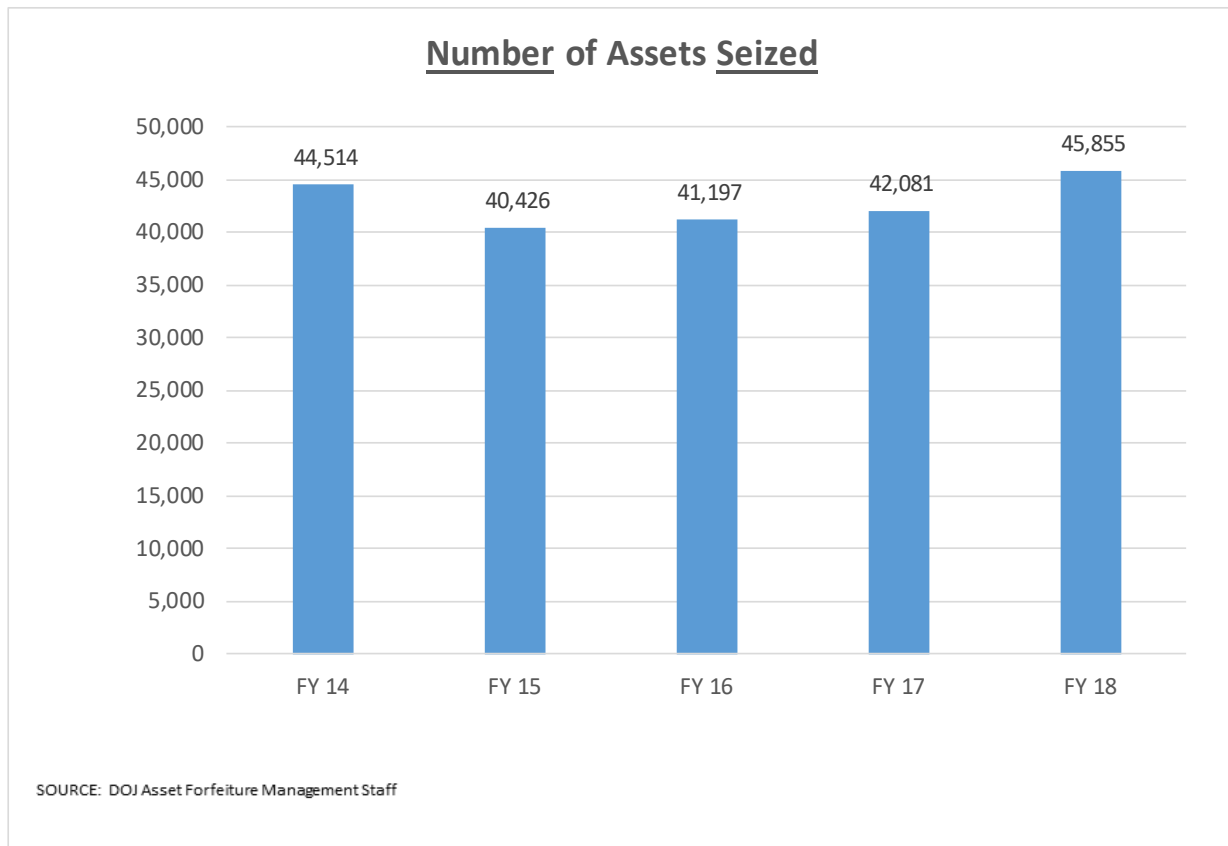


5-yr Summary of Seizure and Forfeiture Trends



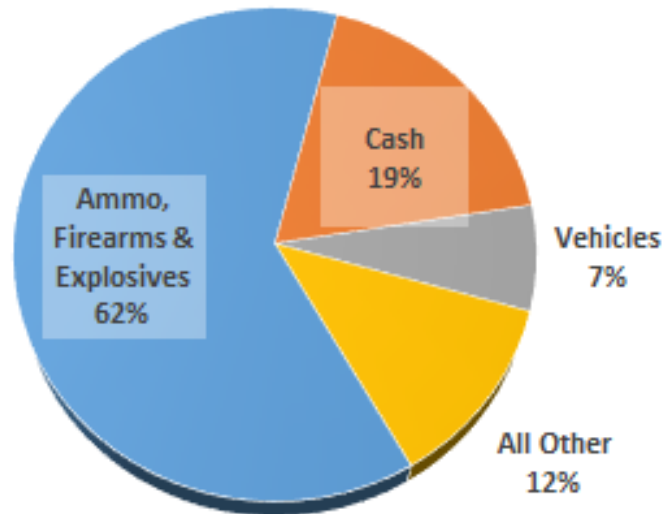
Data as of 10/6/2018

Since FY 2012, when there were 52,997 assets seized, the number of seizures by Department of Justice law enforcement partners have dropped by approximately 14 percent. This negative trend has leveled off during the past three fiscal years, but a sharp decrease in seizures of valued assets has been replaced by a 19 percent increase in firearms and ammunition seizures. For example, though the overall number of seized assets in FY 2014 is comparable to the most recent FY 2018 numbers, the FY 2018 number includes 5,000 more seizures of non-valued firearms and ammunition than in FY 2014.

