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JUSTICE

Criminal Referrals by the U.S. Trustee Program Fiscal Year 2024



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Executive Office for U.S. Trustees

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Director of the Executive Office for United States Trustees (EOUST) is required to submit an annual report to Congress under the provisions of Section 1175 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-162). Section 1175 states:

The Director of the Executive Office for United States Trustees shall prepare an annual report to the Congress detailing—(1) the number and types of criminal referrals made by the United States Trustee Program; (2) the outcomes of each criminal referral; (3) for any year in which the number of criminal referrals is less than for the prior year, an explanation of the decrease; and (4) the United States Trustee Program’s efforts to prevent bankruptcy fraud and abuse, particularly with respect to the establishment of uniform internal controls to detect common, higher risk frauds, such as a debtor’s failure to disclose all assets.

The United States Trustee Program (USTP or Program) made 2,211 bankruptcy and bankruptcy-related criminal referrals during Fiscal Year (FY) 2024.¹ This represents a 2 percent decrease from the number of referrals made in FY 2023. The decline in FY 2024 may be attributable to multiple factors, including the reduced number of referrals in connection with discontinued economic relief programs that originated from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The five most common allegations contained in the FY 2024 referrals involved tax fraud, false oaths or statements, a bankruptcy fraud scheme, mail or wire fraud, and concealment. Of the 2,211 criminal referrals, as of August 1, 2025, formal criminal charges had been filed in connection with 16 of the referrals, 1,436 of the referrals remained under review or investigation, 758 of the referrals were declined for prosecution, and one of the referrals was administratively closed.

In FY 2024, the USTP continued to strengthen its partnerships with law enforcement through participation on bankruptcy fraud working groups; through the development and presentation of joint training programs; and by assisting in the investigation and prosecution of

¹ Fiscal Year 2024 encompassed the period from October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024.

bankruptcy and bankruptcy-related crimes, including serving as Special Assistant United States Attorneys (SAUSAs), consulting on bankruptcy law, and testifying as expert, process, or fact witnesses. The Program also continued to receive valuable information through its Internet email “Hotline,” which offers a convenient means for individuals to report suspected bankruptcy crimes.

INTRODUCTION

Section 1175 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-162) requires the Director of the EOUST to submit a “report to Congress detailing—(1) the number and types of criminal referrals made by the United States Trustee Program; (2) the outcomes of each criminal referral; (3) for any year in which the number of criminal referrals is less than for the prior year, an explanation of the decrease; and (4) the United States Trustee Program’s efforts to prevent bankruptcy fraud and abuse, particularly with respect to the establishment of uniform internal controls to detect common, higher risk frauds, such as a debtor’s failure to disclose all assets.”

The Program is the component of the Department of Justice whose mission is to promote the integrity and efficiency of the bankruptcy system for the benefit of all stakeholders—debtors, creditors, and the public. It consists of 21 regions with 88 field offices nationwide and an Executive Office in Washington, D.C. Each field office is responsible for carrying out numerous administrative, regulatory, and litigation responsibilities under title 11 (the Bankruptcy Code) and title 28 of the United States Code.²

The USTP refers matters that “relate to the occurrence of any action which may constitute a crime” to the United States Attorneys’ offices (USAOs) for investigation and prosecution and assists the U.S. Attorneys in “carrying out prosecutions based on such action.” 28 U.S.C. § 586(a)(3)(F). In addition, 18 U.S.C. § 158 requires designation of a prosecutor and a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent in each district to address bankruptcy-related crimes, affirming the importance of the partnership between the USTP and law enforcement in protecting the integrity of the bankruptcy system.

² The Program has jurisdiction in all federal judicial districts except those in Alabama and North Carolina.

I. NUMBER AND TYPES OF CRIMINAL REFERRALS

The Program tracks criminal referrals using its internal automated Criminal Enforcement Tracking System (CETS). Program personnel enter information into CETS as each case progresses and review the status of all referrals at least once every six months. The system is designed to provide an accurate measure of criminal enforcement actions, assist in trend identification, and facilitate management improvements.

