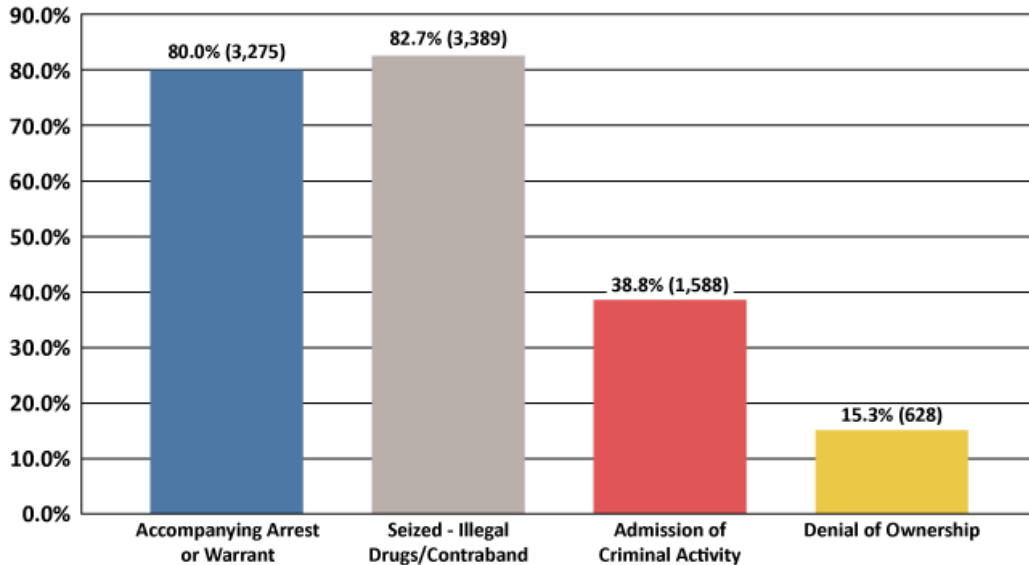


Slide 1 - Adopted Cash/Vehicle Assets since July 19, 2017 with Circumstances of Seizure Highlighting a Criminal Nexus

**Adopted Cash/Vehicle Assets Since July 19, 2017 - Circumstances of Seizure Highlight Criminal Nexus**



SOURCE: DOJ Asset Forfeiture Management Staff

Data as of 10/8/2022

Data as of 10/8/2022

Factors	Percentage	Count
Accompanying Arrest or Warrant	80.0%	3,275
Seized - Illegal Drugs/Contraband	82.7%	3,389
Admission of Criminal Activity	38.8%	1,588
Denial of Ownership	15.3%	628

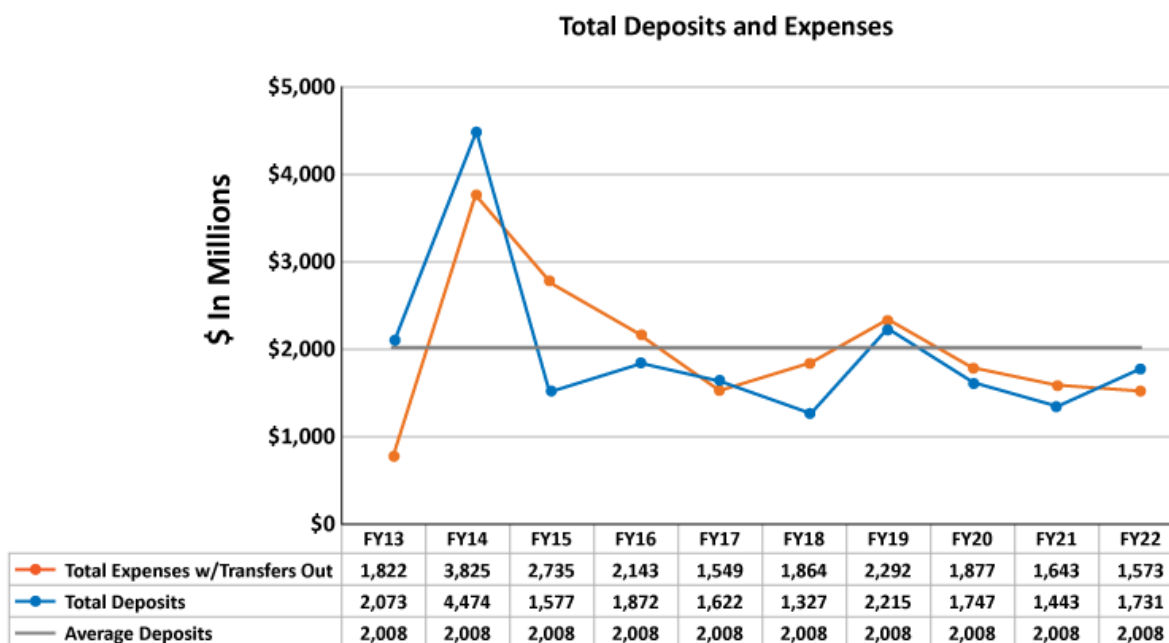
DOJ Adoption Policy Directive 17-1 (effective July 19, 2017) emphasizes the importance of carefully evaluating the circumstances surrounding each seizure when deciding whether the federal government should adopt the asset from state and local law enforcement partners.

