

U.S. Department of Justice

Asset Forfeiture Program

FY 2025 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

Congressional Justification

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I. Overview

A. Introduction

The Asset Forfeiture Program (AFP or the Program) touches every federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement agency in the country and the related cases are handled by all 94 U.S. Attorney's Offices and the Department of Justice's (DOJ or the Department) Criminal Division. Through joint partnerships among law enforcement at all levels, domestically and internationally, the AFP's mission is to use asset forfeiture consistently and strategically to deter, disrupt, and dismantle criminal enterprises by depriving criminals of the fruits and instrumentalities of their illicit activity. Whenever possible, the program seeks to restore property to innocent victims of crime.

For FY 2025 the Department estimates Program expenses totaling \$1,791,275,000, which includes \$109,917,000 and 38 direct FTEs assigned to the Justice Management Division's Asset Forfeiture Management Staff.

Electronic copies of the Department's Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded from the Internet using the Internet address: <http://www.justice.gov/cj>.

B. Explanation of the Assets Forfeiture Fund

The Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF or the Fund) has a unique role and statutory authority in supporting and expanding the use of forfeiture throughout the federal law enforcement community. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-473), codified in 28 U.S.C. § 524(c), established the AFF as a special fund within the Treasury to receive the proceeds of forfeitures pursuant to any law enforced or administered by the Department. The law authorizes the Attorney General to use the Fund to finance expenses associated with the execution of asset forfeiture functions and, with specific limitations, certain general investigative costs. Prior to the Fund, forfeiture was widely recognized as a powerful law enforcement tool for disrupting and dismantling well-funded criminal enterprises, but many agencies were reluctant to commit scarce appropriated monies to an expensive and often uncertain forfeiture process, where achieving success in seizing assets also meant increased costs for storing, maintaining, and perfecting the Government's interest in the seized property. As a self-funded resource, the AFF ensured that law enforcement effectiveness remained the paramount consideration of agents and prosecutors in choosing to pursue forfeiture under a national program framework. Today, the resources provided by the AFF make the multibillion-dollar Asset Forfeiture Program possible.

The AFF uses its statutory authority to support a wide variety of law enforcement programs that would not exist but for the Fund. For instance, the AFF provides funding for state and local police operating as part of a joint law enforcement task force with federal agencies. These state and local officers, often deputized as federal agents, act as a critical force multiplier in helping to achieve the law enforcement mission of our federal agencies. The AFF pays for officer overtime and a variety of critical equipment needs, including life-saving ballistic shields and helmets necessary to ensure officer safety.

In addition to directly funding state and local participation in joint task forces, the federal government also invests in these same agencies through the Equitable Sharing Program. Equitable sharing payments to state and local law enforcement partners are strictly dependent on the level of participation they had in the joint law enforcement operations that resulted in

forfeitures. There are approximately 6,000 state and local law enforcement agencies that participate in the Equitable Sharing Program, which allows those agencies to reinvest in law enforcement training and equipment, including lifesaving equipment and rescue equipment.

Since 2000, DOJ has returned over \$11 billion in assets to victims of financial fraud and theft. In 2008, for example, Bernard Madoff was arrested for massive financial fraud and a Ponzi scheme orchestrated over several decades. By moving quickly to seize, forfeit, and sell the assets tied to the Madoff Ponzi scheme before they dissipated, the AFP ensured the recovery of more than \$4.2 billion for victims. Over \$4 billion of these funds have been distributed to victims as of September 2023.

The Fund has three types of spending authority:

The Mandatory Budget Authority is primarily used to help defray the costs of forfeiture-related activities, compensate victims and other innocent third parties, equitably share proceeds with state and local partners, and support state and local law enforcement participation in joint federal law enforcement operations.

The Discretionary Budget Authority is used to fund certain non-forfeiture-related activities. The funding available under this authority is established by annual appropriations and is funded by program receipts. These activities fall under three expense categories: Purchase of Evidence, Equipping of Conveyances, and Awards for Information.

Excess Unobligated Balances represent funds remaining from the prior fiscal year's operations that the Attorney General is authorized to use without fiscal year limitation, subject to Congressional notification, for any federal law enforcement, litigation/prosecutive, and correctional activity, or any other authorized purpose of the Department of Justice.

C. Mission

The Asset Forfeiture Program has four primary goals:

- 1) To punish and deter criminal activity by depriving criminals of property used in or acquired through illegal activities.
- 2) To promote and enhance cooperation among federal, state, local, tribal, and foreign law enforcement agencies.
- 3) To recover assets that may be used to compensate victims when authorized under federal law.
- 4) To ensure the Program is administered professionally, lawfully, and in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

To achieve these goals, the Department of Justice uses asset forfeiture to the fullest extent possible to investigate, identify, seize, and forfeit the assets of criminals and their organizations while ensuring that the due process rights of all property owners are protected. Asset forfeiture plays a critical role in disrupting and dismantling illegal enterprises, depriving criminals of the proceeds of illegal activity, deterring crime, and restoring property to victims. The effective use of both criminal and civil asset forfeiture is an essential component of the Department's efforts to combat the most sophisticated criminal actors and organizations—including terrorist financiers, cybercriminals, fraudsters, human traffickers, and transnational drug cartels.

D. AFP Participants

The Criminal Division’s Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section (MLARS) has been delegated general policy and oversight functions for the Program, including litigation support to the U.S. Attorneys’ Offices, international asset recovery, and victim compensation. The Justice Management Division’s Asset Forfeiture Management Staff (AFMS) provides the administrative management and oversight of the Fund, including review and evaluation of all AFF-resourced Program activities. AFMS manages all budgeting, financial management, and contracting operations related to the AFF. AFMS oversight and management controls help ensure consistency and transparency of AFF resource allocations across the entire Asset Forfeiture Program. The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) is the primary custodian of seized property for the Program and manages and disposes of the majority of property seized for forfeiture.

Other DOJ participants include the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF).

Non-DOJ participants include the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Inspector General (USDA); the U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS); the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Diplomatic Security (BDS); the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Office of Criminal Investigations (FDA); and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS).

Table 1 displays the functional activities of the participating agencies.

Table 1: Asset Forfeiture Program Participants by Function													
Function	AFMS	ATF	DCIS	DEA	BDS	EOUSA	FBI	FDA	MLARS	OCDETF	USDA	USMS	USPIS
Investigation		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Litigation						X			X				
Custody of Assets		X		X			X					X	
Mgmt of Assets	X								X				

E. Asset Forfeiture Program Budget

Revenue

The Program’s primary sources of revenue are from cash, financial instruments, and proceeds from the sale of property forfeited by criminals and criminal organizations; the DOJ AFF’s share of forfeitures deposited into the Treasury Forfeiture Fund; and interest earned on the investment of the balances of the AFF and the Seized Asset Deposit Fund.

Expenses

The mandatory expenses of the Fund are set in relative priority order so that unavoidable or mandatory costs are met first. Payments and reimbursements are permitted in seven general categories of expense that are described in Section V. The categories are listed in order of priority below.

1. Asset Management and Disposal;
2. Case Related Expenses;
3. Victim and Other Third Party Payments;
4. Equitable Sharing Payments;
5. Joint Law Enforcement Operations;
6. Program Management Expenses - expenses incurred in administering a national asset forfeiture program that is not related to any specific asset or any one specific seizure or forfeiture. These include the following:
 - a. Information Technology Systems and Applications;
 - b. Special Contract Services;
 - c. Training and Printing; and
 - d. Other Program Management.
7. Investigative Expenses (Mandatory) - expenses normally incurred in the identification, location, and seizure of property subject to forfeiture. These expenses include:
 - a. Awards Based on Forfeiture;
 - b. Contracts to Identify Assets; and
 - c. Investigative Costs Leading to Seizure.
8. Storage, Protection, and Destruction of Controlled Substances.