In FY 2024, the USTP made 2,211 bankruptcy and bankruptcy-related criminal referrals. Each referral may be sent to multiple agencies, but it is counted only once in CETS. Similarly, each referral may contain multiple allegations. The breadth of allegations involved in criminal referrals is evident in Table 1, with referral allegations in more than 50 separate categories. The five most common allegations contained in the FY 2024 criminal referrals involved tax fraud (52.2 percent), false oaths or statements (29.8 percent), a bankruptcy fraud scheme (28.2 percent), mail or wire fraud (24.0 percent), and concealment (20.7 percent).

Type of Allegation	Referrals	
	Number	Percent ²
Tax Fraud [26 U.S.C. § 7201, et seq.]	1,220	55.2%
False Oaths/Statements [18 U.S.C. § 152 (2) & (3)]	659	29.8%
Bankruptcy Fraud Scheme [18 U.S.C. § 157]	624	28.2%
Mail/Wire Fraud [18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 & 1343]	531	24.0%
Concealment [18 U.S.C. §§ 152 (1) & (7)]	457	20.7%
Federal Program Fraud	341	15.4%
CARES ACT	328	14.8%
ID Theft & Use of False/Multiple SSNs	263	11.9%
Perjury/False Statement	183	8.3%
Concealment/Destruction/Withholding of Documents [18 U.S.C. § 152 (8) & (9)]	181	8.2%
Bank Fraud [18 U.S.C. § 1344]	133	6.0%
Conspiracy [18 U.S.C. § 371]	116	5.2%
State Law Violations	80	3.6%
Mortgage/Real Estate Fraud	67	3.0%
Sarbanes/Oxley [18 U.S.C. § 1519] (Destruction, alteration, or falsification of documents in federal investigations and bankruptcy)	63	2.8%

Disregard of Bankruptcy Law/Rule by BPP [18 U.S.C. § 156]	46	2.1%
Money Laundering [18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 & 1957]	40	1.8%
Forged Documents	37	1.7%
Embezzlement [18 U.S.C. § 153]	30	1.4%
Crypto Assets	21	0.9%
Post-Petition Receipt of Property [18 U.S.C. § 152 (5)]	21	0.9%
Obstruction of Justice	20	0.9%
Investor Fraud	14	0.6%
False Claim [18 U.S.C. § 152 (4)]	14	0.6%
Corporate Fraud	12	0.5%
Serial Filer	9	0.4%
Drug Offenses	8	0.4%
Corporate Bust-Outs/Bleed-Outs	8	0.4%
Criminal Contempt [18 U.S.C. § 402]	8	0.4%
Credit Card Fraud/Bust-Outs	7	0.3%
Insurance Fraud	7	0.3%
Professional Fraud	6	0.3%
Internet Fraud	6	0.3%
Misuse of Seals of Courts; Seals of Departments or Agencies [18 U.S.C. §§ 505/506]	5	0.2%
Threats of Violence	5	0.2%
Health Care Fraud [18 U.S.C. § 1347]	5	0.2%
Bribery [18 U.S.C. § 152 (6)]	3	0.1%
Embezzlement from Employee Pension Plans	3	0.1%
Impersonation of a Federal Employee	2	0.1%
Adverse Interest/Officer Conduct [18 U.S.C. § 154]	2	0.1%
Coercion and Enticement of a Minor [18 U.S.C. § 2422(b)]	1	<0.1%
Extortion	1	<0.1%
Fee Agreement/Cases Under Title 11 [18 U.S.C. § 155]	1	<0.1%
Aggravated Sexual Abuse [18 U.S.C. § 2241]	1	<0.1%
Receipt of Stolen Property [18 U.S.C. § 662]	1	<0.1%
Restaurant Revitalization Fund & the Restaurant Relief Bill	1	<0.1%
Terrorism	1	<0.1%
Animal Fighting Venture Prohibition [7 U.S.C. § 2156]	1	<0.1%
Child Pornography [18 U.S.C. § 2252A]	1	<0.1%
Abusive Reaffirmation of Debt/Creditor Abuse	1	<0.1%
Conspiracy to Commit Fraud [18 U.S.C. § 1349]	1	<0.1%
Theft of Mail [18 U.S.C. § 1708]	1	<0.1%
Crypto Assets and Market Manipulation	1	<0.1%
Immigration Offense	1	<0.1%

