

**United States Marshals Service  
FY 2013 Performance Budget  
President's Budget**

**Salaries & Expenses and Construction Appropriations**



**February 2012**

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**United States Marshals Service  
FY 2013 President's Budget Request  
Salaries & Expenses and Construction Appropriations**

**I. Overview for the United States Marshals Service**

**A. Introduction**

The United States Marshals Service (USMS) ensures the functioning of the federal judicial process by protecting members of the judicial family (judges, attorneys, witnesses, and jurors), providing physical security in courthouses, safeguarding witnesses, transporting and producing prisoners for court proceedings, executing court orders and arrest warrants, apprehending fugitives, and seizing forfeited property. All USMS duties and responsibilities emanate from this core mission. Electronic copies of the Department of Justice'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.usdoj.gov/02organizations/bpp.htm>.

For FY 2013, the USMS requests a total of 5,544 positions, 5,459 FTE (excluding reimbursable FTE), \$1.203 billion for the Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation, and \$10.000 million for the Construction appropriation. The request also includes a \$14.400 million rescission of S&E balances.

**B. Organizational History**

The Judiciary Act of 1789 established the original 13 federal judicial districts and called for the appointment of a Marshal for each district. President Washington nominated the first Marshals and they were confirmed by the Senate on September 26, 1789. Each Marshal was invested with the following rights and responsibilities: to take an oath of office; to command assistance and appoint deputies as needed to serve a four-year appointment; to attend federal courts, including the Supreme Court when sitting in his district; and to execute all lawful precepts directed by the U.S. government.

The early Marshals had duties beyond those of present-day Marshals, such as taking the census and serving as collection and disbursal agents for the federal court system. Until 1896, Marshals did not receive salaries. They were compensated from fees collected for performing their official duties.

The Attorney General began supervising the Marshals in 1861. The Department of Justice (DOJ) was created in 1870 and the Marshals have been under DOJ's purview since that time. The first organization to supervise Marshals nationwide, the Executive Office for United States Marshals, was established in 1956 by the Deputy Attorney General. DOJ Order 415-69 established the United States Marshals Service on May 12, 1969. On November 18, 1988, the USMS was officially established as a bureau within the Department under the authority and direction of the Attorney General with its Director appointed by the President. Prior to 1988, the Director of the USMS was appointed by the Attorney General. The most recent headquarters organizational chart is displayed in Exhibit A.

The role of the U.S. Marshals has had a profound impact on the history of this country since the time when America was expanding across the continent into the western territories. With changes in prosecutorial emphasis over time, the mission of the USMS has transitioned as well. In more recent history, law enforcement emphasis has shifted with changing social mandates. Examples include:

- In the 1960s, Deputy Marshals provided security and escorted Ruby Bridges and James Meredith to school following federal court orders requiring segregated Southern schools and colleges to integrate.
- In 1973, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) was created resulting in a greater focus on drug-related arrests. The USMS immediately faced rapidly increasing numbers of drug-related detainees, protected witnesses, and fugitives.
- The Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-544) directed the USMS to provide assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies in the location and apprehension of their most violent fugitives. As a result, the Marshals Service has increased the size and effectiveness of its regional and district-based fugitive apprehension task forces, thus providing a critical “force multiplier” effect that aids in the reduction of violent crime across the nation.
- The expansion of illegal immigration enforcement activities, including the implementation of Operation Streamline in 2005, which increased federal prosecutions of immigration offenders, resulted in a significant increase in the USMS’ prisoner and fugitive workload along the Southwest Border.
- With more resources dedicated to apprehending and prosecuting suspected terrorists, the USMS continues to meet the increasing demands for high-level security required for many violent criminal and terrorist-related court proceedings.
- The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-248) strengthened federal penalties by making the failure to register as a sex offender a federal offense. This Act directs the USMS to “assist jurisdictions in locating and apprehending sex offenders who violate sex offender registry requirements.” This law marks an important step forward in the efforts to protect children from sexual and other violent crimes.

### **C. USMS Budget**

The USMS receives both direct and reimbursable funding in support of its operations. In the FY 2012 enacted budget, the USMS received \$1.189 billion in direct funding, of which \$1.174 billion was in the S&E appropriation and \$15.000 million in the Construction appropriation. The FY 2013 request includes a third appropriation under the USMS: the Federal Prisoner Detention account, which will replace the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee. Additional details on this merger proposal can be found in the Challenges section on page 7.

The USMS receives reimbursable and other indirect resources from a variety of sources. Some of the larger sources include:

- The Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC) provides funding for administering the Judicial Facility Security Program;
- The Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) provides funding for managing and disposing seized assets;
- The Fees and Expenses of Witnesses (FEW) appropriation provides funding for securing and relocating protected witnesses; and
- The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) provides funding for apprehending major drug case fugitives.

The USMS S&E budget is divided into five decision units. These decision units contain the personnel and funds associated with the following missions:

- **Judicial and Courthouse Security** – protects federal judges, jurors and other members of the federal judiciary. This mission is accomplished by anticipating and deterring threats to the judiciary, and the continual development and employment of innovative protective techniques;
- **Fugitive Apprehension** – conducts investigations involving: escaped federal prisoners; probation, parole and bond default violators; and fugitives based on warrants generated during drug investigations. In addition to these primary responsibilities, USMS task forces investigate and apprehend violent felony fugitives wanted by state and local authorities as well as international and foreign fugitives, gang members, and sex offenders;
- **Prisoner Security and Transportation** – moves prisoners between judicial districts, correctional institutions and foreign countries;
- **Protection of Witnesses** – provides for the security, health and safety of government witnesses and their immediate dependents whose lives are in danger as a result of their testimony against drug traffickers, terrorists, organized crime members and other major criminals; and
- **Tactical Operations** – conducts special assignments and security missions in situations involving crisis response, homeland security and other national emergencies.

#### D. Strategic Goals

The USMS mission supports all three goals within the DOJ Strategic Plan. Goal I is to “Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security Consistent with the Rule of Law.” Objective 1.1 is to “Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur.” The USMS supports this objective by:

- Conducting threat assessments and investigating incoming threats or inappropriate communications made against members of the judicial family, and
- Assigning Deputy Marshals to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Joint Terrorism Task Forces to work terrorism cases and share information that may be critical to protect the federal judiciary.

Goal II is to “Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People and Enforce Federal Law.” Objective 2.1 is to “Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime.” Objective 2.2 is to “Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims.” Objective 2.3 is to “Combat the

threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs.” The USMS supports these objectives by:

- Participating on the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) and DEA fugitive apprehensions.
- Enforcing the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.

Goal III is to “Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels.” The majority of USMS resources are devoted to support Goal III. Objective 3.1 is to “Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement.” Objective 3.2 is to “Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.” Objective 3.3 is to “Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system.” The USMS supports these objectives by:

- Protecting judges, prosecutors, and other participants in the federal judicial system;
- Securing federal court facilities and renovating courthouses to meet security standards;
- Investigating and apprehending federal, state, local and international fugitives impacting the reduction of violent crime;
- Transporting prisoners to court-ordered proceedings;
- Operating and maintaining the fleet of aircraft and ground transportation assets that comprise the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS);
- Protecting witnesses who provide testimony on behalf of the U.S. Government; and
- Providing tactical support for any Attorney General-directed missions, including natural disasters and civil disturbances.

## **E. Challenges**

USMS mission responsibilities continue to grow, making effective planning essential to meeting all workload expectations. Most of these challenges fall into broad categories:

### **Detention**

In FY 2013, the Administration proposes merging the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee (OFDT) with the USMS. The merger will align the accountability of resources with the responsibility of federal detention operations under a single command and control structure within the USMS leadership. The USMS will expand upon OFDT’s successes in achieving efficiencies, cost reductions and cost avoidance in detention through process and infrastructure improvements. The care of Federal detainees in private, state and local facilities and the costs associated with these efforts will be funded from the Federal Prisoner Detention (FPD) account within the USMS.

FPD’s resource needs are directly impacted by law enforcement and prosecutorial priorities. Currently, the challenges facing law enforcement officials at the Southwest Border directly impact the detention population. As federal law enforcement officials increase their efforts to deal with these issues, the USMS must ensure sufficient resources are available to house and care

for the corresponding detainees. This objective is made even more challenging given the limited detention space available in the Southwest Border region.

USMS will continue to explore new approaches to address the increase in the federal detention population resulting from aggressive immigration and other law enforcement initiatives. See the Federal Prisoner Detention congressional justification for additional information on these initiatives.

## **Financial Management**

The USMS must maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of its programs to address the increasing workload. At the same time, the USMS must also ensure that effective business processes and reliable financial systems are in place to efficiently and responsibly manage resources. Toward that end, the USMS has worked to address material weaknesses identified in annual financial management audits. Significant strides have been made to improve transparency and accountability at all levels of the organization so that all managers have a role in financial management. Some of the activities occurring in FY 2012 include:

- Appropriately segregating duties.
- Monitoring user activity through review of unalterable logs.
- Applying more stringent access controls.
- Enhancing system backup and restoration capabilities.
- Deploying automated tools to comply with federal IT security requirements.
- Conducting an assessment of the business financial management organizational structure and processes to fully leverage the benefits of the soon to be implemented Unified Financial Management System (UFMS) and ensure an improved financial controls environment.
- Continuing annual Financial Management Training for all headquarters and district administrative officers.



## II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description			Page	
		Pos.	FTE		Dollars (\$000)
Information Technology Savings	Savings that will be generated through greater inter-component collaboration in IT contracting	0	0	(\$1,254)	55
Administrative Efficiencies	Savings achieved through the implementation of efficiencies and cost savings in administrative areas, including, but not limited to: printing, publications, travel, conferences, supplies, and general equipment.	0	0	(\$7,066)	57
Construction	Reduces courthouse renovation funding within the Construction Appropriation, where courthouse security equipment and furnishings funded by this Appropriation in previous years will now be funded by the S&E Appropriation.	0	0	(\$5,000)	59

### III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

#### United States Marshals Service

#### Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the United States Marshals Service, [\$1,174,000,000; of which not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available for necessary expenses for increased deputy marshals and staff related to border enforcement initiatives]\$1,203,488,000, of which not to exceed \$6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, and not to exceed \$15,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

*(cancellation)*

*Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations under this heading, \$14,400,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.*

Note: The language proposed above differs from the language included in the Budget Appendix regarding the types of balances proposed for cancellation. The difference is due only to timing restrictions during production of these separate documents as it is the intent of both the language proposed in the Budget Appendix and the language proposed here to cancel expired balances or balances currently available.

#### Construction

For construction in space controlled, occupied or utilized by the United States Marshals Service for prisoner holding and related support, [\$15,000,000]\$10,000,000, to remain available until expended[, of which not to exceed \$8,250,000 shall be available for detention upgrades at Federal courthouses to support border enforcement initiatives].

#### Analysis of Appropriations Language

The FY 2013 appropriations language for Salaries and Expenses removes the stipulation that up to \$10 million be available for necessary expenses for increased Deputy Marshals and staff related to border enforcement initiatives. The FY 2013 appropriations language for construction removes the stipulation that up to \$8.25 million be available for detention upgrades at federal courthouses to support border enforcement initiatives. In FY 2012, additional funding was provided by Congress for the specific purpose of supporting Southwest Border enforcement activities, prompting the inclusion of these specifications in the appropriations language. Since the FY 2013 request does not include any enhancements or additional funding above standard inflationary increases, the inclusion of this language is not necessary. The USMS will continue to commit significant base resources to Southwest Border activities.

#### IV. Decision Unit Performance Information

##### A. Judicial and Courthouse Security

<b>Judicial and Courthouse Security (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2011 Enacted with Rescissions	2,222	2,189	\$436,873
2012 Enacted	2,222	2,189	454,888
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	13,121
2013 Current Services	2,222	2,189	468,009
2013 Program Offsets	0	0	(2,020)
2013 Rescission	0	0	(3,520)
2013 Request	2,222	2,189	462,469
<b>Total Change 2012-2013</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,581</b>

<b>Judicial and Courthouse Security (Construction)</b>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2011 Enacted with Rescissions	0	0	\$16,592
2012 Enacted	0	0	15,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2013 Current Services	0	0	15,000
2013 Program Offsets	0	0	(5,000)
2013 Rescission	0	0	0
2013 Request	0	0	10,000
<b>Total Change 2012-2013</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(5,000)</b>

<b>Judicial and Courthouse Security TOTAL</b>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2011 Enacted with Rescissions	2,222	2,189	\$453,465
2012 Enacted	2,222	2,189	469,888
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	13,121
2013 Current Services	2,222	2,189	483,009
2013 Program Offsets	0	0	(7,020)
2013 Rescission	0	0	(3,520)
2013 Request	2,222	2,189	472,469
<b>Total Change 2012-2013</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,581</b>

<b>Judicial and Courthouse Security – Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</b>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2011 Enacted with Rescissions	43	43	\$32,919
2012 Enacted	43	43	32,919
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	4	4	(2,503)
2013 Current Services	47	47	30,416
2013 Program Offsets	0	0	(503)
2013 Rescission	0	0	0
2013 Request	47	47	29,913
<b>Total Change 2012-2013</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(3,006)</b>

## 1. Program Description

**Judicial and Courthouse Security** encompasses personnel security (security protective detail for a judge or prosecutor) and building security (security equipment to monitor and protect a federal courthouse facility). Judicial security also includes maintaining security of prisoners in custody during court proceedings. Deputy Marshals are assigned to 94 judicial districts (93 federal districts and the Superior Court for the District of Columbia) to protect the federal judicial system which handles a variety of cases including domestic and international terrorists, domestic and international organized criminal organizations, drug trafficking, gangs, and extremist groups. The USMS determines the level of security required for high-threat situations by assessing the threat level, developing security plans based on risks and threat levels, and assigning the commensurate security resources required to maintain a safe environment.