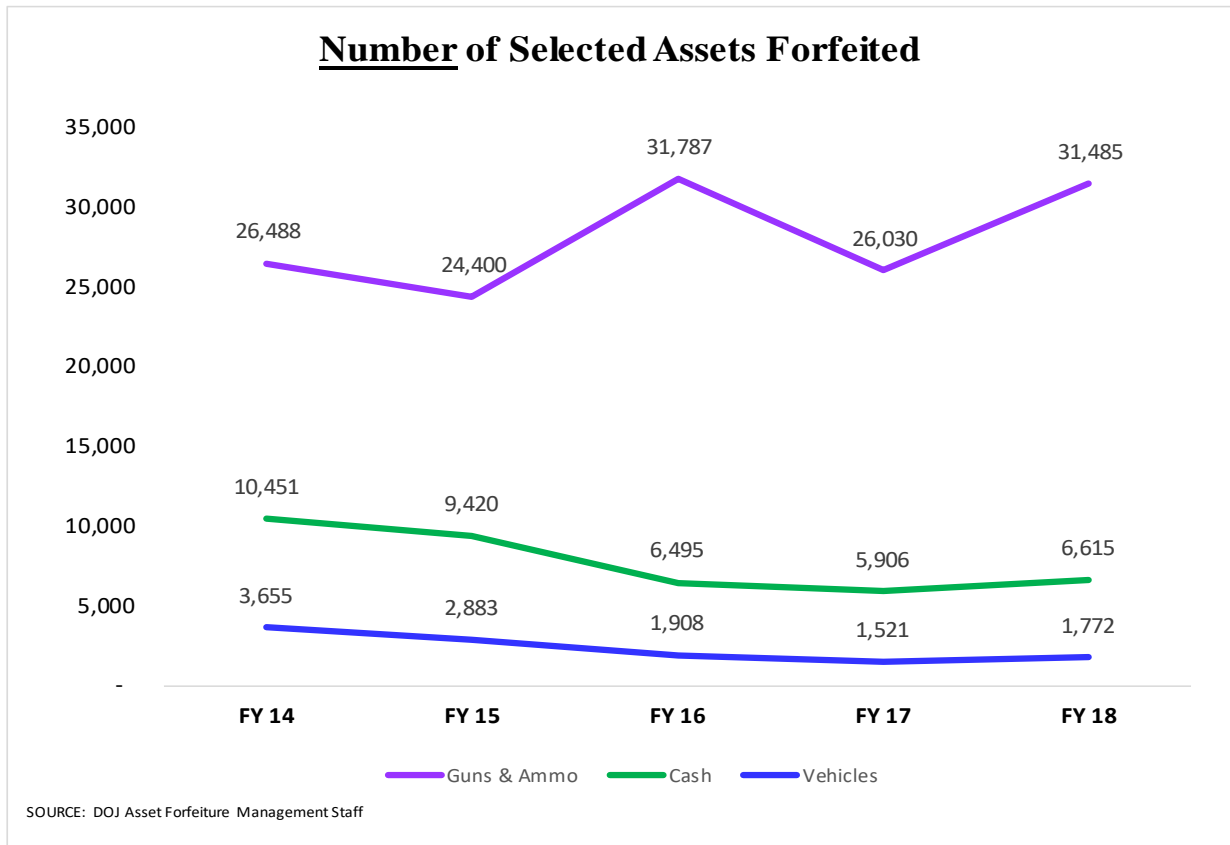
As a side note, these numbers do not include a handful of assets valued over \$20 million each and they do not include the actual numbers for individual firearms that were seized. For example, if the FBI seized a crate containing 50 illegal firearms and all 50 firearms were listed under the same asset identification number, the numbers on this chart would only count that as one asset, not 50.