Retaliating Against a Federal Judge or Federal Law Enforcement Officer by False Claim or Slander of Title [18 U.S.C. § 1521]	1	<0.1%
<p>¹ Percent based on 2,211 referrals. One referral often contains more than one allegation, so the sum of the percentages for referrals will exceed 100 percent.</p> <p>² Allegation information can change over time. Table 1 reflects information contained within CETS as of August 1, 2025.</p>		

II. OUTCOMES OF CRIMINAL REFERRALS

Table 2 shows the collective outcome/disposition of the 2,211 criminal referrals made by the Program during FY 2024 as of August 1, 2025.³ Of those referrals, 1,436 are under review by the USAOs (42.1 percent) or with an investigative agency (22.9 percent), 16 referrals (0.7 percent) resulted in formal charges, 758 referrals (34.3 percent) were declined for prosecution, and one referral (<0.1 percent) was administratively closed.

Outcome/Disposition	Referrals	
	Number	Percent ²
Under Review in U.S. Attorney's Office	930	42.1%
With Investigative Agency	506	22.9%
Formal Charges Filed (Case Active)	12	0.5%
Formal Charges Filed (Case Closed)	4	0.2%
- - At least One Conviction or Guilty Plea	4	
- - At least One Pre-trial Diversion	0	
- - At least One Dismissal	0	
- - At least One Acquittal	0	
Prosecution Declined by U.S. Attorney	758	34.3%
Administratively Closed	1	<0.1%
<p>¹ Outcome and disposition information will change over time. The information contained within Table 2 reflects information contained within CETS as of August 1, 2025.</p> <p>² Rounded percent based on 2,211 referrals.</p>		

³ The Program is not the source of official disposition information. CETS is designed primarily to track referrals made by the USTP to U.S. Attorneys. While Program staff work with local USAOs to update disposition information semi-annually, delays in reporting, as well as differences in tracking systems, may result in reporting variances between the agencies.

The 16 cases referenced in Table 2 in which formal charges were filed between October 1, 2023, and August 1, 2025, are prosecutions that originated from an FY 2024 referral as derived from CETS.⁴ It is important to note that white-collar criminal referrals like those made by the Program often require significant time and resources to investigate. As a result, it generally takes more than two years before there is a reportable action in CETS. Therefore, it is reasonable that a high percentage of cases referred in FY 2024 are still under investigation or review.

III. COMPARISON WITH CRIMINAL REFERRALS MADE IN PREVIOUS YEAR

As shown in Table 3, the number of criminal referrals made during FY 2024 represents a 2 percent decrease from the number of referrals made in FY 2023. In FY 2023, the Program experienced growth in the number of bankruptcy and bankruptcy-related criminal referrals it made. The decline in FY 2024 may be attributable to multiple factors, including the reduced number of referrals in connection with discontinued economic relief programs that originated from the COVID-19 pandemic.

FY 2023	FY 2024	Percent Change
2,255	2,211	-2%

IV. USTP EFFORTS TO PREVENT BANKRUPTCY FRAUD AND ABUSE

The USTP is committed to identifying and referring for investigation and prosecution bankruptcy fraud and bankruptcy-related crimes. The EOUST’s Office of Criminal Enforcement oversees and coordinates the Program’s enforcement efforts and has strengthened its ability to detect, refer, and assist in the prosecution of criminal violations. Through issuing guidance and resource materials, participating in working groups, collaborating with its law enforcement

⁴ Table 2 reflects only disposition information related to referrals the USTP made in FY 2024. It does not reflect the entirety of prosecutions with bankruptcy charges brought by the Department of Justice in FY 2024. The USTP recorded an additional 40 prosecutions which resulted from referrals made in prior fiscal years.

partners, and providing extensive training, the USTP has established the necessary systems to detect fraud schemes and to combat fraud and abuse that threaten the integrity of the bankruptcy system.

The following are some highlights of the Program's criminal enforcement efforts in FY 2024.

Bankruptcy Fraud Working Groups. During FY 2024, the Program participated in nearly 60 local bankruptcy fraud working groups and other specialized task forces throughout the country. Members of these working groups and task forces include representatives from the USAOs, FBI, United States Postal Inspection Service, Internal Revenue Service-Criminal Investigation, and offices of the Inspector General for the Social Security Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the United States Secret Service, and the Federal Housing Finance Agency. Working groups and task forces provide an effective forum for consultation between the USTP and its law enforcement partners and allow the Program to draw on the collective experience and expertise of the groups to investigate and effectively address fraud and abuse in the bankruptcy system.