Table 2 shows participating agencies and their projected spending by fiscal year

**Table: Summary of Full-Year Obligations
(Dollars in Thousands)**

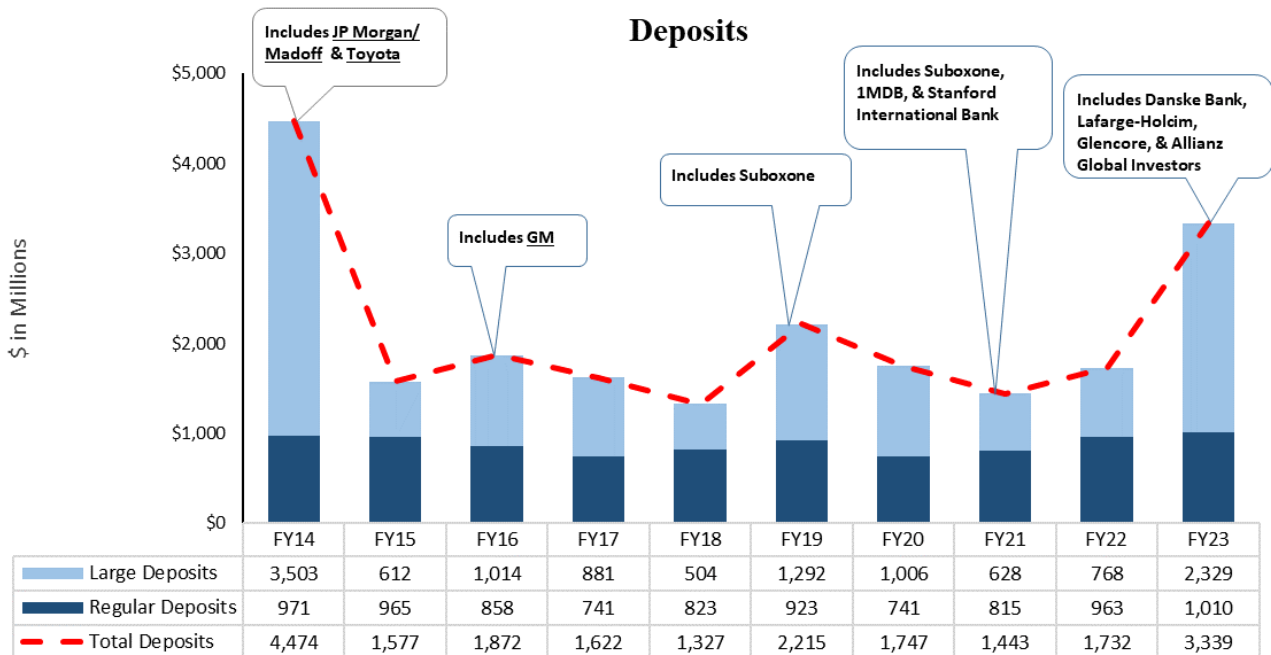
	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	% Change FY 2024 to FY 2025
Asset Forfeiture Program Obligations				
Mandatory, Permanent Indefinite				
AFMS	72,199	109,918	109,918	0%
ATF	49,299	54,833	54,833	0%
BDS	2,319	2,646	2,646	0%
DCIS	3,130	6,499	6,499	0%
DEA	202,655	212,467	212,467	0%
EOUSA	77,796	95,875	95,875	0%
FBI	98,037	103,989	103,989	0%
FDA	10,808	11,488	11,488	0%
MLARS	66,864	73,216	73,216	0%
OCDETF	41,675	52,890	52,890	0%
USDA	1,113	1,533	1,533	0%
USMS	974,905	1,043,959	1,043,959	0%
USPIS	1,447	1,448	1,448	0%
Total Mandatory, Permanent Indefinite	1,602,247	1,770,761	1,770,761	0%
Discretionary, Investigative Expenses				
ATF	1,207	1,227	1,227	0%
DEA	10,708	10,881	10,881	0%
FBI	7,896	7,896	7,896	0%
FDA	215	215	215	0%
USMS	197	295	295	0%
Total Discretionary, Investigative Expenses	20,223	20,514	20,514	0%
Total Expenses/Obligations	1,622,470	1,791,275	1,791,275	0%
*In FY 2023 AFMS awarded a full year contract on behalf DCIS. Funding is shown in AFMS actuals.				

Unobligated Balances

Due to the unpredictable timing of AFF revenue and expenses, unobligated balances are carried over from one fiscal year to the next to maintain the solvency of the AFF and to cover a variety of pending liabilities.¹ The amount of unobligated monies carried forward to maintain a successful transition into each new fiscal year for specific continuity requirements is estimated for full costs of the previous fiscal year's allocation for all cost categories including amounts for possible contingencies for Equitable Sharing and Victim & Other Third Party Payments. This ensures that sufficient funding will be available for liabilities that do not yet meet the criteria for an obligation, but are anticipated to do so in the future based on an analysis of prior year case data, and protects the AFP's operations during periods of declining revenue.

Trends

FY 2023 regular deposits into the AFF (defined as deposits of less than \$20 million) were above the historical average due to higher-than-projected forfeiture revenue. A handful of very large case settlements accounted for some unusual spikes during the past several years. Since FY 2016, large case settlements account for roughly 55 percent of all case AFF revenue.

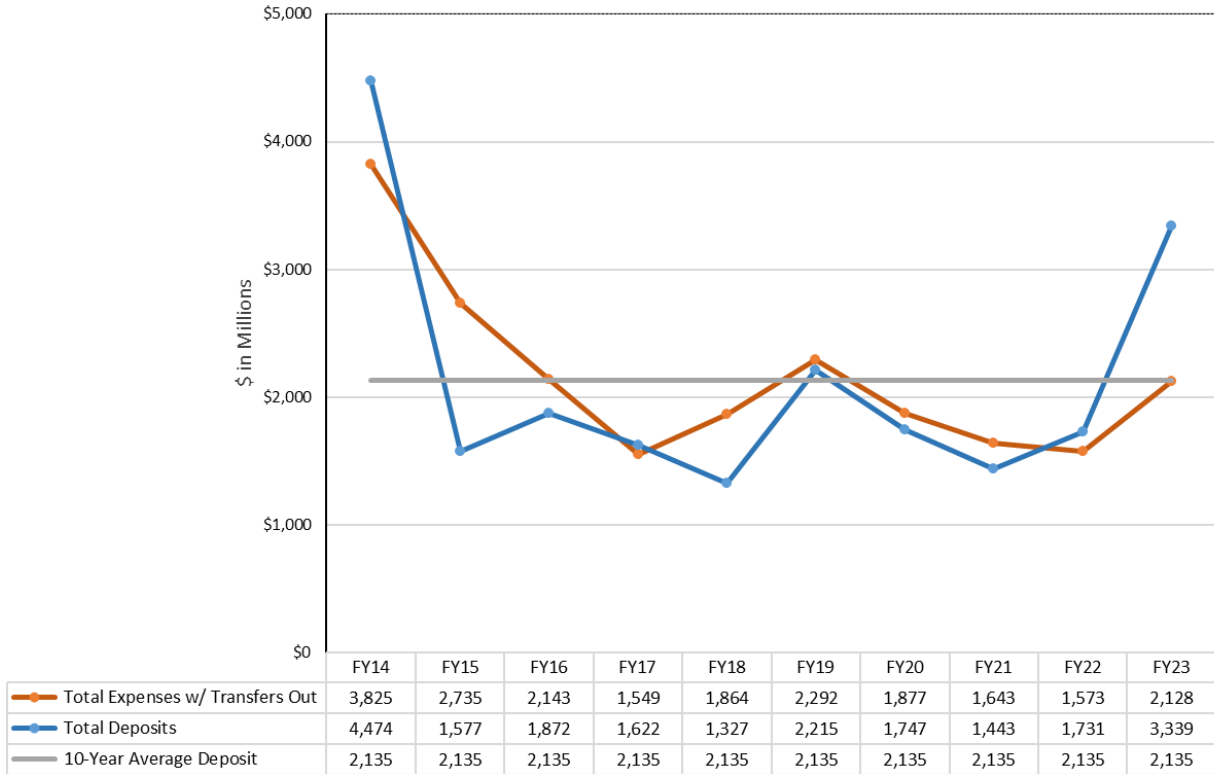


SOURCE: DOJ Asset Forfeiture Management Staff

² See 28 U.S.C. 524(c)(8)(D).

