

Department of the Treasury
Treasury Executive Office of
Asset Forfeiture

Congressional Budget
Justification and Annual
Performance Plan and Report

FY 2027

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Section I – Budget Request

A – Mission Statement

To affirmatively influence the consistent and strategic use of asset forfeiture by law enforcement bureaus that participate in the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF or the Fund) to disrupt and dismantle criminal enterprises.

B – Summary of the Request

The Treasury Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture (TEOAF) administers the Fund, which is the receipt account for deposit of non-tax forfeitures made pursuant to laws enforced or administered by participating Treasury and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) bureaus. Principal revenue-producing bureaus include U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB), among others. The Fund is a special fund, defined as a Federal fund account for receipts earmarked for specific purposes and the expenditure of those receipts. The law (31 U.S.C. 9705) allows TEOAF to use the funds to pay all proper expenses associated with seizure, forfeiture proceedings, and sale.

Revenues deposited in the Fund can be allocated and used as the result of permanent indefinite appropriation provided by Congress. A forfeiture process begins once currency or property is seized. Seized currency is deposited into a suspense account (holding account) until forfeited. At that time, the forfeited amount is transferred (deposited) to the Fund as revenue. Forfeited properties are usually sold, and the proceeds are also deposited into the Fund as revenue. This revenue represents budget authority for meeting obligations and expenses of the program.

Expenses of the Fund are set in a relative priority so that operating costs are met first and may not exceed revenues.

- **Mandatory Expenses** represent operating costs of the Fund, including storing and maintaining seized and forfeited assets, valid liens and mortgages, investigative expenses incurred in pursuing a seizure, information and inventory systems, remissions, victim restoration, and certain costs of local police agencies incurred in joint law enforcement operations. Following forfeiture, equitable shares may be paid to state and local law enforcement agencies that contributed to the seizure activity at a level proportionate to their involvement.
- **Secretary's Enforcement Fund (SEF)** expenses are funded from revenue from equitable shares received from Department of Justice (DOJ) or U.S. Postal Service (USPS) forfeitures. These shares are proportionate to Treasury's participation in the overall investigative effort that led to a DOJ or USPS forfeiture. SEF revenue is available for Federal law enforcement-related purposes of any bureau participating in the Fund.
- **Strategic Support** funding is available to support the law enforcement activities of any Federal agency of the Department of Treasury law enforcement organizations. The activities are determined by the agencies and TEOAF only reports how much funding was provided for each agency using this authority.

For additional details regarding the expense allocations by recipient, please refer to the 1.2

Obligations Detail Table.

Contingent Liabilities represent the known future equitable sharing, remission, refund, and mitigation payments. TEOAF tracks future remission payments to third parties as contingent liabilities. However, these amounts are not recorded as obligations from the Fund until the Department of Justice grants the petition for remission. The third parties are predominantly victims of crimes that triggered the forfeiture (e.g., Ponzi scheme or kleptocracy victims). Amounts recorded are significant because remission payments from multiple years are recorded and carried forward. The amounts change constantly as payments are made and amounts for new remission cases are added. Future/anticipated equitable sharing expenses/payments are also recorded as contingent liabilities. TEOAF considers the amounts recorded as contingent liabilities as unavailable and consideration of contingent liabilities provides a more accurate representation of the financial position of the Fund.

FY 2025 Case Highlights: The following case highlights are intended to provide examples of the types of investigations worked by the Fund’s law enforcement bureaus during FY 2025 that resulted in the seizure and forfeiture of assets. Such cases as those profiled below are consistent with the strategic mission and vision of the Fund, which seeks to use high-impact asset forfeiture in investigative cases to disrupt and dismantle criminal enterprises.

IRS-CI landmark bank case leads to forfeiture over \$328 million

In October 2024, as a result of IRS-CI investigation, TD Bank became the first bank in the U.S. to plead guilty to conspiracy to commit money laundering. The investigation revealed a consistent pattern of negligence towards U.S. anti-money laundering (AML) standards. It has identified serious systemic deficiencies in TD Bank’s AML program and failure to address these deficiencies, even after they were brought to the Bank’s attention by both federal regulators and their internal audit group. Illicit actors, such as narcotics traffickers, used TD Bank and its complicit employees to integrate their illegal proceeds into the U.S. financial system. Investigators have identified more than \$670 million of illicit funds transferred through TD Bank accounts between 2019 and 2023.