One example of successful collaboration was in the Central District of Illinois. In March 2024, a former chapter 12 debtor pleaded guilty to wire fraud, bank fraud, money laundering, bankruptcy fraud, and false statements under oath in relation to a bankruptcy case. In October 2024, the defendant was sentenced to more than 11 years in prison followed by three years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$6,443,359 in restitution. During the sentencing hearing, the government presented evidence that the defendant swindled dozens of individuals and financial institutions between 2013 and 2021. The defendant pretended to be engaged in various business ventures ranging from farming to the construction of a solar farm. Via this elaborate scheme, the defendant obtained loans from multiple banks using each fraudulent loan to not only enrich himself but also to pay off his previous victim. As the defendant's scheme began to unravel, he tried to use bankruptcy to delay his creditors and prevent discovery of his fraud. He filed counterfeit documents and made false statements in the bankruptcy case. The USTP quickly detected his fraud. The government showed that by the time his scheme collapsed, the defendant had obtained more than \$17 million from the banks, of which almost \$5 million was still outstanding.

The USTP's Peoria office referred the bankruptcy fraud to the U.S. Attorney and provided assistance to law enforcement. The U.S. Attorney's press releases recognized the U.S. Trustee's referral and the assistance from the Program and its working group partners.

Special Assistant United States Attorneys (SAUSAs). During FY 2024, nearly two dozen Program attorneys in field offices across the country were designated as SAUSAs to assist USAOs in the investigation and prosecution of bankruptcy and bankruptcy-related crimes. Some examples follow.

In the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a Trial Attorney in the USTP's Delaware office served as a SAUSA in the prosecution of three defendants in relation to a fraudulent scheme to prepare and record fraudulent deeds purporting to transfer a deceased man's Philadelphia residence to one of the defendant's relatives. The first defendant was an attorney who defended against a lawsuit brought on behalf of the deceased man's heirs to void the fraudulent deeds. He also filed a bankruptcy case for the fraudulent transferee, knowing the deeds were fraudulent, in furtherance of the scheme and made false statements about the scheme to FBI agents investigating it. The second defendant made false statements about the scheme to FBI agents investigating it. The third defendant filed a fraudulent proof of claim in the fraudulent transferee's bankruptcy case, which asserted a lien on the residence. The third defendant also filed his own bankruptcy case in which he made false statements about his income and the value of a business he owned.

Following a jury trial, the first defendant was convicted of making false statements to the federal government, bankruptcy fraud, and concealing assets in a bankruptcy proceeding. The jury convicted the second defendant of making false statements to the FBI. The third defendant pleaded guilty to bankruptcy fraud, filing a false claim in a bankruptcy case, wire fraud, concealing assets in a bankruptcy proceeding, making false oaths in a bankruptcy proceeding, and making false declarations in a bankruptcy proceeding.

In May 2025, the defendants were sentenced. The first was sentenced to 12 months and a day in prison followed by three years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$160,072 in restitution. The second was sentenced to three years of probation and ordered to pay

\$162,311.67 in restitution. The third was sentenced to three years of probation, fined \$1,000, and ordered to pay \$162,311.78 in restitution.

In the District of Utah, a Trial Attorney in the USTP's Salt Lake City office served as a SAUSA in the prosecution of a defendant for bankruptcy fraud. The defendant, a self-employed appliance supplier and installer, filed bankruptcy and concealed several hundred appliances worth over \$350,000 by his own estimation in a scheme to defraud the bankruptcy court, the private trustee, and creditors and discharge more than \$1 million of the defendant's debts. He attempted to conspire with a third party to sell the appliances outside of the bankruptcy process in exchange for an agreement not to report the appliances to the bankruptcy trustee. The bankruptcy trustee eventually learned about the concealed appliances. The U.S. Trustee's Salt Lake City office referred the matter to the U.S. Attorney. Following a jury trial, the defendant was convicted of bankruptcy fraud, making a false declaration in a bankruptcy case, and bribery in a bankruptcy case. In March 2025, he was sentenced to two years of probation, including six months of home detention.

