,603	\$ 728,464,774.69
Florida, Northern	\$ 13,209,701.08	\$ 2,124,295.05	447	\$ 4,044,463.49	\$ 3,524,514.95	435	\$ 1,680,722,377.03	\$ 12,863,935.66	1,509	\$ 28,951,749.26
Florida, Southern	\$ 637,078,800.07	\$ 193,083,509.86	2,208	\$ 45,863,115.34	\$ 183,448,776.70	2,650	\$ 3,853,347,261.63	\$ 404,098,836.11	7,305	\$ 96,744,615.74
Georgia, Middle	\$ 8,195,578.96	\$ 1,975,845.14	446	\$ 1,673,543.28	\$ 610,460.91	467	\$ 67,728,295.06	\$ 12,219,536.15	1,045	\$ 3,089,283.00
Georgia, Northern	\$ 98,098,643.12	\$ 37,954,527.05	1,007	\$ 9,003,924.73	\$ 7,327,523.36	700	\$ 1,121,297,954.24	\$ 142,096,478.58	4,605	\$ 542,888,431.32
Georgia, Southern	\$ 6,020,960.06	\$ 8,804,296.90	1,060	\$ 1,283,774.32	\$ 7,503,111.51	794	\$ 148,613,347.89	\$ 8,352,910.04	2,207	\$ 78,661,516.28
Guam*	\$ 1,378,954.44	\$ 215,213.00	144	\$ 351,281.72	\$ 76,867.85	116	\$ 12,871,466.40	\$ 1,316,377.45	353	\$ 1,508,787.87
Hawaii	\$ 2,949,957.49	\$ 338,657.95	403	\$ 1,017,858.87	\$ 95,020.69	382	\$ 122,448,135.16	\$ 2,041,041.27	1,088	\$ 1,179,053.49
Idaho	\$ 17,193,818.17	\$ 24,322.51	495	\$ 802,703.03	\$ 232,728.26	358	\$ 39,401,802.46	\$ 376,741.55	1,210	\$ 13,024,904.24
Illinois, Central	\$ 25,333,353.11	\$ 1,091,884.28	448	\$ 7,519,017.80	\$ 4,228,573.35	477	\$ 95,205,255.21	\$ 5,362,989.88	1,331	\$ 1,605,670.26
Illinois, Northern	\$ 499,205,983.55	\$ 19,162,585.44	1,608	\$ 12,183,039.48	\$ 41,519,299.23	1,538	\$ 1,861,492,203.84	\$ 93,197,355.62	6,772	\$ 734,719,495.53
Illinois, Southern	\$ 77,374,070.07	\$ 710,364.14	634	\$ 11,387,104.60	\$ 3,006,280.34	571	\$ 256,502,883.61	\$ 3,265,160.08	2,050	\$ 7,039,439.74
Indiana, Northern	\$ 16,455,053.07	\$ 4,232,948.54	615	\$ 1,027,779.97	\$ 2,063,236.64	526	\$ 223,155,783.54	\$ 24,203,757.97	1,347	\$ 4,408,018.62
Indiana, Southern	\$ 16,352,736.88	\$ 355,576.90	372	\$ 8,821,180.04	\$ 1,941,547.63	418	\$ 187,486,063.26	\$ 3,931,595.17	1,507	\$ 32,589,766.26
Iowa, Northern	\$ 2,267,515.87	\$ 23,278.39	327	\$ 1,159,555.97	\$ 1,090,050.91	367	\$ 51,664,876.27	\$ 393,017.43	892	\$ 1,676,677.20
Iowa, Southern	\$ 31,210,735.92	\$ 118,197.64	587	\$ 1,345,739.11	-\$ 524,511.68	411	\$ 84,213,877.34	\$ 1,118,806.71	1,331	\$ 757,930.00
Kansas	\$ 29,773,646.35	\$ 646,627.60	992	\$ 3,433,008.63	\$ 2,262,371.55	835	\$ 183,507,945.76	\$ 4,610,496.11	2,384	\$ 25,950,649.00
Kentucky, Eastern	\$ 131,601,869.25	\$ 1,921,765.88	815	\$ 1,932,062.90	-\$ 1,277,136.82	715	\$ 221,884,918.35	\$ 10,097,393.13	1,681	\$ 184,648,392.91

Table 8C (Continued)

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count	Collectibility
Kentucky, Western	\$ 13,657,029.16	\$ 564,758.10	724	\$ 3,692,104.81	\$ 3,655,728.61	615	\$ 99,505,595.63	\$ 3,281,920.66	1,823	\$ 14,627,131.21
Louisiana, Eastern	\$ 40,567,034.76	\$ 786,412.55	536	\$ 2,528,230.97	\$ 4,099,311.82	478	\$ 343,431,332.57	\$ 8,213,928.59	2,540	\$ 51,557,201.48
Louisiana, Middle	\$ 4,092,302.18	\$ 1,014,251.33	257	\$ 1,175,870.99	\$ 1,423,372.46	305	\$ 62,718,771.37	\$ 10,117,200.19	1,237	\$ 419,120.01
Louisiana, Western	\$ 8,235,682.40	\$ 1,148,586.97	625	\$ 2,910,221.08	\$ 439,428.84	609	\$ 140,747,105.29	\$ 8,815,497.34	1,639	\$ 3,407,189.23
Maine	\$ 2,816,844.67	\$ 333,408.96	295	\$ 1,528,046.46	-\$ 102,308.71	251	\$ 39,935,524.96	\$ 2,577,109.59	830	\$ 1,538,559.88
Maryland	\$ 113,494,465.98	\$ 19,010,873.20	995	\$ 6,282,438.78	\$ 3,171,949.76	793	\$ 1,030,196,240.40	\$ 92,860,321.01	3,214	\$ 26,154,620.62
Massachusetts	\$ 113,650,076.61	\$ 18,805,133.36	715	\$ 40,999,982.88	\$ 50,612,774.53	614	\$ 959,913,590.86	\$ 41,974,730.70	2,801	\$ 176,840,717.30
Michigan, Eastern	\$ 154,927,112.99	\$ 22,664,005.26	971	\$ 4,541,901.44	-\$ 273,788,806.39	895	\$ 1,069,884,577.08	\$ 73,371,946.01	3,199	\$ 130,332,322.73
Michigan, Western	\$ 22,744,044.18	\$ 4,130,949.84	662	\$ 1,765,547.94	\$ 2,680,133.40	621	\$ 439,101,405.64	\$ 19,344,121.07	2,727	\$ 2,955,319.77
Minnesota	\$ 51,817,665.76	\$ 541,650.65	766	\$ 7,099,942.26	\$ 7,067,807.90	689	\$ 318,481,654.43	\$ 5,195,165.25	2,503	\$ 156,088.84
Mississippi, Northern	\$ 4,921,137.91	\$ 1,204,787.22	207	\$ 1,145,937.32	\$ 162,126.80	232	\$ 54,995,743.03	\$ 5,573,766.82	590	\$ 3,358,777.12
Mississippi, Southern	\$ 60,410,352.92	\$ 10,854.59	719	\$ 1,771,241.38	-\$ 2,611,167.28	619	\$ 179,029,350.47	\$ 179,813.71	2,387	\$ 31,148,028.77
Missouri, Eastern	\$ 65,901,268.58	\$ 10,652,536.21	1,364	\$ 19,818,037.27	\$ 4,849,982.07	1,107	\$ 247,027,705.00	\$ 30,543,280.63	3,403	\$ 38,314,437.42
Missouri, Western	\$ 25,416,360.96	\$ 1,793,827.15	984	\$ 12,669,372.70	\$ 4,624,104.60	899	\$ 377,330,771.38	\$ 10,755,451.59	2,829	\$ 1,015,191.31
Montana	\$ 3,986,157.45	\$ 370,788.01	529	\$ 763,124.46	\$ 2,722,359.39	498	\$ 39,694,850.74	\$ 1,358,068.39	1,399	\$ 696,396.79
Nebraska	\$ 13,505,596.81	\$ 198,118.04	620	\$ 2,502,373.77	\$ 321,499.18	611	\$ 87,564,767.88	\$ 1,070,044.82	1,631	\$ 642,989.36
Nevada	\$ 599,080,523.96	\$ 5,900,242.81	457	\$ 2,231,128.71	-\$ 5,885,027.40	552	\$ 1,095,036,127.80	\$ 21,102,891.72	2,668	\$ 122,384,310.21
New Hampshire	\$ 3,087,913.30	\$ 403,681.52	266	\$ 369,043.67	\$ 1,060,462.71	222	\$ 47,780,224.66	\$ 3,068,842.45	647	\$ 2,088,396.96
New Jersey	\$ 390,091,587.02	\$ 68,115,153.14	1,365	\$ 7,473,196.82	\$ 327,340,662.74	1,382	\$ 4,432,481,574.90	\$ 364,397,280.51	5,868	\$ 76,122,343.85
New Mexico	\$ 9,489,719.43	\$ 1,007,838.93	-709	\$ 1,634,290.87	\$ 228,535.67	546	\$ 71,871,916.08	\$ 7,064,127.97	1,405	\$ 701,419.76
New York, Eastern	\$ 206,077,601.41	\$ 82,727,936.34	1,423	\$ 56,646,875.84	\$ 32,565,680.74	1,342	\$ 4,264,792,178.47	\$ 355,837,308.64	4,861	\$ 769,784,742.77
New York, Northern	\$ 10,908,891.60	\$ 863,006.88	782	\$ 2,575,757.40	\$ 2,525,483.06	764	\$ 512,538,441.47	\$ 3,847,666.27	1,467	\$ 75,689,051.56
New York, Southern	\$ 662,554,501.68	\$ 125,486,560.29	1,961	\$ 75,982,707.47	\$ 35,804,768.66	1,913	\$ 7,721,694,766.02	\$ 1,113,004,420.93	7,105	\$ 25,050,765.93
New York, Western	\$ 29,913,916.92	\$ 562,515.34	888	\$ 2,442,893.98	\$ 311,654.40	809	\$ 195,921,773.62	\$ 3,688,869.97	2,256	\$ 19,333,309.73
North Carolina, Eastern	\$ 66,616,320.66	\$ 1,372,563.54	930	\$ 2,972,448.82	\$ 589,451.40	867	\$ 182,335,173.11	\$ 6,606,998.89	3,537	\$ 41,282,026.29
North Carolina, Middle	\$ 3,997,473.01	\$ 2,808,556.96	535	\$ 2,786,738.75	\$ 952,707.20	473	\$ 110,189,975.53	\$ 15,504,757.64	1,645	\$ 5,437,681.19
North Carolina, Western	\$ 41,204,443.21	\$ 267,195.48	1,046	\$ 27,502,042.25	\$ 836,825.97	942	\$ 323,762,005.92	\$ 772,699.20	3,137	\$ 211,838,924.53
North Dakota	\$ 2,178,730.53	\$ 385,227.52	379	\$ 598,366.44	\$ 53,950.84	304	\$ 22,122,349.33	\$ 2,278,274.05	1,170	\$ 264,161.67
Northern Mariana Islands	\$ 0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
Ohio, Northern	\$ 79,588,307.97	\$ 7,048,853.08	947	\$ 3,188,520.19	\$ 46,506,296.68	826	\$ 1,109,804,428.05	\$ 54,233,303.33	4,972	\$ 37,621,784.99
Ohio, Southern	\$ 2,395,325,684.47	\$ 96,800,891.20	1,026	\$ 5,646,691.21	\$ 3,956,905.85	1,000	\$ 2,695,977,438.09	\$ 74,683,878.82	3,757	\$ 2,516,278,093.62
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$ 2,728,293.43	\$ 12,819.89	132	\$ 268,017.94	\$ 326,445.94	112	\$ 27,664,558.79	\$ 310,462.43	406	\$ 442,064.12
Oklahoma, Northern	\$ 3,820,756.67	\$ 111,904.51	396	\$ 854,570.84	\$ 976,813.02	346	\$ 73,570,240.64	\$ 692,988.88	1,564	\$ 2,279,817.70
Oklahoma, Western	\$ 22,872,777.15	\$ 4,034,504.87	450	\$ 4,925,374.46	\$ 12,423,050.86	397	\$ 145,153,734.69	\$ 16,503,145.22	1,025	\$ 53,183,028.39
Oregon	\$ 70,813,342.51	\$ 1,890,385.88	934	\$ 2,708,588.61	\$ 3,145,962.64	632	\$ 334,094,226.30	\$ 5,714,660.54	2,929	\$ 3,151,781.37

**Table 8C (Continued)**

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count	Collectibility
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$ 685,990,314.47	\$ 16,284,492.50	1,842	\$ 568,647,075.38	\$ 9,589,756.78	1,679	\$ 852,987,948.93	\$ 110,382,403.83	7,694	\$ 37,791,718.53
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$ 27,979,085.50	\$ 387,454.76	1,026	\$ 1,598,564.01	\$ 750,576.63	764	\$ 124,905,975.22	\$ 2,361,510.84	3,028	\$ 10,111,822.28
Pennsylvania, Western	\$ 12,450,681.47	\$ 118,494.25	578	\$ 2,027,231.19	-\$ 66,800.91	367	\$ 156,360,698.87	\$ 1,894,323.94	2,117	\$ 8,599,415.64
Puerto Rico	\$ 820,196.49	\$ 1,303,211.83	982	\$ 992,069.97	\$ 241,430.07	418	\$ 83,989,547.75	\$ 4,782,022.82	2,698	\$ 20,880,165.70
Rhode Island	\$ 4,203,350.24	\$ 3,895,358.10	185	\$ 368,480.08	\$ 2,323,927.10	212	\$ 152,921,540.39	\$ 23,939,696.36	876	\$ 1,395,765.32
South Carolina	\$ 40,800,497.98	\$ 638,304.16	1,462	\$ 26,498,423.14	\$ 649,191.21	1,105	\$ 396,181,045.11	\$ 8,858,643.15	5,231	\$ 147,426,608.88
South Dakota	\$ 3,452,439.42	\$ 571,201.87	676	\$ 1,822,078.07	-\$ 83,611.44	616	\$ 82,804,224.42	\$ 6,256,730.97	1,654	\$ 32,443.49
Tennessee, Eastern	\$ 22,479,676.45	\$ 206,114.81	650	\$ 4,421,541.77	\$ 20,278,373.65	627	\$ 168,843,928.54	\$ 1,641,037.86	1,831	\$ 54,024,808.61
Tennessee, Middle	\$ 6,933,582.59	\$ 161,602.77	396	\$ 1,419,355.20	\$ 816,791.41	280	\$ 111,599,075.28	\$ 322,871.48	1,210	\$ 6,997,686.00
Tennessee, Western	\$ 17,509,171.41	\$ 4,966,470.04	897	\$ 1,208,018.84	\$ 2,056,285.92	578	\$ 270,365,537.95	\$ 21,673,568.04	2,945	\$ 138,289,137.38
Texas, Eastern	\$ 97,318,554.83	\$ 1,790,834.48	1,072	\$ 2,715,510.57	\$ 3,929,781.11	984	\$ 399,437,477.04	\$ 5,108,237.32	2,830	\$ 20,650,581.05
Texas, Northern	\$ 66,429,279.67	\$ 5,023,997.75	759	\$ 6,442,635.25	\$ 12,500,562.06	687	\$ 958,498,006.92	\$ 32,650,274.32	3,577	\$ 380,136,398.94
Texas, Southern	\$ 523,118,067.05	\$ 33,061,805.94	3,662	\$ 220,231,667.95	\$ 8,689,214.60	5,989	\$ 1,310,179,727.33	\$ 199,392,536.90	16,363	\$ 369,589,426.87
Texas, Western	\$ 43,066,577.08	\$ 9,104,194.69	4,464	\$ 5,028,404.03	\$ 24,983,111.37	5,091	\$ 906,573,068.28	\$ 58,638,774.40	16,381	\$ 151,114,877.33
Utah	\$ 21,053,691.92	\$ 4,691,560.44	1,138	\$ 5,401,242.32	\$ 5,598,338.61	1,142	\$ 236,295,187.11	\$ 18,368,950.71	3,615	\$ 83,261,984.54
Vermont	\$ 10,456,586.24	\$ 653,423.20	221	\$ 839,083.93	\$ 625,194.27	218	\$ 70,864,508.01	\$ 2,048,620.19	343	\$ 6,683,993.32
Virgin Islands	\$ 1,357,369.35	\$ 497,907.98	123	\$ 224,998.16	\$ 14,684.55	99	\$ 7,909,696.74	\$ 866,566.17	411	\$ 4,481,081.38
Virginia, Eastern	\$ 261,629,007.66	\$ 7,862,730.13	4,007	\$ 15,968,474.67	\$ 6,194,098.63	3,418	\$ 711,865,046.89	\$ 46,399,419.60	8,836	\$ 402,110,194.68
Virginia, Western	\$ 13,400,606.91	\$ 787,156.47	690	\$ 2,778,082.38	\$ 1,349,729.86	1,030	\$ 80,853,606.41	\$ 5,374,051.17	2,008	\$ 7,499,922.74
Washington, Eastern	\$ 3,444,365.20	\$ 139,799.26	517	\$ 400,280.60	\$ 899,041.56	342	\$ 43,347,647.95	\$ 1,145,160.53	1,326	\$ 107,837.78
Washington, Western	\$ 92,957,115.73	\$ 2,260,293.18	1,729	\$ 4,313,893.14	\$ 2,098,615.71	1,450	\$ 620,325,100.60	\$ 17,837,066.72	5,034	\$ 109,241,235.16
West Virginia, Northern	\$ 1,385,316.30	\$ 34,973.61	439	\$ 476,155.26	\$ 1,148,496.21	386	\$ 11,514,067.55	\$ 336,943.64	754	\$ 821,000.33
West Virginia, Southern	\$ 10,081,332.79	\$ 18,351,412.41	362	\$ 2,084,571.00	\$ 2,826,710.16	418	\$ 823,353,579.96	\$ 212,485,053.18	1,188	\$ 633,042.62
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$ 31,765,340.12	\$ 1,349,445.51	683	\$ 2,554,081.10	\$ 5,173,688.88	684	\$ 180,167,551.10	\$ 2,208,889.45	2,529	\$ 49,280,098.12
Wisconsin, Western	\$ 4,957,779.90	\$ 2,067,391.08	248	\$ 844,299.72	\$ 863,322.87	209	\$ 161,586,567.91	\$ 3,420,380.36	720	\$ 1,282,752.23
Wyoming	\$ 3,425,369.17	\$ 12,978.08	734	\$ 2,186,151.97	\$ 110,221.97	654	\$ 25,442,902.90	\$ 60,969.78	1,911	\$ 18,216,435.34
All Districts	\$ 12,083,462,297.61	\$ 1,033,199,969.46	81,447	\$ 2,233,776,967.54	\$ 730,841,538.66	79,632	\$ 60,627,162,810.65	\$ 4,660,336,454.25	274,678	\$ 12,276,935,849.23