As part of its guilty plea, TD Bank has agreed to forfeit \$452,432,302.00 and pay a criminal fine of \$1,434,513,478.40, for a total financial penalty of \$1,886,945,780.40. Within ten days of the money judgment, TD Bank wired \$328,932,302 for the forfeiture payment, and the remaining \$123,500,000 was credited against the money judgment due to a concurrent settlement.

Corrupt school official sentenced to six years in federal prison, ordered to pay \$16 million in restitution following IRS-CI investigation

A senior director of fiscal services in Orange County, California, was found guilty of embezzling \$16,694,942 through his position. The individual managed the district’s fiscal operations and had access to several school district and student body bank accounts. Between 2016 and 2023, he falsified checks by initially writing down small dollar amounts and making them payable to “M.S.D.”, the initials for Magnolia School District, intentionally leaving the letters spaced out. After receiving the appropriate approvals, he increased the amounts on the checks and input fake names that matched the initials, and deposited them into his personal bank account. To cover up his tracks, the individual provided false bank statements and records to school district officials.

In July 2025, following his guilty plea to embezzlement, theft and intentional misapplication of funds from an organization receiving federal funds, the individual was sentenced to 70 months in federal prison and ordered to pay \$16,694,942 in restitution.

HSI led investigation results in the first armored car company to face enforcement action for operating as an unlicensed Money Service Business (MSB)

In February 2025, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) San Diego, in collaboration with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), concluded a landmark investigation into Brink's Global Services USA, Inc. (BGS), a subsidiary of Brink's, Inc. and The Brink's Company. The investigation has uncovered systemic violations of the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) requirements, resulting in BGS agreeing to a \$50,391,143.22 forfeiture (which was later reduced) and a \$37 million civil penalty.

As a logistics company specializing in the transportation of valuable assets such as cash, precious metals and stones, BGS was required to register with FinCEN as the Money Service Business (MSB) within 180 days of its establishment. Instead, it operated as an unlicensed money transmitter and transported over \$15 million between MSBs in San Diego and Florida without verifying the final beneficiaries, as well as facilitated cross-border transshipment of over \$35 million from Mexico into the U.S. involving high risk entities.

A Non-Prosecution Agreement was signed on January 31, 2025, in which BGS agreed to enhance its AML compliance program as well as forfeit \$50,391,143.22. Subsequently, there was a forfeiture resolution resulting in the reduction of that amount by approximately \$25 million for the company's cooperation. Additionally, FinCEN assessed a \$37 million civil money penalty against BGS for willful violations of the BSA requirements

USSS forfeits \$7 million in fraud (pig butchering) scheme investigation

As an integral part of their mission, the U.S. Secret Service is dedicated to protecting the United States' financial infrastructure from cybercrime. In a typical pig butchering scheme, scammers gain the trust of their victims and instruct them to invest in fraudulent investment platforms purporting to look like legitimate cryptocurrency trading platforms. The spoofed websites falsely display a significant increase in the victim's account balance, however at the time of withdrawal, victims discover that all their "investments" have been stolen.

In 2022, the USSS began an investigation into a crime syndicate laundering millions of dollars through various fraud schemes, including cryptocurrency investment scheme. The investigation revealed an estimated \$80 million stemming directly from victim losses. The syndicate employed various methods to conceal the money trail, utilizing fake companies, money couriers, pooling the monies, and using over 75 bank accounts to collect and funnel victims' funds.

During 2023 and 2024, the USSS conducted multiple enforcement actions, including indictments and arrests or multiple individuals involved in this scheme, as well as seizures of \$7 million from Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation in the name of Deltec Bank & Trust.

On March 13, 2025, a Default Judgment was entered in which \$7 million seized by the USSS

was forfeited to the United States, allowing victims the opportunity to recover their losses through a valid petition. The U.S. Attorney's Office of the Eastern District of Virginia received a total of 91 petition packages from victims in this case.

Ancient Egyptian Statue Intercepted by CBP Valued at \$6M, slated to be returned to the country of origin following forfeiture

In July 2020, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) intercepted a package from Bangkok, Thailand, that was manifested as a "stone garden sculpture," worth only \$1,200. Upon inspection, CBP officers discovered an Egyptian stone statue depicting a seated male figure, approximately 80 pounds and two feet tall. The experts have determined it to be authentic and valued at \$6 million. It most likely dated to the Old Kingdom, making it over 4,000 years old. Most probably, the statue originated from an archeological site in a royal cemetery near the ancient city of Memphis.

The sculpture was judicially forfeited on September 25, 2025. The U.S. Department of Justice will work to return it to the country of origin.