Even though the AFF is a revolving account with continuously changing balances, annual deposits and expenses generally mirror each other. As illustrated in the chart below, most often these large case deposits are offset by corresponding victim liabilities and equitable sharing payments. The ten-year average of Fund activity is roughly \$2.0 billion per year in deposits and associated expenses.

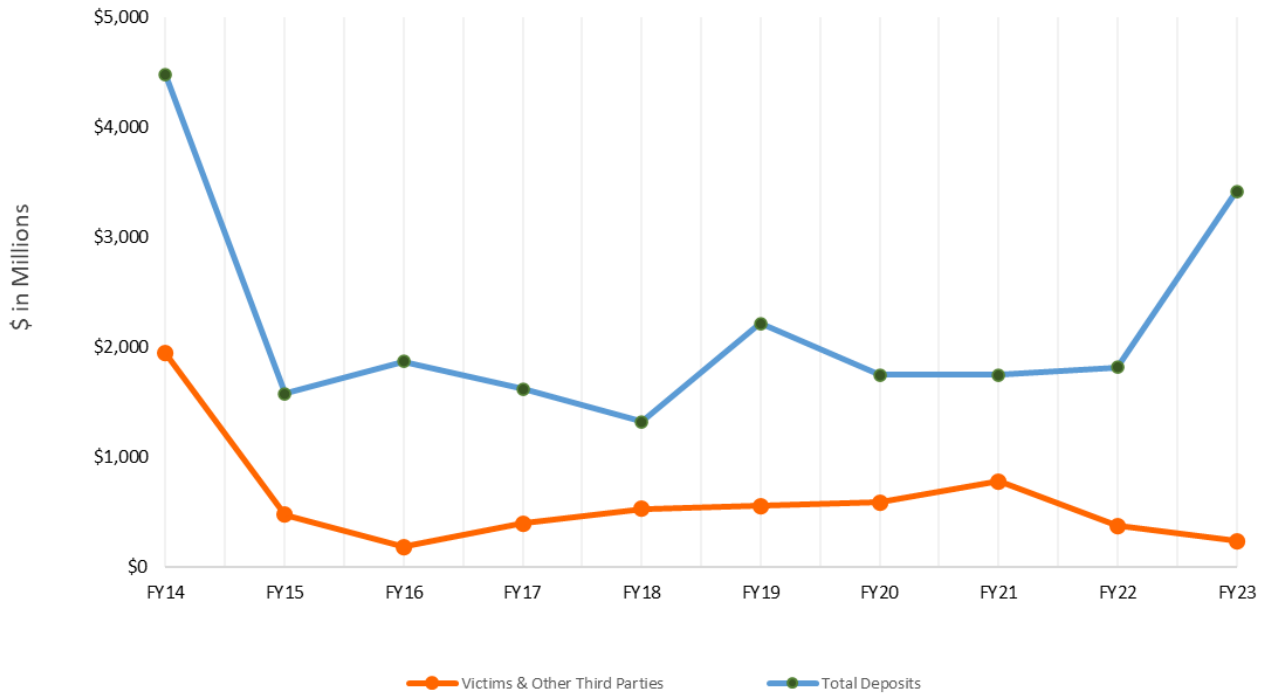
Total Deposits & Expenses



SOURCE: DOJ Asset Forfeiture Management Staff

Payments to help compensate victims and other innocent third parties directly correlate with forfeitures where those parties have suffered financial loss. Generally, in cases where victims have been identified, a significant portion of the forfeited proceeds are paid to victims. As a portion of overall Program expenses, victims' payments represent 28 percent of all Program expenses incurred over the last 10 years.

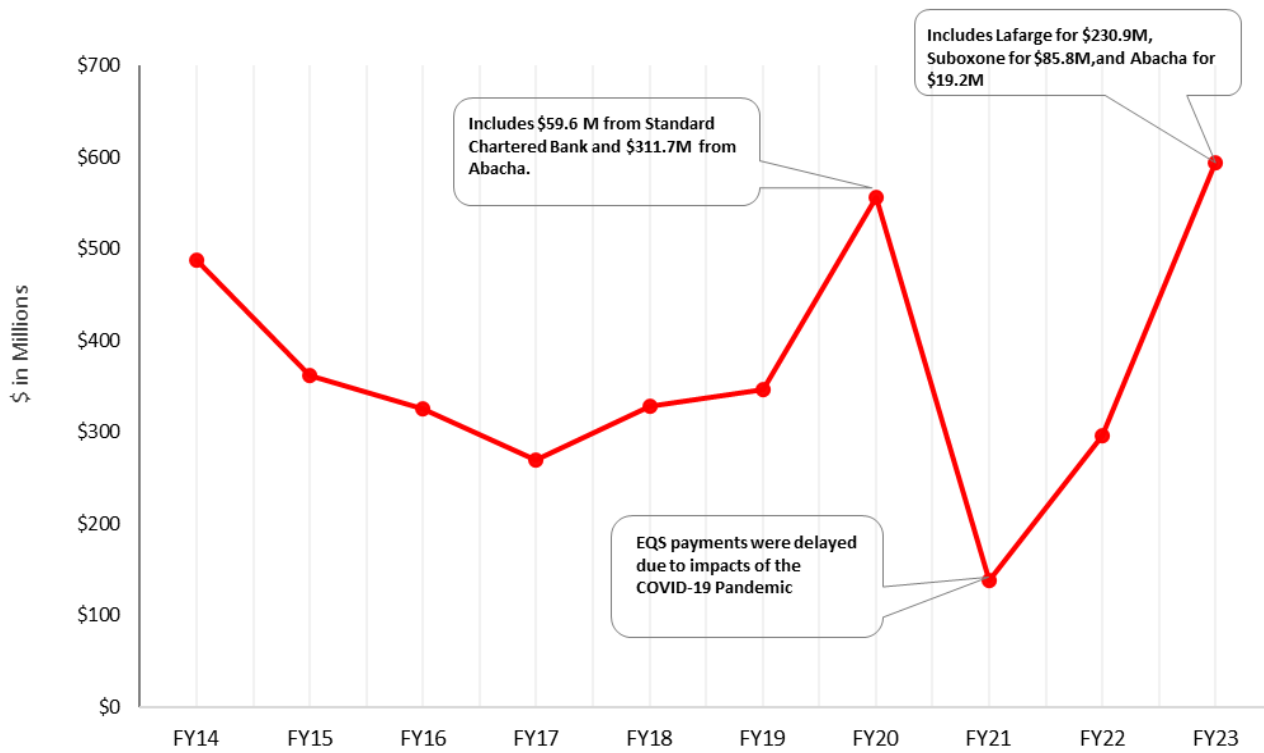
Victims' & Other Innocent Third Parties' Expenses