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.

THE VALUES FOR ANY SHARED DEBTS ARE REPORTED FOR ALL SHARING DISTRICTS; HOWEVER THAT DEBT IS INCLUDED ONLY ONCE IN THE TOTAL.

COLLECTIBILITY IS DETERMINED BY SUBTRACTING THE SUSPENDED AMOUNT (SEE TABLE 8F) FROM THE CURRENT PENDING DEBT BALANCE.

\* DATA FOR THE DISTRICTS OF GUAM AND NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS ARE COMBINED.

**Table 8D**  
**United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2009**  
**Civil Total**

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count
Alabama, Middle	\$ 631,286.58	\$ 22,007.84	23	\$ 409,689.60	\$ 179,739.50	21	\$ 461,545.64	\$ 29,193.77	50
Alabama, Northern	\$ 40,369,489.08	\$ 147,599.95	57	\$ 125,453,320.43	\$ 8,237,059.19	84	\$ 101,123,327.37	\$ 173,578.77	70
Alabama, Southern	\$ 582,753.97	\$ 29,240.75	28	\$ 309,312.64	\$ 206,980.67	0	\$ 853,593.54	\$ 100,566.52	73
Alaska	\$ 1,820,614.74	\$ 188,823.62	19	\$ 1,095,309.72	\$ 733,957.01	20	\$ 5,132,892.12	\$ 244,047.94	151
Arizona	\$ 11,804,683.18	\$ 554,892.06	131	\$ 8,498,311.62	\$ 3,740,202.38	167	\$ 20,164,483.19	\$ 658,367.23	348
Arkansas, Eastern	\$ 3,373,637.19	\$ 993,959.94	41	\$ 15,301,321.31	\$ 2,964,958.91	50	\$ 5,314,935.27	\$ 574,447.79	146
Arkansas, Western	\$ 1,290,198.74	\$ 31,776.78	24	\$ 655,439.68	\$ 504,516.79	13	\$ 1,460,825.83	\$ 21,325.17	63
California, Central	\$ 43,733,787.22	\$ 14,373,150.29	314	\$ 156,194,560.23	\$ 7,433,437.90	66	\$ 505,504,760.08	\$ 25,900,207.65	30,599
California, Eastern	\$ 29,985,191.87	\$ 620,120.80	92	\$ 59,923,823.16	\$ 2,012,625.75	111	\$ 14,322,854.37	\$ 414,286.37	145
California, Northern	\$ 43,152,853.32	\$ 6,018,379.91	100	\$ 63,975,161.62	\$ 6,110,486.79	117	\$ 106,018,249.88	\$ 13,300,372.16	9,248
California, Southern	\$ 1,851,541.98	\$ 1,016,407.92	37	\$ 574,071.72	\$ 1,083,729.15	36	\$ 27,903,329.04	\$ 669,534.80	115
Colorado	\$ 6,121,258.07	\$ 197,934.25	83	\$ 9,777,101.57	\$ 1,781,386.16	89	\$ 8,207,699.79	\$ 198,056.71	114
Connecticut	\$ 57,502,190.26	\$ 148,565.37	92	\$ 20,812,555.77	\$ 572,975.27	22	\$ 39,383,072.30	\$ 933,340.38	218
Delaware	\$ 8,228,150.22	\$ 55,415.25	15	\$ 8,365,776.48	\$ 267,747.81	25	\$ 1,117,927.88	\$ 42,233.83	22
District of Columbia	\$ 135,288,783.39	\$ 2,537,528.35	28	\$ 136,885,539.74	-\$ 129,081,976.75	62	\$ 155,789,479.55	\$ 1,632,445.28	3,047
Florida, Middle	\$ 59,532,321.95	\$ 6,610,904.85	300	\$ 22,542,096.94	\$ 1,147,523.48	35	\$ 279,900,399.54	\$ 5,128,211.99	1,720
Florida, Northern	\$ 1,760,584.67	\$ 262,354.94	39	\$ 253,754.99	\$ 181,369.02	-5	\$ 5,925,918.32	\$ 368,259.02	238
Florida, Southern	\$ 406,914,255.10	\$ 15,377,382.04	216	\$ 8,719,215.21	\$ 49,242,257.57	475	\$ 887,893,529.80	\$ 8,506,356.90	5,965
Georgia, Middle	\$ 1,352,570.67	\$ 60,081.31	31	\$ 492,448.92	\$ 1,350,976.20	50	\$ 948,179.49	\$ 11,221.57	37
Georgia, Northern	\$ 41,856,343.23	\$ 1,712,614.33	138	\$ 134,882,504.40	\$ 7,161,559.86	167	\$ 133,667,251.94	\$ 493,477.66	948
Georgia, Southern	\$ 5,699,337.89	\$ 457,718.76	52	\$ 6,021,352.69	\$ 785,448.45	26	\$ 9,820,075.19	\$ 321,726.88	113
Guam*	\$ 300,035.00	\$ 413,902.04	3	\$ 1,396,092.86	-\$ 963.57	6	\$ 13,149,372.17	\$ 131,586.08	14
Hawaii	\$ 7,004,155.38	\$ 420,921.77	20	\$ 6,160,808.33	\$ 1,840,651.74	55	\$ 5,868,065.54	\$ 313,747.46	88
Idaho	\$ 4,781,821.32	\$ 138,179.84	50	\$ 3,340,410.62	\$ 1,148,446.22	21	\$ 5,731,184.56	\$ 192,291.47	117
Illinois, Central	\$ 3,646,236.46	\$ 92,507.82	106	\$ 2,340,337.78	\$ 1,511,973.11	94	\$ 3,705,446.28	\$ 165,518.50	112
Illinois, Northern	\$ 66,535,570.26	\$ 5,245,814.07	155	\$ 84,947,419.88	\$ 3,396,875.44	233	\$ 175,534,927.41	\$ 5,581,831.37	1,892
Illinois, Southern	\$ 3,139,882.48	\$ 76,250.14	77	\$ 3,349,764.08	\$ 1,338,986.25	62	\$ 1,904,500.91	\$ 34,684.28	100
Indiana, Northern	\$ 16,529,338.44	\$ 204,345.44	61	\$ 10,637,739.36	\$ 2,897,444.45	56	\$ 37,711,785.71	\$ 170,362.73	101
Indiana, Southern	\$ 19,201,723.30	\$ 339,688.43	83	\$ 16,682,222.10	\$ 1,286,306.40	36	\$ 10,078,433.85	\$ 412,095.76	282
Iowa, Northern	\$ 6,275,667.40	\$ 91,990.86	51	\$ 5,550,253.47	\$ 810,389.44	45	\$ 1,936,253.12	\$ 87,866.22	79
Iowa, Southern	\$ 4,779,458.12	\$ 294,640.87	52	\$ 3,262,412.36	\$ 2,010,635.44	123	\$ 6,601,109.00	\$ 480,194.47	207
Kansas	\$ 6,265,500.41	\$ 268,029.95	117	\$ 6,574,900.58	\$ 2,931,615.67	114	\$ 16,349,825.24	\$ 124,190.84	153
Kentucky, Eastern	\$ 9,537,416.77	\$ 568,140.74	328	\$ 16,931,478.98	\$ 1,121,847.45	158	\$ 19,820,347.31	\$ 649,947.61	483

Table 8D (Continued)

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count
Kentucky, Western	\$ 21,193,270.73	\$ 364,125.44	168	\$ 18,044,195.63	\$ 4,981,464.39	92	\$ 18,681,951.20	\$ 612,045.61	437
Louisiana, Eastern	\$ 20,749,348.63	\$ 4,182,797.02	51	\$ 101,300,586.26	\$ 3,435,810.81	-21	\$ 111,136,137.81	\$ 923,370.50	283
Louisiana, Middle	\$ 6,093,353.11	\$ 392,804.97	71	\$ 2,984,285.16	\$ 286,616.10	43	\$ 11,804,363.37	\$ 427,629.17	174
Louisiana, Western	\$ 8,317,944.60	\$ 1,024,161.59	28	\$ 2,170,700.25	\$ 8,027,834.13	0	\$ 7,845,742.93	\$ 520,997.03	172
Maine	\$ 3,917,946.20	\$ 222,499.91	76	\$ 3,046,938.09	\$ 1,772,033.34	63	\$ 2,499,029.49	\$ 60,204.94	92
Maryland	\$ 14,238,534.00	\$ 1,304,977.88	77	\$ 9,638,850.83	\$ 2,018,404.71	44	\$ 27,044,937.13	\$ 860,564.37	535
Massachusetts	\$ 58,846,934.87	\$ 864,500.44	51	\$ 43,868,412.89	\$ 1,008,250.16	29	\$ 236,912,420.09	\$ 612,695.90	293
Michigan, Eastern	\$ 54,517,202.76	\$ 6,522,443.43	57	\$ 9,693,274.33	\$ 2,226,983.48	173	\$ 130,642,984.61	\$ 11,379,573.33	17,862
Michigan, Western	\$ 7,389,474.69	\$ 299,774.64	55	\$ 2,910,132.56	\$ 5,219,855.21	-1	\$ 7,061,784.18	\$ 93,240.68	228
Minnesota	\$ 7,375,896.89	\$ 198,938.10	79	\$ 16,171,175.23	\$ 236,419.78	37	\$ 6,081,241.21	\$ 179,893.32	284
Mississippi, Northern	\$ 1,925,470.86	\$ 156,392.28	22	\$ 489,176.21	\$ 20,654.42	15	\$ 6,188,805.06	\$ 292,815.64	94
Mississippi, Southern	\$ 1,332,150.03	\$ 75,426.22	37	\$ 262,583.01	\$ 384,163.14	15	\$ 3,252,387.70	\$ 287,375.82	131
Missouri, Eastern	\$ 7,721,600.85	\$ 264,777.87	64	\$ 103,634,033.63	-\$ 5,043,008.98	50	\$ 101,154,690.55	\$ 349,824.03	259
Missouri, Western	\$ 12,146,252.74	\$ 1,457,000.60	50	\$ 15,264,253.93	\$ 2,679,301.08	87	\$ 29,889,476.61	\$ 189,596.75	275
Montana	\$ 2,308,613.55	\$ 261,700.85	29	\$ 3,604,201.58	\$ 866,660.72	26	\$ 7,472,645.47	\$ 577,089.13	95
Nebraska	\$ 9,039,162.44	\$ 170,608.41	91	\$ 5,455,028.65	\$ 3,987,396.73	108	\$ 2,447,793.83	\$ 823,218.53	115
Nevada	\$ 5,699,722.84	\$ 146,509.00	66	\$ 2,502,951.51	\$ 726,692.26	58	\$ 7,541,821.50	\$ 289,584.76	93
New Hampshire	\$ 1,449,420.52	\$ 97,631.03	25	\$ 930,918.31	\$ 1,558,768.65	26	\$ 1,791,211.07	\$ 77,181.02	91
New Jersey	\$ 137,612,752.17	\$ 8,499,195.62	161	\$ 113,195,171.90	\$ 11,808,594.70	13	\$ 364,580,040.19	\$ 1,678,530.20	1,063
New Mexico	\$ 2,340,801.46	\$ 101,179.74	33	\$ 1,292,546.25	\$ 788,074.09	37	\$ 2,876,222.28	\$ 234,720.19	77
New York, Eastern	\$ 290,105,860.09	\$ 6,878,168.21	60	\$ 279,036,659.17	\$ 5,294,876.81	230	\$ 176,651,197.59	\$ 8,220,219.34	11,777
New York, Northern	\$ 8,479,482.12	\$ 1,683,847.12	81	\$ 7,600,075.62	\$ 5,254,797.33	212	\$ 26,696,182.62	\$ 4,731,610.99	767
New York, Southern	\$ 67,170,276.68	\$ 3,317,056.73	77	\$ 73,697,004.35	\$ 141,927,000.46	123	\$ 94,623,121.62	\$ 619,061.95	560
New York, Western	\$ 25,658,324.41	\$ 241,855.30	108	\$ 15,994,182.22	\$ 4,593,931.12	94	\$ 15,050,770.96	\$ 494,729.44	389
North Carolina, Eastern	\$ 5,195,980.66	\$ 1,658,689.64	70	\$ 30,624,374.25	\$ 1,384,436.04	13	\$ 56,657,966.97	\$ 641,799.03	328
North Carolina, Middle	\$ 2,944,484.33	\$ 629,348.27	38	\$ 12,163,527.96	\$ 979,111.02	48	\$ 3,883,863.31	\$ 54,163.35	48
North Carolina, Western	\$ 60,871,198.84	\$ 811,172.53	44	\$ 28,450,821.06	\$ 600,506.86	57	\$ 74,426,437.17	\$ 238,283.15	225
North Dakota	\$ 255,256.99	\$ 344,513.15	5	\$ 1,394,385.57	\$ 1,776,546.96	29	\$ 3,134,262.03	\$ 259,558.43	45
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	0
Ohio, Northern	\$ 11,518,083.38	\$ 1,123,324.38	581	\$ 8,333,339.10	\$ 1,412,239.20	455	\$ 26,494,335.33	\$ 1,279,067.80	1,596
Ohio, Southern	\$ 20,164,265.79	\$ 989,508.01	213	\$ 8,861,008.99	\$ 939,500.91	206	\$ 29,211,666.34	\$ 633,557.84	652
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$ 3,371,166.90	\$ 184,209.08	31	\$ 1,597,815.84	\$ 1,083,439.63	18	\$ 4,463,230.58	\$ 288,520.30	71
Oklahoma, Northern	\$ 3,628,788.46	\$ 152,998.84	61	\$ 2,467,891.38	\$ 1,474,463.45	55	\$ 2,009,303.03	\$ 36,071.37	73
Oklahoma, Western	\$ 8,101,200.30	\$ 263,820.36	80	\$ 6,186,391.97	\$ 553,114.09	60	\$ 9,337,284.38	\$ 152,782.48	186
Oregon	\$ 923,208.27	\$ 221,096.72	31	\$ 1,165,331.75	\$ 726,891.08	36	\$ 5,273,341.63	\$ 259,196.49	98