U.S. Border Patrol Intel Leads to Seizure of 3,495 kg of Methamphetamines

In June 2025, the Intel Unit of the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) accurately identified a suspected trafficker's vehicle, a Nissan Sentra. The USBP agents and local San Diego County Sheriff detectives tracked the driver to an open parking lot, where the Sentra was joined by three other vehicles. The agents observed unknown bundles being moved from a commercial truck to three passenger vehicles. The USBP Intel Unit agents notified local police of the vehicles' descriptions. The vehicles were intercepted when the drivers stopped at motels in San Ysidro and Chula Vista. After detaining the drivers and searching the vehicles, the Sheriff's detectives found a combined total of 61 bundles of methamphetamines. The drivers were arrested and charged with conspiracy, transportation and possession of controlled substances for sales.

At an estimated value of \$5.5 million, this seizure was one of the largest seizures of methamphetamines during fiscal year 2025.

U.S. Coast Guard leads record drug interdictions

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is the lead federal agency for maritime drug interdictions, operating an expansive fleet of cutters, aircraft and drones to help detect and interdict narcotics traffickers. In August 2025, the USCG began supporting Operation Pacific Viper, a historic partnership between the USCG and the U.S. Navy, in the Eastern Pacific to enhance the USCG's fight against narcotics smuggling. The operation led to 34 drug interdictions, over 100,000 pounds of cocaine seized, the detainment of 86 suspected drug smugglers, and the largest drug offload in USCG history. In U.S. Coast Guard Cutter (CGC) Hamilton's historic offload, there was approximately 61,740 pounds of cocaine and approximately 14,400 pounds of marijuana, all valued to be worth \$473 million.

Just two of the USCG units, CGC Stone and CGC James, participating in the interdiction missions, interdicted over 20 "go-fast" vehicles, which are typically lightweight powerboats capable of high speeds. CGC Stone's 14 interdictions led to seizures of illegal narcotics valued at more than \$517.5 million and the detainment of 35 suspected smugglers for U.S. prosecution. On

one occasion, the CGC Stone interdicted 4 go-fast vessels in less than 15 minutes, seizing 11,000 pounds of cocaine.

Priorities: In FY 2027, TEOAF will continue to support investigations and activities of its participating law enforcement bureaus. The bulk of TEOAF expenses include supporting seizures and forfeitures by covering the costs of seizure-related activities including storage, maintenance, disposition, and destruction of seized property.

TEOAF focuses on supporting investigations and activities that meet the mission of disrupting and dismantling criminal enterprises. To this end, TEOAF prioritizes major case¹ initiatives when allocating funding to member agencies, including the purchase of evidence and information, joint operations expenses, investigative expenses leading to seizure, as well as software tools used for computer and mobile forensics, analysis of financial data, and tracing cryptocurrency transactions.

Major case initiatives are aligned directly to the National Money Laundering Strategy and support top national law enforcement priorities such as Opioids/ Fentanyl Enforcement Strategy.

Frequently, the assets identified in these investigations are proceeds of fraud schemes with multiple victims. TEOAF allocates significant resources to ensure that such investigations are adequately funded to yield successful prosecutions and forfeitures. The resulting forfeiture deposits are used to compensate the victims defrauded by the violators. TEOAF remains committed to supporting TFF participating in law enforcement agencies' continuous efforts aimed at intercepting, disrupting and dismantling multi-million-dollar COVID-related and other fraud schemes and returning the money to the victims.

The most notable financial investigations conducted by the TFF agencies involve professional money launderers who utilize highly sophisticated money laundering methods, global trade & finance, and emerging technologies such as cryptocurrencies. They launder illicit funds derived from many criminal violations, including drug trafficking, human smuggling, Ponzi schemes and COVID-19 fraud. Such investigations require extraordinary law enforcement efforts, manpower, and resources. TEOAF prioritizes the support of both ongoing operational needs and cutting-edge technology capabilities necessary for conducting big data analytics, tracing and attribution of cryptocurrency transactions, and digital forensics in these highly complex cases.

These investments buttress the anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) strategy of DHS and Treasury and alleviate uncertainty about funding availability for investigations and forfeitures.