Seized Assets (5 Year average)

By Asset Type, Fiscal Years FY 2014-18

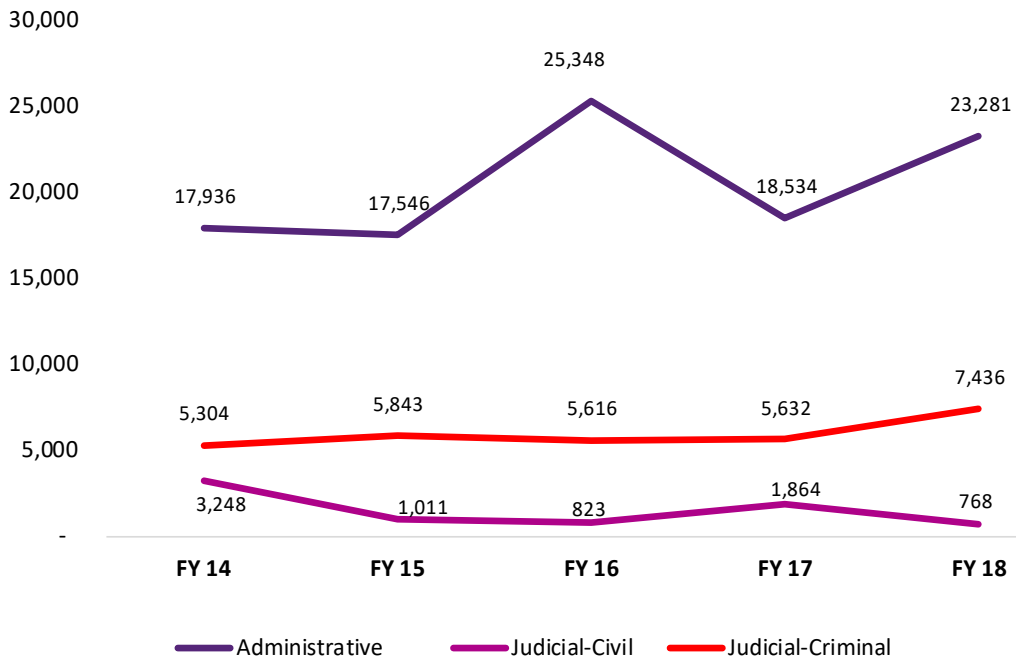


Over the past five years, about 62 percent of all seizures have been firearms, ammunition, and explosives. That percentage has been steadily growing with an increased emphasis on violent crime. Firearms and ammunition seizures now comprise 68 percent of all assets seized during 2018.



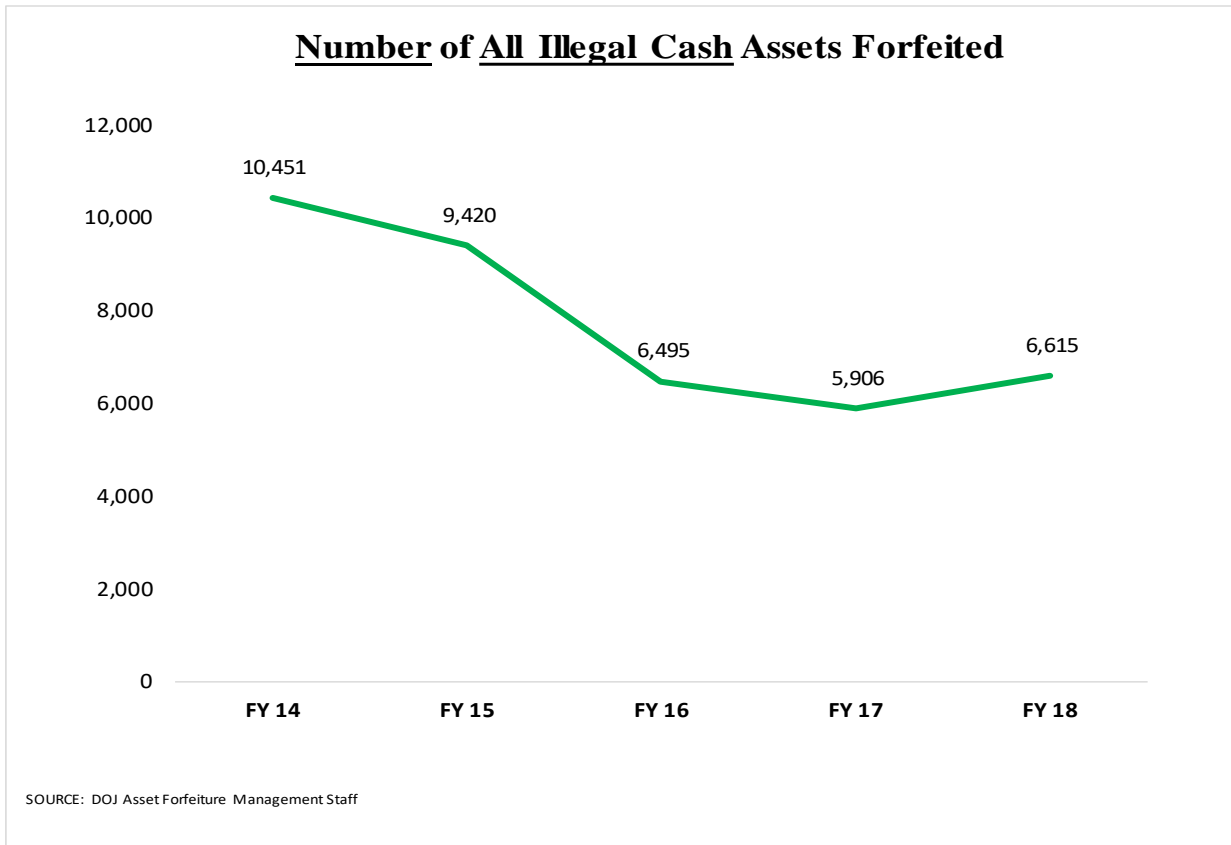
The trend for seizing illegal weapons and ammunition during the past 5 years has been increasing. These numbers reflect individual weapons seized, regardless of whether a large cache of weapons was listed under a common asset identification number. Indeed, some single seizures might include more than two or three thousand weapons and a handful of such cases are reflected in the numbers for gun seizures during 2014. The elevated number of firearms and ammunition forfeited during FY 2016 is artificially high because there was a concerted effort in that year to forfeit a growing backlog of seized weapons from previous years. However, the 20 percent spike in firearms and ammunition forfeitures during FY 2018 is a significant new trend likely caused by renewed focus on violent crime prosecutions. **Forfeitures of cash and vehicles are down substantially**—a 37 percent drop in forfeited cash assets and a 52 percent drop in forfeited vehicles.