**Table 8D (Continued)**

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$ 822,033,611.43	\$ 15,050,357.83	151	\$ 931,374,067.44	-\$ 6,852,484.40	121	\$ 164,017,911.45	\$ 1,060,208.49	492
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$ 13,556,777.23	\$ 728,676.41	49	\$ 18,893,120.02	\$ 9,221.51	36	\$ 7,342,864.34	\$ 273,962.90	246
Pennsylvania, Western	\$ 10,150,462.46	\$ 4,778,198.93	170	\$ 8,246,517.38	\$ 30,562,709.80	65	\$ 15,209,123.02	\$ 897,221.25	631
Puerto Rico	\$ 17,343,305.92	\$ 745,610.78	189	\$ 16,956,561.73	\$ 3,823,325.86	149	\$ 18,406,493.41	\$ 455,512.78	176
Rhode Island	\$ 850,316.42	\$ 86,031.73	21	\$ 835,749.20	\$ 478,452.09	-4	\$ 2,049,094.28	-\$ 116,030.62	73
South Carolina	\$ 16,468,355.89	\$ 1,454,273.83	181	\$ 10,828,535.04	\$ 4,219,232.87	109	\$ 110,661,546.36	\$ 840,573.03	316
South Dakota	\$ 294,371.01	\$ 13,232.92	17	\$ 196,863.25	\$ 313,397.79	14	\$ 70,100.28	\$ 15,443.79	7
Tennessee, Eastern	\$ 27,439,694.76	\$ 588,673.54	33	\$ 7,402,103.33	\$ 786,233.90	3	\$ 33,904,041.03	\$ 67,133.67	133
Tennessee, Middle	\$ 1,512,504.95	\$ 300,740.92	36	\$ 976,232.77	\$ 649,243.94	9	\$ 8,408,082.73	\$ 560,431.27	167
Tennessee, Western	\$ 42,296,471.63	\$ 6,697,587.50	14	\$ 144,627,973.16	\$ 3,415,316.55	45	\$ 107,381,307.07	-\$ 71,447.13	144
Texas, Eastern	\$ 35,905,155.98	\$ 147,345.67	56	\$ 3,167,009.63	\$ 36,040,706.24	67	\$ 4,077,071.30	\$ 47,108.86	55
Texas, Northern	\$ 14,835,063.24	\$ 6,112,517.08	170	\$ 12,128,844.86	\$ 8,347,297.99	253	\$ 40,528,241.24	\$ 951,950.20	435
Texas, Southern	\$ 40,807,491.57	\$ 29,910,177.32	161	\$ 33,860,119.96	\$ 6,802,234.02	729	\$ 283,411,073.08	\$ 5,422,105.89	17,478
Texas, Western	\$ 30,132,622.90	\$ 911,690.03	112	\$ 27,941,040.12	\$ 1,093,348.34	211	\$ 34,532,919.47	\$ 409,383.73	665
Utah	\$ 2,561,988.93	\$ 918,559.94	25	\$ 2,853,780.75	\$ 328,686.01	22	\$ 36,251,703.96	\$ 2,566,765.82	117
Vermont	\$ 1,904,585.51	\$ 13,887.43	44	\$ 1,240,826.17	\$ 592,301.96	26	\$ 522,822.34	\$ 22,593.94	42
Virgin Islands	\$ 1,010,426.54	\$ 17,299.19	3	\$ 1,025,674.60	\$ 110,852.75	5	\$ 293,721.43	\$ 19,377.88	14
Virginia, Eastern	\$ 13,727,405.03	\$ 473,462.51	123	\$ 11,966,362.29	\$ 4,079,276.17	154	\$ 175,285,554.07	\$ 110,425.52	184
Virginia, Western	\$ 1,769,280.99	\$ 8,642,330.80	12	\$ 1,262,562.72	\$ 8,915,328.47	19	\$ 976,658.02	\$ 34,438.91	33
Washington, Eastern	\$ 1,197,005.89	\$ 187,964.17	25	\$ 819,424.80	\$ 224,432.08	18	\$ 2,602,401.98	\$ 124,969.91	49
Washington, Western	\$ 11,688,613.16	\$ 286,196.46	71	\$ 11,564,969.60	\$ 1,235,954.98	70	\$ 13,043,245.85	\$ 323,314.31	149
West Virginia, Northern	\$ 99,746.96	\$ 16,539.73	5	\$ 149,427.32	\$ 203,672.35	18	\$ 353,183.49	\$ 8,159.60	24
West Virginia, Southern	\$ 7,346,522.68	\$ 230,496.54	26	\$ 6,538,116.96	\$ 201,801.90	10	\$ 5,113,152.77	\$ 45,852.73	68
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$ 2,848,891.25	\$ 199,118.14	356	\$ 3,115,459.60	\$ 2,121,249.13	379	\$ 5,220,867.04	\$ 71,129.89	122
Wisconsin, Western	\$ 3,287,832.68	\$ 49,814.09	178	\$ 1,932,187.24	\$ 269,319.06	166	\$ 2,265,679.52	\$ 113,910.28	118
Wyoming	\$ 1,996,716.93	\$ 44,327.71	10	\$ 2,600,334.22	\$ 2,444,046.13	2	\$ 2,456,931.59	\$ 12,125.24	74
All Districts	\$ 2,991,815,166.76	\$ 182,151,906.80	7,950	\$ 2,439,310,616.58	\$ 352,036,251.34	7,833	\$ 4,690,742,856.37	\$ 120,566,678.92	118,528

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.

THE VALUES FOR ANY SHARED DEBTS ARE REPORTED FOR ALL SHARING DISTRICTS; HOWEVER THAT DEBT IS INCLUDED ONLY ONCE IN THE TOTAL.

\* DATA FOR THE DISTRICTS OF GUAM AND NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS ARE COMBINED.



**Table 8E**  
**United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2009**  
**Grand Total**

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count
Alabama, Middle	\$ 8,337,324.75	\$ 119,411.21	352	\$ 1,040,091.68	\$ 450,479.63	348	\$ 68,092,825.61	\$ 1,208,321.90	1,202
Alabama, Northern	\$ 49,192,304.87	\$ 1,467,183.98	730	\$ 127,580,095.48	\$ 11,173,126.81	781	\$ 350,546,479.20	\$ 4,914,730.44	4,083
Alabama, Southern	\$ 9,319,161.46	\$ 143,900.02	496	\$ 1,369,227.12	\$ 777,753.13	489	\$ 47,741,743.10	\$ 1,193,021.35	1,431
Alaska	\$ 11,463,586.68	\$ 1,902,972.06	311	\$ 2,926,325.52	\$ 1,147,495.86	365	\$ 99,248,574.48	\$ 3,436,694.85	1,224
Arizona	\$ 36,275,331.88	\$ 1,489,854.97	1,816	\$ 11,300,828.02	\$ 18,727,442.07	3,052	\$ 371,822,786.87	\$ 10,006,655.19	7,440
Arkansas, Eastern	\$ 59,446,632.49	\$ 1,706,021.57	503	\$ 16,939,912.22	\$ 7,385,685.36	452	\$ 140,685,359.20	\$ 2,114,432.43	1,690
Arkansas, Western	\$ 5,203,347.05	\$ 83,769.92	411	\$ 1,922,814.20	\$ 1,279,927.96	262	\$ 106,902,965.71	\$ 1,144,123.53	1,315
California, Central	\$ 483,329,346.40	\$ 58,372,432.90	2,880	\$ 194,753,313.92	\$ 55,032,136.81	2,444	\$ 4,473,603,170.44	\$ 187,703,972.14	41,360
California, Eastern	\$ 73,079,457.67	\$ 6,835,658.25	1,365	\$ 62,868,986.15	\$ 346,052.99	1,523	\$ 520,557,489.29	\$ 26,194,438.37	4,462
California, Northern	\$ 786,189,592.41	\$ 23,601,520.47	1,361	\$ 276,816,962.80	\$ 15,352,567.56	1,011	\$ 1,617,877,438.01	\$ 89,402,520.65	13,943
California, Southern	\$ 218,624,443.85	\$ 18,510,233.22	1,783	\$ 78,455,135.61	-\$ 2,166,607.54	1,412	\$ 1,195,525,691.68	\$ 77,467,970.31	3,665
Colorado	\$ 27,234,816.56	\$ 1,115,978.15	789	\$ 12,670,498.94	\$ 4,467,200.52	783	\$ 293,692,719.57	\$ 2,548,269.42	2,319
Connecticut	\$ 101,840,282.39	\$ 5,286,849.30	695	\$ 36,588,460.13	\$ 3,889,425.43	547	\$ 503,293,674.83	\$ 35,337,275.63	1,618
Delaware	\$ 11,685,611.74	\$ 134,492.58	201	\$ 8,641,389.01	\$ 422,788.27	161	\$ 37,822,602.15	\$ 307,644.79	678
District of Columbia	\$ 1,076,628,544.64	\$ 9,729,634.07	687	\$ 681,275,515.33	-\$ 133,907,542.69	706	\$ 1,131,513,203.22	\$ 30,364,745.46	5,191
Florida, Middle	\$ 658,657,390.05	\$ 64,318,774.19	2,136	\$ 43,102,184.66	\$ 11,093,190.53	1,754	\$ 2,941,081,666.08	\$ 354,927,179.01	8,323
Florida, Northern	\$ 14,970,285.75	\$ 2,386,649.99	486	\$ 4,298,218.48	\$ 3,705,883.97	430	\$ 1,686,648,295.35	\$ 13,232,194.68	1,747
Florida, Southern	\$ 1,043,993,055.17	\$ 208,460,891.90	2,424	\$ 54,582,330.55	\$ 232,691,034.27	3,125	\$ 4,741,240,791.43	\$ 412,605,193.01	13,270
Georgia, Middle	\$ 9,548,149.63	\$ 2,035,926.45	477	\$ 2,165,992.20	\$ 1,961,437.11	517	\$ 68,676,474.55	\$ 12,230,757.72	1,082
Georgia, Northern	\$ 139,954,986.35	\$ 39,667,141.38	1,145	\$ 143,886,429.13	\$ 14,489,083.22	867	\$ 1,254,965,206.18	\$ 142,589,956.24	5,553
Georgia, Southern	\$ 11,720,297.95	\$ 9,262,015.66	1,112	\$ 7,305,127.01	\$ 8,288,559.96	820	\$ 158,433,423.08	\$ 8,674,636.92	2,320
Guam*	\$ 1,678,989.44	\$ 629,115.04	147	\$ 1,747,374.58	\$ 75,904.28	122	\$ 26,020,838.57	\$ 1,447,963.53	367
Hawaii	\$ 9,954,112.87	\$ 759,579.72	423	\$ 7,178,667.20	\$ 1,935,672.43	437	\$ 128,316,200.70	\$ 2,354,788.73	1,176
Idaho	\$ 21,975,639.49	\$ 162,502.35	545	\$ 4,143,113.65	\$ 1,381,174.48	379	\$ 45,132,987.02	\$ 569,033.02	1,327
Illinois, Central	\$ 28,979,589.57	\$ 1,184,392.10	554	\$ 9,859,355.58	\$ 5,740,546.46	571	\$ 98,910,701.49	\$ 5,528,508.38	1,443
Illinois, Northern	\$ 565,741,553.81	\$ 24,408,399.51	1,763	\$ 97,130,459.36	\$ 44,916,174.67	1,771	\$ 2,037,027,131.25	\$ 98,779,186.99	8,664
Illinois, Southern	\$ 80,513,952.55	\$ 786,614.28	711	\$ 14,736,868.68	\$ 4,345,266.59	633	\$ 258,407,384.52	\$ 3,299,844.36	2,150
Indiana, Northern	\$ 32,984,391.51	\$ 4,437,293.98	676	\$ 11,665,519.33	\$ 4,960,681.09	582	\$ 260,867,569.25	\$ 24,374,120.70	1,448
Indiana, Southern	\$ 35,554,460.18	\$ 695,265.33	455	\$ 25,503,402.14	\$ 3,227,854.03	454	\$ 197,564,497.11	\$ 4,343,690.93	1,789
Iowa, Northern	\$ 8,543,183.27	\$ 115,269.25	378	\$ 6,709,809.44	\$ 1,900,440.35	412	\$ 53,601,129.39	\$ 480,883.65	971
Iowa, Southern	\$ 35,990,194.04	\$ 412,838.51	639	\$ 4,608,151.47	\$ 1,486,123.76	534	\$ 90,814,986.34	\$ 1,599,001.18	1,538
Kansas	\$ 36,039,146.76	\$ 914,657.55	1,109	\$ 10,007,909.21	\$ 5,193,987.22	949	\$ 199,857,771.00	\$ 4,734,686.95	2,537
Kentucky, Eastern	\$ 141,139,286.02	\$ 2,489,906.62	1,143	\$ 18,863,541.88	-\$ 155,289.37	873	\$ 241,705,265.66	\$ 10,747,340.74	2,164

Table 8E (Continued)