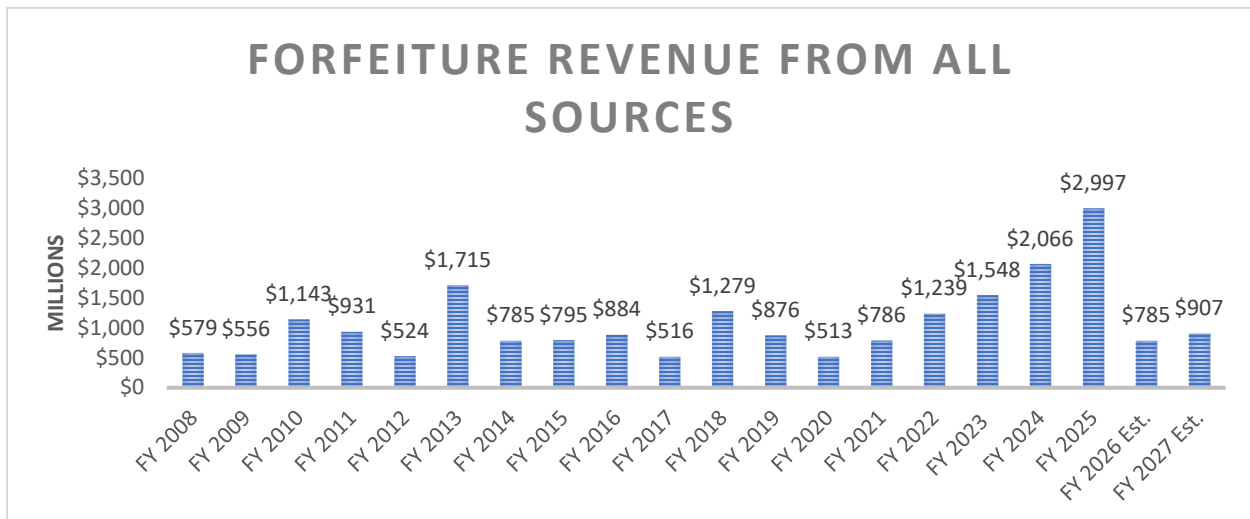
Challenges: Managing an inconsistent revenue stream to meet the burgeoning investigative needs of the agencies, particularly software and analytical tools necessary to pursue criminal activities that are increasingly cyber based. A funding mix involving all funding authorities (Mandatory, SEF and Strategic Support) is essential to avoid uncertainty about future funding for

¹ A major case refers to a case where the forfeiture results in a deposit greater than \$5 million, or a case that disrupts or dismantles money laundering networks or other financial activities that threaten the financial stability, financial system, or financial interests of the United States.

financial investigations and forfeitures.

Many investigations require analytical and cyber-investigative tools and services that are currently not available or insufficient. Additional datasets and critical analytical tools must be acquired and maintained to respond to new challenges encountered by the financial investigative community.

The table below reflects forfeiture revenue from all sources including direct revenue, reverse asset sharing, and interest earned.



For operational support of TFF agencies' investigations, both Mandatory and SEF are critical funding sources. The Mandatory funding supports investigative expenses only for seizure cases, but the vast majority of seizure cases do not initially start as financial cases. They grow out of other cases pursuing specified unlawful activities such as drug trafficking, human smuggling, or cybercrime, which are all dependent on SEF funding for operational support. The nature of revenue and expenses for both Mandatory and SEF funding is equally dynamic, requiring adjustments during the fiscal year.

Given the refocus of law enforcement priorities, future TEOAF revenue will be more difficult to estimate. Participating law enforcement agencies are currently investigating how these changing priorities will affect their actions and revenue streams, and as such, until they have completed their own assessments, TEOAF is unable to fully evaluate how these changes will affect revenue. This has resulted in a lower-than-normal future estimate of revenue until these priorities can be fully examined and understood.

In addition, TEOAF tracks future remission payments to third parties as contingent liabilities. However, these amounts are not recorded as Fund obligations until the Department of Justice grants the petition for remission. The third parties are predominantly victims of crimes that triggered the forfeiture (e.g., Ponzi scheme victims). Amounts recorded are significant because remission claims from multiple years are recorded and carried forward. The amounts change constantly as payments are made and amounts for new remission cases are added. Future/anticipated equitable sharing expenses/payments are also recorded as contingent liabilities. TEOAF considers the amounts recorded as contingent liabilities to be unavailable, and

consideration of contingent liabilities provides a more accurate representation of the Fund's financial position.