Number of Guns & Ammo Forfeited by Forfeiture Type

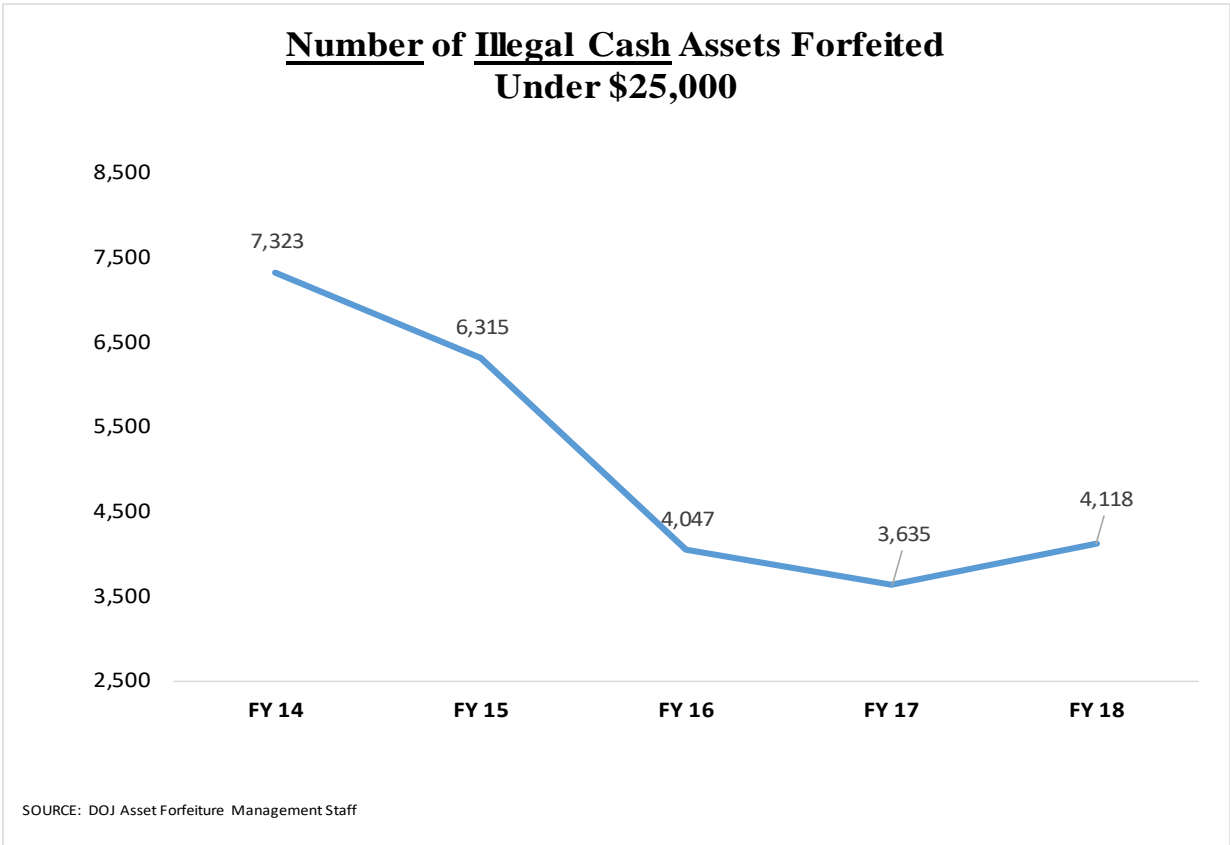


SOURCE: DOJ Asset Forfeiture Management Staff

The long-term rise in illegal weapons and ammunition seized are primarily resolved through uncontested administrative forfeiture procedures. Again, the spike in administrative forfeitures during FY 2016 was a concerted effort to reduce the backlog of seized firearms from previous years. The 32 percent increase in gun forfeitures is a significant new trend that also appears to reflect renewed focus on violent crime prosecutions.

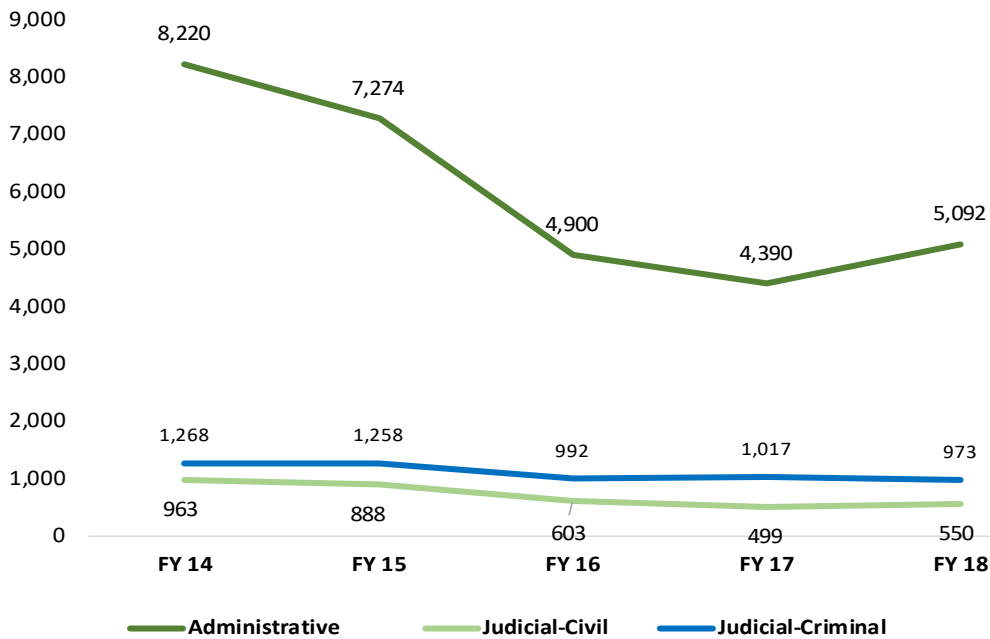


This chart more clearly illustrates the 37 percent drop in the number of all cash assets forfeited during the past five years. The slight increase of 700 cash assets during FY 2018 is likely related to the changes in the adoption policies that allow such adoptions when the nexus to criminal activities is exceptionally strong.