One or more of the following seven factors were present in over ninety-three percent of adopted seizures of valued assets since July 19, 2017:

1. Property seized in conjunction with an arrest
2. Property seized pursuant to a state or local warrant
3. Illegal controlled substance seized
4. Other contraband seized
5. Admission of criminal activity with the seized property
6. Denial of ownership of the seized property
7. Firearm seized for forfeiture/retained as evidence

Eighty percent of cash or vehicle seizures were seized pursuant to a judicial seizure warrant and/or were incident to an arrest for a criminal violation. Likewise, over eighty-two percent of cash or vehicle seizures also involved the seizure of illegal drugs or other contraband. In many of these cases, the individual from whom the property was seized admitted the property was connected to criminal activity or denied ownership of the property.

Slide 2 – Total Deposits & Expenses



SOURCE: DOJ Asset Forfeiture Management Staff

Data as of 9/30/2022

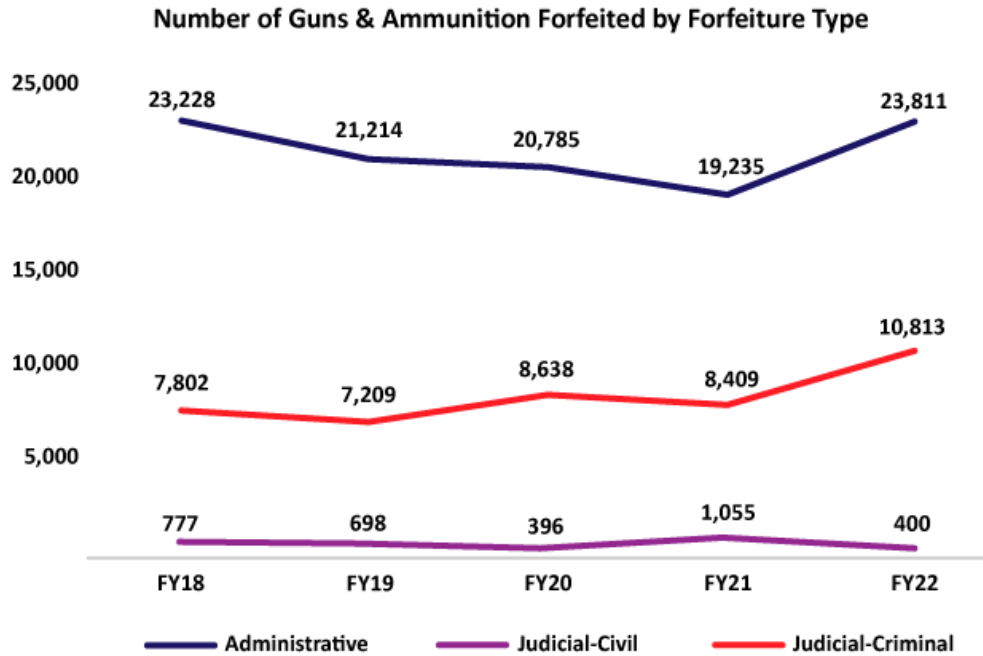
Data as of 9/30/2022 - Dollars (in Millions)

Category	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Total Expenses w/ Transfer Out	1,822	3,825	2,735	2,143	1,549	1,864	2,292	1,877	1,643	1,573
Total Deposits	2,073	4,474	1,577	1,872	1,622	1,327	2,215	1,747	1,443	1,731
10-Year Average Deposit	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008

The ten-year deposit average of the Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) activity is roughly 2.008 billion dollars per year. However, the deposit average for the past two years is only 1.587 billion dollars per year.

Even though the AFF is a revolving account with continuously changing balances, annual deposits and expenses generally mirror each other. After victim compensation and other normal operating expenses are paid, any large surplus balances may be spent to help fund other law enforcement-related priorities.