High-security, high-profile events require extensive operational planning and support from specially trained and equipped personnel due to the potential for additional terrorist attacks, threats from extremist groups, the intense media attention, the general public's concerns, and global interest of these events. The complexity and threat levels associated with these cases require additional Deputy Marshals for all aspects of USMS work.

Each judicial district and the 12 circuit courts are assigned a Judicial Security Inspector (JSI). These inspectors are senior-level Deputy Marshals that have experience in every aspect of judicial security. The JSIs improve the USMS' ability to provide security due to their special experience in evaluating security precautions and procedures in federal courthouses. The inspectors assist with off-site security for judges, prosecutors, and other protectees. They also act as the USMS liaison with the Federal Protective Service (FPS) and the federal judiciary.

In 2005, the Office of Protective Intelligence (OPI) was established using existing USMS headquarters resources. Additional resources were provided through the Emergency Supplemental Appropriation Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief of 2005 (P.L. 109-13). OPI's mission is to review and analyze intelligence and information related to the safety and security of members of the judiciary and USMS protectees. Pertinent information is disseminated to districts so appropriate measures can be put into place to protect the judicial process.

The USMS and FBI work together to assess and investigate all inappropriate communications received. The FBI has responsibility for investigating threats for the purpose of prosecution. The USMS conducts protective investigations that focus on rendering the threatener harmless, regardless of the possibility for prosecution. The protective investigation involves the systematic discovery, collection, and assessment of available information. The goal of each investigation is to determine a suspect's true intent, motive, and ability to harm the targeted individual. The investigation includes a plan to render the suspect harmless with no risk to the targeted individual. These investigations are the USMS' highest priority.

The USMS also manages the Court Security Officer (CSO) Program, funded through the Court Security Appropriation within the Judiciary. There are over 5,000 CSO's who assist Deputy Marshals and the FPS with building security. Their duties include: monitoring security systems; responding to duress alarms; screening visitors at building entrances; controlling access to garages; providing perimeter security in areas not patrolled by FPS; and screening mail and packages.

In addition to maintaining physical security of federal courthouses, the USMS also installs and maintains electronic security systems in USMS-controlled space and develops and implements security system installation plans to protect new and renovated courthouses. This is critical to the safety of judicial officials, courtroom participants, the general public, and USMS personnel. USMS-controlled space includes holding cells adjacent to courtrooms, prisoner/attorney interview rooms, cellblocks, vehicle sally ports, prisoner elevators, USMS office space, and special purpose space. Cameras, duress alarms, remote door openers and all other security devices improve the security presence in prisoner-movement areas. When incidents occur, the USMS is equipped to record events, monitor personnel and prisoners, send additional staff to secure the situation, and identify situations requiring a tactical response.

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Judicial and Courthouse Security											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective 1.1 Protect, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur; Objective 3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement											
RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2013 Program Changes		FY 2013 Request	
1. Potential threats to members of the judicial process		1,400		1,258		1,400		0		1,400	
<b>Total Costs and FTE</b> (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		2,264	\$453,465 [\$12,337]	2,255	\$453,465 [\$12,337]	2,270	\$469,888 [\$13,309]	6	\$2,581 [\$0]	2,276	\$472,469 [\$13,309]
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012 Current Rate		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2013 Program Changes		FY 2013 Request	
Program Activity		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	1. Judicial and Courthouse Security	2,264	\$453,465 [\$12,337]	2,255	\$453,465 [\$12,337]	2,270	\$469,888 [\$13,309]	6	\$2,581 [\$0]	2,276	\$472,469 [\$13,309]
Performance Measure: Output	1. Potential threats to members of the judicial process: Total investigated	1,400		1,258		1,400		0		1,400	
Performance Measure: Output	2. Protective details provided	640		551		600		0		600	
Performance Measure: Output	3. Percent of federal courthouse facilities meeting minimum security standards *	32% **		32% **		35% ***		0%		35% ***	
Performance Measure: Efficiency	4. Percentage/Number of potential threats assessed by the USMS Threat Management Center in one business day or less.	100%	1,400	99%	1,250	100%	1,400	0%	0	100%	1,400
Performance Measure: Outcome	5. Assaults against Federal Judges in the courtroom (when Deputy Marshals' presence is required by USMS Policy or local District Court rule) *	0		0		0		0		0	

\* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

\*\* The USMS National Facility Assessment is conducted every 3 years with the last survey completed in 2009.

\*\*\* The USMS continues to improve the security of federal courthouse facilities. The 2009 survey showed a 3% improvement from the previous survey. Although dependent on program funding, the USMS currently anticipates a 1% improvement in security standards per year which will be corroborated in the 2012 NSS.

## **A. Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:**

### Workload:

1. A potential threat is any explicit or implied communication with intent to assault, intimidate, or interfere with the federal judicial process which includes judges, prosecutors, witnesses, jurors, court staff, or their families. The communication may be written, oral, or any activity of a suspicious nature.

### Performance Measures:

1. A potential threat is any explicit or implied communication with intent to assault, intimidate, or interfere with the federal judicial process which includes judges, prosecutors, witnesses, jurors, court staff, or their families. The communication may be written, oral, or any activity of a suspicious nature. All communications are investigated by both headquarters and the district offices and may lead to a protective detail. The USMS and FBI work together on all investigations that contain an indication of a potential criminal threat. The USMS conducts protective investigations that focus on mitigating any potential danger to a protectee which may or may not involve criminal prosecution. The FBI has primary responsibility for conducting criminal investigations and prosecutions of individuals who threaten federal officials. The protective investigation is a systematic collection and assessment of available information related to a potential danger. This investigation attempts to determine a person's true intent, motive, and ability to harm the protectee. These investigations are given highest priority due to the potential risk involved.

2. A protective detail is a security assignment where a judge, or another member of the judicial system, is protected outside the courthouse. Protective details also involve security assignments for court-related events (such as sequestered juries or judicial conferences). Typically, personal security details are either 24 hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week, or are door-to-door (leave home until return home, or leave home until arrive at work), for the duration of a high-threat trial, a judicial conference, or other high-profile event warranting extra security. Additionally, Supreme Court Justice details are usually provided by a senior inspector whenever a Justice travels outside of the Washington, D.C. area. The Justices frequently deliver speeches at public events around the country requiring protection from the airport to the site of the speech, up to 24-hour protection details. Security details for events are set at one of four levels: (Level 1) on-site security is already in place and no USMS personnel are required; (Level 2) on-site security detail is to be provided by the host district due to a determination of an anticipated security risk that presents opportunities for disruption and violence; (Level 3) a senior inspector supervises the security when the number of judges in attendance is significant, the location of the event is in an unsecured facility or in a dangerous area, and/or the nature of the event presents opportunities for disruption and violence; or (Level 4) a Supreme Court Justice or a significant number of judges are in attendance and the anticipated security risk is determined to present substantial opportunities for disruption and violence.

3. The USMS National Facility Assessment (NFA) has been administered four times: 1999, 2002, 2006 and 2009. In the most recent survey, results were based on 330 facilities having prisoner movement areas. Each facility was evaluated according to the USMS "Requirements and Specifications for Special Purpose and Support Space Manual," the "U.S. Courts Design Guide," and the Interagency Security Criteria. The security of each facility was graded on a 100 point scale, with 80 points being the score that met minimum security requirements.

In the initial 1999 survey, only 6 percent of the facilities surveyed met the minimum security requirements. In 2006, 29 percent of the facilities surveyed met the minimum security requirements showing a 23 percent improvement in enhanced security over 7 years. In 2009, 32 percent of the facilities surveyed met the minimum security requirements showing only a 3 percent improvement in enhanced security over the past 3 years.

Efficiency Measure:

4. Any potential threat directed toward a USMS protectee is given the highest priority and investigated immediately by a Deputy Marshal in the field. This information is forwarded to the Threat Management Center (TMC) and an initial assessment is performed by the TMC analysts. Based upon the Deputy Marshal's preliminary findings, and in conjunction with district management, the threat risk is classified into one of two categories: "Expedite" or "Standard." This categorization is for analysis purposes. The investigative report is sent to the Office of Protective Intelligence (OPI) at Headquarters while the investigation continues in the district. In some cases, the district has already initiated a protective detail. Upon receipt of the written report from the field, OPI immediately conducts an initial review and analysis, begins queries of USMS databases and databases of other law enforcement agencies, and applies the appropriate analytical tools. OPI then prioritizes and completes the process with computer-aided threat analysis software. A protective investigation classified as "Expedite" requires the OPI to have all analysis completed and reported back to the investigating district(s) within three business days. To be classified as "Expedite" it must meet one or more of the following criterion: the district has initiated a protective detail based on the "perceived" threat level; a suspect has approached a protectee's residence; other unsettling behavior has been observed at other locations; property has been vandalized; or a person is suspected of monitoring a USMS protected facility. When potential threats are from persons documented as being associated with terrorist organizations, or from individuals or groups that have a documented history of violence against the judicial process, they are also designated as "Expedite."

Outcome:

5. Assaults against Federal Judges in the courtroom (when Deputy Marshals' presence is required by USMS Policy or local District Court rule) are the number of instances where a Federal Judge or Magistrate was assaulted while Deputy Marshals were in the courtroom. By USMS Policy or local District Court rule, Deputy Marshals are not required to be present in every judicial proceeding where a Federal Judge or Magistrate is seated on the bench. In some instances, even defendants in criminal cases, who are not in USMS custody (out on bond) and where no potential threats are known, are in the courtroom without a Deputy Marshal present.

**B. Factors Affecting FY 2012 - FY 2013 Plans.**

The USMS is committed to the protection of the judicial process by ensuring the safe and secure conduct of judicial proceedings and protecting federal judges, jurors and other members of the court family. This mission is accomplished by anticipating and deterring threats to the judiciary, and the continuous employment of innovative protective techniques. If funded below the FY 2013 request level, resources from lower priority programs will have to be diverted to ensure that inappropriate communications and threats are mitigated and that personal security details are adequately staffed. The USMS will continue to work with local, state, and federal law enforcement partners to share data on individuals and groups that threaten judges and prosecutors.



**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

**Decision Unit: Judicial and Courthouse Security**

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011		FY 2012	FY 2013
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Performance Measure	1. Potential threats investigated	665	953	1,111	1,145	1,278	1,390	1,394	1,400	1,258	1,400	1,400
Performance Measure	2. Protective Details Provided: Personal and Event	408	484	464	487	540	473	523	640	551	600	600
Performance Measure	3. Percent of federal courthouse facilities meeting minimum security standards *	19%	19%	19%	29%	29%	29%	32%	32% **	32% **	35% ***	35% ***
Efficiency Measure	4. Percentage of potential threats assessed by the USMS Threat Management Center in 1 business day or less	N/A	N/A	N/A	4%	99%	98%	96%	100%	99%	100%	100%
Efficiency Measure	4. Number of potential threats assessed by the USMS Threat Management Center in 1 business day or less	N/A	N/A	N/A	43	1,277	1,348	1,340	1,400	1,250	1,400	1,400
OUTCOME Measure	5. Assaults against Federal Judges in the courtroom (when Deputy Marshals' presence is required by USMS Policy or local District Court rule) *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

\*\* The USMS National Facility Assessment is conducted every 3 years with the last survey completed in 2009.

\*\*\* The USMS continues to improve the security of federal courthouse facilities. The 2009 survey showed a 3% improvement from the previous survey. Although dependent on program funding, the USMS currently anticipates a 1% improvement in security standards per year which will be corroborated in the 2012 NSS.

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The Judicial and Courthouse Security decision unit supports the Department's Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law; and Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels. Within these goals, the resources specifically address DOJ Strategic Objective: 1.1 - Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur; and DOJ Strategic Objective 3.2 - Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.

The USMS maintains the integrity of the federal judicial system by: 1) ensuring that U.S. Courthouses, federal buildings, and leased facilities occupied by the federal judiciary and the USMS are secure and safe from intrusion by individuals and technological devices designed to disrupt the judicial process; 2) guaranteeing that federal judges, magistrate judges, attorneys, defendants, witnesses, jurors, and others can participate in uninterrupted court proceedings; 3) assessing inappropriate communications and providing protective details to federal judges or other members of the judicial system; 4) maintaining the custody, protection, and security of prisoners and the safety of material witnesses for appearance in court proceedings; and 5) limiting opportunities for criminals to tamper with evidence or use intimidation, extortion, or bribery to corrupt judicial proceedings.

#### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

As illustrated in the preceding Performance and Resources Table, the performance outcome measure for this decision unit is: assaults against Federal judges in the courtroom (when Deputy Marshals' presence is required by USMS Policy or local District Court rule). By USMS Policy or local District Court rule, Deputy Marshals are not required to be present in every judicial proceeding where a Federal Judge or Magistrate is seated on the bench. In some instances, even defendants in criminal cases, who are not in USMS custody (out on bond) and where no potential threats are known, are in the courtroom without a Deputy Marshal present. In FY 2011, the USMS met this target.