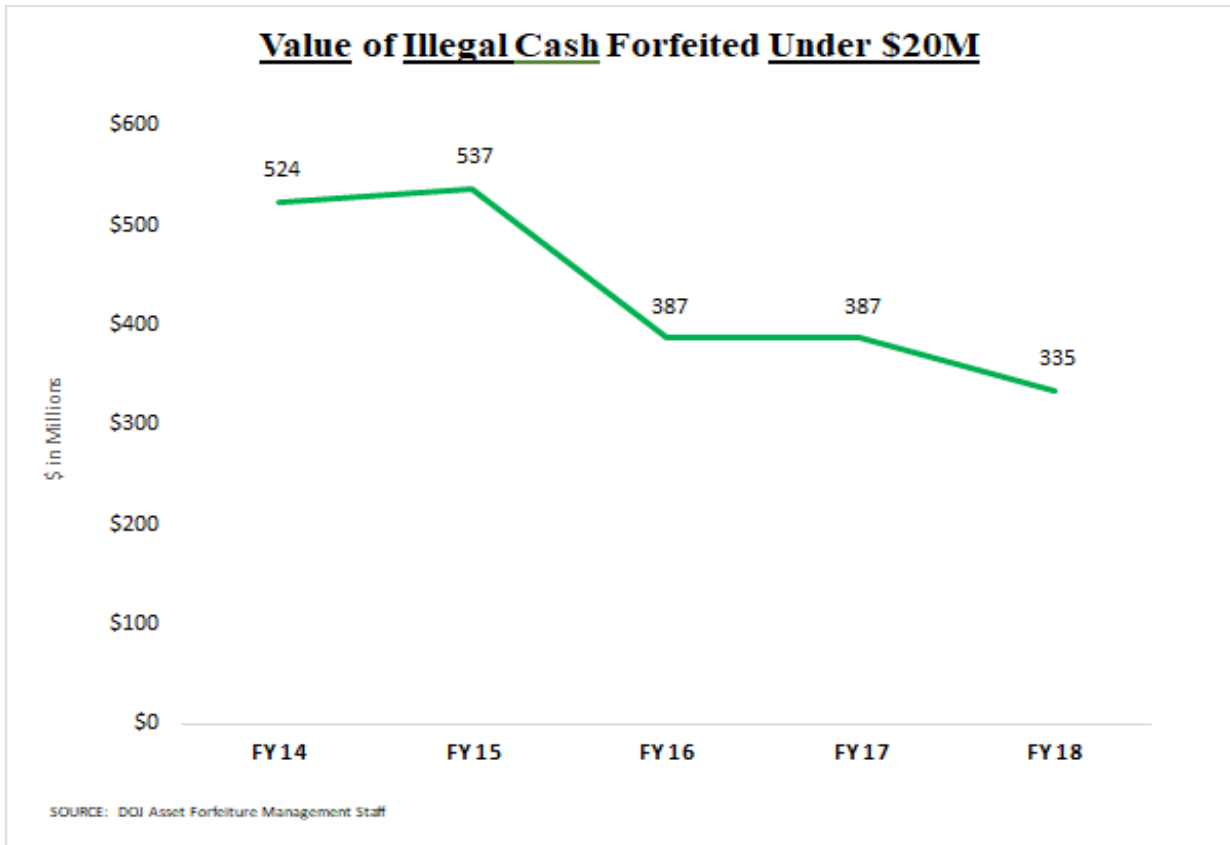
The decline in forfeitures of illegal cash is even more pronounced if you focus on cases where the amount of cash seized was less than \$25,000. In the past five years, those forfeitures declined by 44 percent. Again, the slight increase of fewer than 500 assets during FY 2018 appears related to the changes in adoption policies that allow such adoptions when the nexus to criminal activities is exceptional strong.

Number of Illegal Cash Assets Forfeited by Forfeiture Type