Slide 3 - Number of Guns & Ammunition Forfeited by Forfeiture Type



SOURCE: DOJ Asset Forfeiture Management Staff

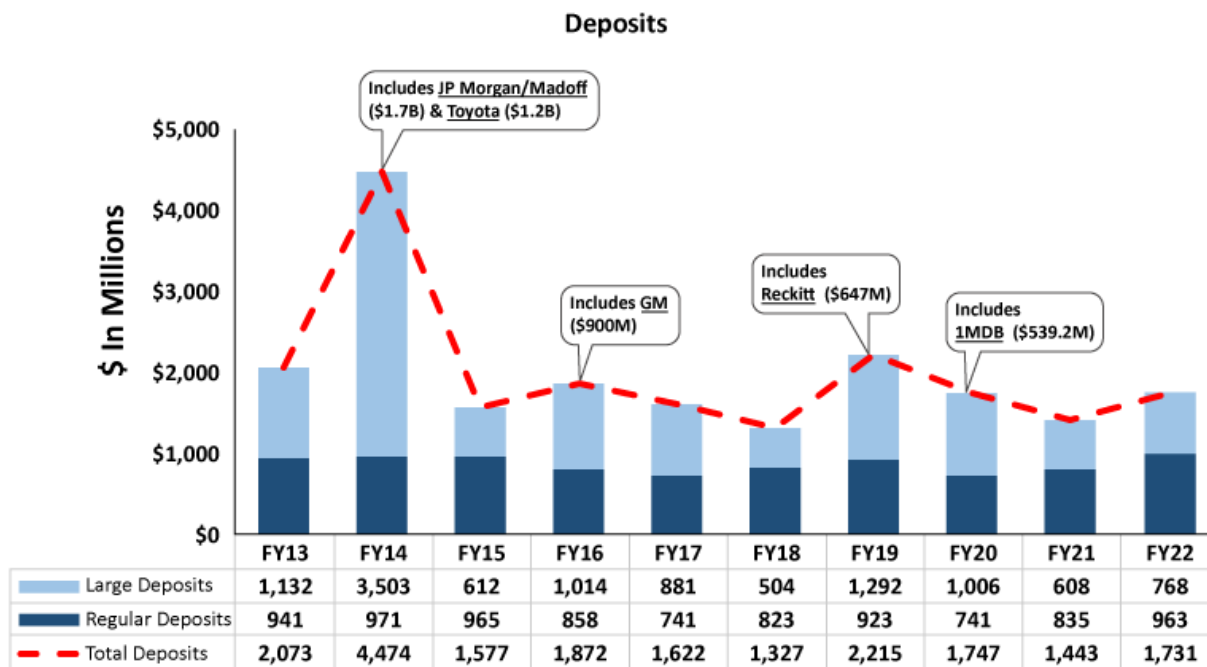
Data as of 10/8/2022

Data as of 10/8/2022

Forfeiture Type	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Administrative	23,228	21,214	20,785	19,235	23,811
Judicial-Civil	777	698	396	1,055	400
Judicial-Criminal	7,802	7,209	8,638	8,409	10,813

Most firearms and ammunition are forfeited through the administrative forfeiture process. Over the past five years, the number of guns and ammunition forfeited administratively has remained consistent, as have the number of assets forfeited judicially through either a civil judicial proceeding or criminal prosecution.

Slide 4 – Deposits



SOURCE: DOJ Asset Forfeiture Management Staff

Data as of 9/30/2022

Data as of 9/30/2022 - Dollars (in Millions)

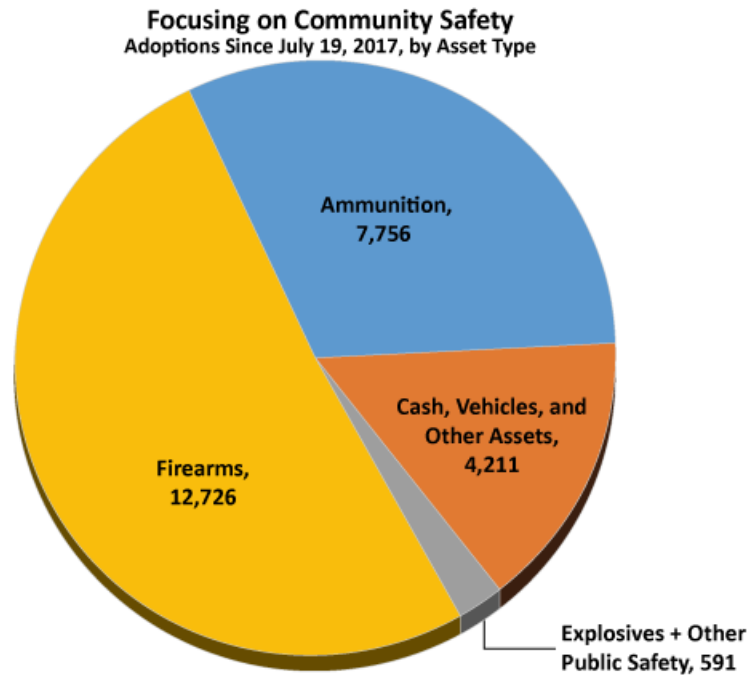
Deposits	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Large Deposits	1,132	3,503	612	1,014	881	504	1,292	1,006	608	768
Regular Deposits	941	971	965	858	741	823	923	741	835	963
Total Deposits	2,073	4,474	1,577	1,872	1,622	1,327	2,215	1,747	1,443	1,731

Regular case deposits into the AFF have remained consistent each year. However, several cases accounted for significant large deposits during the past ten years. Typically, these large case deposits are offset by corresponding victim compensation payments, equitable sharing, and/or the transfer of those funds by Congress to another account.