Another performance measure is percent of federal courthouse facilities meeting minimum security standards in USMS controlled space. The USMS measures this criterion through a nationwide survey conducted every 3 years. The USMS NFA has been administered four times: 1999, 2002, 2006 and 2009. In the most recent survey, results were based on 330 facilities having prisoner movement areas. Each facility was evaluated according to the USMS "Requirements and Specifications for Special Purpose and Support Space Manual," the "U.S. Courts Design Guide," and the "Interagency Security Criteria." The security of each facility was graded on a 100 point scale, with 80 points being the score which denotes the site met minimum security standards in USMS controlled space. In the initial 1999 survey, only 6 percent of the facilities surveyed met the minimum security standards. In 2006, 29 percent of the facilities surveyed met the minimum security standards, a 23 percent improvement in security over 7 years. In 2009, 32 percent of the facilities surveyed met the minimum security standards,

a 3 percent improvement in security over 3 years. The 2009 NFA showed improvements in security standards in USMS-controlled space nationwide. Results show critical improvements in the following major security standards areas:

- 53% have enclosed vehicle sally ports (49% in 2006, 43% in 2002, 28% in 1999);
- 67% have adequate cells in the main detention area (66% in 2006, 61% in 2002, 48% in 1999);
- 35% have an adequate number of courtroom holding cells (33% in 2006, 30% in 2002, 18% in 1999);
- 91% have monitoring capability in the main detention area (87% in 2006, 80% in 2002, 68% in 1999);
- 51% have an adequate number of prisoner/attorney interview rooms (47% in 2006, 42% in 2002, 30% in 1999); and
- 52% have secure prisoner elevators (46% in 2006, 35% in 2002, 24% in 1999).

Meeting the FY 2013 Performance Targets is dependent upon receiving the requested resources for the Judicial and Courthouse Security decision unit. The requested funding level for construction is also essential for maintaining security standards and continuing these improvements. Construction funding allows the USMS to complete renovation projects that improve the safety and security of USMS and courthouse personnel, members of the judiciary, and detainees.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

During high-risk, high-threat trials dealing with domestic and international terrorist-related and domestic and international organized criminal proceedings, the USMS security requirements increase. The USMS assesses the threat level at all high-threat proceedings, develops security plans, and assigns the commensurate security resources required to maintain a safe environment, including the possible temporary assignment of Deputy Marshals from one district to another to enhance security. When a proceeding is deemed high-risk, the USMS district staff and Judicial Security Inspectors develop an operational plan well in advance of the start of the proceeding. The FY 2013 requested resources for the Judicial and Courthouse Security decision unit will allow the USMS to continue these strategies to accomplish the projected outcomes.

## B. Fugitive Apprehension

<b>Fugitive Apprehension TOTAL</b>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2011 Enacted with Rescissions	1,744	1,717	\$380,389
2012 Enacted	1,744	1,717	397,254
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	10,359
2013 Current Services	1,744	1,717	407,613
2013 Program Offsets	0	0	(2,230)
2013 Rescission	0	0	(6,005)
2013 Request	1,744	1,717	399,378
<b>Total Change 2012-2013</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,124</b>

<b>Fugitive Apprehension – Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</b>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2011 Enacted with Rescissions	34	34	\$27,007
2012 Enacted	34	34	27,007
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	3	3	(2,133)
2013 Current Services	37	37	24,874
2013 Program Offsets	0	0	(394)
2013 Rescission	0	0	0
2013 Request	37	37	24,480
<b>Total Change 2012-2013</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(2,527)</b>

### 1. Program Description

The **Fugitive Apprehension** decision unit includes domestic and international fugitive investigations, technical operations, criminal intelligence analysis, fugitive extraditions and deportations, sex offender investigations, and the seizure of assets.

The USMS is authorized to locate and apprehend federal, state, and local fugitives both within and outside the United States under 28 USC 566(e)(1)(B). The USMS has a long history of providing assistance and expertise to other law enforcement agencies in support of fugitive investigations. The broad scope and responsibilities of the USMS concerning the location and apprehension of federal, state, local, and foreign fugitives is detailed in a series of federal laws, rules, regulations, Department of Justice policies, Office of Legal Counsel opinions, and memoranda of understanding with other federal law enforcement agencies.

The USMS established the 15 Most Wanted Fugitive Program in 1983 in an effort to prioritize the investigation and apprehension of high-profile offenders who are considered to be some of the country's most dangerous fugitives. In 1985, the USMS established its Major Case Fugitive Program in an effort to supplement the successful 15 Most Wanted Fugitive Program. Much like the 15 Most Wanted Fugitive Program, the Major Case Fugitive Program prioritizes the investigation and apprehension of high-profile offenders who tend to be career criminals whose histories of violence pose a significant threat to public safety. Current and past fugitives targeted by this program include murderers, violent gang members, sex offenders, major drug kingpins, organized crime figures, and individuals wanted for high-profile financial crimes.

The Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-554) directed the Attorney General, “upon consultation with appropriate Department of Justice and Department of the Treasury law enforcement components, to establish permanent Fugitive Apprehension Task Forces consisting of federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities in designated regions of the United States, to be directed and coordinated by the USMS, for the purpose of locating and apprehending fugitives.” Using that authority, the USMS created Regional Fugitive Task Forces (RFTFs) to locate and apprehend the most violent fugitives and to assist in high-profile investigations that identify criminal activities for future state and federal prosecutions. In January 2008, the RFTFs were re-authorized as part of the Court Security Improvement Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-177).

The investigative information collected by the USMS leads to the development of new sources, new case referrals, and the acquisition of information and intelligence that support both criminal investigations and new fugitive cases. In FY 2002, the USMS established two RFTFs in New York/New Jersey and Pacific Southwest regions. Three additional RFTFs were established during FY 2003 and FY 2004 in the Great Lakes, Southeast and Capital Area regions. In FY 2006, an RFTF was established in the Gulf Coast Region and in 2008 the Florida RFTF was established, bringing the total number of RFTFs to seven. As part of the USMS Strategic Plan, the USMS has identified 11 additional regions where the establishment of a RFTF or significant enhancements to the USMS Investigative Operations infrastructure would be a true value added initiative.

Presently, the USMS sponsors and leads 82 multi-agency fugitive task forces throughout the country that focus their investigative efforts on felony fugitives wanted for federal, state and local crimes of violence, including sex offenders, gang members, and drug traffickers. Additional funding outside of the USMS for these task forces is often granted through initiatives such as the DOJ Asset Forfeiture Program, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) and Project Safe Neighborhoods programs.

As a result of the enactment of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248), the USMS established the Sex Offender Investigative Branch (SOIB) in August 2006. The Act states that “In order to protect the public from sex offenders and offenders against children ...” the “Attorney General shall use the resources of Federal law enforcement, including the United States Marshals Service, to assist jurisdictions in locating and apprehending sex offenders who violate sex offender registration requirements.” The USMS is the lead law enforcement agency responsible for investigating sex offender registration violations under the Act. The USMS has three distinct missions pursuant to the Act, including: (1) assisting state, local, tribal, and territorial authorities in the location and apprehension of non-compliant sex offenders; (2) investigating violations of 18 USC § 2250 and related offenses; and (3) assisting in the identification and location of sex offenders relocated as a result of a major disaster. The USMS carries out its duties in partnership with state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement authorities and works closely with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). To further enhance its capabilities and support its state and local partners the USMS opened the National Sex Offender Targeting Center (NSOTC) in FY 2010. SOIB activities also support the Department’s Project Safe Childhood initiative.

The USMS supports its fugitive mission through the use of state-of-the art surveillance equipment and specially trained investigators of the USMS Technical Operations Group (TOG). The USMS provides investigative support such as telephone monitoring, electronic tracking and audio-video recording, and air surveillance. With the use of this technologically-advanced equipment, various types of cellular and land-based communications are effectively tracked and traced. In addition, analysts provide tactical and strategic expertise in fugitive investigations. The USMS also enhances fugitive investigative efforts through data exchange with other agencies, such as the Social Security Administration, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and multiple state and local task forces around the country.

In addition to domestic investigations the USMS, which has statutory responsibility for all international extraditions, works to make sure that there are no safe havens for criminals who flee the territorial boundaries of the United States. Because of the globalization of crime and the immediate mobility of fugitives, an intensive effort is required to address the increasing number of fugitives from the United States who flee its territorial boundaries. In order to effectively investigate, apprehend, and extradite these fugitives back to the United States, the USMS has become a leader in the development of several international fugitive programs. The USMS Investigative Operations Division (IOD) manages foreign and international fugitive investigations, three foreign field offices, foreign law enforcement training, the Mexico and Canada Investigative Liaison programs, and the worldwide extradition program. IOD also oversees liaison positions at Interpol-United States National Central Bureau (USNCB), the Department of Justice-Office of International Affairs (OIA), the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), and the Department of State- Diplomatic Security Service (DOS-DSS).

The IOD International Investigations Branch (IIB) is responsible for processing, reviewing, and coordinating investigations concerning the pursuit and apprehension of international fugitives and foreign fugitives. The USMS defines international fugitives as “fugitives wanted in the United States who have fled to foreign countries to avoid prosecution or incarceration.” The IIB staff coordinates international investigations with district field offices and other domestic law enforcement agencies to provide guidance and direction on the international process. The IIB also provides points of contact in foreign countries to facilitate these investigations. Additionally, the International Investigations Branch is responsible for oversight and coordination of the USMS Extraterritorial Investigations Policy. This policy sets forth the manner in which law enforcement activities are conducted outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Through an agreement with the DOJ Criminal Division, the USMS is responsible for investigating foreign fugitive cases referred by Interpol, DOJ-OIA, other domestic law enforcement agents stationed overseas, and through foreign embassies in the United States.

Interaction with law enforcement agencies and representatives of foreign governments occurs daily. The United States has no jurisdiction outside of its borders; therefore, the IIB relies heavily on its working relationships with foreign countries. The IIB emphasizes relationships with foreign embassies in the Washington, D.C. area and, through district offices, with consulates around the United States. The IIB staff participates in the Washington, D.C.-based Liaison Officers Association, which is comprised of foreign law enforcement officials assigned

to embassies in the United States. The USMS coordinates foreign fugitive cases with these offices, thereby expanding the network of foreign law enforcement resources available to the USMS.

The USMS administers the DOJ Asset Forfeiture Program (AFP), which is one of DOJ's most potent weapons against criminal organizations including complex drug organizations, terrorist networks, organized crime, and money laundering groups. The three goals of the AFP are to: (1) strip criminals of their ill-gotten gains; (2) improve law enforcement cooperation; and (3) enhance law enforcement through equitable revenue sharing. The USMS manages and disposes of the assets seized and forfeited by participating federal law enforcement agencies (including DEA, FBI, ATF, FDA, and U.S. Postal Inspection Service) and U.S. Attorneys nationwide.

To more efficiently manage the AFP workload, in August 2008, the Attorney General granted a waiver to the USMS to fund 28 new Deputy Marshals from the Asset Forfeiture Fund to work exclusively in the USMS AFP. These positions are in addition to those Deputy Marshals who are currently performing AFP-related duties and funded through the USMS S&E appropriation. These positions were phased in over FY 2009 and FY 2010.

The USMS conducts pre-seizure planning, which is the process of determining the assets to be targeted for forfeiture and executing court orders for seizures or taking physical custody of assets. The USMS conducts pre-seizure planning with other law enforcement components, executes court orders, and assists in the physical seizure and security of the assets. A national cadre of USMS employees manages and disposes of all assets seized for forfeiture by utilizing successful procedures employed by the private sector. All seized properties are carefully inventoried, appraised, and maintained. Once the assets are forfeited, the USMS ensures that they are disposed of in a timely and commercially sound manner. Upon forfeiture of the assets, the USMS completes the disposal process by sharing the equity with participating state and local law enforcement agencies.

Operational and administrative coordination within the agency and with other law enforcement agencies is critical to program success. Without a coordinated asset seizure and property management system, assets would fall into disrepair, lose value, and would be more difficult to dispose of in a timely manner.

## 2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Fugitive Apprehension											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective 2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; Objective 2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; Objective 2.3 Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs; Objective 3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; and Objective 3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement											
RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012 Current Rate **		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2013 Program Changes		FY 2013 Request	
1. Number of wanted primary Federal felony fugitives *		60,000		67,116		65,851		659		66,510	
2. Assets seized in a fiscal year by all DOJ agencies *		18,533		20,231		19,292		0		19,292	
<b>Total Costs and FTE</b> (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)											
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		1,954	\$380,389 [\$30,590]	1,943	\$380,389 [\$30,590]	2,011	\$397,254 [\$37,365]	(1)	\$2,124 [-\$410]	2,010	\$399,378 [\$36,955]
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012 Current Rate **		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2013 Program Changes		FY 2013 Request	
Program Activity		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	1. Fugitive Apprehension	1,954	\$380,389 [\$30,590]	1,943	\$380,389 [\$30,590]	2,011	\$397,254 [\$37,365]	(1)	\$2,124 [-\$410]	2,010	\$399,378 [\$36,955]
Performance Measure: Output	1. Number of primary violent Federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared *	15,600		18,256		14,545		145		14,690	
Performance Measure: Output	2. Number of violent state and local felony fugitives apprehended or cleared *	52,000		53,202		54,082		541		54,623	
Performance Measure: Efficiency	3. Number of primary violent Federal and violent non-Federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared per full cost FTE *	34		45		39		0		39	
Performance Measure: Efficiency	4. Number of primary Federal felony fugitives and state and local felony fugitives apprehended or cleared per full cost FTE *	75		88		73		0		73	
* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.											
** The FY 2012 performance targets are lower due to the expectation that Operation Falcon will not be conducted.											



**PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE**

**Decision Unit: Fugitive Apprehension**

<b>RESOURCES</b>		<b>Final Target</b>		<b>Actual</b>		<b>Projected</b>		<b>Changes</b>		<b>Requested (Total)</b>	
		<b>FY 2011</b>		<b>FY 2011</b>		<b>FY 2012 Current Rate **</b>		<b>Current Services Adjustments and FY 2013 Program Changes</b>		<b>FY 2013 Request</b>	
Performance Measure: Output	5. Number of assets disposed:	19,223	19,322	19,270	0	19,270					
	a. Real property *	328	341	316	0	316					
	b. Cash *	12,850	12,435	12,740	0	12,740					
	c. Other *	6,045	6,546	6,214	0	6,214					
Performance Measure: Efficiency	6. Percent of real property assets sold at 85% or more of its fair market value	73%	73%	73%	0%	73%					
Performance Measure: Efficiency	7. Percent of real property assets disposed within one year of receipt of the forfeiture documentation	71%	71%	71%	0%	71%					
Performance Measure: Output	8. Number of AWA investigations opened by full-time District SOICs (Sex Offender Investigation Coordinator)			1,305	66	1,371					
Performance Measure: Outcome	9. Number of primary violent Federal Felony and violent non-Federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared *	67,600	71,458	68,627	686	69,313					
Performance Measure: Outcome	10. Number and Percent of primary Federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared *	34,000	57%	34,629	53%	34,421	52%	165	0%	34,765	52%

\* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

\*\* The FY 2012 performance targets are lower due to the expectation that Operation Falcon will not be conducted.

## **A. Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:**

### Workload:

1. A primary Federal felony fugitive has a warrant(s) in which the USMS has primary apprehension responsibility. These include: escapes from Federal custody, supervisory violations, provisional warrants issued at the request of foreign governments, warrants issued by other Federal agencies that do not have arrest power, and other Federal law enforcement agencies' warrants that are referred to the USMS for apprehension responsibility. Wanted fugitives include all those wanted at the beginning of the fiscal year, plus all fugitive cases received by the USMS throughout the fiscal year.
2. The number of assets seized includes those seized by the participants of the DOJ Asset Forfeiture program plus assets transferred into USMS custody.

### Performance Measures:

1. A primary violent federal felony fugitive is any individual that has a warrant where the offense code, or the original offense code (for those wanted for supervisory violations), is for Non-Negligent Homicide, Rape, Aggravated Assault, or Robbery, or if the fugitive has an arrest or conviction in their criminal history for any of these 4 crimes, or if the fugitive is designated by the DEA as a violent offender. Also, all sex offenses as defined in the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (AWA), as well as violations of sex offender registration laws, are considered violent crimes. All fugitives reported in this measure are the primary apprehension responsibility of the USMS.
2. A violent state and local felony fugitive is any individual that has a warrant where the offense code, or the original offense code (for those wanted for supervisory violations), is for Non-Negligent Homicide, Rape, Aggravated Assault, or Robbery, or if the fugitive has an arrest or conviction in their criminal history for any of these 4 crimes, or if the fugitive is designated by the DEA as a violent offender. Also, all sex offenses as defined in the AWA, as well as violations of sex offender registration laws, are considered violent crime. This measure includes violent felony state and local fugitives that were cleared in conjunction with state, local, and other federal law enforcement assistance through USMS-led task forces and warrant squads. These individuals are not wanted for federal charges.
3. The total number of primary violent federal fugitives cleared, and state and local violent felony fugitives cleared through USMS-led task forces and warrant squads in a year, is divided by the full-cost FTEs identified in the fugitive apprehension decision unit. A full-cost FTE is comprised of two portions: the FTE associated with investigations and apprehension, and the prorated portion of overhead FTE that support the Deputy Marshals. Overhead FTE (as in procurement, budget, management, human resources, and network support) is included so that the complete effort involved with fugitive apprehension is displayed.
4. A primary federal felony fugitive has a warrant(s) in which the USMS has primary apprehension responsibility. These include escapes from federal custody, supervisory violations, provisional warrants issued at the request of foreign governments, warrants issued by other federal agencies that do not have arrest power, and other federal law enforcement agencies' warrants that are referred to the USMS for apprehension responsibility. A fugitive is considered cleared if the fugitive is arrested, has a detainer issued, or the

- warrant is dismissed. A state and local felony fugitive is a fugitive with a state or local felony warrant. The total number of primary federal felony fugitives cleared and state and local felony fugitives cleared through USMS-led task forces and warrant squads, in a year, is divided by the full-cost FTEs identified in the fugitive apprehension decision unit. A full-cost FTE is defined in measure 3.
- 5.a. The number of real property assets disposed each year is symptomatic of current national trends and real estate sales.
  - 5.b. The number listed for “cash” signifies the total separate cash assets in USMS custody.
  - 5.c. “Other” assets include: businesses, business inventory, financial instruments, aircraft, jewelry, vessels, vehicles, and heavy machinery.
  6. The percent of real property assets that sold for more than 85 percent of its fair market value is based on the total number of real property assets sold in the fiscal year. Sale prices are set based on market analysis with 30, 60, 90 day reviews with COTR ability to change sales price as needed in order to expedite the sale and lessen time in inventory.
  7. The time frame set by the USMS for disposal of real property is 12 months (365 days) based on the best practices of the real estate industry.
  8. This measure includes all AWA investigations that reach the level of the Attorney General’s Guidelines for Conducting Domestic Investigations.
  9. This measure combines measures 1 and 2 to provide the total of violent fugitives apprehended or cleared.
  10. This measure reports the number and percentage of primary federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared. The percent cleared is calculated by taking the number of cleared fugitives divided by the sum of received fugitives (fugitives that had a warrant issued during the fiscal year) and on-hand fugitives (fugitives that had an active warrant at the beginning of the fiscal year).

#### **B. Factors Affecting FY 2012 - FY 2013 Plans.**

The ability of the USMS to keep pace with court operations, to include prisoner transportation, security, and productions, will directly impact the effectiveness of the fugitive apprehension initiatives. As long as the USMS receives the requested FY 2013 funding for its judicial and court security operations, there will be continued focus on fugitive investigation and apprehension. However, when resources are stretched beyond capacity, the USMS must often redirect its operational workforce and temporarily suspend or reduce fugitive investigations. If funded below the FY 2013 request level, it may impact and prolong the time it takes to dispose of assets that are in USMS custody, and the ability to reduce violent crime through fugitive apprehension.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

**Decision Unit: Fugitive Apprehension**

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011		FY 2012	FY 2013
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	1. Number of primary violent Federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared *	13,086	12,500	12,644	18,836	22,366	18,879	15,600	18,256	14,545	14,690
Performance Measure	2. Number of violent state and local felony fugitives apprehended or cleared *	23,157	24,752	34,015	73,915	101,910	52,519	52,000	53,202	54,082	54,623
Efficiency Measure	3. Number of primary violent Federal and violent non-Federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared per full cost FTE *	27	27	31	66	89	38	34	45	39	39
Efficiency Measure	4. Number of primary Federal felony fugitives and state and local felony fugitives apprehended or cleared per full cost FTE *	63	65	68	81	94	69	75	88	73	73
Performance Measure	5 Number of assets disposed *	16,864	17,599	18,262	19,245	19,325	19,065	19,223	19,322	19,270	19,270
Performance Measure	5.a Number of real property disposed *	568	538	547	372	418	401	328	341	316	316
Performance Measure	5.b Number of cash assets disposed *	10,936	10,693	11,137	12,872	12,723	11,995	12,850	12,435	12,740	12,740
Performance Measure	5.c Number of other assets disposed *	5,360	6,368	6,578	6,001	6,184	6,669	6,045	6,546	6,214	6,214

\* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

\*\* The FY 2012 performance targets are lower due to the expectation that Operation Falcon will not be conducted.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

**Decision Unit: Fugitive Apprehension**

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011		FY 2012 **	FY 2013
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Efficiency Measure	6. Percent of real property assets sold at 85% or more of its fair market value.	82%	83%	76%	69%	57%	55%	73%	73%	73%	73%
Efficiency Measure	7. Percent of real property assets disposed within one year of receipt of the forfeiture documentation.	80%	82%	78%	68%	61%	60%	71%	71%	71%	71%
Performance Measure	8. Number of AWA investigations opened by full-time District SOICs (Sex Offender Investigation Coordinator)									1,305	1,371
OUTCOME Measure	9. Number of primary violent Federal Felony and violent non-Federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared *	36,243	37,250	46,659	92,752	124,276	71,398	67,600	71,458	68,627	69,313
OUTCOME Measure	10. Percent of primary Federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared *	55%	54%	55%	55%	52%	50%	57%	53%	52%	52%
OUTCOME Measure	10. Number of primary Federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared *	30,434	30,192	33,437	34,393	32,860	32,864	34,000	34,629	34,421	34,765

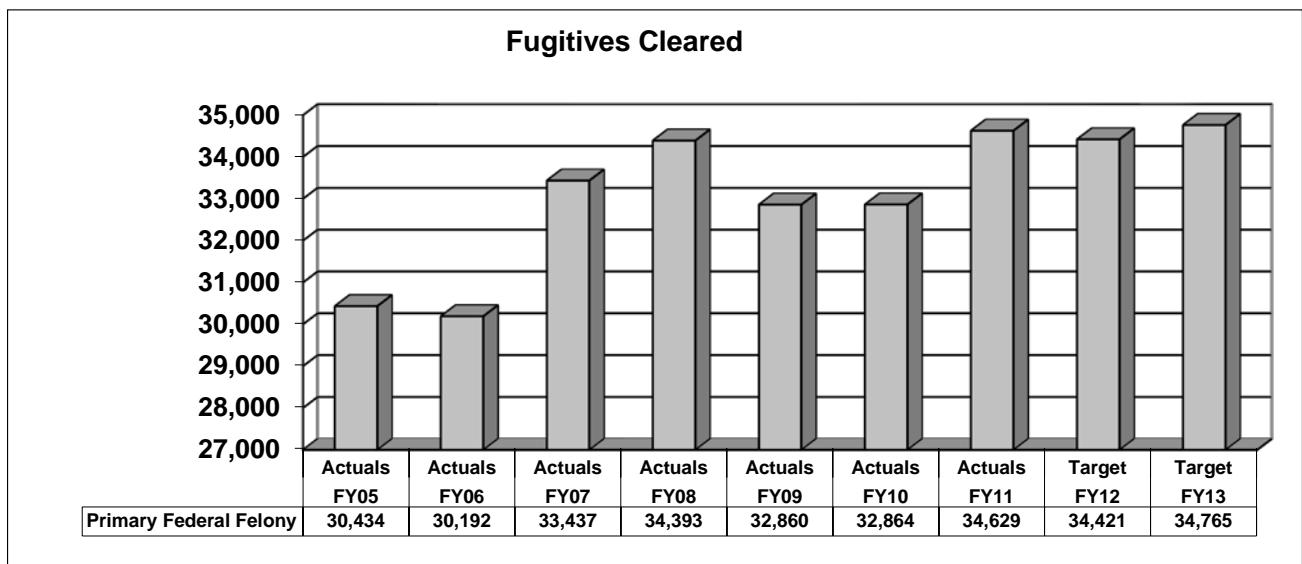
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\*\* The FY 2012 performance targets are lower due to the expectation that Operation Falcon will not be conducted.

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The Fugitive Apprehension decision unit contributes to the Department’s Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law; and Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels. Within these goals, the decision unit’s resources specifically address four of the Department’s Strategic Objectives: Objective 2.1 - Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; Objective 2.2 - Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims (through the location and apprehension of non-compliant sex offenders and recovery of missing children); Objective 2.3 – Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs; Objective 3.1 - Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; and Objective 3.2 - Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.

The USMS arrests more Federal fugitives than all other Federal agencies combined. The USMS is authorized to investigate such fugitive matters, both within and outside the U.S., as directed by the Attorney General, although this authorization is not to be construed to interfere with or supersede the authority of other Federal agencies or bureaus. The U.S. Marshals are unique in that, when enforcing the laws of the United States within a state, they may exercise the same powers which a sheriff of the state may exercise. This authority provides the U.S. Marshals with the tools of both a first-tier Federal law enforcement officer and the state sheriff. The USMS possesses the authority to enforce the Fugitive Felon Act and, as a result of its broad statutory authority, may assist state and local agencies in their fugitive missions even in the absence of interstate or other extra-jurisdictional flight.