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count
Kentucky, Western	\$ 34,850,299.89	\$ 928,883.54	892	\$ 21,736,300.44	\$ 8,637,193.00	707	\$ 118,187,546.83	\$ 3,893,966.27	2,260
Louisiana, Eastern	\$ 61,316,383.39	\$ 4,969,209.57	587	\$ 103,828,817.23	\$ 7,535,122.63	457	\$ 454,567,470.38	\$ 9,137,299.09	2,823
Louisiana, Middle	\$ 10,185,655.29	\$ 1,407,056.30	328	\$ 4,160,156.15	\$ 1,709,988.56	348	\$ 74,523,134.74	\$ 10,544,829.36	1,411
Louisiana, Western	\$ 16,553,627.00	\$ 2,172,748.56	653	\$ 5,080,921.33	\$ 8,467,262.97	609	\$ 148,592,848.22	\$ 9,336,494.37	1,811
Maine	\$ 6,734,790.87	\$ 555,908.87	371	\$ 4,574,984.55	\$ 1,669,724.63	314	\$ 42,434,554.45	\$ 2,637,314.53	922
Maryland	\$ 127,732,999.98	\$ 20,315,851.08	1,072	\$ 15,921,289.61	\$ 5,190,354.47	837	\$ 1,057,241,177.53	\$ 93,720,885.38	3,749
Massachusetts	\$ 172,497,011.48	\$ 19,669,633.80	766	\$ 84,868,395.77	\$ 51,621,024.69	643	\$ 1,196,826,010.95	\$ 42,587,426.60	3,094
Michigan, Eastern	\$ 209,444,315.75	\$ 29,186,448.69	1,028	\$ 14,235,175.77	-\$ 271,561,822.91	1,068	\$ 1,200,527,561.69	\$ 84,751,519.34	21,061
Michigan, Western	\$ 30,133,518.87	\$ 4,430,724.48	717	\$ 4,675,680.50	\$ 7,899,988.61	620	\$ 446,163,189.82	\$ 19,437,361.75	2,955
Minnesota	\$ 59,193,562.65	\$ 740,588.75	845	\$ 23,271,117.49	\$ 7,304,227.68	726	\$ 324,562,895.64	\$ 5,375,058.57	2,787
Mississippi, Northern	\$ 6,846,608.77	\$ 1,361,179.50	229	\$ 1,635,113.53	\$ 182,781.22	247	\$ 61,184,548.09	\$ 5,866,582.46	684
Mississippi, Southern	\$ 61,742,502.95	\$ 86,280.81	756	\$ 2,033,824.39	-\$ 2,227,004.14	634	\$ 182,281,738.17	\$ 467,189.53	2,518
Missouri, Eastern	\$ 73,622,869.43	\$ 10,917,314.08	1,428	\$ 123,452,070.90	-\$ 193,026.91	1,157	\$ 348,182,395.55	\$ 30,893,104.66	3,662
Missouri, Western	\$ 37,562,613.70	\$ 3,250,827.75	1,034	\$ 27,933,626.63	\$ 7,303,405.68	986	\$ 407,220,247.99	\$ 10,945,048.34	3,104
Montana	\$ 6,294,771.00	\$ 632,488.86	558	\$ 4,367,326.04	\$ 3,589,020.11	524	\$ 47,167,496.21	\$ 1,935,157.52	1,494
Nebraska	\$ 22,544,759.25	\$ 368,726.45	711	\$ 7,957,402.42	\$ 4,308,895.91	719	\$ 90,012,561.71	\$ 1,893,263.35	1,746
Nevada	\$ 604,780,246.80	\$ 6,046,751.81	523	\$ 4,734,080.22	-\$ 5,158,335.14	610	\$ 1,102,577,949.30	\$ 21,392,476.48	2,761
New Hampshire	\$ 4,537,333.82	\$ 501,312.55	291	\$ 1,299,961.98	\$ 2,619,231.36	248	\$ 49,571,435.73	\$ 3,146,023.47	738
New Jersey	\$ 527,704,339.19	\$ 76,614,348.76	1,526	\$ 120,668,368.72	\$ 339,149,257.44	1,395	\$ 4,797,061,615.09	\$ 366,075,810.71	6,931
New Mexico	\$ 11,830,520.89	\$ 1,109,018.67	-676	\$ 2,926,837.12	\$ 1,016,609.76	583	\$ 74,748,138.36	\$ 7,298,848.16	1,482
New York, Eastern	\$ 496,183,461.50	\$ 89,606,104.55	1,483	\$ 335,683,535.01	\$ 37,860,557.55	1,572	\$ 4,441,443,376.06	\$ 364,057,527.98	16,638
New York, Northern	\$ 19,388,373.72	\$ 2,546,854.00	863	\$ 10,175,833.02	\$ 7,780,280.39	976	\$ 539,234,624.09	\$ 8,579,277.26	2,234
New York, Southern	\$ 729,724,778.36	\$ 128,803,617.02	2,038	\$ 149,679,711.82	\$ 177,731,769.12	2,036	\$ 7,816,317,887.64	\$ 1,113,623,482.88	7,665
New York, Western	\$ 55,572,241.33	\$ 804,370.64	996	\$ 18,437,076.20	\$ 4,905,585.52	903	\$ 210,972,544.58	\$ 4,183,599.41	2,645
North Carolina, Eastern	\$ 71,812,301.32	\$ 3,031,253.18	1,000	\$ 33,596,823.07	\$ 1,973,887.44	880	\$ 238,993,140.08	\$ 7,248,797.92	3,865
North Carolina, Middle	\$ 6,941,957.34	\$ 3,437,905.23	573	\$ 14,950,266.71	\$ 1,931,818.22	521	\$ 114,073,838.84	\$ 15,558,920.99	1,693
North Carolina, Western	\$ 102,075,642.05	\$ 1,078,368.01	1,090	\$ 55,952,863.31	\$ 1,437,332.83	999	\$ 398,188,443.09	\$ 1,010,982.35	3,362
North Dakota	\$ 2,433,987.52	\$ 729,740.67	384	\$ 1,992,752.01	\$ 1,830,497.80	333	\$ 25,256,611.36	\$ 2,537,832.48	1,215
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	0
Ohio, Northern	\$ 91,106,391.35	\$ 8,172,177.46	1,528	\$ 11,521,859.29	\$ 47,918,535.88	1,281	\$ 1,136,298,763.38	\$ 55,512,371.13	6,568
Ohio, Southern	\$ 2,415,489,950.26	\$ 97,790,399.21	1,239	\$ 14,507,700.20	\$ 4,896,406.76	1,206	\$ 2,725,189,104.43	\$ 75,317,436.66	4,409
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$ 6,099,460.33	\$ 197,028.97	163	\$ 1,865,833.78	\$ 1,409,885.57	130	\$ 32,127,789.37	\$ 598,982.73	477
Oklahoma, Northern	\$ 7,449,545.13	\$ 264,903.35	457	\$ 3,322,462.22	\$ 2,451,276.47	401	\$ 75,579,543.67	\$ 729,060.25	1,637
Oklahoma, Western	\$ 30,973,977.45	\$ 4,298,325.23	530	\$ 11,111,766.43	\$ 12,976,164.95	457	\$ 154,491,019.07	\$ 16,655,927.70	1,211
Oregon	\$ 71,736,550.78	\$ 2,111,482.60	965	\$ 3,873,920.36	\$ 3,872,853.72	668	\$ 339,367,567.93	\$ 5,973,857.03	3,027

Table 8E (Continued)

District	New Impositions	New Interest Accrued	Debts Opened	Payments Received	Other Adjustments	Debts Closed	Ending Principal	Ending Interest/Costs	Ending Count
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$ 1,508,023,925.90	\$ 31,334,850.33	1,993	\$ 1,500,021,142.82	\$ 2,737,272.38	1,800	\$ 1,017,005,860.38	\$ 111,442,612.32	8,186
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$ 41,535,862.73	\$ 1,116,131.17	1,075	\$ 20,491,684.03	\$ 759,798.14	800	\$ 132,248,839.56	\$ 2,635,473.74	3,274
Pennsylvania, Western	\$ 22,601,143.93	\$ 4,896,693.18	748	\$ 10,273,748.57	\$ 30,495,908.89	432	\$ 171,569,821.89	\$ 2,791,545.19	2,748
Puerto Rico	\$ 18,163,502.41	\$ 2,048,822.61	1,171	\$ 17,948,631.70	\$ 4,064,755.93	567	\$ 102,396,041.16	\$ 5,237,535.60	2,874
Rhode Island	\$ 5,053,666.66	\$ 3,981,389.83	206	\$ 1,204,229.28	\$ 2,802,379.19	208	\$ 154,970,634.67	\$ 23,823,665.74	949
South Carolina	\$ 57,268,853.87	\$ 2,092,577.99	1,643	\$ 37,326,958.18	\$ 4,868,424.08	1,214	\$ 506,842,591.47	\$ 9,699,216.18	5,547
South Dakota	\$ 3,746,810.43	\$ 584,434.79	693	\$ 2,018,941.32	\$ 229,786.35	630	\$ 82,874,324.70	\$ 6,272,174.76	1,661
Tennessee, Eastern	\$ 49,919,371.21	\$ 794,788.35	683	\$ 11,823,645.10	\$ 21,064,607.55	630	\$ 202,747,969.57	\$ 1,708,171.53	1,964
Tennessee, Middle	\$ 8,446,087.54	\$ 462,343.69	432	\$ 2,395,587.97	\$ 1,466,035.35	289	\$ 120,007,158.01	\$ 883,302.75	1,377
Tennessee, Western	\$ 59,805,643.04	\$ 11,664,057.54	911	\$ 145,835,992.00	\$ 5,471,602.47	623	\$ 377,746,845.02	\$ 21,602,120.91	3,089
Texas, Eastern	\$ 133,223,710.81	\$ 1,938,180.15	1,128	\$ 5,882,520.20	\$ 39,970,487.35	1,051	\$ 403,514,548.34	\$ 5,155,346.18	2,885
Texas, Northern	\$ 81,264,342.91	\$ 11,136,514.83	929	\$ 18,571,480.11	\$ 20,847,860.05	940	\$ 999,026,248.16	\$ 33,602,224.52	4,012
Texas, Southern	\$ 563,925,558.62	\$ 62,971,983.26	3,823	\$ 254,091,787.91	\$ 15,491,448.62	6,718	\$ 1,593,590,800.41	\$ 204,814,642.79	33,841
Texas, Western	\$ 73,199,199.98	\$ 10,015,884.72	4,576	\$ 32,969,444.15	\$ 26,076,459.71	5,302	\$ 941,105,987.75	\$ 59,048,158.13	17,046
Utah	\$ 23,615,680.85	\$ 5,610,120.38	1,163	\$ 8,255,023.07	\$ 5,927,024.62	1,164	\$ 272,546,891.07	\$ 20,935,716.53	3,732
Vermont	\$ 12,361,171.75	\$ 667,310.63	265	\$ 2,079,910.10	\$ 1,217,496.23	244	\$ 71,387,330.35	\$ 2,071,214.13	385
Virgin Islands	\$ 2,367,795.89	\$ 515,207.17	126	\$ 1,250,672.76	\$ 125,537.30	104	\$ 8,203,418.17	\$ 885,944.05	425
Virginia, Eastern	\$ 275,356,412.69	\$ 8,336,192.64	4,130	\$ 27,934,836.96	\$ 10,273,374.80	3,572	\$ 887,150,600.96	\$ 46,509,845.12	9,020
Virginia, Western	\$ 15,169,887.90	\$ 9,429,487.27	702	\$ 4,040,645.10	\$ 10,265,058.33	1,049	\$ 81,830,264.43	\$ 5,408,490.08	2,041
Washington, Eastern	\$ 4,641,371.09	\$ 327,763.43	542	\$ 1,219,705.40	\$ 1,123,473.64	360	\$ 45,950,049.93	\$ 1,270,130.44	1,375
Washington, Western	\$ 104,645,728.89	\$ 2,546,489.64	1,800	\$ 15,878,862.74	\$ 3,334,570.69	1,520	\$ 633,368,346.45	\$ 18,160,381.03	5,183
West Virginia, Northern	\$ 1,485,063.26	\$ 51,513.34	444	\$ 625,582.58	\$ 1,352,168.56	404	\$ 11,867,251.04	\$ 345,103.24	778
West Virginia, Southern	\$ 17,427,855.47	\$ 18,581,908.95	388	\$ 8,622,687.96	\$ 3,028,512.06	428	\$ 828,466,732.73	\$ 212,530,905.91	1,256
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$ 34,614,231.37	\$ 1,548,563.65	1,039	\$ 5,669,540.70	\$ 7,294,938.01	1,063	\$ 185,388,418.14	\$ 2,280,019.34	2,651
Wisconsin, Western	\$ 8,245,612.58	\$ 2,117,205.17	426	\$ 2,776,486.96	\$ 1,132,641.93	375	\$ 163,852,247.43	\$ 3,534,290.64	838
Wyoming	\$ 5,422,086.10	\$ 57,305.79	744	\$ 4,786,486.19	\$ 2,554,268.10	656	\$ 27,899,834.49	\$ 73,095.02	1,985
All Districts	\$ 15,075,277,464.37	\$ 1,215,351,876.26	89,397	\$ 4,673,087,584.12	\$ 1,082,877,790.00	87,465	\$ 65,317,905,667.02	\$ 4,780,903,133.17	393,206

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.

THE VALUES FOR ANY SHARED DEBTS ARE REPORTED FOR ALL SHARING DISTRICTS; HOWEVER THAT DEBT IS INCLUDED ONLY ONCE IN THE TOTAL.

\* DATA FOR THE DISTRICTS OF GUAM AND NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS ARE COMBINED.

**Table 8F**  
**United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2009**  
**Criminal Debts in Suspense**

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Alabama, Middle	232	\$ 2,467,147.07	88	\$ 5,439,209.57	234	\$ 53,693,334.72
Alabama, Northern	1,985	\$ 98,236,488.57	234	\$ 11,946,666.81	734	\$ 142,749,975.33
Alabama, Southern	67	\$ 2,227,910.29	27	\$ 4,068,750.30	165	\$ 33,281,573.00
Alaska	235	\$ 2,192,916.90	47	\$ 3,597,549.74	147	\$ 73,304,643.57
Arizona	338	\$ 21,185,342.13	123	\$ 22,344,170.34	528	\$ 137,459,315.79
Arkansas, Eastern	136	\$ 2,973,643.51	63	\$ 4,340,037.57	256	\$ 114,987,268.96
Arkansas, Western	914	\$ 4,720,527.13	48	\$ 3,920,111.46	215	\$ 97,656,292.60
California, Central	1,337	\$ 227,653,521.52	705	\$ 411,865,769.64	1,874	\$ 1,537,430,672.37
California, Eastern	590	\$ 16,779,996.65	423	\$ 86,240,569.74	646	\$ 330,968,050.71
California, Northern	1,902	\$ 797,054,392.29	351	\$ 77,062,022.65	1,041	\$ 678,066,509.70
California, Southern	563	\$ 81,660,292.43	82	\$ 9,544,056.12	278	\$ 674,523,524.16
Colorado	191	\$ 39,657,955.98	96	\$ 60,604,850.55	344	\$ 164,225,624.87
Connecticut	184	\$ 10,301,645.80	112	\$ 25,762,296.78	354	\$ 351,225,573.45
Delaware	72	\$ 53,998.67	29	\$ 4,371,051.35	179	\$ 31,628,539.92
District of Columbia	400	\$ 449,941,084.39	135	\$ 24,032,902.41	424	\$ 131,188,881.87
Florida, Middle	626	\$ 223,583,593.16	528	\$ 179,210,208.70	1,455	\$ 1,879,721,657.01
Florida, Northern	319	\$ 1,444,781,542.31	63	\$ 12,560,514.02	229	\$ 207,292,507.10
Florida, Southern	1,187	\$ 233,024,336.55	740	\$ 1,088,029,925.03	1,460	\$ 2,839,647,220.42
Georgia, Middle	152	\$ 1,772,709.79	83	\$ 20,120,695.22	214	\$ 54,965,143.20
Georgia, Northern	475	\$ 13,021,358.53	114	\$ 27,298,918.74	499	\$ 680,185,724.23
Georgia, Southern	957	\$ 12,877,379.01	88	\$ 9,885,971.89	268	\$ 55,541,390.75
Guam*	80	\$ 598,096.70	19	\$ 654,938.13	76	\$ 11,426,021.15
Hawaii	227	\$ 3,621,079.93	68	\$ 9,138,901.38	317	\$ 110,550,141.63
Idaho	442	\$ 1,232,115.83	27	\$ 4,501,321.72	133	\$ 21,020,202.22
Illinois, Central	209	\$ 2,950,611.68	107	\$ 9,622,696.94	405	\$ 86,389,266.21
Illinois, Northern	1,251	\$ 40,376,626.08	501	\$ 158,642,985.73	1,860	\$ 1,020,950,452.12
Illinois, Southern	426	\$ 17,772,011.78	85	\$ 44,943,113.04	284	\$ 190,013,479.13
Indiana, Northern	575	\$ 6,458,889.01	113	\$ 14,211,557.03	434	\$ 222,281,076.85
Indiana, Southern	301	\$ 10,881,544.69	66	\$ 8,361,816.65	405	\$ 139,584,530.83
Iowa, Northern	131	\$ 1,480,188.42	46	\$ 8,350,358.91	212	\$ 40,550,669.17
Iowa, Southern	121	\$ 613,057.15	77	\$ 8,094,387.24	247	\$ 75,867,309.66
Kansas	273	\$ 11,680,703.42	55	\$ 9,011,615.48	509	\$ 141,475,473.97
Kentucky, Eastern	73	\$ 1,006,175.17	12	\$ 2,738,738.18	164	\$ 43,589,005.22

