

Table 4.45

Value of asset forfeiture recoveries by U.S. attorneys

United States, 1989-2002

	Value of assets forfeited
1989	\$285,000,039
1990	451,870,952
1991	596,879,728
1992	325,786,450
1993	385,000,701
1994	418,224,247
1995	464,666,914
1996	377,527,900
1997	570,656,170
1998	280,808,572
1999	535,767,852
2000	312,676,413
2001 ^a	199,043,103
2002	322,246,408

Note: The U.S. attorney is the highest ranking law enforcement official in each of the 94 Federal judicial districts. Each U.S. attorney, under the direction of the U.S. Attorney General, is responsible for establishing law enforcement priorities, and for carrying out the prosecution and litigation activities within their respective districts. Each U.S. attorney also is the chief litigator representing the United States in civil judicial proceedings in the district. U.S. attorneys direct and supervise the work of the assistant U.S. attorneys and staff of the district's offices.

U.S. attorneys' offices utilize both criminal and civil asset forfeiture laws to strip away, through court proceedings, property that was either used for or derived from criminal activity such as narcotics violations, money laundering, racketeering, and fraud as well as property used to facilitate the commission of certain crimes (Source, *Fiscal Year 2002*, p. 36). These data represent the combined value of forfeited cash and property.

^aBeginning in fiscal year 2001, data reflect changes resulting from the Civil Asset Forfeiture Reform Act (CAFRA) of 2000, which requires numerous procedural modifications governing criminal and civil asset forfeiture. See the Source, *Fiscal Year 2002*, for details.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 1993*, p. 29; *Fiscal Year 2000*, p. 73; *Fiscal Year 2001*, p. 70; *Fiscal Year 2002*, p. 38 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.