SOURCE: DOJ Asset Forfeiture Management Staff

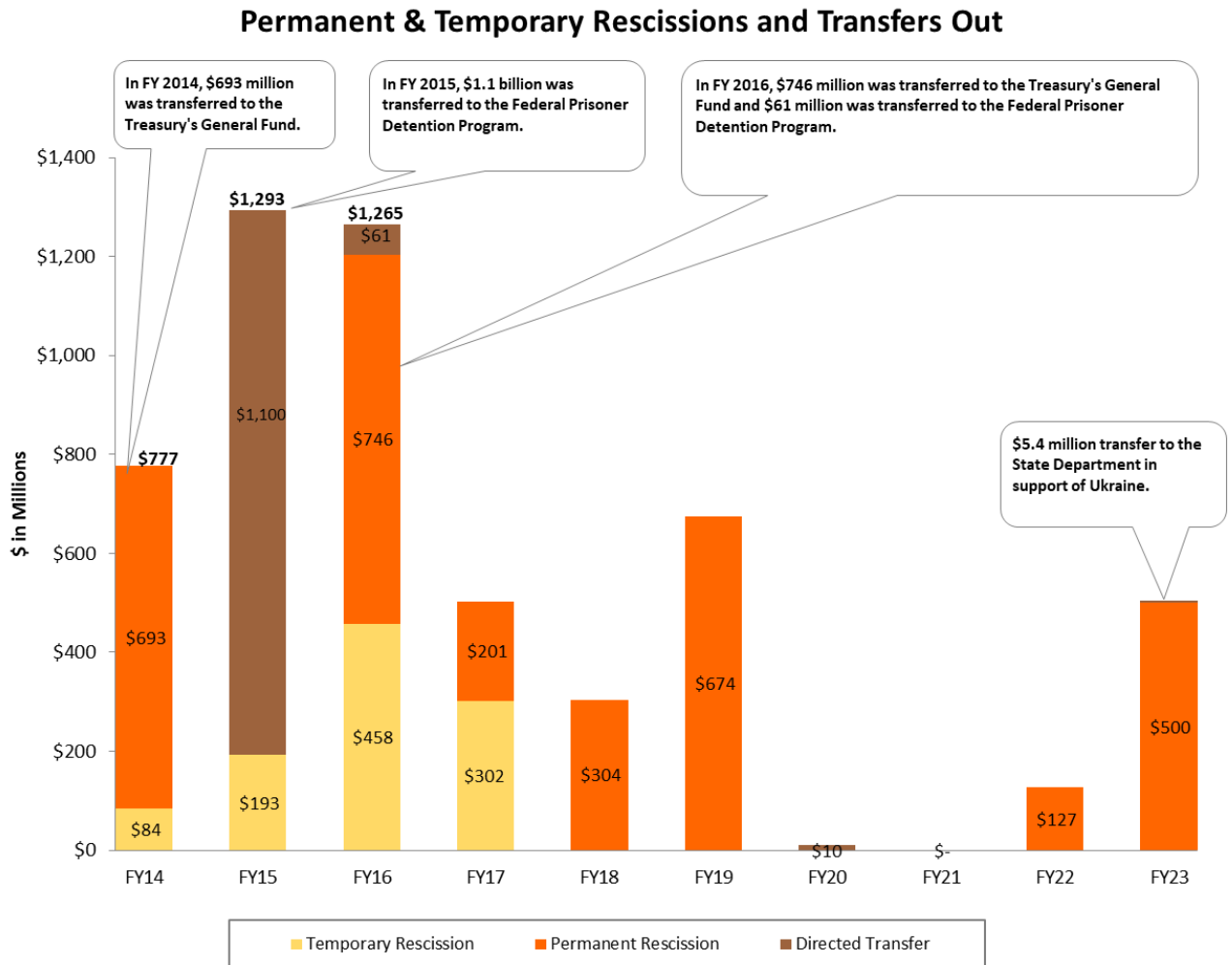
Equitable sharing payments represent another 17 percent of total Program expenses over the same 10-year period.

Equitable Sharing Expenses



SOURCE: DOJ Asset Forfeiture Management Staff

After victim claims and other normal operating expenses are paid, any large surplus balances may be spent to help fund other law enforcement-related priorities. More recently, Congress has directed some surplus balances to be deposited into the United States Treasury General Fund. In FY 2022, there was a \$127 million permanent rescission included in the FY 2022 enacted appropriation. The FY 2023 enacted appropriations included a permanent rescission of \$500 million due to an increase in unobligated balances in the Fund caused by large one-time deposits and a \$5.4 million transfer in forfeiture proceeds was transferred from the AFF to the Department of State to remediate the harms of Russian aggression towards Ukraine.



SOURCE: DOJ Asset Forfeiture Management Staff

FY 2023 Highlights: In FY 2023 the AFF continued to support Task Force KleptoCapture investigations into Russian sanctions violations. This support will continue as necessary in support of this Department and Administration priority. Additionally, in FY 2023 approximately \$5.4 million in forfeiture proceeds was transferred from the AFF to the Department of State to remediate the harms of Russian aggression towards Ukraine, pursuant to Section 1708, Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Division M, Public Law 117-328).

The actual revenue for FY 2023 totals approximately \$2.820 billion, which includes regular and large case receipts, reimbursable earnings, the net balance of prior year sequestration restored and current year sequestration, transfers to the Department of State, recoveries, and the impact of a \$500 million permanent rescission.

Mandatory and discretionary expenses in FY 2023 actual totals \$1.622 billion, an increase of \$176.1 million from FY 2022. The actual includes \$242.7 million for victim and other third party payments and \$594 million for equitable sharing payments. The equitable sharing payments in FY 2023 include payments from the the LaFarge-HOLCIM case.

FY 2023 expenses also supported targeted investments in virtual currency initiatives and the initiation of efforts to modernize the CATS system. Funding provided for JLEO expenses totaled \$197.9 million.

The Fund is subject to a sequestration reduction, which totaled \$188.9 million for FY 2023.

FY 2024 Highlights: The estimated revenue for FY 2024 totals \$1.449 billion, which includes regular and large case receipts, reimbursable earnings, the net balance of prior year sequestration restored and current year sequestration, and recoveries. In addition, the FY 2024 Annualized Continuing Resolution includes a \$500 million rescission to this account. Amounts included herein referring to the FY 2024 Continuing Resolution reflect an Annualized Continuing Resolution level.

Mandatory and discretionary expenses in FY 2024 are forecasted at \$1.791 billion, an increase of \$168.8 million from FY 2023. The estimate includes \$373.1 million for victim and other third party payments and \$469 million for equitable sharing payments, including anticipated payments related to the 1 Malaysia Development Berhad (1MDB) case.

FY 2024 expenses will also support targeted investments in virtual currency initiatives and the continuation of efforts to modernize the CATS system. Funding is provided for JLEO expenses for \$227.1 million, additional resources are available for unanticipated expenses provided that net receipts support an increase in expenses.

The Fund is subject to a sequestration reduction currently estimated at \$68.7 million for FY 2024.

FY 2025 Highlights: The estimated revenue for FY 2025 totals \$1.353 billion, which includes regular and large case receipts, reimbursable earnings, the net balance of prior year sequestration restored and current year sequestration, and recoveries.