In the District of Puerto Rico, two Trial Attorneys from the USTP's San Juan office served as SAUSAs in the prosecution of a defendant for a scheme to fraudulently obtain unclaimed funds from bankruptcy courts. The defendant pleaded guilty to mail fraud, wire fraud, falsification of records in bankruptcy, and aggravated identity theft. To recover unclaimed funds, applicants must file a form which includes the applicant's name and social security number or tax identification number. In his plea agreement, the defendant admitted to devising a scheme to defraud 28 bankruptcy courts out of at least \$550,001 by impersonating individuals and submitting false documents requesting the unclaimed funds. In July 2025, the defendant was sentenced to 90 months in prison.

Other Staff Support. Nationally, the EOUST's Office of Criminal Enforcement regularly coordinates with USAOs and other members of law enforcement on cases referred by the Program. Staff at the field-office level also are frequently relied on to provide substantial post-referral assistance. The following examples illustrate the types of support the Program provides to its law enforcement partners.

In April 2024, in the Northern District of Illinois, a former paralegal at a Chicago law firm was sentenced to two years in prison followed by one year of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$611,263 in restitution, after pleading guilty to wire fraud. As part of her plea agreement, the defendant admitted to carrying out a fraudulent scheme over nearly 10 years in which she disbursed bankruptcy estate funds and other funds intended for creditors to her personal bank accounts; used the funds to make payments on her credit card accounts, mortgage loans, and student loans; and diverted funds to co-workers and other individuals.

The USTP's Chicago office referred the matter to the U.S. Attorney's office. The U.S. Trustee's audit team reviewed cases in which the defendant had a role and provided data to law enforcement. The USTP also submitted a victim impact statement. The U.S. Attorney's press release announcing the sentencing recognized the USTP's valuable assistance.

In June 2024 in the Eastern District of New York, a former chapter 7 debtor pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to commit securities fraud. As of August 2025, the defendant had not been sentenced. The indictment alleges he told investors their money would produce large returns in a short period of time and would be fully insured against loss but around \$8 million of invested funds were actually deposited in a co-conspirator's account. The bulk of the victims' money went to the defendant's personal expenses, including cruises, airfare, hotels, gambling, and a luxury car. As part of his plea agreement, the defendant stipulated that he attempted to conceal his fraudulent scheme by filing for bankruptcy in the Northern District of Illinois. To prevent the defendant from discharging the debts to his creditors, including victims, the USTP's Madison office filed a complaint that alleged the defendant diverted millions of dollars in investor funds to himself, failed to explain the loss of the funds, fraudulently transferred assets, and failed to disclose the sale of an airplane. In response, the defendant waived his bankruptcy discharge. The USTP referred the matter to the U.S. Attorney in the Eastern District of New York and provided post-referral assistance.

In January 2025, in the Eastern District of Louisiana, a former chapter 7 debtor and Chinese national who entered the United States illegally in 1991 was sentenced to 27 months in prison followed by three years of supervised release after pleading guilty in April 2024 to making a false statement in his bankruptcy case, possession with intent to distribute marijuana, and being an illegal alien in possession of firearms. In 2018, the defendant filed a chapter 7

bankruptcy petition and failed to disclose assets, including numerous firearms. The USTP's New Orleans office referred the matter to the U.S. Attorney and provided assistance to law enforcement. The U.S. Attorney's press releases recognized the U.S. Trustee's detection of the bankruptcy fraud. In addition to the criminal prosecution, the defendant waived his discharge in the bankruptcy case in response to the USTP's investigation.

Following a four-day trial, an internationally known art director was convicted in May 2024 in the Central District of California on three counts of embezzlement from a bankruptcy estate. In January 2025, the defendant was sentenced to 24 months in prison followed by three years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$12.8 million in restitution.

The defendant filed a chapter 11 bankruptcy case on behalf of the art gallery and operated the business until a plan of liquidation was confirmed by the bankruptcy court. A provision of the plan provided for the appointment of a plan agent who would assume responsibility for liquidating the gallery's assets and making payments to creditors. Shortly before the bankruptcy plan agent was appointed, the defendant embezzled more than \$264,000 to an affiliate he owned and controlled. The USTP's Los Angeles office referred the matter to the U.S. Attorney and provided assistance to law enforcement.