SOURCE: DOJ Asset Forfeiture Management Staff

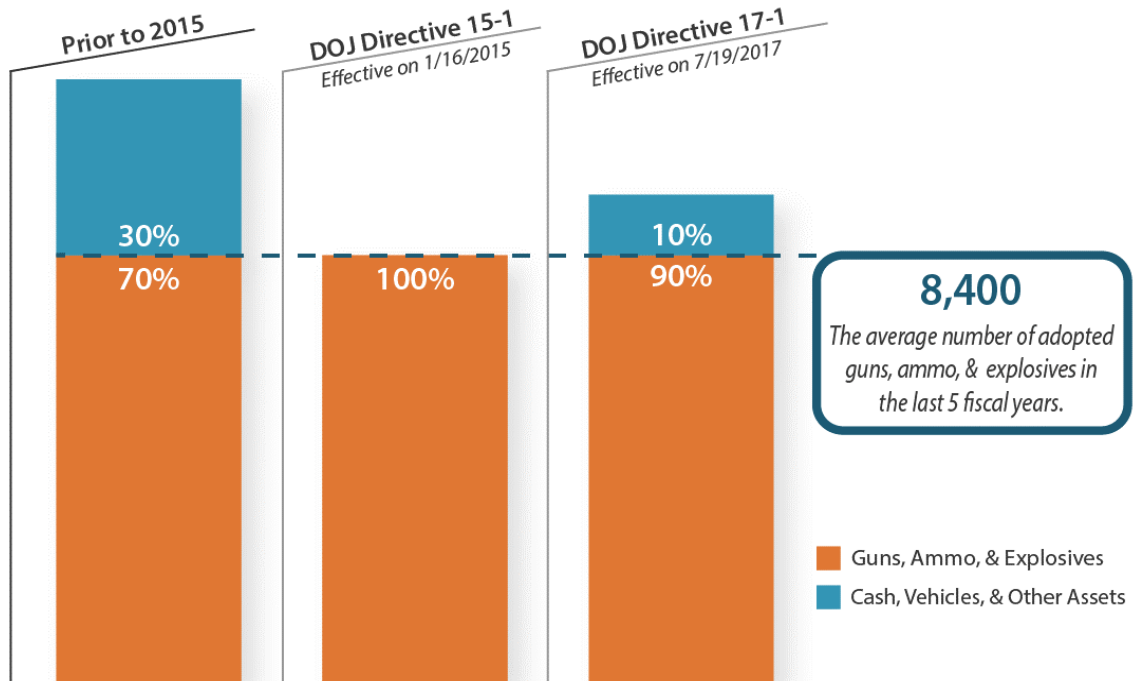
The large decline in the number of illegal cash assets forfeited during the past five years shows a correspondingly large drop in the number of cash assets that are administratively forfeited. Again, the slight increase in administrative cash forfeitures appears to correlate with the changes in adoption policy that allow such forfeitures only when the nexus to criminal activities is well documented.