Table 8F (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Kentucky, Western	213	\$ 1,910,714.92	55	\$ 5,516,367.59	330	\$ 80,733,302.57
Louisiana, Eastern	411	\$ 19,460,096.67	159	\$ 36,515,659.34	398	\$ 244,112,303.67
Louisiana, Middle	512	\$ 18,289,660.46	88	\$ 10,202,175.01	194	\$ 43,925,016.08
Louisiana, Western	530	\$ 13,928,590.87	177	\$ 40,593,714.26	296	\$ 91,633,108.27
Maine	74	\$ 600,548.28	51	\$ 4,671,521.71	189	\$ 35,702,004.68
Maryland	340	\$ 13,289,226.72	302	\$ 93,114,881.46	727	\$ 990,497,832.61
Massachusetts	294	\$ 65,980,778.23	117	\$ 81,434,800.64	445	\$ 677,632,025.39
Michigan, Eastern	572	\$ 8,170,277.82	270	\$ 112,231,549.37	1,085	\$ 892,522,373.17
Michigan, Western	1,266	\$ 9,815,071.03	119	\$ 35,352,479.39	536	\$ 410,322,656.52
Minnesota	1,067	\$ 16,845,837.80	88	\$ 10,901,982.64	741	\$ 295,772,910.40
Mississippi, Northern	114	\$ 2,399,637.63	39	\$ 21,156,532.71	175	\$ 33,654,562.39
Mississippi, Southern	804	\$ 8,792,976.79	124	\$ 54,544,251.90	313	\$ 84,723,906.72
Missouri, Eastern	438	\$ 1,550,484.18	131	\$ 12,767,007.86	793	\$ 224,939,056.17
Missouri, Western	596	\$ 5,204,680.56	118	\$ 20,754,349.83	675	\$ 361,112,001.27
Montana	133	\$ 1,024,203.29	78	\$ 3,073,508.94	399	\$ 36,258,810.11
Nebraska	87	\$ 740,553.53	55	\$ 2,933,584.28	318	\$ 84,317,685.53
Nevada	402	\$ 23,454,891.46	62	\$ 40,940,371.09	1,010	\$ 929,359,446.76
New Hampshire	61	\$ 11,664,318.78	17	\$ 2,159,476.37	152	\$ 34,936,875.00
New Jersey	1,151	\$ 34,677,355.56	243	\$ 66,130,432.36	908	\$ 4,619,948,723.64
New Mexico	359	\$ 9,185,658.05	102	\$ 6,843,136.07	499	\$ 62,205,830.17
New York, Eastern	620	\$ 71,533,474.94	130	\$ 223,200,552.47	803	\$ 3,556,110,716.93
New York, Northern	224	\$ 3,613,957.71	48	\$ 5,313,483.19	245	\$ 431,769,615.28
New York, Southern	1,591	\$ 149,022,622.13	570	\$ 737,444,344.32	2,300	\$ 7,923,181,454.57
New York, Western	381	\$ 2,777,618.33	91	\$ 9,344,816.40	397	\$ 168,154,899.13
North Carolina, Eastern	1,107	\$ 7,387,760.54	180	\$ 7,062,492.47	675	\$ 133,209,892.70
North Carolina, Middle	280	\$ 3,454,846.36	43	\$ 5,676,367.11	355	\$ 111,125,838.51
North Carolina, Western	55	\$ 2,491,162.43	9	\$ 437,231.73	136	\$ 109,767,386.43
North Dakota	180	\$ 464,514.98	148	\$ 5,600,919.27	305	\$ 18,071,027.46
Northern Mariana Islands*	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Ohio, Northern	561	\$ 19,067,793.23	273	\$ 199,961,542.30	1,229	\$ 907,386,610.86
Ohio, Southern	531	\$ 6,610,935.50	129	\$ 27,871,747.42	477	\$ 219,900,540.37
Oklahoma, Eastern	181	\$ 435,726.96	39	\$ 1,440,103.40	147	\$ 25,657,126.74
Oklahoma, Northern	822	\$ 2,865,527.19	59	\$ 13,945,956.22	342	\$ 55,171,928.41
Oklahoma, Western	61	\$ 8,747,573.72	39	\$ 4,336,001.23	225	\$ 95,390,276.57
Oregon	233	\$ 324,425.53	107	\$ 5,031,375.77	701	\$ 331,301,304.17

**Table 8F (Continued)**

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,969	\$ 61,737,804.37	426	\$ 144,146,717.70	1,291	\$ 719,694,112.16
Pennsylvania, Middle	1,067	\$ 1,861,963.52	145	\$ 13,091,831.40	869	\$ 102,201,868.86
Pennsylvania, Western	331	\$ 6,154,245.31	106	\$ 9,232,372.89	585	\$ 134,268,988.97
Puerto Rico	136	\$ 1,900,735.68	29	\$ 3,481,660.52	77	\$ 62,509,008.67
Rhode Island	300	\$ 60,653,393.99	39	\$ 18,093,624.43	175	\$ 96,718,453.01
South Carolina	232	\$ 1,809,511.44	68	\$ 69,940,753.15	561	\$ 185,862,814.79
South Dakota	696	\$ 4,983,329.99	72	\$ 46,368,510.57	631	\$ 37,676,671.34
Tennessee, Eastern	51	\$ 1,458,266.43	32	\$ 7,053,103.71	129	\$ 107,948,787.65
Tennessee, Middle	119	\$ 6,763,363.93	52	\$ 7,973,511.38	246	\$ 90,187,385.45
Tennessee, Western	77	\$ 2,667,219.50	36	\$ 42,688,306.35	211	\$ 108,394,442.76
Texas, Eastern	353	\$ 6,704,462.25	92	\$ 19,140,582.56	434	\$ 358,050,088.50
Texas, Northern	356	\$ 21,071,872.13	132	\$ 114,765,206.49	741	\$ 475,174,803.68
Texas, Southern	1,243	\$ 269,159,972.84	345	\$ 210,202,715.64	901	\$ 660,620,148.88
Texas, Western	728	\$ 46,316,287.42	190	\$ 66,886,174.43	690	\$ 700,894,503.50
Utah	376	\$ 1,597,385.07	78	\$ 5,491,741.94	448	\$ 164,313,026.27
Vermont	159	\$ 1,574,696.31	24	\$ 2,107,266.86	148	\$ 62,547,171.71
Virgin Islands	65	\$ 158,211.60	8	\$ 228,514.86	39	\$ 3,908,455.07
Virginia, Eastern	1,454	\$ 3,026,102.07	83	\$ 28,150,089.89	478	\$ 324,978,079.85
Virginia, Western	338	\$ 1,726,098.53	87	\$ 6,224,404.23	283	\$ 70,777,232.08
Washington, Eastern	250	\$ 1,505,621.95	79	\$ 1,234,258.34	317	\$ 41,645,090.41
Washington, Western	234	\$ 2,795,111.06	147	\$ 27,109,247.59	743	\$ 499,016,573.51
West Virginia, Northern	74	\$ 522,293.92	22	\$ 1,107,596.62	111	\$ 9,400,120.32
West Virginia, Southern	295	\$ 3,501,282.66	75	\$ 978,948,378.51	259	\$ 52,755,929.35
Wisconsin, Eastern	476	\$ 6,776,051.12	110	\$ 2,624,899.30	445	\$ 123,695,392.01
Wisconsin, Western	69	\$ 1,991,925.02	57	\$ 119,723,095.59	237	\$ 42,009,175.43
Wyoming	112	\$ 335,946.72	8	\$ 287,493.64	57	\$ 6,663,996.98
All Districts	44,782	\$4,849,375,539.55	12,157	\$6,225,325,453.77	46,216	\$41,935,862,422.35

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, 2009**

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	2,051.75	22.00	16.25	159.25	4.50	137.25	188.50	623.50	37.00	487.50	3,727.50
Alabama, Northern	2,391.75	82.75	28.75	643.75	22.00	761.00	147.50	636.75	103.25	367.75	5,185.25
Alabama, Southern	1,344.50	29.00	13.50	132.50	24.00	61.00	257.00	485.00	2.00	385.50	2,734.00
Alaska	795.50	39.25	6.00	117.00	3.25	167.50	4.00	229.25	13.00	310.25	1,685.00
Arizona	6,962.25	309.25	97.50	924.50	67.00	817.50	58.00	4,638.75	541.75	1,429.75	15,846.25
Arkansas, Eastern	1,732.50	64.25	36.50	280.25	1.00	69.00	10.00	422.50	36.00	179.00	2,831.00
Arkansas, Western	839.00	45.50	7.00	226.25	9.00	1,029.50	88.00	211.75	62.75	331.75	2,850.50
California, Central	14,313.50	1,988.00	283.50	922.00	69.50	2,199.50	92.50	2,160.50	1,871.75	3,607.50	27,508.25
California, Eastern	4,846.00	85.50	30.50	401.00	6.00	395.50	16.00	1,033.75	179.00	612.00	7,605.25
California, Northern	4,942.25	473.00	73.50	475.75	3.00	342.00	62.50	1,363.50	504.50	793.00	9,033.00
California, Southern	10,709.75	516.50	100.50	441.50	264.00	637.25	14.75	4,406.50	1,002.50	2,837.50	20,930.75
Colorado	3,354.00	307.50	43.00	502.75	25.75	525.25	8.25	1,533.75	397.25	828.50	7,526.00
Connecticut	3,223.25	233.50	58.75	858.25	42.50	987.50	84.00	636.75	151.00	1,425.00	7,700.50
Delaware	417.25	1.00	15.50	119.00	1.00	45.00	47.00	54.00	15.00	108.00	822.75
District of Columbia	5,376.25	676.00	299.25	891.75	0.00	598.00	10.00	522.00	809.25	2,084.50	11,267.00
Florida, Middle	7,069.75	306.50	62.00	1,193.25	63.75	1,577.50	170.75	4,379.75	1,070.25	2,832.75	18,726.25
Florida, Northern	1,757.00	159.25	31.50	289.00	10.75	541.75	17.00	504.00	259.50	1,331.25	4,901.00
Florida, Southern	16,542.50	396.00	83.50	1,315.75	75.25	2,673.50	14.50	3,338.75	1,120.00	7,477.00	33,036.75
Georgia, Middle	1,277.75	40.00	1.00	139.25	2.00	585.00	218.75	370.25	56.50	236.00	2,926.50
Georgia, Northern	5,042.00	113.25	39.00	397.50	100.25	584.75	19.75	2,026.25	222.25	2,469.25	11,014.25
Georgia, Southern	1,388.00	53.00	17.75	310.50	9.50	927.00	112.00	490.50	45.50	390.00	3,743.75
Guam*	885.50	154.00	0.50	77.25	0.00	2.00	0.00	20.50	74.50	36.00	1,250.25
Hawaii	1,504.25	215.50	34.00	282.25	17.50	77.00	0.00	665.00	106.00	519.75	3,421.25
Idaho	1,130.50	184.50	20.00	223.75	9.00	329.00	46.50	966.00	157.50	503.50	3,570.25
Illinois, Central	2,270.75	41.00	22.25	206.00	0.50	263.75	38.50	609.00	73.50	844.25	4,369.50
Illinois, Northern	8,739.00	1,217.75	173.25	1,753.00	103.00	521.00	69.50	958.00	1,100.50	4,525.25	19,160.25
Illinois, Southern	2,110.00	90.50	64.50	174.25	24.00	1,950.25	43.75	378.25	174.75	869.75	5,880.00
Indiana, Northern	1,477.00	102.25	101.00	281.25	34.00	495.00	66.00	668.75	13.00	1,242.75	4,481.00
Indiana, Southern	1,455.75	56.00	57.00	202.00	9.75	783.75	21.25	535.75	151.00	1,124.00	4,396.25
Iowa, Northern	1,124.00	23.00	32.50	494.25	7.50	965.75	49.00	550.75	41.50	993.00	4,281.25
Iowa, Southern	2,063.25	102.50	41.00	381.25	16.00	271.00	21.00	905.25	36.50	520.50	4,358.25
Kansas	3,353.75	33.50	28.50	198.50	43.75	106.00	180.50	509.50	46.50	881.25	5,381.75
Kentucky, Eastern	3,227.50	98.75	43.00	436.50	22.25	1,887.25	11.00	840.25	112.25	840.00	7,518.75

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	1,619.75	90.25	16.50	304.50	48.00	1,159.75	22.00	411.00	70.00	493.00	4,234.75
Louisiana, Eastern	2,091.25	76.00	12.00	313.25	9.00	90.50	51.00	711.75	34.00	347.50	3,736.25
Louisiana, Middle	1,017.50	35.50	3.00	309.75	0.00	0.00	103.00	244.75	48.75	618.75	2,381.00
Louisiana, Western	2,046.75	181.75	37.50	192.75	32.50	2,085.50	137.25	654.75	97.50	874.25	6,340.50
Maine	1,224.75	27.50	27.75	169.00	0.00	150.75	120.50	134.75	14.00	194.50	2,063.50
Maryland	5,162.75	324.00	45.50	692.00	34.50	406.00	4.00	1,371.75	239.00	1,536.50	9,816.00
Massachusetts	3,877.75	491.25	46.00	1,784.00	207.50	749.00	16.00	1,542.50	586.00	1,884.00	11,184.00
Michigan, Eastern	3,935.50	293.50	64.75	1,118.50	68.75	461.25	57.50	1,112.75	367.00	947.50	8,427.00
Michigan, Western	1,570.75	65.00	60.50	637.75	8.25	1,022.75	119.50	988.00	45.50	758.50	5,276.50
Minnesota	2,430.75	168.75	80.50	369.25	15.00	638.25	34.50	941.50	134.00	1,143.00	5,955.50
Mississippi, Northern	656.75	1.00	8.00	188.00	2.00	871.00	46.00	226.75	27.00	552.50	2,579.00
Mississippi, Southern	2,393.00	248.00	23.50	486.75	44.00	1,367.00	155.50	1,122.25	138.00	2,401.75	8,379.75
Missouri, Eastern	2,928.00	159.00	180.25	561.75	16.00	206.50	2.00	1,652.00	122.50	1,108.00	6,936.00
Missouri, Western	2,393.75	114.00	33.50	515.75	33.50	247.50	6.00	1,271.50	58.50	818.25	5,492.25
Montana	2,104.50	33.00	88.50	254.25	6.00	851.25	32.00	496.75	93.50	521.50	4,481.25
Nebraska	2,093.25	43.00	20.50	242.00	9.00	736.25	19.50	1,164.25	195.75	894.50	5,418.00
Nevada	3,133.00	273.50	30.75	403.25	7.50	287.00	9.50	1,225.00	218.75	776.50	6,364.75
New Hampshire	812.25	22.75	7.00	139.00	10.50	364.75	28.00	180.00	67.50	380.50	2,012.25
New Jersey	7,926.00	566.75	8.00	838.00	72.25	756.00	56.00	1,016.50	439.50	2,964.75	14,643.75
New Mexico	4,286.50	219.00	109.00	459.25	17.00	615.25	178.50	2,524.50	239.50	480.00	9,128.50
New York, Eastern	7,133.75	625.00	152.75	300.50	32.00	309.75	21.75	825.50	379.00	1,200.75	10,980.75
New York, Northern	1,607.25	56.50	31.50	620.75	1.50	896.50	161.00	683.00	40.00	696.75	4,794.75
New York, Southern	5,650.50	952.25	249.50	362.00	27.00	245.50	307.25	515.75	133.75	1,874.50	10,318.00
New York, Western	4,428.25	191.25	47.00	707.75	38.50	422.25	47.00	2,540.25	138.50	1,904.00	10,464.75
North Carolina, Eastern	3,041.75	123.50	43.75	516.00	17.50	2,355.00	105.00	865.75	233.00	1,418.25	8,719.50
North Carolina, Middle	2,389.00	59.00	5.50	174.25	6.00	314.00	4.50	309.75	40.00	470.00	3,772.00
North Carolina, Western	2,010.50	12.50	52.00	274.75	31.00	204.50	49.00	1,131.25	43.50	478.75	4,287.75
North Dakota	1,150.00	9.25	19.00	143.00	0.50	716.50	1.00	326.75	43.00	329.00	2,738.00
Northern Mariana Islands*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	3,772.00	328.25	86.75	533.50	32.75	1,438.75	146.00	649.25	409.75	1,194.00	8,591.00
Ohio, Southern	3,594.75	200.25	63.00	539.00	48.00	127.75	47.00	583.25	163.75	1,009.50	6,376.25
Oklahoma, Eastern	764.50	13.00	12.00	210.00	5.00	332.50	8.00	263.00	110.00	672.25	2,390.25
Oklahoma, Northern	1,915.75	291.00	84.00	673.00	16.00	292.75	15.50	578.25	100.50	920.25	4,887.00
Oklahoma, Western	1,572.25	186.50	28.50	355.75	16.00	134.75	25.00	669.50	83.00	1,068.25	4,139.50
Oregon	2,694.50	124.50	39.75	531.00	20.00	488.50	2.00	1,004.50	194.50	1,851.00	6,950.25