*\*Data Definitions Below*

**Data Definition:** All fugitives reported in this measure are the primary apprehension responsibility of the USMS. A primary Federal felony fugitive has a warrant(s) in which the USMS has primary apprehension responsibility. These include escapes from Federal custody, supervisory violations, provisional warrants issued at the request of foreign governments, warrants issued by other Federal agencies that do not have arrest power, and other Federal law enforcement agencies' warrants that are referred to the USMS for apprehension responsibility. A fugitive is considered cleared if the fugitive is arrested, has a detainer issued, or the warrant is dismissed.

**Data Collection and Storage:** Data is maintained in the Warrant Information Network system (WIN) which is a module within the Justice Detainee Information System (JDIS). WIN data is entered by Deputy U.S. Marshals. Upon receiving a warrant, Deputy U.S. Marshals access the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) through WIN to enter data or to look for previous criminal information. WIN data is stored centrally at headquarters, is accessible to all districts, and is updated as new information is collected.

**Data Validation and Verification:** Warrant and fugitive data is verified by a random sampling of NCIC records generated by the FBI. The USMS coordinates with district offices to verify that warrants are validated against the signed paper records. The USMS then forwards the validated records back to NCIC.

**Data Limitations:** This data is accessible to all districts and updated as new information is collected. There may be a lag in the reporting of data.

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

As illustrated in the preceding Performance and Resources Table, one performance outcome measure for this decision unit is: “number of primary violent Federal and violent non-Federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared.” This includes physical arrest, directed arrest, surrender, dismissal, and arrest by another agency, when a fugitive is taken into custody on a detainment order, and warrants that are dismissed to the other cleared categories. The warrants covered by both of these measures include: non-negligent homicide, rape, aggravated assault, or robbery, or if there was an arrest or conviction in the fugitive’s record for any of these offenses, or for any sex offense as defined in the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act.

The USMS has changed its fugitive apprehension key indicator measures to “Number and percent of primary Federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared.” This was a result of a program assessment of the fugitive apprehension program. This measure more accurately reflects the primary mission of the fugitive apprehension program. The prior key indicator included cases in which the USMS was not the primary apprehending agency and also fugitives wanted for less serious crimes (e.g. traffic violations on Federal property). The current measures address these shortcomings by focusing on cases in which the USMS has primary arresting authority and cases that arguably have a greater impact on public safety, making them a priority of USMS fugitive apprehension efforts.

In FY 2010 the USMS re-focused efforts in the area of gang enforcement and conducted an extremely successful “Gang Surge” that realized a 188 percent increase in gang member arrests. Building on this successful operation in FY 2011 the USMS refined and expanded their gang enforcement footprint through additional anti-gang training, intelligence sharing, operations, and additional dedicated personnel (Atlanta, GA and Los Angeles, CA). The USMS’ Gang Enforcement model is a robust, focused, and cost effective approach. In addition to prioritizing violent gang fugitives in its overall apprehension mission in FY 2011 the USMS exploited its expertise in conducting strategic, short term enforcement operations to target violent gangs and gang members. Quick hitting anti-gang and violent crime suppression operations showed tremendous success in large part because of the USMS’ long standing partnerships with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. Through its Fugitive Task Forces, the USMS brings

the combined resources and anti-gang expertise of its partners to bear on gangs, removing violent gang members and the tools of their trade – guns and drugs – from our communities. In FY 2011 the USMS conducted four such anti-gang and violent crime reduction operations that resulted in the arrest of over 500 gang members and associates while seizing 122 firearms, over \$136,000 in U.S. currency and over \$355,000 worth of illegal drugs (street value).

In FY 2010, despite the absence of a national Operation FALCON initiative, the USMS RFTFs arrested 41,104 fugitives and cleared 52,197 warrants. While this increase is partly attributable to the growth of the newly-established Florida/Caribbean Regional Fugitive Task Force, it also demonstrates an overall increase in productivity by the RFTFs. In FY 2011, the USMS RFTFs made a total of 41,654 arrests and cleared 52,078 warrants. Through the RFTFs, state and local agencies have a more direct approach to investigate and apprehend their highest priority fugitives, many of whom are violent, repeat offenders. The USMS' seven RFTFs provide the foundation for a national network of USMS fugitive task forces, and enable Deputy Marshals to target and capture the most dangerous wanted persons, making communities across the country safer. By focusing our existing resources within our task force network and continuing to integrate strategically placed gang initiatives throughout the country, the USMS anticipates achieving the target goals set for FY 2013.

The actual performance in the number of assets disposed is largely dependent upon the number of assets seized and forfeited by the participants in the DOJ AFP. The USMS should have a proportionate number of assets in custody at the close of each fiscal year. The first performance measure is the number of assets disposed of in the following asset categories: a) real property, b) cash, and c) other (i.e., businesses, business inventory, financial instruments, and personal property such as vehicles, vessels, aircraft and firearms). In FY 2011, the USMS was able to dispose of over 19,000 assets.

The second performance measure is the percent of real property assets sold at 85 percent or more of their fair market value. The target performance level was 73 percent in FY 2011; which the USMS met despite current national trends in depressed real estate sales. The third performance measure is the percent of real property assets disposed of within one year of receipt of the forfeiture documentation. The time frame set by the USMS for disposal of real property is 12 months (365 days) based on the best practices of the real estate industry. The target performance level was 70 percent in FY 2011, which the USMS was able to meet - a 21 percent improvement over the performance level met in FY 2010.

A funding level below the FY 2013 request may impact and prolong the time it takes to dispose of assets that are in USMS custody, and negatively impact the USMS' ability to reduce violent crime through fugitive apprehension.

#### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The USMS anticipates a slight increase in the workload associated with agency investigative missions for FY 2013. In order to manage the increased workload, the USMS intends to maximize all assets directly impacting agency investigative missions. During FY 2009, the USMS, with guidance and direction from the DOJ Criminal Division, issued legal and



investigative guidelines to investigate violations of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act. The USMS is establishing contacts with state and local law enforcement agencies and registering officials to coordinate efforts to identify, apprehend, and prosecute non-compliant sex offenders. The USMS is also coordinating its enforcement efforts with INTERPOL National Central Bureau in Washington, D.C. to identify sex offenders engaging in international travel to ensure they are in compliance with their registration.

The USMS has five permanent foreign field offices in Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Monterrey, Mexico; Kingston, Jamaica, and; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Additionally, in FY 2011, the USMS staffed an office in Bogota, Colombia with a criminal investigator to coordinate fugitive investigations and extraditions with the Drug Enforcement Administration. The USMS also has criminal investigators positioned within the DOJ Office of International Affairs, Interpol – Washington, the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), and the Civilian Response Corps (CRC). In FY 2011, the USMS opened 630 international leads from 48 countries, and closed 953 leads from 54 countries. Further, the USMS conducted 894 international extraditions / deportations in FY 2011, from more than 70 countries, worldwide. Of these, 322 fugitives were apprehended in Mexico, including USMS 15 Most Wanted fugitive Simon Lopez. During FY 2011, the USMS participated in Operation Infra-Red initiatives in South America and Southeast Asia. The operations are a cooperative effort that combined the resources of Interpol, Crime Stoppers International, and numerous law enforcement agencies in South America, as well as Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and the Philippines.

The USMS is also responsible for approximately 90 percent of all Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) fugitive investigations. USMS OCDETF inspectors work diligently with district Deputy Marshals and other law enforcement agencies to clear over 5,000 OCDETF warrants, bringing many drug-related and organized crime felons to justice.

In FY 2007, DOJ requested that the USMS conduct a comprehensive workforce evaluation to address current and future AFP workforce needs. The analysis led to a number of findings to “right size” the AFP workforce by recruiting highly skilled individuals to meet the increasing complexity of the assets managed and disposed of by the USMS. The USMS worked with DOJ to implement a number of these recommendations in FY 2009 - FY 2011. To date, some significant changes have been made, including the hiring of a team of contractors with financial, accounting and internal controls expertise, and the opening of the new Asset Forfeiture Academy and Business of Forfeiture course. To continue these significant strides, the AFP recently submitted FY 2012 budget request which includes resources for new and continuing efforts such as payments for third party interests, equitable sharing disbursements, and our recently deployed Financial Investigative Program; all of which facilitate forfeiture proceedings and increase proceeds to support both victims; compensation and equitable sharing to Federal, State, and local law enforcement.

#### c. Priority Goals

USMS contributes to DOJ Priority Goal 4 “Protect those most in need of our help – our children; the elderly; victims of hate crimes, human trafficking, and exploitation; and those who cannot speak out or stand up for themselves” - with special emphasis on child exploitation and

civil rights: By September 30, 2013, working with state and local law enforcement agencies, protect potential victims from abuse and exploitation by achieving a 5% increase for 3 sets of key indicators:

- Open investigations concerning non-compliant sex offenders, sexual exploitation of children, human trafficking
- Matters/investigations resolved concerning sexual exploitation of children and human trafficking
- (CRM, CRT, FBI, EOUSA, USMS) Number of children depicted in child pornography that are identified by the FBI

Progress is reported quarterly. USMS supports DOJ Priority Goal 4 by assisting state and local authorities to ensure the public safety through enforcement of the provisions of the AWA. USMS also created a new performance measurement to support this effort, “Number of AWA investigations opened by full-time District SOICs (Sex Offender Investigations Coordinator)” that is included within the Fugitive Apprehension Performance Table.

### C. Prisoner Security and Transportation

<b>Prisoner Security and Transportation TOTAL</b>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2011 Enacted with Rescissions	1,194	1,178	\$234,963
2012 Enacted	1,194	1,178	249,802
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	7,050
2013 Current Services	1,194	1,178	256,852
2013 Program Offsets	0	0	(3,123)
2013 Rescission	0	0	(3,830)
2013 Request	1,194	1,178	249,899
<b>Total Change 2012-2013</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97</b>

<b>Prisoner Security and Transportation – Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</b>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2011 Enacted with Rescissions	22	22	\$16,684
2012 Enacted	22	22	16,684
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	2	2	(1,202)
2013 Current Services	24	24	15,482
2013 Program Offsets	0	0	(270)
2013 Rescission	0	0	0
2013 Request	24	24	15,212
<b>Total Change 2012-2013</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(1,472)</b>

#### 1. Program Description

**Prisoner Security and Transportation** is made up of the following activities: processing prisoners in the cellblock, securing the cellblock area, transporting prisoners by ground or air, and inspecting jails used to house federal detainees. As each prisoner is placed into USMS custody, a Deputy Marshal is required to “process” that prisoner. Processing consists of interviewing the prisoner to gather personal, arrest, prosecution, and medical information; fingerprinting and photographing the prisoner; preparing an inventory of any received prisoner property; entering/placing the data and records into the Justice Detainee Information System (JDIS) and the prisoner file; and sending the electronic fingerprint information to the FBI to store in its Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS). Using IAFIS, the USMS is able to efficiently track the prisoner as he/she proceeds through the system.

The cellblock is the secured area for holding prisoners in the courthouse before and after they are scheduled to appear in their court proceeding. Deputy Marshals follow strict safety protocols in the cellblocks to ensure the safety of USMS employees and members of the judicial process. A minimum of two Deputy Marshals are required to be present when cells are unlocked or entered, when prisoners are moved into or out of the cellblock or holding cell areas, when prisoners of the opposite sex are being handled, or when meals are being served. Female and juvenile prisoners must be separated by sight and sound from adult male prisoners within the cellblock. Deputy Marshals must observe the prisoners at least every thirty minutes and must count them every eight hours. Deputy Marshals minimize the amount of time that prisoners who exhibit violent

behavior or signs of possible drug overdose, severe mental disorder, or suicidal tendencies are held in the cellblock and closely monitor them during that time. Deputy Marshals provide meals to prisoners if held in the cellblock during normal lunch or dinner hours. Prior to entrance into the cellblock, Deputy Marshals search prisoners and any court clothing provided by Public Defenders to ensure that prisoners and their property are free of contraband.

The USMS is also responsible for transporting prisoners to and from judicial proceedings. Some jails agree to transport prisoners to and from the courthouse at specified rates (which are added to the monthly housing bills); however, most transportation of prisoners is done by Deputy Marshals. Deputy Marshals arrange with jails to have needed prisoners ready to be transported, search the prisoner prior to transport, and properly restrain the prisoners during transportation.

In addition to transporting prisoners to and from the courthouse, Deputy Marshals also transport prisoners between detention facilities for attorney visits, to medical appointments when necessary, and to their Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facility upon designation after sentencing. As prisoners progress through their court proceedings, districts often move prisoners from one detention facility to another. This is done for a variety of reasons: to locate a prisoner closer to or farther from the courthouse, to accommodate the housing limitations at detention facilities, to take advantage of lower-cost jails which may be further from the courthouse, to place prisoners at facilities better equipped to deal with any medical requirements, or to remove a prisoner from other prisoners due to conflict or litigation concerns with other prisoners. When prisoners are wanted in more than one district, Deputy Marshals transport the prisoner to the requesting district upon completion of the court process in the home district.

Occasionally, district offices are required to use air transportation other than the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS). For example, in Alaska it is necessary to fly prisoners due to lack of road access in many areas. Another example is transportation of a seriously ill prisoner. Receiving prisoners into custody, processing them through the cellblock, and transporting them are labor-intensive activities. Producing prisoners for court and detention related activities requires the USMS to partner with the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Service Offices, BOP, U.S. Attorneys (USA), and a variety of law enforcement agencies. The USMS remains responsible for day-to-day processing and confinement of detainees in its custody.