Like the drop in how many illegal cash assets are forfeited, the value of illegal cash being forfeited has also declined by 36 percent. To show the actual trend more clearly, we factored out those few judicial forfeiture cases involving individual assets worth over \$20 million each.

Policy Impact on Adopted Assets

Fiscal Years 2014 - 2018

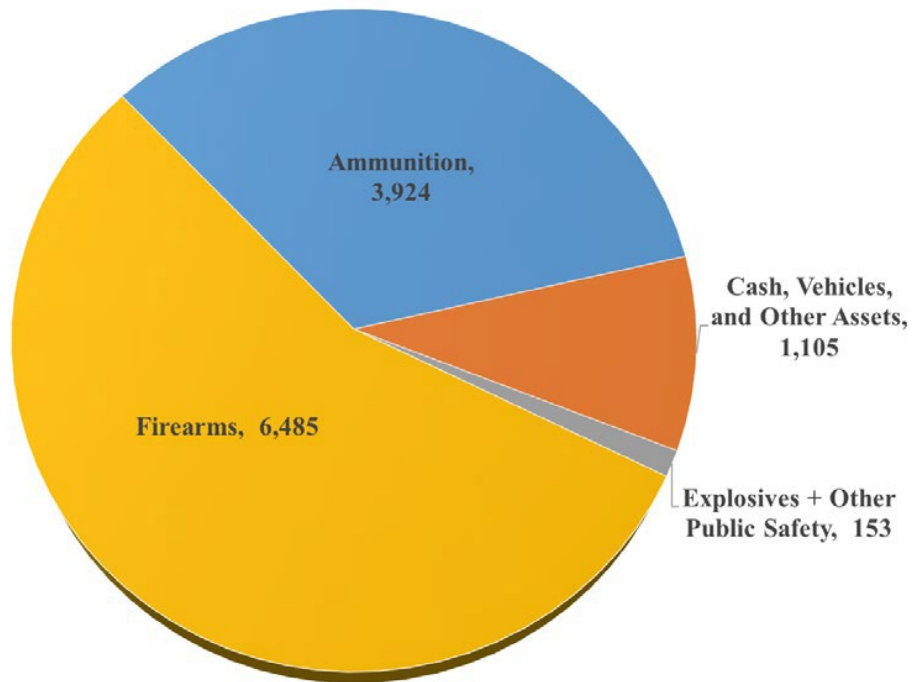


Data as of 10/6/2018

Despite several major policy changes concerning federal adoptions, the number of firearms, ammunition, and explosives federally adopted has remained remarkably consistent during the past five years. Federal adoptions of these three types of non-valued assets add up to roughly 8,400 assets per year, regardless of which policy has been in place. What has changed over time is the number and types of valued assets that can be federally adopted. Prior to January 2015, these valued assets represented approximately 30 percent of all federally adopted assets. From January 2015 until July 2017, Departmental policies essentially prohibited federal adoptions of valued assets seized by state and local law enforcement agencies. Former Attorney General Sessions relaxed those prohibitions with the issuance of a new policy on July 19, 2017. Under this most recent policy, the number of adopted firearms, ammunition and explosives have remained steady, representing about 90 percent of all adoptions. As depicted here and on the next two slides, only 10 percent of all federally adopted assets have any value.