**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	8,587.00	320.25	26.75	1,672.75	94.25	176.50	9.25	1,216.00	254.00	2,045.25	14,402.00
Pennsylvania, Middle	2,275.75	85.25	41.50	302.00	4.50	709.00	57.00	381.75	91.00	877.00	4,824.75
Pennsylvania, Western	2,714.75	234.25	10.00	581.50	18.75	338.50	90.25	598.50	267.50	1,588.50	6,442.50
Puerto Rico	4,790.50	325.50	47.50	754.00	51.50	66.50	17.00	719.25	458.50	851.00	8,081.25
Rhode Island	641.75	16.75	20.00	135.00	10.50	5.00	3.00	265.75	21.00	108.50	1,227.25
South Carolina	5,374.75	93.25	26.00	453.25	11.25	1,001.75	39.00	1,394.25	329.75	1,078.25	9,801.50
South Dakota	1,991.00	69.50	46.00	379.50	36.00	1,503.00	19.00	1,316.75	95.25	2,939.00	8,395.00
Tennessee, Eastern	3,712.00	70.50	84.50	482.00	9.00	1,122.50	249.50	1,875.25	53.50	2,002.50	9,661.25
Tennessee, Middle	1,735.25	125.50	14.75	250.25	7.00	94.25	20.50	521.00	228.75	932.25	3,929.50
Tennessee, Western	3,939.50	230.50	65.50	512.50	8.00	90.50	299.00	780.50	113.00	372.00	6,411.00
Texas, Eastern	3,308.25	98.00	14.00	384.75	13.00	1,382.75	67.00	2,100.50	173.00	1,105.75	8,647.00
Texas, Northern	4,555.75	208.75	78.00	227.00	1.25	747.50	121.50	1,337.50	223.50	1,435.00	8,935.75
Texas, Southern	14,038.50	466.75	27.00	1,292.75	65.00	720.00	166.00	6,524.00	352.00	1,788.75	25,440.75
Texas, Western	12,739.75	336.00	16.00	1,369.50	14.00	1,856.25	171.50	7,133.25	308.50	5,902.25	29,847.00
Utah	2,732.75	252.00	33.50	585.25	9.00	147.00	8.50	1,602.50	240.50	631.00	6,242.00
Vermont	817.25	22.50	12.75	244.75	2.25	423.50	42.50	154.50	22.00	541.75	2,283.75
Virgin Islands	958.50	39.50	19.00	118.50	165.00	53.50	1.00	435.75	43.00	102.00	1,935.75
Virginia, Eastern	6,770.75	291.75	93.50	971.25	52.75	1,225.75	234.50	1,840.00	405.50	3,956.75	15,842.50
Virginia, Western	2,647.50	67.00	86.00	634.25	2.75	1,620.75	68.75	816.00	59.75	1,547.50	7,550.25
Washington, Eastern	2,163.50	110.00	31.50	451.00	9.00	773.25	147.75	882.00	127.50	632.25	5,327.75
Washington, Western	2,836.50	188.00	31.50	928.25	6.00	711.00	59.50	1,281.25	337.00	873.75	7,252.75
West Virginia, Northern	1,632.50	37.00	10.00	226.75	10.50	921.50	23.50	390.75	23.00	435.75	3,711.25
West Virginia, Southern	992.75	16.75	20.75	386.25	5.50	681.25	93.50	241.00	15.25	554.00	3,007.00
Wisconsin, Eastern	2,026.75	37.75	55.25	226.00	10.00	483.00	11.25	791.75	89.50	839.50	4,570.75
Wisconsin, Western	626.75	36.50	82.00	229.50	9.75	299.25	24.00	189.75	21.25	244.50	1,763.25
Wyoming	1,781.75	165.00	22.25	222.50	27.00	1,402.50	14.50	1,203.75	84.50	688.00	5,611.75
All Districts	317,538.75	18,811.00	4,795.75	45,392.00	2,677.75	63,215.50	6,384.75	103,606.75	20,374.00	112,279.50	695,075.75

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DATA DOES NOT INCLUDE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUPERIOR COURT TIME.

\* DATA FOR THE DISTRICTS OF GUAM AND NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS ARE COMBINED.

**Table 10**  
**Criminal Matters Pending Aged By Date Received**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2009**

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	47	90	55	21	8	18	314
Alabama, Northern	221	79	84	25	8	7	22	446
Alabama, Southern	113	63	74	37	20	6	9	322
Alaska	55	45	65	31	16	10	17	239
Arizona	1,677	282	366	234	163	124	458	3,304
Arkansas, Eastern	195	98	79	38	8	6	3	427
Arkansas, Western	68	41	55	39	15	14	28	260
California, Central	539	405	654	486	599	613	1,108	4,404
California, Eastern	308	181	234	116	72	44	169	1,124
California, Northern	521	264	211	105	67	66	524	1,758
California, Southern	478	115	141	55	40	38	447	1,314
Colorado	166	100	141	95	45	26	176	749
Connecticut	193	120	115	69	36	14	90	637
Delaware	68	49	53	20	3	6	5	204
District of Columbia	237	114	144	62	40	21	83	701
Florida, Middle	613	422	401	214	117	80	143	1,990
Florida, Northern	120	42	35	29	8	4	46	284
Florida, Southern	549	301	420	264	174	123	384	2,215
Georgia, Middle	99	45	88	48	17	15	8	320
Georgia, Northern	213	153	198	120	70	54	211	1,019
Georgia, Southern	251	127	177	103	81	51	37	827
Guam	22	7	18	10	2	1	1	61
Hawaii	122	95	192	120	96	42	80	747
Idaho	98	49	51	17	2	4	14	235
Illinois, Central	99	86	79	83	24	16	32	419
Illinois, Northern	345	257	344	217	151	103	380	1,797
Illinois, Southern	113	47	69	32	9	5	9	284
Indiana, Northern	126	64	77	32	17	12	29	357
Indiana, Southern	121	60	48	20	7	0	16	272
Iowa, Northern	70	56	59	37	14	6	16	258
Iowa, Southern	110	51	40	23	13	4	9	250
Kansas	127	74	93	38	19	12	19	382
Kentucky, Eastern	186	102	123	58	18	13	8	508

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	198	88	86	23	12	5	18	430
Louisiana, Eastern	157	98	149	80	27	30	43	584
Louisiana, Middle	86	44	49	21	15	15	8	238
Louisiana, Western	205	100	107	36	26	107	75	656
Maine	108	57	69	19	9	6	3	271
Maryland	199	133	128	63	24	15	166	728
Massachusetts	246	185	257	155	96	58	163	1,160
Michigan, Eastern	296	235	328	221	139	92	298	1,609
Michigan, Western	106	68	72	37	21	7	22	333
Minnesota	134	65	113	94	58	45	74	583
Mississippi, Northern	101	50	76	36	27	9	15	314
Mississippi, Southern	406	156	281	345	453	14	16	1,671
Missouri, Eastern	357	289	218	83	46	23	58	1,074
Missouri, Western	285	194	228	140	88	48	79	1,062
Montana	134	80	48	17	4	5	2	290
Nebraska	97	82	67	15	8	7	12	288
Nevada	371	204	213	102	67	69	123	1,149
New Hampshire	65	58	66	35	21	14	15	274
New Jersey	485	392	437	224	178	119	491	2,326
New Mexico	630	147	159	69	33	22	55	1,115
New York, Eastern	532	359	525	299	181	115	499	2,510
New York, Northern	232	95	146	92	53	26	82	726
New York, Southern	602	350	436	257	162	226	591	2,624
New York, Western	266	153	182	89	62	35	43	830
North Carolina, Eastern	260	145	137	68	28	13	25	676
North Carolina, Middle	90	40	27	16	3	4	5	185
North Carolina, Western	110	60	68	26	20	8	20	312
North Dakota	76	24	24	9	2	2	0	137
Northern Mariana Islands	20	7	6	0	1	1	0	35
Ohio, Northern	241	144	171	124	54	16	45	795
Ohio, Southern	275	162	249	151	100	59	79	1,075
Oklahoma, Eastern	49	24	42	15	9	3	6	148
Oklahoma, Northern	54	45	37	13	10	3	8	170
Oklahoma, Western	159	93	183	114	116	5	7	677
Oregon	198	157	113	47	26	19	68	628

**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	368	205	277	189	85	52	197	1,373
Pennsylvania, Middle	154	107	137	72	48	20	37	575
Pennsylvania, Western	173	140	140	60	32	7	24	576
Puerto Rico	174	70	94	40	22	11	11	422
Rhode Island	75	43	40	26	10	7	10	211
South Carolina	227	114	128	59	59	25	35	647
South Dakota	133	63	63	21	6	4	4	294
Tennessee, Eastern	217	90	58	23	8	4	8	408
Tennessee, Middle	157	67	72	30	15	9	9	359
Tennessee, Western	227	115	76	46	18	12	27	521
Texas, Eastern	166	102	106	41	22	12	21	470
Texas, Northern	270	179	189	82	39	24	37	820
Texas, Southern	1,392	307	415	243	131	91	306	2,885
Texas, Western	960	475	502	347	286	196	636	3,402
Utah	132	93	59	46	22	11	47	410
Vermont	47	26	20	8	3	3	11	118
Virgin Islands	26	17	9	19	5	3	9	88
Virginia, Eastern	972	472	588	523	320	215	1,451	4,541
Virginia, Western	140	63	76	35	29	20	44	407
Washington, Eastern	103	44	81	33	27	14	21	323
Washington, Western	433	281	281	238	234	238	211	1,916
West Virginia, Northern	126	50	36	31	15	1	3	262
West Virginia, Southern	173	107	197	81	29	31	25	643
Wisconsin, Eastern	108	67	95	57	35	23	43	428
Wisconsin, Western	60	48	66	36	11	5	15	241
Wyoming	319	81	161	103	52	13	30	759
All Districts	23,460	12,050	14,481	8,556	5,734	3,844	11,085	79,210

PENDING MATTER DATA INCLUDES 7,300 FUGITIVE MATTERS, 4 MATTERS WHERE DEFENDANT IS IN A MENTAL INSTITUTION, 302 MATTERS WHERE DEFENDANT IS IN PRETRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM, AND 463 MATTERS WHERE DEFENDANT IS UNKNOWN.

**Table 11**  
**Criminal Cases Pending Aged By Date Received**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2009**

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	59	46	48	20	9	4	24	210
Alabama, Northern	90	98	81	25	14	12	23	343
Alabama, Southern	75	49	58	22	8	7	33	252
Alaska	45	27	26	15	4	0	5	122
Arizona	1,823	594	456	219	102	205	489	3,888
Arkansas, Eastern	73	93	103	51	21	6	12	359
Arkansas, Western	83	39	16	9	5	4	11	167
California, Central	617	519	669	284	149	133	906	3,277
California, Eastern	280	168	268	136	83	42	228	1,205
California, Northern	254	199	181	96	70	60	486	1,346
California, Southern	1,170	339	186	75	40	41	831	2,682
Colorado	164	96	55	44	28	29	242	658
Connecticut	45	64	75	34	29	20	91	358
Delaware	34	27	36	18	7	6	8	136
District of Columbia	81	76	99	71	41	25	179	572
Florida, Middle	377	259	264	141	66	56	393	1,556
Florida, Northern	69	50	31	15	19	10	127	321
Florida, Southern	498	272	312	181	110	91	2,332	3,796
Georgia, Middle	72	33	60	30	19	10	23	247
Georgia, Northern	160	110	115	55	41	37	173	691
Georgia, Southern	134	93	38	19	8	3	10	305
Guam	21	14	15	44	2	5	22	123
Hawaii	44	51	41	13	21	12	37	219
Idaho	91	42	41	9	10	9	17	219
Illinois, Central	158	116	89	49	25	21	45	503
Illinois, Northern	159	212	241	139	122	99	526	1,498
Illinois, Southern	70	43	42	16	6	6	15	198
Indiana, Northern	189	100	109	21	18	16	40	493
Indiana, Southern	49	46	56	21	10	8	18	208
Iowa, Northern	76	53	49	11	13	6	39	247
Iowa, Southern	115	123	77	39	23	17	27	421
Kansas	165	100	136	64	53	25	68	611
Kentucky, Eastern	90	122	82	36	15	6	12	363

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	53	86	80	47	13	10	31	320
Louisiana, Eastern	95	89	84	42	9	11	86	416
Louisiana, Middle	35	56	63	46	24	13	25	262
Louisiana, Western	53	45	70	37	19	9	26	259
Maine	30	25	26	17	5	6	16	125
Maryland	187	158	148	73	34	17	103	720
Massachusetts	78	91	153	71	65	36	169	663
Michigan, Eastern	131	107	157	89	71	45	304	904
Michigan, Western	144	82	39	19	12	8	27	331
Minnesota	103	81	68	47	27	22	100	448
Mississippi, Northern	50	41	47	19	6	7	12	182
Mississippi, Southern	84	51	48	34	28	10	21	276
Missouri, Eastern	220	207	123	45	22	19	56	692
Missouri, Western	160	153	159	76	54	27	62	691
Montana	87	81	68	21	14	7	4	282
Nebraska	221	138	88	31	19	28	82	607
Nevada	199	150	90	40	29	31	135	674
New Hampshire	34	63	55	35	7	11	39	244
New Jersey	179	200	252	139	96	44	185	1,095
New Mexico	902	281	232	76	39	51	224	1,805
New York, Eastern	337	322	359	310	252	163	1,053	2,796
New York, Northern	149	132	112	57	41	27	174	692
New York, Southern	324	367	503	328	246	206	2,213	4,187
New York, Western	125	136	172	86	58	40	75	692
North Carolina, Eastern	156	155	128	35	17	16	41	548
North Carolina, Middle	138	171	121	11	8	3	17	469
North Carolina, Western	133	134	106	49	43	27	61	553
North Dakota	55	39	29	7	6	5	8	149
Northern Mariana Islands	7	3	3	1	0	1	6	21
Ohio, Northern	133	86	81	32	31	17	61	441
Ohio, Southern	212	135	122	53	30	13	40	605
Oklahoma, Eastern	23	18	17	5	1	3	9	76
Oklahoma, Northern	54	23	15	12	13	3	21	141
Oklahoma, Western	82	62	30	19	13	9	22	237
Oregon	231	167	158	70	39	22	104	791