To ensure that prisoners are being confined securely and humanely, Deputy Marshals inspect state and local detention facilities annually. Additionally, inspections are required before the USMS enters into an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with a facility to house prisoners or upon completion of major changes in operations or physical structure of any facility already being used. The USMS trains Deputy Marshals on the standard conditions of confinement. After an inspection, the Deputy Marshal briefs a detention facility officer on the findings and prepares a written report. Detention facility inspections enable the districts and headquarters to identify problem areas early and identify facilities that provide the best value.

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
<b>Decision Unit: Prisoner Security and Transportation</b>											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective 3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement; and Objective 3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system											
RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2013 Program Changes		FY 2013 Request	
1. Number of USMS Federal District prisoners received *		232,099		221,585		223,715		2,685		226,400	
2. Number of DC Superior Court prisoners received *		65,410		77,107		64,683		1,294		65,977	
3. Number of USMS Federal District prisoner productions *		929,423		939,389		975,281		34,134		1,009,415	
4. Number of DC Superior Court prisoner productions *		78,491		92,383		77,510		1,550		79,060	
<b>Total Costs and FTE</b> (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		1,178	\$234,963 [\$1,474,277]	1,178	\$234,963 [\$1,474,277]	1,178	\$249,802 [1,509,747]	0	\$97 [\$0]	1,178	\$249,899 [\$1,509,747]
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2013 Program Changes		FY 2013 Request	
Program Activity		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	1. Prisoner Security and Transportation	1,178	\$234,963 [\$1,474,277]	1,178	\$234,963 [\$1,474,277]	1,178	\$249,802 [1,509,747]	0	\$97 [\$0]	1,178	\$249,899 [\$1,509,747]
Performance Measure: Outcome	1. Number of prisoner escapes from USMS custody outside of the courtroom *	0		3 **		0		0		0	

\* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

\*\* There were three prisoner escapes in Fourth Quarter, FY 2011. Two prisoners (W/NC and M/TN) were apprehended immediately and the third prisoner was fatally shot during the escape attempt.

**A. Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:**

Workload:

1. Number of USMS Federal District prisoners received is the number of prisoners taken into USMS custody. Total prisoners received data includes the USMS District counts but does not include DC Superior Court counts (convicted (and sentenced) felons between designation and removal at the DC Superior Court).
2. Number of DC Superior Court prisoners received is the number of prisoners taken into custody by the DC Superior Court. This data includes convicted (and sentenced) felons between designation and removal.
3. Number of USMS Federal District prisoner productions is the number of times prisoners are produced for judicial proceedings, meetings with attorneys, or transported for medical care, between offices and between detention facilities. Total prisoners produced data includes the USMS District counts but does not include DC Superior Court counts.
4. Number of DC Superior Court prisoner productions is the number of times prisoners are produced for judicial proceedings, meetings with attorneys, or transported for medical care, between offices and between detention facilities. This data includes convicted (and sentenced) felons between designation and removal.

Outcome:

1. Prisoner escapes from USMS custody outside of the courtroom include escapes made during the following times: while being transported (for court productions, medical visits, moves between sub-offices or detention facilities), while being held in the cellblock area waiting for the court procedure, and while meeting with attorneys.

**B. Factors Affecting FY 2012 - FY 2013 Plans.**

Zero tolerance prosecutorial initiatives along the Southwest Border continue to increase USMS workload. It is critical that the USMS operates effectively and efficiently to provide the highest possible security for the federal judicial process. Deputy Marshals are the functional backbone of the agency because they provide direct service to the federal courts. On a daily basis, Deputy Marshals are producing prisoners for various proceedings, many of whom are violent and/or have extensive criminal histories. The increased projection in prisoner productions, although at a slower pace than that reported in FY 2012 President's Budget, are largely driven by the anticipated growth of Department of Homeland Security's immigration enforcement activities particularly along the Southwest Border areas.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

**Decision Unit: Prisoner Security and Transportation**

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011		FY 2012	FY 2013
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
<b>OUTCOME Measure</b>	1. Number of prisoner escapes from USMS custody, outside of the courtroom *	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0

\* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The Prisoner Security and Transportation decision unit supports the Department's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels. Within this goal, the resources specifically address DOJ Strategic Objective 3.2 - Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement and DOJ Strategic Objective 3.3 - Provide for the safe, secure, humane and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the Federal Prison System.

The USMS maintains the integrity of the Federal judicial system by maintaining the custody, protection, and security of prisoners and ensuring that criminal defendants appear for judicial proceedings. The USMS is required to transport prisoners to court proceedings, medical visits, and attorney meetings. Efficient management of detention resources necessitates that the USMS continuously analyze the court's need for prisoners in relation to detention facility location and cost. This evaluation results in prisoners being moved to various detention facilities as their cases progress through the judicial process. Prisoners are moved to closer facilities when they are often needed to appear. Prisoners are moved to more distant facilities (which are often less costly) as their need to appear in court decreases. Another duty of the USMS is the review of utilized detention facilities to ensure that conditions of confinement are humane and provide adequate security.

#### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

As illustrated in the preceding Performance and Resources Table, the performance outcome measure for this decision unit is the number of prisoner escapes from USMS custody outside of the courtroom. In FY 2011, there were three prisoner escapes; all three were quickly recaptured. The performance target is to ensure that each prisoner securely arrives at each court appearance, attorney meeting, or medical visit. The actual number of prisoner productions is driven by the requirements of the judges and Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC) and estimated targets are based on historical data.

The FY 2013 targets for prisoners received and prisoners produced are directly mandated by court requirements, and are therefore out of the control of the USMS. The requested FY 2013 resources are necessary for meeting these workload requirements and performance targets.

#### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

To efficiently secure and transport prisoners, USMS personnel must work closely with many other agencies, such as:

- U.S. Courts personnel to determine which prisoners are required for appearances;
- BOP personnel to arrange for prisoner designation and transportation after sentencing;
- U.S. Border Patrol, FBI, DEA, ATF, and other federal, state, and local agency personnel to arrange for initial appearances, custody transfer, and booking; and
- Detention facility personnel to arrange for prisoners to be ready for transport as needed.



## D. Protection of Witnesses

<b>Protection of Witnesses TOTAL</b>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2011 Enacted with Rescissions	207	203	\$34,099
2012 Enacted	207	203	34,509
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	1,222
2013 Current Services	207	203	35,731
2013 Program Offsets	0	0	(185)
2013 Rescission	0	0	(308)
2013 Request	207	203	35,238
<b>Total Change 2012-2013</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>709</b>

<b>Protection of Witnesses – Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</b>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2011 Enacted with Rescissions	3	3	\$2,417
2012 Enacted	3	3	2,417
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	(140)
2013 Current Services	3	3	2,277
2013 Program Offsets	0	0	(47)
2013 Rescission	0	0	0
2013 Request	3	3	2,230
<b>Total Change 2012-2013</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(187)</b>

### 1. Program Description

The **Protection of Witnesses** is managed by the Witness Security Program (WSP) which was established by the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 and amended by the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984. This program provides protection for government witnesses whose lives are threatened as a result of their testimony against drug traffickers, terrorists, organized crime members, and other major criminals. The WSP provides physical security during the trial proceedings as well as assistance to create new identities and relocate witnesses and their families after the trial. Although it was initially established in the 1970s to protect witnesses against Mafia organizations, the WSP was later expanded to include witnesses against drug traffickers. After the bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993, the WSP was again expanded to include witnesses testifying against terrorist organizations.

Three DOJ components work collaboratively to administer the WSP. The Criminal Division's Office of Enforcement Operations (OEO) authorizes the entry of witnesses into the program. The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) protects witnesses incarcerated in federal prison facilities. The USMS protects civilian witnesses and their families, relocates them to a secure location, provides them with new identities, and assists them with housing, medical care, job training, and employment until the participants become self-sufficient.

Two different appropriations fund the USMS portion of the WSP. The USMS S&E appropriation funds the salaries, benefits, and the day-to-day operating expenses (such as

utilities, supplies, and equipment) for USMS personnel who administer the WSP. The Fees and Expenses of Witnesses (FEW) appropriation funds the expenses related to witness subsistence and relocation, vehicles for WSP Deputy Marshals, and maintenance/repair of safe sites.

Since the inception of the WSP, more than 8,300 witnesses and over 9,800 family members have participated in the Program. The successful operation of this program is widely recognized as providing a unique and valuable tool in the government's war against organized crime, drug cartels, violent criminal gangs, and terrorist groups.

In both criminal and civil matters involving protected witnesses, the USMS fully cooperates with local law enforcement and court authorities in bringing witnesses to justice or in having them fulfill their legal responsibilities. No program participant who follows security guidelines has ever been harmed by the individuals or organizations they testified against while under the protection of the Marshals Service.

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Protection of Witnesses											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective 3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement											
RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2013 Program Changes		FY 2013 Request	
1. New witnesses received		150		150		150		0		150	
2. Total witness security program participants		18,359		18,359		18,483		150		18,633	
<b>Total Costs and FTE</b> (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)*		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		203	\$34,099 [\$1,410]	204	\$34,099 [\$1,410]	203	\$34,509 [\$2,500]	0	\$729 [\$0]	203	\$35,238 [\$2,500]
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012 Current Rate		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2013 Program Changes		FY 2013 Request	
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Program Activity	1. Protection of Witnesses	203	\$34,099 [\$1,410]	204	\$34,099 [\$1,410]	203	\$34,509 [\$2,500]	0	\$729 [\$0]	203	\$35,238 [\$2,500]
Performance Measure: Output	1. Number of protected witness productions	2,000		1,432		2,000		400		2,400	
Performance Measure: Outcome	2. Assaults against funded protected federal witnesses	0		0		0		0		0	

\* FY 2011 Target, FY 2012 Projected and FY 2013 Request exclude 1 reimbursable position and FTE supporting Plan Colombia. Estimated annual cost beginning FY 2012 is \$2,000,000 including payroll.

**A. Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:**

Workload:

1. New witnesses received are the number of witnesses accepted into the Witness Security Program (WSP).
2. Total Witness Security Program participants are the total number of participants, including immediate family members, currently in the program.

Performance Measures:

1. A witness production is defined as travel of a protected witness away from the relocation area for court testimony, non-court related travel, video conferencing, neutral sites, child visitations, and documentation productions.

Outcome:

2. The number of assaults against funded protected Federal witnesses reflects the number of attacks on witnesses authorized for program participation that are receiving subsistence and housing expenses.

**B. Factors Affecting FY 2012 - FY 2013 Plans.**

The increase in high-threat trials involving gang members has increased the number of WSP participants who have gang affiliation. This trend is expected to continue as the Administration's priorities continue to focus on anti-gang enforcement. The projected increase is driven by anticipated growth in Southwest Border immigration, anti-gang and anti-terrorism enforcement activities. There has been a recent increase in high-threat trials involving gang members who have affiliations with the criminal enterprises run by the Mexican drug cartels.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

**Decision Unit: Protection of Witnesses**

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011		FY 2012	FY 2013
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
<b>Performance Measure</b>	1. Number of protected witness productions	N/A	946	1,369	1,776	1,859	2,013	1,931	2,000	1,432	2,000	2,400
<b>OUTCOME Measure</b>	2. Assaults against funded protected federal witnesses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The Protection of Witnesses decision unit supports the Department's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels. Within this goal, the resources specifically address DOJ Strategic Objective 3.2 - Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.

#### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

As illustrated in the preceding Performance and Resources Table, the performance outcome measure for this decision unit is the number of assaults against protected federal witnesses. The number of assaults against protected federal witnesses reflects the number of attacks on witnesses authorized for program participation that are receiving subsistence and housing expenses. In FY 2011, there were no assaults, continuing the USMS' unblemished record for witness security.

The FY 2013 target identifies the anticipated number of protected witness productions and the resources necessary to safely accomplish this mission. The USMS expects the number of productions to increase in FY 2013 due to anticipated growth in Southwest Border immigration, anti-gang and anti-terrorism enforcement activities.

#### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The FY 2013 budget requested by the USMS is necessary to ensure that critical protective services are provided to protected witnesses providing key testimony in direct support of significant DOJ prosecutorial efforts against organized crime, international drug trafficking organizations, violent street gangs and international terrorist groups. The USMS continues to examine Witness Security Program methodologies to insure that effective protection and security services are provided to protected witnesses and authorized Program participants while also exercising cost efficiencies. The USMS is confident in its ability to successfully execute within the FY 2013 budget requested for the number of protected witness productions targeted. However, it should be noted that Witness Security Program workload supporting these DOJ prosecutorial efforts is driven by factors outside the control of the USMS. The number, frequency and duration of court productions and other Witness Security Program activities supporting DOJ prosecutions are sometimes unpredictable and often largely uncontrollable.

## E. Tactical Operations

<b>Tactical Operations TOTAL</b>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2011 Enacted with Rescissions	177	172	\$37,187
2012 Enacted	177	172	37,547
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	6,056
2013 Current Services	177	172	43,603
2013 Program Offsets	0	0	(762)
2013 Rescission	0	0	(737)
2013 Request	177	172	42,104
<b>Total Change 2012-2013</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,557</b>

<b>Tactical Operations – Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</b>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2011 Enacted with Rescissions	3	3	\$2,637
2012 Enacted	3	3	2,637
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	(201)
2013 Current Services	3	3	2,436
2013 Program Offsets	0	0	(40)
2013 Rescission	0	0	0
2013 Request	3	3	2,396
<b>Total Change 2012-2013</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(241)</b>

### 1. Program Description

The **Tactical Operations** decision unit includes special operations, emergency management and crisis services, strategic technology, and security programs.