Mandatory and discretionary expenses in FY 2025 are forecasted at \$1.791 billion. The estimate includes \$373 million for victim and other third party payments and \$469 million for equitable sharing payments.

FY 2025 expenses will also support targeted investments in virtual currency initiatives and the continuation of efforts to modernize the CATS system. Funding is provided for JLEO expenses for \$227.1 million, additional resources are available for unanticipated expenses provided that net receipts support an increase in expenses.

The Fund is subject to a sequestration reduction currently estimated at \$70.1 million for FY 2025.

G. Issues and Challenges

The challenges that impact the achievement of Program goals are complex and dynamic. New legislation and case law, technological developments, changing demographics, and the internationalization of criminal organizations are only a few factors that impact the AFP and pose challenges that demand attention.

External

The globalization of economic and financial systems, the rapidly changing nature of technology, fraud related to the CARES Act and other economic assistance packages, and the growing sophistication of criminal organizations have increased the prevalence of economic crime. When foreign governments, terrorists, or well-established international criminals are involved, the investigative techniques often require specialist teams, as well as analytical tools and methods to evaluate many variations of extraordinarily complex, technical, and data-intensive crimes. In recent years, the Program has focused increasing attention on building technical and operational capacity to investigate complex economic crime.

In FY 2022 and FY 2023, the AFF supported the seizure of assets related to investigations into sanctions violations conducted by Task Force KleptoCapture (see image below). These investigations, and the use of civil and criminal asset forfeiture authorities, ensure that Russia is held accountable for its unprovoked military invasion of Ukraine. This support will continue as necessary in support of this Department and Administration priority.



Source: Department of Justice

Internal

In FY 2020, a decline in receipts due to COVID-19 related delays in the forfeiture process caused a decrease in revenue. This decline persisted into FY 2021, though the latter months showed gradual increases in regular receipts. Regular receipts continued to rebound in FY 2022 as AFP participating agencies worked to reduce the backlog in forfeiture processing caused by the pandemic delays. FY 2023 saw an increase in revenue, primarily driven by large case receipts, such as the Danske Bank and Lafarge forfeitures. At this time, there are no major large case forfeitures anticipated in FY 2024 or FY 2025, but regular receipt estimates are slightly higher than historical averages due to the processing of cases that were delayed during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Program has historically relied on sporadic and unpredictable revenue from large forfeiture cases to cover normal operating expenses, with large case settlements accounting for roughly 55 percent of all AFF receipts since FY 2016. The Program is evolving towards a more agile AFF budget execution model to make strategic reductions and investments in new areas where forfeiture is expected to play a key role in the future.

Cybersecurity

The AFP's primary enterprise IT services are provided by the Department's OCIO and are funded through the Working Capital Fund. OCIO provides the infrastructure, monitoring, response, and other cybersecurity support for our systems. AFP's systems are located behind Justice's perimeter to take advantage of the existing DOJ environment and reduce the cost of providing services and decrease our cybersecurity vulnerabilities while allowing the AFP to provide our customers a reliable, accessible, and secure environment to process their data.

Asset Forfeiture Program (AFP)	
Cybersecurity Activities	
<u>NIST Framework Function</u>	<u>FY 2025 Amount</u>
Identify	\$ 687,870
Protect	\$ 274,773
Detect	\$ 69,386
Respond	\$ 128,721
Recover	\$ 40,210
Total	\$ 1,200,960

Customer Experience (CX) and Digital Service Delivery

Notices of administrative, civil, and criminal forfeiture actions have traditionally been published in newspapers. Publication of forfeiture notices is now permitted on a government internet site under 28 CFR Part 8.9, Rule G of the Supplemental Rules for Admiralty or Maritime Claims and Asset Forfeiture Actions (part of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure), and/or Rule 32.2(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

The government website <https://www.forfeiture.gov/> is managed by the Department of Justice, Asset Forfeiture Management Staff, and contains a comprehensive list of pending forfeiture notices for all the federal agencies shown below. This website also features information on how to file a claim and/or a petition for the purpose to recover property, along with links to the online claim and petition forms that can be filed electronically.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
Drug Enforcement Administration
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Internal Revenue Service
U.S. Attorney's Office
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
U.S. Secret Service

H. Program Accomplishments

Across the United States, forfeited funds and property are used to help protect and serve communities and support law enforcement. Both criminal and civil judicial asset forfeiture plays a vital role in facilitating these efforts. The stories outlined below are just a few of the many success stories happening across the country, and illustrate the value of federal asset forfeiture, both at the domestic and international levels, in promoting public safety; providing recovery to victims; rebuilding neighborhoods; ensuring animal welfare; and augmenting coalitions among federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners.

On April 5, 2022, the Department's new Task Force KleptoCapture charged Konstantin Malofeyev, a Russian businessman and close associate of Russian president Vladimir Putin, in the Southern District of New York on economic sanctions violations. This case was brought as part of a concerted effort to bring prosecutions and effect seizures against various oligarchs and other sanctioned enablers of the Kremlin and Russian military. On November 30, 2022, Task Force KleptoCapture filed a related civil forfeiture action in the same district against the sum of four million dollars identified as proceeds of those sanctions' violations. On April 26, 2023, the district court entered a final order of forfeiture in the civil forfeiture action against the sum of \$5,379,876.94. Under the new authority granted by Congress to transfer certain assets, Attorney General Merrick Garland then authorized the first-ever transfer of these forfeited funds to the State Department to support the people of Ukraine.

On February 11, 2020, the United States Attorney's Office for the Middle District of Florida charged Patsy Truglia and Ruth Bianca Fernandez in an indictment with the conspiracy to defraud the United States, health care fraud, and offering and paying remuneration – kickbacks and bribes. The property subject to forfeiture included luxury sports cars, jewelry, and seven bank accounts. On February 21, 2022, the district court entered a final order of forfeiture against defendant Truglia in the amount of \$11,851,376.71.

On March 30, 2020, the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed an Information, charging multiple defendants and pharmaceutical corporations in their scheme to defraud healthcare benefit programs. Fourteen bank accounts, totaling \$22,845,036.67, and a check in the amount of \$23,171,531.78, were named in the Information as being subject to forfeiture as proceeds of the alleged fraud. On May 31, 2022, the district court entered a final order of forfeiture in the amount of \$46,016,568.45.

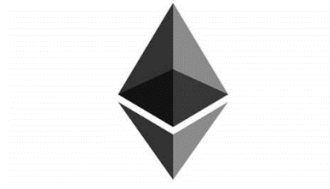
On April 21, 2021, the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of North Carolina filed an Indictment charging Maurice Kamgaing with wire fraud concerning a disaster benefit, false statements to a bank, and engaging in monetary transactions in criminally derived property. Defendant Kamgaing submitted fraudulent Paycheck Protection Program loans to a bank. The Paycheck Protection Program was created to provide emergency financial assistance to Americans suffering the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The property subject to forfeiture included two investment accounts, and a parcel of real property. In addition, the government also sought a forfeiture money judgment in the amount of \$1,506,463. On April 5, 2022, the district court entered a final order of forfeiture, forfeiting \$2,484,197.14 in assets and an additional \$1,506,463 in money judgment.

On October 7, 2022, the United States Attorney's Office for the District of South Carolina filed a civil complaint for approximately twenty dogs seized from a residence in Sumter, South Carolina. The statutory basis for forfeiture was that the dogs were used for animal fighting ventures in violation of the Animal Welfare Act. On December 7, 2022, the district court entered a Default Judgment in a Civil Action, thereby forfeiting the dogs to the United States. All dogs were then transferred to a third-party facility for care, following the conclusion of the civil case.