**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	194	204	315	178	98	71	176	1,236
Pennsylvania, Middle	101	111	108	46	31	23	60	480
Pennsylvania, Western	90	135	227	90	51	23	66	682
Puerto Rico	113	48	70	49	34	24	25	363
Rhode Island	51	43	19	8	8	4	13	146
South Carolina	260	223	226	74	41	22	206	1,052
South Dakota	116	99	60	13	10	3	11	312
Tennessee, Eastern	189	144	135	50	28	11	39	596
Tennessee, Middle	86	88	130	45	21	17	39	426
Tennessee, Western	176	191	218	83	26	9	34	737
Texas, Eastern	204	135	105	41	27	7	43	562
Texas, Northern	206	98	83	36	20	27	148	618
Texas, Southern	2,971	702	293	182	99	108	1,110	5,465
Texas, Western	2,284	713	318	128	97	87	802	4,429
Utah	327	146	164	63	29	30	97	856
Vermont	30	35	47	31	10	7	61	221
Virgin Islands	21	12	23	9	2	6	38	111
Virginia, Eastern	246	139	153	91	47	29	287	992
Virginia, Western	62	51	36	15	9	9	32	214
Washington, Eastern	90	66	62	37	21	20	72	368
Washington, Western	66	114	116	57	38	39	110	540
West Virginia, Northern	60	53	24	16	7	6	8	174
West Virginia, Southern	70	64	34	11	13	6	7	205
Wisconsin, Eastern	93	80	80	28	16	17	65	379
Wisconsin, Western	40	32	26	6	6	7	33	150
Wyoming	104	34	15	5	5	6	12	181
All Districts	20,884	12,168	11,248	5,493	3,376	2,616	16,698	72,483

**Table 12**  
**Civil Matters Pending Aged By Date Received**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2009**

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	12	1	1	3	0	0	1	18
Alabama, Northern	19	14	15	2	1	1	0	52
Alabama, Southern	15	24	8	3	0	1	0	51
Alaska	12	5	6	4	1	0	0	28
Arizona	72	55	54	30	6	5	25	247
Arkansas, Eastern	8	5	0	1	0	0	1	15
Arkansas, Western	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
California, Central	197	93	117	81	86	54	49	677
California, Eastern	55	18	25	2	6	3	5	114
California, Northern	70	42	24	15	13	7	14	185
California, Southern	29	11	29	33	7	11	23	143
Colorado	26	22	31	20	1	1	3	104
Connecticut	72	27	28	9	10	2	3	151
Delaware	7	3	11	2	1	1	0	25
District of Columbia	27	130	78	168	524	9	22	958
Florida, Middle	49	26	35	28	16	10	65	229
Florida, Northern	36	8	4	1	0	0	0	49
Florida, Southern	152	99	152	50	30	22	38	543
Georgia, Middle	13	5	2	1	0	0	0	21
Georgia, Northern	56	32	70	26	11	1	2	198
Georgia, Southern	9	7	12	2	1	3	4	38
Guam	2	4	4	3	2	1	1	17
Hawaii	24	11	4	1	2	1	2	45
Idaho	14	4	4	3	0	0	0	25
Illinois, Central	18	12	14	11	2	1	9	67
Illinois, Northern	51	35	74	17	13	8	163	361
Illinois, Southern	31	13	26	32	13	25	32	172
Indiana, Northern	19	3	5	5	1	0	3	36
Indiana, Southern	40	14	15	3	2	3	7	84
Iowa, Northern	13	7	11	6	4	3	3	47
Iowa, Southern	18	4	8	3	2	2	1	38
Kansas	27	4	8	2	1	0	1	43
Kentucky, Eastern	27	9	26	15	14	7	16	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	45	16	12	3	1	1	1	79
Louisiana, Eastern	20	19	15	4	9	8	14	89
Louisiana, Middle	14	13	11	11	5	3	2	59
Louisiana, Western	18	4	12	4	0	1	4	43
Maine	7	8	2	3	0	0	1	21
Maryland	112	42	35	18	9	14	67	297
Massachusetts	67	39	35	20	8	5	15	189
Michigan, Eastern	88	21	28	8	10	6	4	165
Michigan, Western	12	12	16	4	0	1	2	47
Minnesota	54	27	52	6	8	4	3	154
Mississippi, Northern	5	6	11	5	1	0	1	29
Mississippi, Southern	16	6	8	10	4	4	13	61
Missouri, Eastern	51	36	11	5	4	1	3	111
Missouri, Western	51	9	6	7	1	0	12	86
Montana	11	4	6	2	1	0	0	24
Nebraska	21	6	7	2	0	1	0	37
Nevada	39	33	21	6	0	4	0	103
New Hampshire	12	10	12	8	2	3	2	49
New Jersey	222	136	340	139	91	55	107	1,090
New Mexico	8	9	9	7	6	0	2	41
New York, Eastern	50	27	36	29	15	6	28	191
New York, Northern	15	3	4	6	6	1	8	43
New York, Southern	168	100	105	80	43	21	69	586
New York, Western	81	46	73	13	6	9	8	236
North Carolina, Eastern	107	17	30	24	2	3	16	199
North Carolina, Middle	17	2	3	2	3	1	3	31
North Carolina, Western	36	17	5	5	3	1	3	70
North Dakota	1	2	5	0	1	0	1	10
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ohio, Northern	357	241	169	67	53	23	18	928
Ohio, Southern	29	8	11	1	2	0	7	58
Oklahoma, Eastern	3	4	3	2	0	0	3	15
Oklahoma, Northern	22	3	17	6	2	0	1	51
Oklahoma, Western	27	9	23	1	1	0	1	62
Oregon	59	10	14	8	4	2	14	111

**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	48	30	54	63	49	41	160	445
Pennsylvania, Middle	9	2	15	8	1	0	2	37
Pennsylvania, Western	23	50	23	40	11	5	3	155
Puerto Rico	35	23	41	55	5	13	33	205
Rhode Island	10	9	17	3	0	0	0	39
South Carolina	136	71	162	72	28	16	28	513
South Dakota	20	6	8	8	0	4	0	46
Tennessee, Eastern	16	8	9	3	4	0	0	40
Tennessee, Middle	26	5	17	6	1	0	4	59
Tennessee, Western	23	11	12	5	6	2	4	63
Texas, Eastern	24	11	7	2	0	0	0	44
Texas, Northern	103	57	43	7	4	3	2	219
Texas, Southern	134	46	80	51	24	27	44	406
Texas, Western	117	49	55	37	20	33	30	341
Utah	44	32	17	11	7	2	4	117
Vermont	25	9	7	4	0	1	0	46
Virgin Islands	33	4	14	1	0	0	2	54
Virginia, Eastern	99	72	64	38	32	12	14	331
Virginia, Western	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	8
Washington, Eastern	16	7	11	2	3	1	0	40
Washington, Western	50	35	39	33	9	0	7	173
West Virginia, Northern	8	4	4	3	1	0	1	21
West Virginia, Southern	14	10	10	3	0	0	0	37
Wisconsin, Eastern	28	9	4	7	2	1	0	51
Wisconsin, Western	12	14	10	8	4	1	0	49
Wyoming	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	9
All Districts	4,127	2,270	2,777	1,569	1,282	522	1,264	13,811

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, 2009**

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	152	116	160	38	3	2	4	475
Alabama, Northern	328	167	109	22	3	1	10	640
Alabama, Southern	161	49	45	10	13	19	36	333
Alaska	44	46	51	13	6	0	5	165
Arizona	257	235	200	99	83	20	23	917
Arkansas, Eastern	225	119	82	20	11	4	11	472
Arkansas, Western	185	132	82	3	2	1	0	405
California, Central	1,029	825	1,096	456	241	132	194	3,973
California, Eastern	469	293	263	76	26	12	31	1,170
California, Northern	236	129	222	108	59	24	20	798
California, Southern	162	102	114	66	16	11	14	485
Colorado	315	180	202	86	41	30	105	959
Connecticut	646	370	311	97	32	39	72	1,567
Delaware	312	329	330	120	37	27	71	1,226
District of Columbia	375	304	487	185	113	70	133	1,667
Florida, Middle	2,624	1,795	1,500	273	84	63	364	6,703
Florida, Northern	460	314	260	20	6	2	2	1,064
Florida, Southern	432	348	450	249	178	177	333	2,167
Georgia, Middle	235	115	85	31	13	6	11	496
Georgia, Northern	266	147	173	72	51	50	47	806
Georgia, Southern	166	58	51	9	4	2	6	296
Guam	10	2	8	2	6	2	5	35
Hawaii	56	32	30	16	7	1	5	147
Idaho	69	45	38	14	10	2	10	188
Illinois, Central	197	147	157	56	23	22	23	625
Illinois, Northern	1,435	1,179	1,157	314	79	63	308	4,535
Illinois, Southern	143	120	200	25	6	6	4	504
Indiana, Northern	344	167	151	24	7	2	4	699
Indiana, Southern	613	341	272	69	23	6	4	1,328
Iowa, Northern	187	83	84	20	2	2	3	381
Iowa, Southern	185	61	82	21	9	4	9	371
Kansas	481	231	104	37	13	7	10	883
Kentucky, Eastern	405	257	324	112	33	30	21	1,182

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	359	231	191	62	25	14	29	911
Louisiana, Eastern	189	204	319	72	21	10	23	838
Louisiana, Middle	78	26	56	9	8	3	14	194
Louisiana, Western	341	155	137	21	18	8	26	706
Maine	215	154	73	16	8	5	7	478
Maryland	374	281	382	54	24	19	30	1,164
Massachusetts	275	144	279	131	52	38	47	966
Michigan, Eastern	336	191	206	47	26	26	52	884
Michigan, Western	181	96	77	23	6	10	19	412
Minnesota	197	124	252	51	14	10	12	660
Mississippi, Northern	134	78	158	34	24	11	27	466
Mississippi, Southern	111	67	75	17	8	9	14	301
Missouri, Eastern	223	156	198	60	25	25	35	722
Missouri, Western	289	137	50	25	8	8	7	524
Montana	84	40	29	10	7	3	12	185
Nebraska	105	59	45	12	2	3	11	237
Nevada	93	69	153	19	30	6	16	386
New Hampshire	46	23	24	5	5	2	1	106
New Jersey	1,584	1,177	2,085	1,579	1,325	1,524	1,566	10,840
New Mexico	231	129	92	37	15	6	18	528
New York, Eastern	1,368	768	1,729	651	144	99	387	5,146
New York, Northern	600	360	817	532	395	302	253	3,259
New York, Southern	1,023	518	997	507	199	289	532	4,065
New York, Western	508	501	524	664	566	217	64	3,044
North Carolina, Eastern	402	221	434	124	34	21	16	1,252
North Carolina, Middle	139	146	378	14	6	1	4	688
North Carolina, Western	149	87	134	22	4	12	1	409
North Dakota	52	16	22	7	1	2	1	101
Northern Mariana Islands	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	8
Ohio, Northern	1,136	668	581	236	114	95	126	2,956
Ohio, Southern	1,209	893	724	160	57	42	56	3,141
Oklahoma, Eastern	119	89	61	22	7	2	6	306
Oklahoma, Northern	227	136	70	22	5	3	8	471
Oklahoma, Western	199	66	76	14	2	2	1	360
Oregon	370	260	251	39	21	18	40	999

**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	283	153	241	83	71	42	127	1,000
Pennsylvania, Middle	245	99	93	22	12	6	14	491
Pennsylvania, Western	258	154	135	53	35	29	48	712
Puerto Rico	277	134	125	64	40	19	14	673
Rhode Island	42	22	14	9	6	3	3	99
South Carolina	872	625	673	167	68	51	67	2,523
South Dakota	56	37	39	10	2	0	2	146
Tennessee, Eastern	167	111	141	27	9	4	4	463
Tennessee, Middle	110	54	112	26	24	28	27	381
Tennessee, Western	272	114	135	33	15	3	6	578
Texas, Eastern	283	183	186	60	37	14	59	822
Texas, Northern	562	298	198	86	46	8	14	1,212
Texas, Southern	631	503	1,042	668	408	386	1,004	4,642
Texas, Western	513	340	798	299	256	236	711	3,153
Utah	95	62	51	40	13	8	29	298
Vermont	87	47	36	10	5	1	4	190
Virgin Islands	19	16	8	19	12	5	17	96
Virginia, Eastern	331	166	258	45	18	17	31	866
Virginia, Western	132	79	40	12	3	2	2	270
Washington, Eastern	142	74	35	8	3	3	5	270
Washington, Western	316	142	160	38	18	16	40	730
West Virginia, Northern	107	48	124	7	4	2	3	295
West Virginia, Southern	138	96	156	24	28	14	1	457
Wisconsin, Eastern	575	314	225	57	19	6	3	1,199
Wisconsin, Western	279	210	123	36	11	7	3	669
Wyoming	39	18	29	18	8	1	3	116
All Districts	32,983	21,208	25,739	9,982	5,618	4,595	7,601	107,726

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, 2009**

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	3	49	90	51	7	2	9	119	82	13	26	70	33	325	318	180	1,377
Lack of Criminal Intent	13	257	299	161	23	18	9	651	170	26	12	209	111	1,038	1,245	683	4,925
Suspect Prosecuted by Other Authority or on Other Charge	8	32	190	63	3	10	2	727	44	13	12	61	73	1,816	535	418	4,007
No Known Suspect	0	22	11	7	1	2	1	36	2	0	1	37	9	72	119	50	370
Suspect a Fugitive, Serving Sentence, Deceased or Deported	3	4	18	70	0	0	0	40	6	1	1	0	5	111	65	54	378
Suspect Cooperating or Restitution Being Made	7	0	20	5	0	2	0	24	8	0	2	3	6	14	46	19	156
Other Disciplinary Alternatives	7	5	110	81	7	3	7	33	36	0	4	19	91	49	305	189	946
Office Policy	4	5	41	1,012	1	1	5	259	5	1	5	24	77	280	191	73	1,984
DOJ/Court Policy	1	63	9	15	0	1	1	53	3	0	0	8	5	24	37	44	264
Lack of Resources	5	6	135	83	0	3	2	427	44	3	3	20	17	121	306	88	1,263
Jurisdiction, Venue, or Witness Problems	3	13	16	46	2	2	0	39	10	1	9	15	3	206	103	59	527
Weak or Insufficient Evidence	33	188	319	386	23	18	23	1,002	197	30	38	190	128	1,780	1,099	510	5,964
Statute of Limitations or Staleness Problems	15	13	27	32	0	3	3	54	16	0	3	12	22	93	124	61	478
Agency Request	12	24	221	229	16	6	5	431	88	11	7	112	84	401	1,091	360	3,098
Juvenile Suspect	5	1	1	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	5	21	75	1	12	137
Minimal Federal Interest	17	4	69	83	2	5	6	153	18	6	5	35	54	220	302	127	1,106
All Other Reasons	3	9	15	12	1	0	0	27	3	0	0	12	8	149	33	44	316
<b>Totals</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>4,084</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>6,774</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>27,296</b>

**Table 15**  
**Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Agency**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2009**