In addition to the support provided on matters that it refers, in FY 2024, Program staff also responded to nearly 200 requests for assistance from USAOs, the FBI, and other law enforcement agencies on matters not originating from a Program referral. For example, the USTP's Greenbelt office provided assistance in the investigation and prosecution of a man who filed for bankruptcy and his wife. The government alleged the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to fraudulently obtain U.S. passports for the husband's children in Ghana and then used another person's identity to obtain payments from the Maryland Childcare Subsidy Program for the husband to watch his own children. The husband used the same individual's identity for employment and other fraudulent purposes, including to obtain an auto loan and student loans and to incur credit card debts. The wife then prepared and, together with her husband, filed a fraudulent chapter 7 bankruptcy petition in the victim's name seeking to discharge \$80,000 in debts and tax obligations that the husband incurred using the victim's identity.

The husband pleaded guilty in December 2023 in the District of Maryland for conspiracy to commit passport fraud, aggravated identity theft, and bankruptcy fraud. He was sentenced to 28 months in prison followed by three years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$127,951 in restitution. After a six-day trial in April 2024, in which the USTP's Greenbelt office provided trial testimony, the wife was convicted of conspiracy to commit passport fraud, conspiracy to commit wire fraud, bankruptcy fraud, and making a false statement in a bankruptcy proceeding. The USTP provided a victim impact statement. The wife was sentenced in July 2024 to 30 months in prison followed by three years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$128,210 in restitution. The U.S. Attorney's press release thanked the USTP's field office for its significant assistance.

In another example, the USTP's Des Moines office provided information about the defendant's bankruptcy to investigators and the prosecutor. This led to a superseding indictment that added counts for false oath and false declaration in the defendant's bankruptcy case. The defendant pleaded guilty in November 2023 in the Southern District of Iowa to making a false statement to a financial institution, bank fraud, money laundering, and making a false declaration in his bankruptcy schedules and statements by omitting his receipt of five Paycheck Protection Program loans and falsely stating the nature of his business interests. In May 2024, he was sentenced to 36 months in prison and five years of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$291,875 in restitution to the Small Business Administration.

The government alleged the defendant—who owned and operated a chiropractic office and had interests in nutritional and coaching businesses—made false statements to a number of financial institutions and falsified financial documents in a scheme to fraudulently obtain more than \$1 million in PPP loans and a \$588,750 mortgage loan. He made false statements on loan applications about the dates he established his businesses, the number of employees, and income. He used over \$290,000 in PPP loan proceeds for personal use. In his chapter 13 bankruptcy case, he omitted the fact that he received five PPP loans on behalf of business entities and that he owned the business entities.

Training. During FY 2024, the Program sponsored more than 50 bankruptcy and bankruptcy-related fraud training programs that reached about 2,900 federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel; private bankruptcy trustees; USTP staff; and members of the bar and

other professional associations throughout the country. Each program is customized to maximize impact, and a variety of educational formats are utilized, including in-person presentations, online meeting technology, and video teleconferences. For example, bankruptcy fraud-related training was provided to FBI White Collar and Legal Squads in Honolulu and Seattle, and USTP staff received instruction on elder and virtual currency fraud.

Bankruptcy Fraud Internet “Hotline.” In FY 2024, the USTP documented more than 650 Hotline submissions from the public via its National Bankruptcy Fraud Hotline email box (USTP.Bankruptcy.Fraud@usdoj.gov). The Hotline offers a convenient means for individuals to report suspected bankruptcy fraud and provide supporting documentation and factual information that may be useful in pursuing allegations. In FY 2024, more than 100 referrals were based on a Hotline submission made in either FY 2024 or a prior fiscal year. While not all submissions rise to the level of a criminal referral, they may lead to a civil enforcement action.

SUMMARY

The United States Trustee Program’s criminal enforcement program remained robust in FY 2024 through the actions described in this report. By detecting and referring fraud schemes, collaborating with its law enforcement partners, and providing specialized training, the USTP continues to prioritize its enforcement efforts to combat fraud and abuse and to protect the integrity of the bankruptcy system.