The USMS regularly responds to national emergencies and domestic crises with a cadre of resources. All USMS operational missions are coordinated through the USMS Communications Center and the Emergency Operations Center. The Communications Center operates 24 hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week to ensure inter-agency and intra-agency flow of communication. The Center provides informational assistance to Deputy Marshals in the field who are tracking fugitives, developing leads, and confirming warrants. The Center is also a focal point for all incoming and outgoing classified information relevant to the USMS. All significant incidents such as shootings in the line of duty, employee injury or death, assaults/attempted assaults of an individual under USMS protection, deaths of prisoners in USMS custody, escapes of federal prisoners, major arrests, and district emergencies are reported to the Center. The Center then notifies the appropriate personnel and districts and ensures that the proper action is taken.

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is also activated during emergency incidents involving a coordinated agency-wide response. This includes responses under the federal government's National Response Framework. The EOC is a critical element to ensure coordination and oversight of USMS deployments to emergencies, particularly when there are other government agencies involved.

To support Deputy Marshals on operational missions, the USMS provides technical protective and wireless communications support. The Technical Protective Operations program employs state of the art technology to enhance USMS protective operations for individuals, locations, and sensitive or classified material. The Wireless Communications Program ensures the USMS has reliable, secure Land Mobile Radio communications capability to support national security events, critical incidents, continuation of government, and USMS missions.

For more than 35 years the Special Operations Group (SOG) has supported the USMS, the Department of Justice, and other government agencies with a highly-trained, rapidly-deployable force of law enforcement officers for tactical response. SOG is a unit of 80-100 volunteer Deputy Marshals who must meet high qualification standards and complete rigorous training in specialties such as high-risk entry, explosive breaching, sniper/observer, rural operations, evasive driving, less lethal munitions, waterborne operations, and tactical medical support. SOG supports all 94 U.S. judicial districts, territories, and possessions by providing assistance in high-risk, sensitive law enforcement operations including protective details, national emergencies, civil disturbances, and national disasters. Due to the extensive training of SOG members, the unit is often called upon to train military, federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement groups in various tactical specialties.

Based at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, a major staging area for FEMA disaster response in the Southeast and a geographically central location for domestic operations, the Special Operations Group Tactical Center (SOGTC) is able to provide a rapid response throughout the country. From this base, SOG deploys its fleet of armored vehicles, specialized equipment and tactical operators in support of domestic USMS operations such as 15 Most Wanted Fugitive Program investigations, fugitive task forces, terrorist trial and other high-threat or high-profile judicial proceedings, motorcade protection for high-value individuals, and execution of court orders relating to the seizure of assets belonging to militia groups, domestic terrorist groups, and other anti-government organizations.

The USMS is specifically relied upon to conduct national security operations on behalf of various United States government entities due to its broad authority and jurisdiction. SOG is selected due to the sensitive, covert nature of these missions requiring elevated security clearances and specific training, equipment and tactical assets.

The USMS also participates in the international Stabilization and Reconstruction program, working closely with DOD, DOJ, and Department of State personnel in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. SOG provides training and advice to the Counter Narcotics Judicial Center in Afghanistan. SOG also provides technologically-advanced security equipment and programs to improve judicial and witness security, helping to lay the foundation for a more effective judicial system and assisting in the stabilization of the government of Afghanistan.

In addition to SOG, the USMS also maintains an Explosive Detection Canine Program (EDCP), which provides support for the following purposes: searching for explosive devices and firearms in the safest most expedient manner possible in consideration of the safety of the judiciary, court staff, the public, and law enforcement officers; assisting other law enforcement agencies



in searching for explosive devices and firearms, resulting in active interaction and coordination with these agencies; and meeting with civic groups to give demonstrations which help the public understand the missions of the USMS.

To respond to personnel needs during and after critical incidents, the USMS offers a Peer Support Program that consists of two areas: the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) and the Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT). These programs provide USMS employees with tangible crisis intervention services and stress management education following critical incidents. The CIRT is comprised of volunteer peer counselors who are specially trained and certified in Critical Incident Stress Management and available for immediate deployment in response to critical incidents. The CIRT responds to critical incidents involving USMS employees, including shooting incidents and the sudden deaths and traumatic injuries of employees. The EAP is a confidential, voluntary program designed to assist employees and their families in dealing with personal problems that pose a threat to their health, well-being, and/or their jobs. Employees and family members have direct confidential access to the USMS EAP staff as well as the nationwide counseling and referral service.

The USMS also maintains security programs to ensure the proper handling of classified documents, the suitability of prospective and current employees, security at headquarters buildings, and the special deputation of state and local law enforcement personnel.

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
<b>Decision Unit: Tactical Operations</b>											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective 3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement											
RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2013 Program Changes		FY 2013 Request	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		215	\$37,187 [\$37,181]	214	\$37,187 [\$37,181]	215	\$37,547 [\$38,648]	0	\$4,557 [\$0]	215	\$42,104 [\$38,648]
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012 Current Rate		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2013 Program Changes		FY 2013 Request	
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Program Activity	1. Tactical Operations	215	\$37,187 [\$37,181]	216	\$37,187 [\$37,181]	215	\$37,547 [\$38,648]	0	\$4,557 [\$0]	215	\$42,104 [\$38,648]
Performance Measure: Output	1. Number of high-threat and emergency situations supported through special operations and assignments	65		59		73		8		81	
Performance Measure: Outcome	2. Percentage of deployments of special operations/assignments staff or resources before a planned event or within 48 hours of an unforeseen emergency	100%		100%		100%		0%		100%	

\* FY 2011 Target, FY 2012 Projected and FY 2013 Request exclude additional 2 reimbursable positions and FTE for Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

## **A. Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:**

### Performance Measures:

1. This represents the number of times a special occurrence or event happened where special operations and assignment resources and/or staff were deployed in response.
2. The USMS strives for a consistent timely response to unforeseen emergencies and planned events. The percentage of deployments applies in cases where the request for assistance reaches headquarters at least 48 hours prior to the beginning of the planned event.

## **B. Factors Affecting FY 2012 - FY 2013 Plans.**

The request reflects an anticipated increase in high-threat trials, including those involving terrorists and gang members to ensure additional SOG deployments necessary for district security. In addition, SOG anticipates increased participation in Regional Fugitive Task Forces across the country, especially in relation to the apprehension of non-compliant sex offenders as defined in the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act. Funding for the National Sex Offender Targeting Center became available through the FY 2008 Supplemental Appropriations Act which will increase investigation and apprehension efforts. Additional high-profile prosecutions are also expected in housing and mortgage fraud-related cases. SOG Deputy Marshals also respond to emergency situations caused by natural disasters, including weather-related incidents and provide support during national security and other high-profile events such as the Republican and Democratic Conventions and Presidential Inauguration. Furthermore, SOG expects increased support involving the growing violence along the Southwest Border.

### Southwest Border Initiatives

Increased efforts by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to secure the borders and to address the related crime issues, such as human trafficking, have resulted in an increased workload for USMS districts along the Southwest Border.

The arrests made often lead to complex prosecutions of individuals entrenched in criminal organizations. Such trials require added protective measures which include a tactical response. In the past, violent threats and actions against the judiciary and public have occurred in federal courthouses. In these situations, SOG is well suited to protect the federal courts by providing tactical support for the movement of high-threat, high-profile prisoners and witnesses to and from court proceedings. SOG is also a quick-reaction force during high-threat trials and high-risk motorcades.

Fugitive Apprehension

With the enactment of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act, the apprehension of child predators and sex offenders has become an important new mission area. A percentage of wanted child predators and sex offenders will be deemed high-profile, high-risk fugitives. When there is a need for tactical resources the USMS partners with state and local law enforcement organizations as well as SOG to apprehend these individuals. Removing violent fugitives off the nation’s streets continues to be a top priority for the USMS. As task force workload grows, the need for specialized tactical support also grows to ensure that officer and public safety is maintained.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Decision Unit: Tactical Operations												
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011		FY 2012	FY 2013
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Performance Measure	1. Number of high-threat and emergency situations supported through special operations and assignments	N/A	38	46	59	51	62	60	65	59	73	81
OUTCOME Measure	2. Percentage of deployments of special operations/assignments staff or resources before a planned event or within 48 hours of an unforeseen emergency	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The Tactical Operations decision unit supports the Department's Strategic Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels. Within this Goal, the decision unit's resources specifically address one of the Department's Strategic Objective: 3.2 - Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.

#### a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The USMS strives to provide effective assistance to all levels of government during emergencies and disasters and at times of heightened law enforcement requirements. The USMS is able to deploy its Deputy Marshal workforce to any national emergency designated by the Attorney General. The USMS also successfully protects the Strategic National Stockpile, continues to advance its ability to respond to an emergency by instituting the COOP/ COG programs, and has participated in several national interagency training exercises. Government authority and continuity of operation of the federal justice system must be maintained during emergencies. Professionalism of the USMS will increase through standardization of tactical operations, improved operational data management, and a reduction of negative audit findings. In FY 2011, the USMS conducted 59 operations involving the Special Operations Group and in all cases deployed SOG personnel within 48 hours of a request for assistance.

The ability of the Special Operations Group (SOG) to deploy in a timely manner in response to special missions is dependent upon receiving the requested FY 2013 resources. SOG's mission effectiveness is requires maintaining an overall force of about 100 SOG DUSMs available to respond to special incidents. To meet this goal, SOG conducts annual selection and biannual mandatory recertification training which are critical to the operational success of SOG missions. The requested funding level is necessary for conducting these essential training requirements.

#### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The USMS deploys personnel and equipment in support of extraordinary district requirements, ensuring adequate resources are provided to maintain the integrity of the judicial process. The USMS will attempt to: improve its capability to deploy personnel and equipment in response to terrorist acts, natural disasters, and other external missions directed by the Attorney General; maintain operational readiness for efficient movement of people and equipment; and coordinate efforts and increase communication lines between the Strategic National Stockpile Security Operations Unit and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to insure adequate dissemination of intelligence information to thwart or respond to terrorist activities. These strategies are supported by the stated levels of FTE and personnel and any reduction in either will negatively impact projected performance measures.

**V. Program Increases by Item**

There are no program increases.

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

**A. Item Name:** **Information Technology Savings**

Budget Decision Units: Judicial and Courthouse Security  
Fugitive Apprehension  
Prisoner Security and Transportation  
Protection of Witnesses  
Tactical Operations

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DOJ Strategic Goal III, Objectives 3.2 and 3.3

Organizational Program: U.S. Marshals Service

Component Ranking of Item: 1

Program Reduction: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$1.254) million

### Description of Item

This offset represents savings that will be generated through greater inter-component collaboration in IT contracting. Funds will be redirected to support the Department's Cybersecurity and IT transformation efforts as well as other high priority requests.

### Summary Justification

As part of its effort to increase IT management efficiency and comply with OMB's direction to reform IT management activities, the Department is implementing a cost saving initiative as well as IT transformation projects. To support cost savings, the Department is developing an infrastructure to enable DOJ components to better collaborate on IT contracting; which should result in lower IT expenditures. In FY 2013 the Department anticipates realizing savings on all direct non-personnel IT spending through IT contracting collaboration. These savings will not only support greater management efficiency within components but will also support OMB's IT Reform plan by providing resources to support major initiatives in Cybersecurity, data center consolidation, and enterprise e-mail systems. The savings will also support other Department priorities in the FY 2013 request. The offset to support these initiatives for the USMS is \$1,254,000.

### Impact on Performance

This offset will have minimal impact on USMS ability to accomplish its strategic and performance goals.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2011 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2012 Current Rate				FY 2013 Current Services			
Pos	Agent	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agent	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agent	FTE	\$(000)
105	0	105	\$81,664	105	0	105	\$81,664	114	0	114	\$75,486

### Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit	Quantity	FY 2013 Request (\$000)	FY 2014 Net Annualization (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (\$000)
Information Technology Savings			(\$1,254)	\$0	\$0
Total Non-Personnel			(\$1,254)	\$0	\$0

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agent	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2014 Net Annualization (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (\$000)
Current Services	114	0	114	\$12,582	\$62,904	\$75,486	\$0	\$0
Decreases	0	0	0	\$0	(\$1,254)	(\$1,254)	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	114	0	114	\$12,582	\$61,650	\$74,232	\$0	\$0



**B. Item Name:** **Administrative Efficiencies**

Budget Decision Units: Judicial and Courthouse Security  
Fugitive Apprehension  
Prisoner Security and Transportation  
Protection of Witnesses  
Tactical Operations

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DOJ Strategic Goal I, Objective 1.1;  
Strategic Goal II, Objectives 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3; and  
Strategic Goal III, Objectives 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3

Organizational Program: U.S. Marshals Service

Component Ranking of Item: 2

Program Reduction: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$7.066) million

Description of Item

The USMS will achieve \$7.1 million in savings through the implementation of efficiencies and cost savings in administrative areas, including, but not limited to: printing, publications, travel, conferences, supplies, and general equipment.