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	114	62	543	49	19	109	6	58	16	54	347	1,377
Lack of criminal intent	499	368	1,574	168	48	364	18	400	25	237	1,224	4,925
Suspect to be prosecuted on other charge	95	56	123	19	6	34	7	26	4	16	100	486
Suspect to be prosecuted by other authority	1,177	286	673	202	6	129	3	254	27	168	596	3,521
Suspect serving sentence	22	2	22	9	0	7	0	8	0	2	15	87
No known suspect	18	14	181	9	4	17	1	38	3	35	50	370
Suspect a fugitive	1	7	9	5	1	11	0	3	0	1	8	46
Suspect deceased	21	12	59	6	1	12	0	5	0	12	45	173
Suspect deported	1	1	3	1	11	41	3	1	0	0	10	72
Restitution being made	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	46	58
Other disciplinary alternatives	15	61	130	26	38	86	2	37	10	53	488	946
Minimal federal interest	134	60	209	38	20	104	1	118	7	72	343	1,106
Offender's age, health	22	1	22	1	4	8	1	13	0	2	37	111
Suspect's cooperation	14	15	25	4	2	5	1	7	0	1	24	98
Juvenile suspect	7	3	57	3	1	22	0	4	1	2	37	137
Staleness	54	23	114	6	10	24	4	12	1	15	98	361
Jurisdiction or venue problems	8	4	85	14	2	58	0	16	5	12	59	263
Weak or insufficient evidence	812	505	1,781	127	93	707	32	276	28	236	1,367	5,964
Witness problems	54	17	88	5	1	7	0	6	1	1	84	264
Petite policy	83	10	20	4	1	6	0	7	1	3	28	163
Lack of resources	74	216	243	71	31	214	10	34	9	22	339	1,263
Department policy	15	24	98	18	5	40	1	5	2	7	49	264
Office policy	217	94	136	24	52	1,036	6	71	7	134	207	1,984
Statute of limitations	5	1	43	10	2	11	3	6	0	6	30	117
Agency request	203	241	862	92	50	348	10	235	213	152	692	3,098
All other reasons	3	2	9	4	0	7	0	5	0	2	10	42
Totals	3,668	2,086	7,117	915	408	3,407	109	1,648	360	1,245	6,333	27,296

**Table 16**  
**Asset Forfeiture Actions Handled By United States Attorneys**  
**Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2009**

District	Civil Cases		Criminal Cases		Civil	Criminal	Asset Forfeiture	Equitable Sharing	Non-Forfeited Assets	Forfeited Assets
	Pending	Completed	Pending	Completed	Forfeiture	Forfeiture	Fund Deposits		Applied to Victim	Applied to Victim
					Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Compensation	Compensation
									Amount	Amount
Alabama, Middle	15	8	44	54	\$1,216,847	\$8,487	\$229,298	\$1,058,550	\$0	\$0
Alabama, Northern	28	24	27	20	\$4,041,549	\$842,072	\$3,704,708	\$426,624	\$0	\$97,978
Alabama, Southern	6	9	17	22	\$401,689	\$1,839,228	\$2,768,081	\$596,083	\$0	\$0
Alaska	15	18	16	21	\$1,342,105	\$949,140	\$906,013	\$652,668	\$0	\$0
Arizona	40	32	72	25	\$1,785,070	\$2,183,534	\$2,327,471	\$1,414,026	\$0	\$6,375
Arkansas, Eastern	5	3	47	39	\$236,533	\$102,989	\$1,088,679	\$242,726	\$0	\$19,875
Arkansas, Western	5	2	2	1	\$49,500	\$400,000	\$8,500	\$16,695	\$0	\$0
California, Central	201	142	15	3	\$36,763,000	\$10,112,503	\$45,842,310	\$5,763,011	\$133,041	\$12,574,930
California, Eastern	114	49	110	31	\$5,800,181	\$1,267,347	\$3,510,936	\$1,393,580	\$0	\$1,058,805
California, Northern	97	35	99	34	\$2,669,590	\$1,621,666	\$5,182,119	\$2,911,443	\$140,539	\$16,000
California, Southern	48	50	44	36	\$3,718,973	\$4,742,632	\$16,471,913	\$1,877,419	\$0	\$0
Colorado	41	20	21	6	\$1,412,060	\$169,788	\$2,908,639	\$1,709,380	\$0	\$93,255
Connecticut	21	11	45	42	\$171,267	\$69,593,251	\$6,208,359	\$2,028,735	\$0	\$254,816
Delaware	9	7	10	0	\$208,471	\$0	\$258,956	\$118,988	\$0	\$47,290
District of Columbia	61	34	11	6	\$12,434,878	\$85,843	\$904,094	\$73,599	\$0	\$357,261
Florida, Middle	33	24	149	96	\$26,889,486	\$28,025,733	\$42,600,130	\$3,735,413	\$432,703	\$16,997,742
Florida, Northern	53	27	30	16	\$1,150,964	\$2,387,738	\$2,946,109	\$1,125,160	\$0	\$0
Florida, Southern	58	45	242	201	\$30,217,995	\$21,895,088	\$58,639,194	\$8,963,673	\$774,241	\$3,756,771
Georgia, Middle	23	29	8	6	\$874,076	\$236,014	\$1,096,700	\$1,381,079	\$900	\$0
Georgia, Northern	91	62	98	58	\$12,752,767	\$47,227,541	\$8,542,026	\$1,415,258	\$0	\$3,638,003
Georgia, Southern	10	5	12	12	\$1,140,295	\$2,537,771	\$1,859,468	\$774,494	\$0	\$0
Guam	1	0	3	2	\$0	\$90,105	\$244,205	\$109,776	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	15	6	7	5	\$920,844	\$90,165	\$459,938	\$35,322	\$0	\$0
Idaho	4	3	44	54	\$34,096	\$2,958,963	\$440,510	\$253,794	\$0	\$9,088,919
Illinois, Central	6	8	20	12	\$981,178	\$728,206	\$1,509,385	\$1,065,519	\$0	\$0
Illinois, Northern	37	28	278	115	\$23,178,307	\$6,000,691	\$29,912,788	\$2,057,949	\$326,635	\$4,209,279
Illinois, Southern	24	11	39	46	\$464,607	\$1,384,972	\$847,802	\$246,030	\$0	\$0
Indiana, Northern	16	10	90	32	\$105,595	\$832,141	\$1,077,040	\$408,917	\$0	\$0
Indiana, Southern	20	10	26	19	\$201,047	\$1,049,685	\$853,337	\$762,860	\$0	\$0
Iowa, Northern	10	18	22	31	\$5,430,995	\$292,475	\$5,328,009	\$4,438,193	\$0	\$0
Iowa, Southern	17	9	96	84	\$4,283,990	\$912,774	\$6,884,857	\$616,617	\$0	\$180,890
Kansas	39	22	29	18	\$5,737,621	\$1,569,258	\$5,491,250	\$3,555,766	\$0	\$170,247
Kentucky, Eastern	13	8	103	60	\$1,231,669	\$1,991,043	\$3,681,639	\$1,842,281	\$3,187	\$619,967



Table 16 (Continued)

District	Civil Cases				Civil Forfeiture Amount	Criminal Forfeiture Amount	Asset Forfeiture Fund Deposits Amount	Equitable Sharing Amount	Non-Forfeited Assets	Forfeited Assets
	Pending		Completed						Applied to Victim Compensation	Applied to Victim Compensation
	Pending	Completed	Pending	Completed					Amount	Amount
Kentucky, Western	37	15	56	80	\$3,576,406	\$1,061,977	\$2,029,902	\$686,672	\$0	\$177,427
Louisiana, Eastern	3	1	31	23	\$33,000	\$56,449,927	\$7,231,005	\$448,415	\$0	\$0
Louisiana, Middle	1	4	4	4	\$142,642	\$84,187	\$61,314	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana, Western	3	0	22	14	\$0	\$1,027,190	\$352,493	\$457,410	\$0	\$0
Maine	3	6	8	5	\$516,225	\$67,850	\$564,996	\$325,088	\$0	\$13,000
Maryland	81	77	22	20	\$13,334,744	\$18,787,087	\$25,040,568	\$1,209,208	\$42,012	\$722,025
Massachusetts	33	14	112	44	\$1,008,011	\$4,832,884	\$6,022,970	\$1,590,840	\$0	\$713,512
Michigan, Eastern	103	53	18	14	\$4,399,260	\$2,969,578	\$4,893,960	\$1,290,987	\$122,995	\$87,251
Michigan, Western	7	4	12	16	\$858,082	\$2,126,177	\$979,694	\$732,533	\$1,831,166	\$806,984
Minnesota	33	15	74	45	\$3,012,079	\$2,715,875	\$6,298,750	\$665,661	\$3,244	\$321,373
Mississippi, Northern	5	11	2	2	\$2,919,551	\$331,162	\$2,530,199	\$209,279	\$0	\$0
Mississippi, Southern	23	9	38	29	\$106,405	\$3,624,661	\$1,783,335	\$405,124	\$0	\$0
Missouri, Eastern	77	30	34	15	\$989,984	\$318,721	\$1,709,450	\$1,122,947	\$0	\$0
Missouri, Western	20	17	81	58	\$622,886	\$8,915,225	\$1,944,649	\$578,999	\$0	\$2,430
Montana	7	4	33	33	\$710,487	\$65,934	\$108,256	\$39,135	\$0	\$0
Nebraska	19	17	67	136	\$836,316	\$592,598	\$1,191,886	\$878,568	\$82,377	\$169,815
Nevada	70	15	131	39	\$936,488	\$6,205,689	\$681,591	\$414,732	\$0	\$339,385
New Hampshire	25	25	7	0	\$1,367,276	\$0	\$1,521,073	\$416,182	\$0	\$7,776
New Jersey	38	28	30	11	\$7,201,546	\$4,119,329	\$9,215,589	\$4,587,890	\$0	\$373,407
New Mexico	21	32	7	3	\$768,493	\$2,235,231	\$2,563,336	\$261,441	\$0	\$0
New York, Eastern	52	30	193	57	\$9,682,432	\$13,426,634	\$27,112,542	\$13,520,589	\$0	\$1,219,707
New York, Northern	16	30	76	50	\$1,027,547	\$4,357,787	\$1,241,236	\$762,601	\$0	\$0
New York, Southern	70	42	189	30	\$110,876,832	\$24,359,366	\$449,120,305	\$17,271,149	\$2,196	\$20,969,318
New York, Western	74	72	49	30	\$6,504,145	\$1,924,124	\$13,196,692	\$5,767,760	\$158,919	\$2,836,529
North Carolina, Eastern	48	33	10	16	\$946,998	\$2,735,758	\$1,617,079	\$1,232,018	\$0	\$48,123
North Carolina, Middle	34	49	6	2	\$4,702,703	\$711,256	\$6,392,038	\$1,069,295	\$0	\$893,640
North Carolina, Western	23	14	90	48	\$1,201,237	\$30,316,209	\$32,936,612	\$3,454,962	\$0	\$25,167,834
North Dakota	2	1	18	13	\$1,000	\$5,702	\$123,266	\$63,935	\$0	\$0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio, Northern	24	23	31	20	\$979,607	\$5,498,343	\$6,137,270	\$1,995,609	\$13,750	\$39,394
Ohio, Southern	63	29	103	61	\$2,261,627	\$2,020,375	\$28,821,067	\$1,947,538	\$1,701	\$36,156
Oklahoma, Eastern	4	2	8	2	\$20,787	\$236,305	\$494,266	\$51,505	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma, Northern	8	4	15	11	\$2,276,156	\$306,662	\$1,891,791	\$1,430,213	\$0	\$2,625
Oklahoma, Western	2	1	29	16	\$17,000	\$1,392,235	\$1,363,450	\$142,446	\$0	\$0
Oregon	29	18	59	39	\$269,251	\$3,968,285	\$1,284,834	\$851,726	\$0	\$553,768

Table 16 (Continued)

District	Civil Cases				Civil Forfeiture Amount	Criminal Forfeiture Amount	Asset Forfeiture Fund Deposits Amount	Equitable Sharing Amount	Non-Forfeited Assets	Forfeited Assets
	Pending		Completed						Applied to Victim	Applied to Victim
	Pending	Completed	Pending	Completed					Compensation Amount	Compensation Amount
Pennsylvania, Eastern	26	7	267	38	\$8,988,096	\$105,814,528	\$120,901,630	\$5,434,151	\$3,042,628	\$653,506
Pennsylvania, Middle	14	24	21	14	\$3,964,071	\$2,579,831	\$5,897,203	\$434,487	\$15,860	\$0
Pennsylvania, Western	94	41	83	42	\$12,093,641	\$322,331	\$1,963,111	\$1,212,376	\$156,100	\$3,271,912
Puerto Rico	30	29	37	22	\$1,863,965	\$2,898,061	\$3,452,834	\$1,209,713	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	3	5	7	5	\$2,985,055	\$415,562	\$4,738,423	\$1,322,502	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	15	13	42	27	\$373,358	\$28,116,132	\$3,802,698	\$1,006,998	\$408,749	\$0
South Dakota	4	2	39	3	\$838,630	\$31,555	\$747,769	\$72,761	\$0	\$0
Tennessee, Eastern	6	0	44	26	\$0	\$1,010,130	\$452,171	\$326,864	\$0	\$0
Tennessee, Middle	23	23	28	13	\$958,059	\$368,326	\$1,077,234	\$607,575	\$0	\$0
Tennessee, Western	34	16	46	0	\$2,081,426	\$0	\$760,609	\$172,200	\$0	\$0
Texas, Eastern	33	15	144	127	\$773,505	\$13,708,758	\$3,386,695	\$1,349,174	\$8,082	\$0
Texas, Northern	27	15	43	25	\$2,919,824	\$8,346,036	\$6,079,033	\$2,044,974	\$87,890	\$507,140
Texas, Southern	77	67	100	25	\$15,542,606	\$9,569,133	\$14,260,980	\$877,184	\$749,532	\$0
Texas, Western	63	72	121	61	\$11,463,231	\$4,717,404	\$15,070,543	\$1,693,117	\$0	\$0
Utah	20	16	138	90	\$1,340,993	\$739,330	\$1,444,021	\$662,084	\$0	\$0
Vermont	14	8	20	23	\$62,685	\$2,272,294	\$814,056	\$508,919	\$0	\$0
Virgin Islands	4	5	5	4	\$34,196	\$136,548	\$423,811	\$34,118	\$0	\$0
Virginia, Eastern	25	29	138	147	\$2,935,422	\$7,308,313	\$15,179,590	\$2,307,846	\$186,578	\$2,336,120
Virginia, Western	10	5	48	48	\$540,580	\$3,908,162	\$4,682,350	\$3,650,538	\$0	\$6,152
Washington, Eastern	24	9	15	8	\$2,234,994	\$750,816	\$620,968	\$311,235	\$0	\$0
Washington, Western	54	19	89	54	\$5,751,220	\$6,229,215	\$6,516,434	\$1,994,231	\$0	\$345,128
West Virginia, Northern	3	1	17	9	\$1,458,442	\$211,698	\$1,804,989	\$214,426	\$0	\$1,091,254
West Virginia, Southern	5	7	9	6	\$470,576	\$40,596	\$111,110	\$32,516	\$0	\$31,272
Wisconsin, Eastern	27	17	63	27	\$2,251,288	\$1,644,965	\$1,790,612	\$886,504	\$1,877	\$10,656
Wisconsin, Western	15	5	6	5	\$149,348	\$63,537	\$143,205	\$453,262	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	8	2	2	1	\$57,460	\$28,400	\$67,460	\$167,586	\$0	\$0
All Districts	2,892	1,946	5,113	3,043	\$454,087,119	\$623,150,827	\$1,129,381,466	\$147,941,426	\$8,726,902	\$116,943,022