On September 21, 2022, the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Illinois filed a civil complaint against 14.77997889 Ethereum (ETH) Cryptocurrency seized from a Binance User Account in connection with wire fraud, and money laundering violations. A victim reported that they had been scammed after exchanging messages on WhatsApp with a person impersonating Kevin Cage on Twitter. Kevin Cage is a celebrity influencer on social media and is associated with investments. The victim lost \$32,000 in virtual currency to the scammer. On February 15, 2023, the district court entered a Default Judgment, forfeiting the virtual currency to the United States. The updated value of the virtual currency was \$25,984.

On December 13, 2022, the U.S. Department of Justice charged Danske Bank A/S (the Bank), a global financial institution headquartered in Copenhagen, Denmark, with a long-running scheme to commit bank fraud. In its Information, the government alleged that from 2008 to early 2016, the Bank, through its subsidiary bank located in Estonia, conspired with others to offer banking services with little or no oversight to high-risk customers who resided outside Estonia, including in Russia. As a result, Danske Bank defrauded U.S. banks by laundering large sums of criminal or other suspicious proceeds through the U.S. financial system. This case was brought as the result of parallel investigations by the Department and other domestic and foreign authorities. On January 24, 2023, Danske Bank pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to commit bank fraud, acknowledging that it deliberately disregarded U.S. financial laws and its own internal controls, and facilitated the laundering of criminal and other suspicious proceeds through United States financial institutions. Under the terms of its plea agreement, Danske Bank also agreed to a criminal forfeiture of \$2.059 billion as proceeds of its fraud scheme. This case was investigated by the FBI New York City Office and was prosecuted by the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York and the Department's Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section.

On June 22, 2022, the U.S. Department of Justice charged Fola Alabi, of Richmond Texas, for his role in a conspiracy to defraud elderly citizens in at least eleven states, including Rhode Island, through an online romance scam. Alabi, along with other co-conspirators, befriended unsuspecting senior citizens online, frequently posing as one of two actual generals in the U.S. military, using their identities and likenesses, and claiming to be stationed overseas. The conspirators claimed to have a personal, sometimes romantic, interest in their victims, and convinced them to send substantial sums of money to addresses or companies in Texas controlled by Alabi. These funds were quickly deposited, moved through different bank accounts, and then used by Alabi to pay the mortgage on his house; other funds were sent to India or China. In April 2023, Alabi pleaded guilty to money laundering and conspiracy to commit money laundering in April 2023, admitting to defrauding multiple victims of more than \$1.6 million. Alabi was sentenced to in August 2023 to 37 months' imprisonment, and ordered to forfeit property involved in his money laundering scheme, including his Texas residence, valued at \$560,000, and \$31,773 held in a bank account. Alabi was also ordered to pay \$1,495,421 in restitution to his victims. This case was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS), Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS), and other federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities, and prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Rhode Island.



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II. Summary of Program Changes

No program changes.

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language

For expenses authorized by subparagraphs (B), (F), and (G) of section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code, \$20,514,000, to be derived from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund.

Analysis of Appropriations Language

No substantive changes are proposed.

IV. Program Activity Justification

Asset Forfeiture Program Total	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2023 Enacted/Actual	443	349	1,622,761
2024 Continuing Resolution	459	459	1,791,274
Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2025 Current Services	459	459	1,791,274
2025 Program Increases	0	0	0
2025 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2025 Request	459	459	1,791,274
Total Change 2024-2025	0	0	0

Mandatory, Indefinite Authority Total	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2023 Allocation	443	349	1,602,247
2024 Allocation	459	459	1,770,760
Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2025 Current Services	459	459	1,770,760
2025 Program Increases	0	0	0
2025 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2025 Request	459	459	1,770,760
Total Change 2024-2025	0	0	0

Appropriated, Definite Authority Total	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2023 Enacted	0	0	20,514
2024 Continuing Resolution	0	0	20,514
Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2025 Current Services	0	0	20,514
2025 Program Increases	0	0	0
2025 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2025 Request	0	0	20,514
Total Change 2024-2025	0	0	0

*Direct FTEs only.

V. FY 2025 Asset Forfeiture Program Estimates

Asset Forfeiture Program

1. Summary of Requirements by Financing (Dollars in Thousands)

Disclosure Statement: The FY 2024 Annualized Continuing Resolution repeats a \$500 million rescission to this account. The impact of this rescission will be determined after final appropriations are enacted.

Financing	FY 2023 Allocation	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	2024 - 2025 Total Change
Unobligated balance of receipts, start-of-year				
Retention of Unobligated Balances to maintain AFF Solvency	1,192,713	1,630,375	1,599,180	(31,195)
Set aside for rescission impact	0	500,000	0	(500,000)
RP Contingencies for Outstanding Liabilities	120,000	379,800	227,870	(151,930)
Unobligated balance of receipts, start-of-year	1,312,713	2,510,175	1,827,050	(683,125)
Collections/deposits/receipts/recoveries:				
Regular Case Receipts	1,005,061	925,000	950,000	25,000
Large Case Receipts	2,334,013	300,000	300,000	0
<i>Total Receipts</i>	3,339,074	1,225,000	1,250,000	25,000
Reimbursable Earnings/Receipts	17,456	29,219	29,219	0
Prior year sequestration restored	97,536	188,851	68,656	(120,196)
Recovery/Refunds of prior year obligations	60,098	75,000	75,000	0
Permanent Rescission	(500,000)	(500,000)	0	500,000
Transfer Out	(5,380)	0	0	0
Sequestration	(188,851)	(68,656)	(70,081)	(1,425)
Collections/deposits/receipts/recoveries:	2,819,932	949,415	1,352,794	428,379
Total Direct resources available	4,115,189	3,430,371	3,150,625	(279,746)
Total resources available	4,132,645	3,459,590	3,179,844	(279,746)
Less: Unobligated balance of receipts, end-of-year				
Retention of Unobligated Balances to maintain AFF Solvency	(1,630,375)	(1,599,180)	(1,599,180)	0
Set aside for rescission impact	(500,000)	0	0	0
The FY 2024 RP Contingencies for Outstanding Liabilities balance set aside for Victim and Third Party Payments, Equitable Sharing, and anticipated Alliance liability.	(379,800)	(227,870)	(227,870)	0
Unobligated balance of receipts, end-of-year	(2,510,175)	(1,827,050)	(1,827,050)	0
Total Direct Obligations	1,605,014	1,603,321	1,323,575	(279,746)
Total Obligations	1,622,470	1,632,540	1,352,794	(279,746)
*Note 1: Amounts may not tie due to rounding. The regular receipts total include the reduction for refunds.				
*Note 2: The FY 2023 Federal EQS permanent non cash adjustment of \$59.1 million refund offset in June for March refund cash transaction that caused an imbalance with Treasury because the Treasury GWA includes cash receipts only. Sequestration increased in September by \$5.035 million and reimbursable collected was \$17.456 million and obligations were \$13.3 million.				
*Note 3: The FY 25 Solvency amount is less than our calculated need by \$61.4 million, but we expect this to be offset by one-time payments in FY 24 that will not recur in FY 25.				