1.1 - Resources Detail Table

Dollars in Thousands

Budgetary Resources	FY 2025 Actual		FY 2026 Revised Estimate		FY 2027 Estimate		FY 2026 to FY 2027 % Change	
	FTE *	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Revenue/Offsetting Collections								
Interest	0	\$258,813	0	\$260,000	0	\$264,500	NA	1.73%
Restored Prior Year Sequestration Reduction	0	\$133,005	0	\$185,496	0	\$44,500	NA	-76.01%
Forfeited Revenue	0	\$2,995,540	0	\$525,420	0	\$642,000	NA	22.19%
Recovery from Prior Years Unpaid	0	\$13,476	0	\$40,000	0	\$40,000	NA	0.00%
Recovery from Prior Years Paid	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	NA	NA
Unobligated Balances from Prior Years	0	\$2,151,313	0	\$4,045,091	0	\$3,575,587	NA	-11.61%
Total Revenue/Offsetting Collections	0	\$5,552,147	0	\$5,056,007	0	\$4,566,587	NA	-9.68%
Expenses/Obligations								
Mandatory Obligations	33	(\$788,288)	33	(\$648,504)	33	(\$502,028)	0.00%	-22.59%
Secretary's Enforcement	0	(\$34,625)	0	(\$35,000)	0	(\$35,000)	NA	0.00%
Strategic Support	0	(\$98,647)	0	(\$101,916)	0	(\$100,000)	NA	-1.88%
Total Expenses/Obligations	33	(\$921,560)	33	(\$785,420)	33	(\$637,028)	0.00%	-18.89%
Rescissions/Cancellations								
Sequestration Reduction	0	(\$185,496)	0	(\$45,000)	0	(\$52,000)	NA	15.56%
Permanent Cancellation	0	(\$400,000)	0	(\$650,000)	0	(\$500,000)	NA	-23.08%
Total Rescission/Cancellations	0	(\$585,496)	0	(\$695,000)	0	(\$552,000)	NA	-20.58%
Net Results	33	\$4,045,091	33	\$3,575,587	33	\$3,377,559	0.00%	-5.54%
Contingent Liabilities		(\$3,281,009)		(\$2,800,000)		(\$2,800,000)	NA	0.00%

* The Treasury Forfeiture Fund is staffed by Departmental Offices employees and positions are funded via reimbursable agreement. The FTE are shown here for clarity but are also reflected in the Departmental Offices chapter in the reimbursable FTE total.

Table 1.2 Obligations Detail

Dollars in Thousands

Treasury Forfeiture Fund Obligations	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Revised Estimate	FY 2027 Estimate	% Change FY 2026 to FY 2027
Mandatory *				
CBP	\$48,847	\$46,361	\$47,287	2.0%
ICE	\$140,439	\$115,637	\$117,950	2.0%
IRS	\$119,258	\$118,712	\$121,086	2.0%
USSS	\$316,732	\$222,366	\$65,413	70.6%
USCG	\$1,178	\$1,297	\$1,323	2.0%
TEOAF/DO	\$135,592	\$116,214	\$118,537	2.0%
TTB	\$461	\$913	\$931	1.9%
DOJ/AFMS	\$25,129	\$28,873	\$29,450	2.0%
DOJ/CID	\$652	\$47	\$51	7.8%
Total Mandatory	\$788,288	\$650,420	\$502,028	
SEF				
CBP	\$7,351	\$7,100	\$7,100	0.0%
ICE	\$10,500	\$10,300	\$10,300	0.0%
IRS	\$10,177	\$10,300	\$10,300	0.0%
USSS	\$6,197	\$6,600	\$6,600	0.0%
TTB	\$400	\$700	\$700	0.0%
Total SEF	\$34,625	\$35,000	\$35,000	
Strategic Support **				
CBP	\$22,350	\$20,009	\$23,000	12.6%
ICE	\$32,885	\$29,347	\$32,900	10.8%
IRS	\$16,297	\$29,350	\$16,200	-81.2%
USSS	\$8,978	\$12,580	\$10,000	-25.8%
USCG	\$12,707	\$10,040	\$12,400	19.0%
TTB	\$500	\$500	\$500	0.0%
DO	\$4,930	\$0	\$5,000	NA
Total Strategic Support	\$98,647	\$101,916	\$100,000	
Total Expenses/Obligations	\$921,560	\$787,336	\$637,028	-23.6%

* These amounts represent all operating expenses (i.e., Refunds, Liens, Asset Shares, etc.) including Reimbursables.

The change in amount between FY26 and FY27 for USSS represents a remission payment from USSS to SBA during FY26 that is a result of multiple investigations and forfeitures of PPP loans that were granted in error and recovered by USSS.