The following chart includes significant large case deposits where the amount deposited into the Assets Forfeiture Fund was equal to or exceeded \$500 million.

Fiscal Year	Large Case Settlements
FY14	JP Morgan/Madoff (\$1.7B) & Toyota (\$1.2B)
FY16	GM (\$900M)
FY19	Reckitt (\$647M)
FY20	1MDB (\$539.2M)

Slide 5 - Focusing on Community Safety



SOURCE: DOJ Asset Forfeiture Management Staff

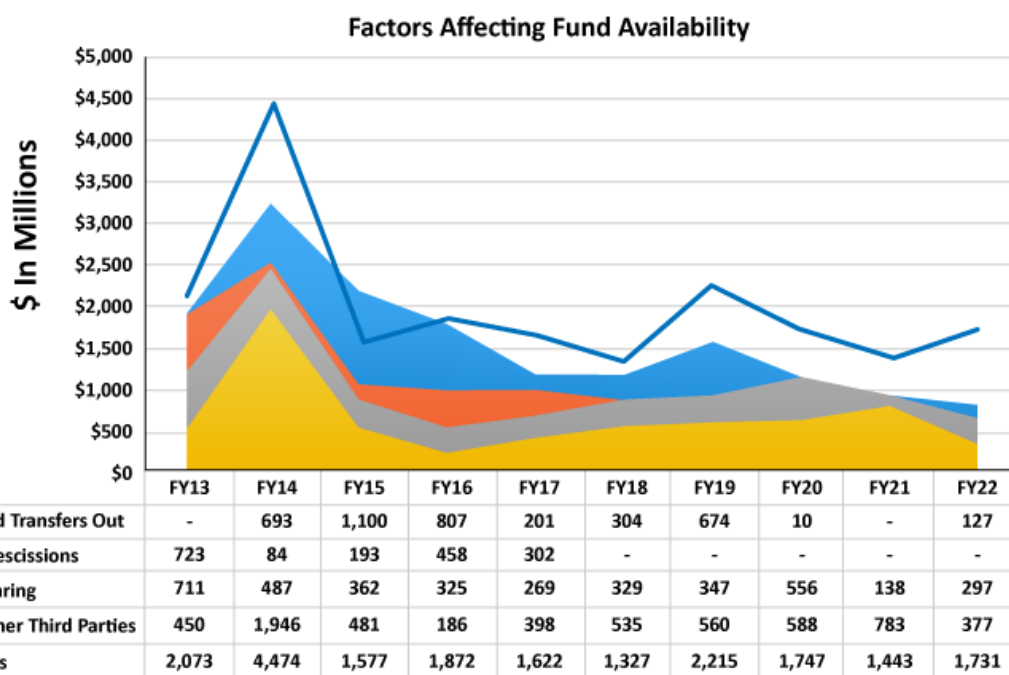
Data as of 10/8/2022

Data as of 10/8/2022

Asset Type	Count
Ammunition	7,756
Cash, Vehicles, and Other Assets	4,211
Explosives & Other Public Safety	591
Firearms	12,726

Since July 19, 2017, most adoptive seizures have involved firearms, ammunition, explosives, or assets related to public safety. The adoption of cash, vehicles, and other valued assets has represented a relatively small percentage of total adopted assets.

Slide 6 - Factors Affecting Fund Availability



SOURCE: DOJ Asset Forfeiture Management Staff

Data as of 9/30/2022

Data as of 9/30/2022 - Dollars (in Millions)

Factors	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Total Directed Transfers Out	-	693	1,100	807	201	304	674	10	-	127
Temporary Rescissions	723	84	193	458	302	-	-	-	-	-
Equitable Sharing	711	487	362	325	269	329	347	556	138	297
Victims & Other Third Parties	450	1,946	481	186	398	535	560	588	783	377
Total Deposits	2,073	4,474	1,577	1,872	1,622	1,327	2,215	1,747	1,443	1,731

Three categories of expenditures reduce the amount of AFF resources available to fund federal law enforcement operations in any given year: (1) compensation for victims and other innocent third parties; (2) support for law enforcement partners; and (3) yearly Congressionally mandated spending limitations.