2. Obligations by Type of Expense*
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Allocation	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	2024 - 2025 Total Change
<i>Mandatory expenses: (indefinite authority)</i>				
Case support expenses:				
Asset Management and Disposal	37,297	80,165	80,165	0
Victim & Other Third Party Payments	242,694	373,094	373,094	0
Case Related Expenses	46,008	52,641	52,641	0
Special Contract Services	124,153	134,060	134,060	0
Investigative Costs Leading to Seizures	61,170	57,445	57,445	0
Contracts to Identify Assets	86,706	96,199	96,199	0
Awards Based on Forfeiture	13,000	13,005	13,005	0
Program support expenses:				
Information Systems	65,970	106,869	106,869	0
Training and Printing	7,341	9,387	9,387	0
Other Program Management	115,430	138,135	138,135	0
Other authorized expenses:				
Storage, Protection & Destruction of Controlled Substances	10,522	13,682	13,682	0
Equitable Sharing Payments	594,022	469,000	469,000	0
Joint Law Enforcement Operations	197,934	227,080	227,080	0
Obligations Adjustment	0	0	0	0
Subtotal: Mandatory Expenses	1,602,247	1,770,760	1,770,760	0
Investigative expenses				
Awards for Information	10,673	10,767	10,767	0
Purchase of Evidence	9,419	9,592	9,592	0
Equipping of Conveyances	131	155	155	0
Subtotal: Investigative Expenses	20,223	20,514	20,514	0
Total, Mandatory and Investigative Expenses	1,622,470	1,791,274	1,791,274	0
Surplus Reductions - Shortfall to Meet Solvency	0	(158,734)	(438,480)	(279,746)
Total Direct Obligations	1,605,014	1,603,321	1,323,575	(279,746)
Total Obligations	1,622,470	1,632,540	1,352,794	(279,746)
Total Gross Obligs w/o Equitable Sharing and Third Party Payments	785,754	790,446	510,700	(279,746)
Total Gross Obligs w/o Equitable Sharing, Third Party Payments, and JLEO	587,820	563,367	283,621	(279,746)

A. Asset Forfeiture Program - Program Expense Descriptions

a. MANDATORY EXPENSES, INDEFINITE AUTHORITY

1. Asset Management and Disposal

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$37,297,000	\$80,165,000	\$80,165,000	\$0

Asset management and disposal expenses are incurred in connection with the seizure, inventory, appraisal, packaging, movement, storage, maintenance, security, and disposition of seized and forfeited assets located domestically and abroad, including the destruction of contraband. Asset management expenses may also include payment of contract services to operate and manage properties or provide other specialized services as necessary to manage and/or dispose of such properties. Estimates include expenses for contracts related to storage and disposal of virtual currency as well as support for complex asset seizures.

2. Victim & Other Third Party Payments

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$242,694,000	\$373,094,000	\$373,094,000	\$0

This category of expense is primarily used to return property to qualifying victims. Other qualified third party interests are those expenses incurred in the payment of valid liens, secured mortgages, and debts owed to qualified general creditors pursuant to court orders or favorable rulings on petitions for remission or mitigation. This includes the restoration of proceeds of sales pursuant to court orders or administrative determinations and any pending case liabilities. The AFP anticipates continued timely court determinations and the reconciliation of case backlogs in a post-pandemic environment.

3. Equitable Sharing Payments

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$594,022,000	\$469,000,000	\$469,000,000	\$0

Equitable sharing payments represent the transfer of portions of federally forfeited cash and proceeds from the sale of forfeited property to state and local law enforcement agencies and foreign governments that directly assisted in targeting or seizing the property. These amounts reflect the relative degree of participation in the law enforcement effort resulting in the forfeiture, considering the total value of all property forfeited and the total law enforcement effort concerning the violation of the law on which the forfeiture is based. No equitable sharing payments are made until after victims or other innocent third party claims are satisfied.

4. Case Related Expenses

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$46,008,000	\$52,641,000	\$52,641,000	\$0

Case related expenses are those expenses that are incurred in connection with normal proceedings undertaken to perfect the United States’ interest in the seized property through forfeiture. This includes fees and other costs of advertising, translation, court and deposition reporting, expert witness, courtroom exhibit services, employment of attorneys or other specialists in state real estate law by the U.S. Marshals Service, travel and subsistence related to a specific proceeding, and other related items. In addition, the Deputy Attorney General may approve expenses for the retention of foreign counsel.

5. Joint Law Enforcement Operations

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$197,934,000	\$227,080,000	\$227,080,000	\$0

Under Joint Law Enforcement Operations (JLEO), the Fund pays for costs incurred by state and local law enforcement officers while directly involved in a joint law enforcement operation with the federal government, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 524(c)(1)(I). Requirements for support from state and local partners has increased in recent years in support of the Department’s strategic goal for combatting violent crime and in mitigating gun violence.

6. Special Contract Services

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$124,153,000	\$134,060,000	\$134,060,000	\$0

This expense category finances contract personnel to manage the administrative aspects of the Program, including data entry and analysis, file control and review, quality control, case file preparation, and other process support functions. In addition to administrative functions, Special Contract Services also supports the technical aspects of the asset forfeiture process, including the seizure, management, disposition, post-disposition of assets, and case closure.

7. Storage, Protection, and Destruction of Controlled Substances

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$10,522,000	\$13,682,000	\$13,682,000	\$0

These resources fund DEA in the storage, protection, and destruction of controlled substances. These activities include the incineration of bulk quantities of controlled substances, the security and transportation of evidence from DEA storage sites to approved incineration facilities, the storage of seized drug evidence in secured leased warehouses until the evidence can be destroyed, and support of the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program. The fund also supports the phased repair and replacement of aging narcotics safes in ATF field offices.

8. Information Systems

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$65,970,000	\$106,869,000	\$106,869,000	\$0

These resources primarily support the centralized operations and development of forfeiture-related systems and applications used by law enforcement officers and prosecutors to account for assets seized from criminal enterprises. The core business application is the Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS), along with approximately 20 separate applications that integrate with CATS, use CATS data, or function as an external application supporting CATS. The CATS modernization phase 1 of the project was awarded during mid FY 2023. This modernization will ensure AFMS' ability to maintain the appropriate security level and support patching required to make the system less vulnerable to hacking attempts and create a modern, digital, and transparent environment for the forfeiture process. The modernization will ensure continued access for users and facilitate the timely entry of data to allow the Program to meet its deadlines and produce accurate financial statements.

9. Training and Printing

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$7,341,000	\$9,387,000	\$9,387,000	\$0

This category is used to finance necessary training expenses directly related to the AFP. Generally, this will include any training necessary to maintain the competency of federal and contract personnel dedicated to performing federal forfeiture functions (e.g., trial advocacy for asset forfeiture attorneys, training on agency computers for contract employees); any exclusive asset forfeiture training program that is conducted for other personnel, for whom asset forfeiture is an ancillary duty, to enable them to be more effective in performing asset forfeiture program functions; and that portion of a broader law enforcement training program that is directly related to the identification, tracking, evaluation, seizing, processing, accounting for, management or disposition of property subject to forfeiture. It also funds printing expenses associated with forfeiture training and the performance of forfeiture functions. In-person training courses and conferences have plateaued since the pandemic.

10. Other Program Management

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$115,430,000	\$138,134,000	\$138,134,000	\$0

This category includes several types of expenses that are important to the overall management of the Program including program review and evaluation, requirements analysis, policy development, the annual audit of the Fund’s financial statements by an independent accounting firm, special assessments, and reviews designed to improve program performance. This category also finances the salaries and expenses of the government employees assigned to AFMS, litigation and program oversight units of MLARS, the USMS Asset Forfeiture Financial Investigator (AFFI) program, and government personnel in member agencies who provide core asset forfeiture program management functions. The CATS Modernization project in the Information Technology section is a multi-year effort.

11. Contracts to Identify Assets

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$86,706,000	\$96,200,000	\$96,200,000	\$0

This category funds the costs of contracting for a cadre of Senior Financial Investigators to support complex financial investigations within the Investigative Agencies to trace the proceeds of crime into assets subject to seizure. It also provides related support such as commercial database subscription services to nationwide public record data systems and the acquisition of specialized assistance to reconstruct seized financial records.