** FY 2027 Strategic Support shows preliminary allocations subject to change in the policy process.

1.3 – Object Classification (Schedule O) Obligations Table

Dollars in Thousands

Object Classification	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Revised Estimate	FY 2027 Estimated
25.2 - Other services from non-Federal sources	99,588	27,681	29,028
25.3 - Other goods and services from Federal sources	216,597	56,904	58,096
41.0 - Grants, subsidies, and contributions	91,560	139,014	140,687
43.0 - Interest and dividends	3,008	3,000	3,000
44.0 - Refunds	377,335	476,516	322,038
94.0 - Financial Transfers	133,472	82,305	84,179
Total Non-Personnel	\$921,560	\$785,420	\$637,028
Total Budgetary Resources	\$921,560	\$785,420	\$637,028
FTE	33	33	33

* The Treasury Forfeiture Fund is staffed by Departmental Offices employees and positions are funded via reimbursable agreement.

*The FTE are shown here for clarity but are also reflected in the Departmental Offices chapter in the reimbursable FTE total.

D – Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

TEOAF does not require annual appropriations.

E – Legislative Proposals

TEOAF has no legislative proposals.

Section II – Annual Performance Plan and Report

A – Strategic Alignment

The Treasury Forfeiture Fund’s budget activities and performance measures are aligned to the objectives in the Treasury FY 2026-2030 Strategic Plan.

The purpose of the Fund is to ensure resources are managed to cover the costs of an effective asset seizure and forfeiture program, including the costs of seizure or the proceedings of forfeiture and sale, including the expenses of detention, inventory, security, maintenance, advertisement, or disposal of the property. Additionally, the Fund supports law enforcement priorities, financial investigative capabilities, and high impact investigations and seizures of physical and financial resources aimed to disrupt and dismantle criminal enterprises.

Treasury carries a great responsibility for fostering prosperity and security for the American people. We play a critical role both in the U.S. economy and globally to meet the needs of the nation. The new Treasury Strategic Plan 2026–2030 plans to chart a course to guide meeting the responsibilities to the public. As the Bureau Strategic Plans are finalized, more information on measures such as validation and verification of data and explanations of results will be developed.

B – Budget and Performance by Budget Activity

2.1 – Asset Forfeiture Resource and Measures Table

Dollars in Thousands

Resource Level	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Revised Estimate	FY 2027 Estimate
Expenses/Obligations	\$999,476	\$1,146,353	\$748,093	\$1,199,709	\$921,560	\$785,420	\$637,028
Budget Activity Total	\$999,476	\$1,146,353	\$748,093	\$1,199,709	\$921,560	\$785,420	\$637,028
FTE	26	27	27	33	33	33	33

Budget Activity	Performance Measure	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2025 Target	FY 2026 Target	FY 2027 Target
Asset Forfeiture	Percent of Forfeited Cash Proceeds Resulting from High-Impact Cases	90.8	82.87	89.65	91.03	84.28	95.17	96.63	80	80	80

The Fund continues to measure the performance of the participating law enforcement bureaus through the percent of forfeited cash proceeds resulting from high-impact cases, which are cases that yield a cash forfeiture deposit equal to or greater than \$100,000.

The high-impact cases are cases that pursue major criminal targets and their financial networks, and therefore, are central to disrupting and dismantling criminal enterprises. At the same time, these cases are heavily dependent on TEOAF’s funding due to their high operational costs and reliance on sophisticated technologies and analytical tools that are not adequately covered by the available appropriated funds. The dominant share of high impact forfeitures reflects TEOAF’s effectiveness in supporting such major investigations.

While the specific numbers shown in the chart fluctuate due to the unusually big forfeitures, the consistently dominant (80 percent or more) share of major forfeitures year after year demonstrates TEOAF’s consistent commitment to supporting high-impact cases. Member law enforcement bureaus participating in the Fund have met or exceeded the performance target since FY 2014.

For FY 2026 and FY 2027, the target will remain at 80 percent. The Fund maintains a target of 80 percent because some cases may be important to pursue, even if they are not high-impact cases and result in deposits of less than \$100,000.

C – Changes in Performance Measures

TEOAF has no changes to performance measures at this time. The Fund is still committed to pursuing all important cases with member law enforcement bureaus.

Section III – Additional Information

A – Summary of Capital Investments

TEOAF has no major or non-major capital investments. A summary of Treasury's capital investments can be accessed at: <https://home.treasury.gov/about/budget-financial-reporting-planning-and-performance/budget-requestannual-performance-plan-and-reports/summary-of-capital-investments>.