Focusing on Community Safety

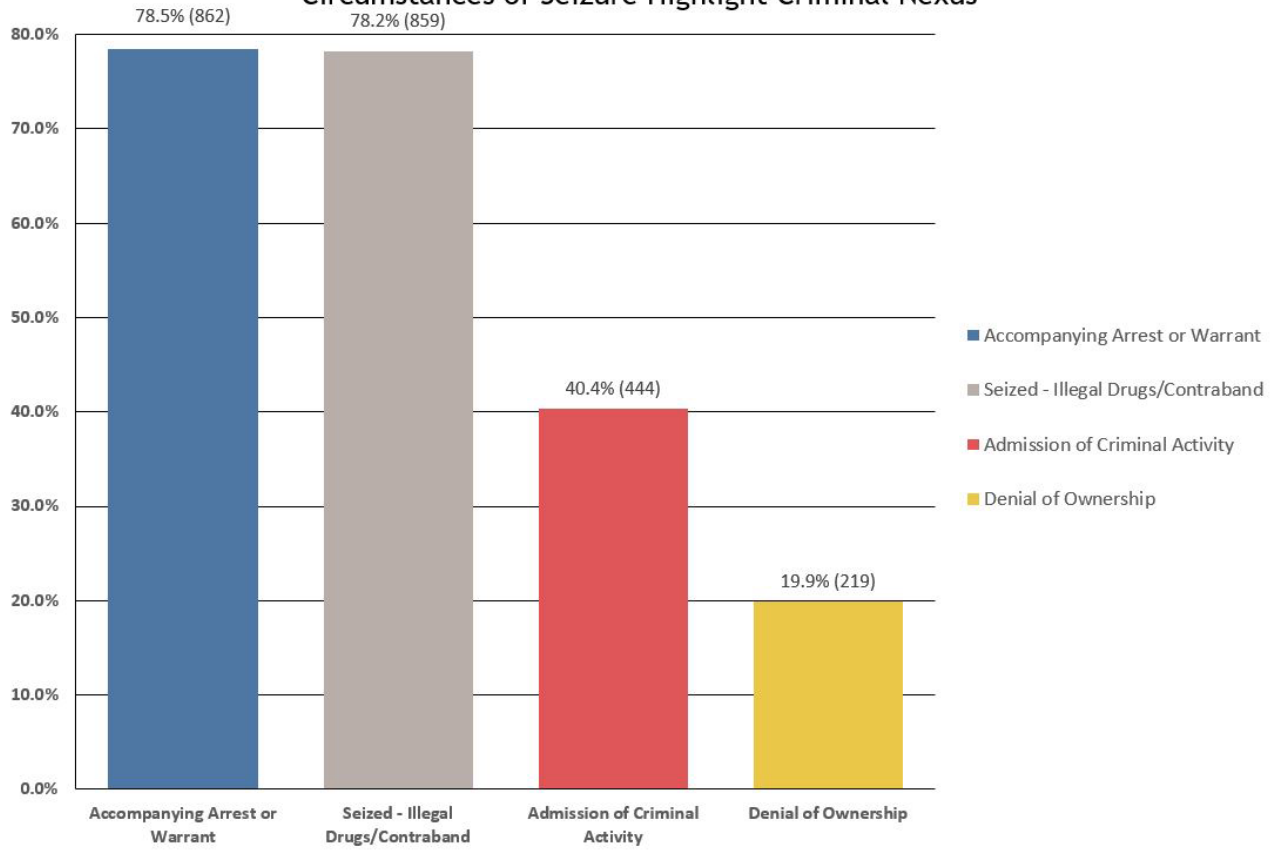
Adoptions Since July 19, 2017, by Asset Type



Data as of 10/6/2018

Of the 11,667 total assets adopted since the July 19, 2017 policy change, only 1,105 “new” types of assets have been adopted under this more relaxed adoption policy. In short, 91 percent of all federally adopted assets are firearms, ammunition, and explosives. While 9 percent of all federal adoptions are cash/currency and, as depicted on the following slide, they are strongly connected to criminal activity.

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



Data as of 10/6/2018

The July 19, 2017 policy change emphasized the importance of carefully evaluating the criminal circumstances surrounding each seizure when deciding whether to adopt an asset from state and local law enforcement agencies. This is particularly important in cases where valued assets are being adopted into the federal forfeiture system, where almost 95 percent of those valued asset adoption cases involve one or more of the following seven factors:

1. Property seized in conjunction with an arrest? 71.0%
2. Property seized pursuant to a state or local warrant? 41.85%
3. Illegal controlled substance seized? 74.4%
4. Other contraband seized? 47.5%
5. Admission of criminal activity with the seized property? 40.4%
6. Denial of ownership of the seized property? 19.8%
7. Firearm seized for forfeiture/retained as evidence? 27.5%

At least one of these seven factors is present in 99.2 percent of all adoptive seizures under the newer policy. Nearly 80 percent of cash/currency or vehicle adoptions involve circumstances where the assets were seized pursuant to a judicial seizure warrant and/or the seizure was accompanied by an arrest for criminal misconduct. Likewise, nearly 80 percent of the time cash or vehicle seizures also involve the seizures of illegal drugs or other contraband. In a strong majority of these cases, the individual from whom the property is seized denies ownership of the property being seized or otherwise admits the property is specifically connected to criminal activity.