12. Awards Based on Forfeiture

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$13,000,000	\$13,005,000	\$13,005,000	\$0

These expenses are for the payment of awards for information or assistance leading to a civil or criminal forfeiture involving any federal agency participating in the Fund. For instance, award payments to Confidential Sources (CS) are critical to the fulfillment of the primary DEA mission – to disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations. CS award payments provide a tremendous incentive to individuals to assist in drug trafficking investigations that result in the seizure and forfeiture of drug-related assets. Over the past several years, the FBI has pursued more substantial forfeitures due to the increased size and scope of criminal schemes in white-collar crime, organized crime, and narcotics trafficking. The realization of these forfeitures was greatly assisted by informants.

13. Investigative Costs Leading to Seizures

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$61,170,000	\$57,445,000	\$57,445,000	\$0

Investigative costs leading to seizure (ICLS) are incurred in the identification, location, and seizure of property to be forfeited. ICLS expenses typically fall into three main categories: (1) investigative expenses in specific cases where the agency has a reasonable belief will lead to forfeitures, (2) investigative techniques that are a substantial factor in asset seizures, and (3) equipment that has a similarly substantial and measurable nexus to seizures.

b. INVESTIGATIVE EXPENSES

Definite, Appropriated (discretionary) Authority

1. Purchase of Evidence

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$9,419,000	\$9,592,000	\$9,592,000	\$0

Funding in this category is limited to the purchase of evidence directly related to violations of the Controlled Substances Act, the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, and criminal money laundering laws.

2. Equipping of Conveyances

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$131,000	\$155,000	\$155,000	\$0

This category provides funding to equip government-owned or leased vehicles, vessels, or aircraft for law enforcement purposes.

3. Awards for Information

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimated Allocation</u>	Increase/Decrease <u>FY 2024 to FY 2025</u>
\$10,673,000	\$10,767,000	\$10,767,000	\$0

These expenses are for awards for information or assistance directly relating to violations of the criminal drug laws of the United States or of 18 U.S.C. Chapter 77, 18 U.S.C. § § 1956 and 1957, 31 U.S.C. § § 5313 and 5324, and Section 6050I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–22) also authorized the use of this funding for human trafficking investigations as defined by 18 U.S.C. Chapter 77.

There is no requirement that the information provided has any relationship to civil or criminal forfeiture under federal law. Awards payable from the Fund directly support law enforcement.

VI. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

To better manage resources, the Asset Forfeiture Program's strategic approach will continue to: (1) require a strong intelligence function that provides all-source information on target organizations to permit the assessment of vulnerabilities and the identification of key structural assets; (2) transcend specific cases to coordinate and target enforcement actions against the vulnerabilities of the underlying criminal organization; and (3) focus on removal of the assets that are key to the functionality and viability of the criminal organization. Special emphasis is placed on innovative ways to use the proceeds of asset forfeiture, in conjunction with other funds available to DOJ's investigative and prosecutive offices, to support operations that focus on the disruption and dismantling of high-priority criminal organizations and not merely on the conviction of individuals and forfeiture of their personal property.

A. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The FY 2024 Performance Plan will reflect performance measures that have been identified through stakeholder meetings and internal reviews as being critical to the Program's continued success in helping the Nation's law enforcement community to disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations.

B. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The performance indicators are for AFMS, the participant with management control of the Fund. In its role, AFMS supports law enforcement authorities in their seizure and forfeiture activities by providing funding for their accessibility to CATS, SharePoint Services, and Business Objects. In FY 2023 AFMS met the goal by providing accessibility to AFP customers 100 percent of the time. The Asset Forfeiture Program is executed by its member agencies, and their performance is reported under their leadership's guidance.

C. Data Definitions

FTE - The AFP reimburses the USMS for the salaries of administrative personnel responsible for the AFP's property custodial functions. Similarly, the AFP reimburses the Criminal Division for FTEs associated with the litigation and program oversight units of MLARS and reimburses various DOJ member agencies for government personnel who provide core asset forfeiture program management functions. AFMS has 38 FTEs, which are paid directly from the AFP's mandatory account.

Funding - The source of AFP funds is the receipts realized by the AFF in the respective years. As the AFF is a permanent indefinite fund, it may fund Program activities from the unobligated balances carried forward from prior years.

Performance - One of the tasks of the Program's managers is to provide administrative and management support for Program activities. As a result of a reevaluation of the Program's performance measures, the indicators were changed in 2001 to reflect more accurately the activities of the Program administrators rather than the Program participants.

Performance Measures 1, 2, and 3 - CATS, Business Objects, and SharePoint services are available to participating AFP customers from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday, excluding all federal holidays and/or local government closures. Normally scheduled maintenance outages are conducted during non-operational hours (weekends, holidays, and off-hours). Emergency outages and system failures occurring during the core operational hours will impact availability to its customer base, affecting all three performance measures. For fiscal years 2024 and 2025, the estimated total number of core supported hours is 3,000 a year. The goal is to provide 99.8 percent availability to customers.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE														
RESOURCES (\$ in thousands)			Target		Actual		Target		Changes		Requested (Total)		Target	
			FY 2023		FY 2023		FY 2024 Continuing Resolution		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2024 Program Changes		FY 2025 Request		FY 2025	
Total Costs and FTEs ^C			FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0
(Reimbursable: FTE are included, but costs are bracketed and not included in totals)			438	1,580 [\$19]	385	1,609 [\$13]	459	1,791 [\$29]	0	0	459	1,791 [\$29]	459	1,791 [\$29]
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2023		FY 2023		FY 2024		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2024 Program Changes		FY 2025 Request		FY 2025	
			FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0
Program Activity		Management of the AFP ^B	438	1,580 [\$19]	385	1,609 [\$13]	459	1,791 [\$29]	0	0	459	1,791 [\$29]	459	1,791 [\$29]
APG Measure:	N/A	N/A												
KPI:	N/A	N/A												
Output														
Performance Measure:	2.2, 2.3, 2.4	Percent of time CATS is accessible in support of forfeiture agency operations	99.80%		100.0%		99.80%				99.80%		99.80%	
Performance Measure:	2.5	Percent of time Business Intelligence is accessible in support of forfeiture agency operations.	99.80%		100.0%		99.80%				99.80%		99.80%	
Performance Measure:	2.5	Percent of time SharePoint Services is accessible in support of forfeiture agency operations	99.80%		100.0%		99.80%				99.80%		99.80%	
<p>A The performance by and resources allocated to the AFP participants are indicated in their respective budgets. B Only the performance by the AFMS in the financial management of the AFP is indicated. C FTEs include 22 EOUSA TEOAF Reimbursable Positions and 14 MLARS CRM FBI KARI Agents. Additionally, there are 5 FBI positions funded on a reimbursable agreement.</p>														

Strategic Obj	Performance		FY 2023	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
N/A	Agency Priority Goal Measure	N/A				
N/A	Key Performance Indicator	N/A				
2.2, 2.3, 2.4	Performance Measure	Percent of time CATS is accessible in support of forfeiture agency operations	99.80%	100.0%	99.80%	99.80%
2.5	Performance Measure	Percentage of time Business Intelligence is accessible in support of forfeiture agency operations	99.80%	100.0%	99.80%	99.80%
2.5	Performance Measure	Percent of time SharePoint Services is accessible in support of forfeiture agency operations	99.80%	100.0%	99.80%	99.80%

VII. EXHIBITS