Summary Justification

This reduction to administrative items demonstrates that the USMS plans to institute substantive efficiencies without unduly taxing either the people or missions of the USMS. The USMS anticipates savings, in the areas of publications and printing, should be achievable due to the number of publications and documents that are now publicly sourced on the Internet. The USMS is also reviewing and restricting all travel and conferences to ensure that all are appropriate for their personnel and mission.

Impact on Performance

This impact will have minimal impact on the USMS' ability to accomplish its strategic and performance goals.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2011 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 Current Services			
Pos	Agent	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agent	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agent	FTE	\$(000)
5,544	4,134	5,459	\$1,123,511	5,544	4,134	5,459	\$1,174,000	5,544	4,134	5,459	\$1,211,808

### Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit	Quantity	FY 2013 Request (\$000)	FY 2014 Net Annualization (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (\$000)
Travel			(\$1,555)	\$0	\$0
Transportation of Things			(\$69)	\$0	\$0
Comm/Util/Misc/FTS			(\$1,474)	\$0	\$0
Printing & Reproduction			(\$43)	\$0	\$0
Other Services			(\$1,438)	\$0	\$0
Supplies & Materials			(\$416)	\$0	\$0
Equipment			(\$2,071)	\$0	\$0
Total Non-Personnel			(\$7,066)	\$0	\$0

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agent	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2014 Net Annualization (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (\$000)
Current Services	5,544	4,134	5,459	\$742,846	\$468,962	\$1,211,808	\$0	\$0
Decreases	0	0	0	\$0	(\$7,066)	(\$7,066)	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	5,544	4,134	5,459	\$742,846	\$461,896	\$1,204,742	\$0	\$0

**C. Item Name:** **Construction**

Budget Decision Unit: Construction

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): DOJ Strategic Goal III, Objective 3.2

Organizational Program: U.S. Marshals Service

Component Ranking of Item: 3

Program Reduction: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$5.000) million

Description of Item

The USMS proposes an offset of \$5.000 million to reduce courthouse renovation within the Construction Appropriation. Courthouse security equipment and furnishings were funded by this Appropriation in previous years. These costs will now be funded by the S&E Appropriation.

Summary Justification

The USMS is able to prioritize and schedule renovation projects through the General Services Administration. Offsetting funds associated with renovations will extend the time required to renovate space to address existing security weaknesses. Funds used for courthouse security equipment maintenance will be covered by the S&E Appropriation.

Impact on Performance

This offset will have minimal impact on USMS ability to accomplish its strategic and performance goals related to courthouse renovation and security equipment maintenance.

## Funding

### Base Funding

FY 2011 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2012 Current Rate				FY 2013 Current Services			
Pos	Agent	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agent	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agent	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$16,592	0	0	0	\$15,000	0	0	0	\$15,000

### Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

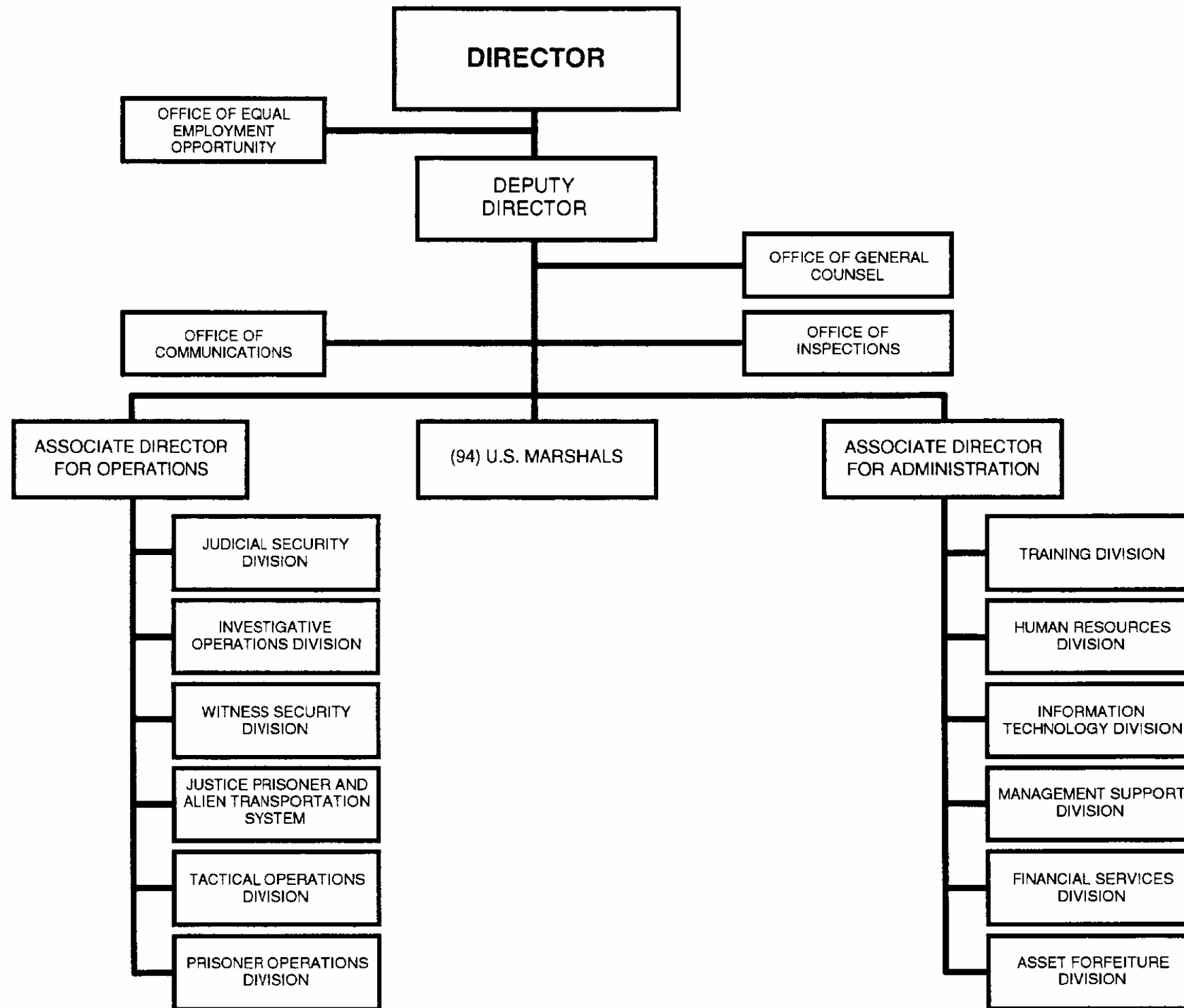
Non-Personnel Item	Unit	Quantity	FY 2013 Request (\$000)	FY 2014 Net Annualization (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (\$000)
Other Services			(\$5,000)	\$0	\$0
Total Non-Personnel			(\$5,000)	\$0	\$0

### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agent	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2014 Net Annualization (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$0
Decreases	0	0	0	\$0	(\$5,000)	(\$5,000)	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0

A: Organizational Chart

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE



Approved by: *[Signature]* Date: 8-13-07  
ALBERTO R. GONZALES  
Attorney General

**B: Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**  
 United States Marshals Service  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
<b>2011 Enacted</b>	5,544	5,459	\$1,123,511
<b>2012 Enacted without Balance Rescissions</b>	5,544	5,459	1,174,000
2012 Rescission of Balances	0	0	(2,200)
<b>Total 2012 Enacted with Balance Rescissions</b>	5,544	5,459	1,171,800
Technical Adjustments			
Restoration of Rescission - USMS S&E	0	0	2,200
Adjustments to Base			
Transfers:			
JABS - To Components	0	0	2,755
JCON and JCON S/TS - To Components	0	0	2,774
LEWC - To Components	0	0	3,700
Office of Information Policy (OIP) - From Components	0	0	(100)
Professional Responsibility Advisory Office (PRAO) - From Components	0	0	(8)
Subtotal Transfers	0	0	9,121
Increases:			
Pay and Benefits	0	0	11,204
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	16,223
Other Adjustments	0	0	1,200
Foreign Expenses	0	0	60
Subtotal Increases	0	0	28,687
Total Adjustments to Base	0	0	37,808
Total Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	40,008
<b>2013 Current Services</b>	5,544	5,459	1,211,808
Program Changes			
Offsets:			
IT Savings	0	0	(1,254)
Administrative Efficiencies	0	0	(7,066)
Subtotal Offsets	0	0	(8,320)
Total Program Changes	0	0	(8,320)
<b>2013 Total Request</b>	5,544	5,459	1,203,488
Rescission of Balances	0	0	(14,400)
<b>2013 Total Request with Balance Rescissions</b>	5,544	5,459	1,189,088
2012 - 2013 Total Change (without Rescission of Balances)	0	0	29,488

NOTE: All FTE numbers in this table reflect authorized FTE, which is the total number of FTE available to a component. Because the FY 2013 President's Budget Appendix builds the FTE request using actual FTE rather than authorized, it may not match the FY 2012 FTE Enacted and FY 2013 FTE Request reflected in this table.

**Summary of Requirements**  
**United States Marshals Service**  
**Salaries and Expenses**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Estimates by budget activity	2011 Enacted			2012 Enacted with Balance Rescissions			2013 Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			2013 Current Services			2013 Offsets			2013 Request with Balance Rescissions		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Judicial and Courthouse Security	2,222	2,189	436,873	2,222	2,189	454,888	0	0	13,121	2,222	2,189	468,009	0	0	(2,020)	2,222	2,189	465,989
Fugitive Apprehension	1,744	1,717	380,389	1,744	1,717	397,254	0	0	10,359	1,744	1,717	407,613	0	0	(2,230)	1,744	1,717	405,383
Prisoner Security and Transportation	1,194	1,178	234,963	1,194	1,178	249,802	0	0	7,050	1,194	1,178	256,852	0	0	(3,123)	1,194	1,178	253,729
Protection of Witnesses	207	203	34,099	207	203	34,509	0	0	1,222	207	203	35,731	0	0	(185)	207	203	35,546
Tactical Operations	177	172	37,187	177	172	37,547	0	0	6,056	177	172	43,603	0	0	(762)	177	172	42,841
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>\$1,123,511</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>\$1,174,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$37,808</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>\$1,211,808</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$8,320)</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>\$1,203,488</b>
Rescission of Balances			\$0			(\$2,200)			\$2,200			\$0			(\$14,400)			(\$14,400)
<b>Total with Balance Rescissions</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>\$1,123,511</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>\$1,171,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$40,008</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>\$1,211,808</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$22,720)</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>\$1,189,088</b>
Reimbursable FTE*		355			418			6			424		(1)				423	
Total FTE		5,814			5,877			6			5,883		(1)				5,882	
Other FTE:																		
LEAP		639			639			0			639		0				639	
Overtime		207			207			0			207		0				207	
Total Comp. FTE		6,660			6,723			6			6,729		(1)				6,728	

\* FY 2012-2013 exclude additional reimbursable positions and FTE for Centers for Disease Control (CDC) (2) and DOJ supporting Plan Colombia (1).

**B: Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**  
 United States Marshals Service  
 Construction  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
<b>2011 Enacted</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$16,592</b>
<b>2012 Enacted with Balance Rescissions</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>
Adjustments to Base			
Total Adjustments to Base	0	0	0
<b>2013 Current Services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>
Program Changes			
Program Offset - Construction	0	0	(5,000)
Total Program Changes	0	0	(5,000)
<b>2013 Total Request</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>
2012 - 2013 Total Change	0	0	(5,000)

**Summary of Requirements**  
 United States Marshals Service  
 Construction  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Estimates by budget activity	2011 Enacted			2012 Enacted with Balance Rescissions			2013 Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			2013 Current Services			2013 Offsets			2013 Request with Balance Rescissions		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Construction	0	0	16,592	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	(5,000)	0	0	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$16,592</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$5,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>



**C: Program Increases/Offsets By Decision Unit**

**FY 2013 Program Increases/Offsets By Decision Unit**  
 United States Marshals Service  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Offsets	Location of Description by Decision Unit	Judicial and Courthouse Security	Fugitive Apprehension	Prisoner Security and Transportation	Protection of Witnesses	Tactical Operations	Total Offsets
		Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	
IT Savings	All Decision Units	(186)	(204)	(635)	(10)	(219)	(1,254)
Administrative Efficiencies	All Decision Units	(1,834)	(2,026)	(2,488)	(175)	(543)	(7,066)
<b>Total Offsets</b>		<b>(\$2,020)</b>	<b>(\$2,230)</b>	<b>(\$3,123)</b>	<b>(\$185)</b>	<b>(\$762)</b>	<b>(\$8,320)</b>

**FY 2013 Program Increases/Offsets By Decision Unit**  
 United States Marshals Service  
 Construction  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Offsets	Location of Description by Decision Unit	Construction	Total Offsets
		Amount	
Construction	Construction	(5,000)	(5,000)
<b>Total Offset</b>		<b>(\$5,000)</b>	<b>(\$5,000)</b>

**D: Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective**

**Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective  
United States Marshals Service**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2011 Enacted		2012 Enacted with Balance Rescissions		2013 Current Services		2013 Offsets and Rescission of Balances		2013 Request with Balance Rescissions	
	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s
<b>Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law</b>										
1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur	395	108,026	393	105,006	393	105,258	0	(261)	393	104,997
<b>Subtotal, Goal 1</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>108,026</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>105,006</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>105,258</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(261)</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>104,997</b>
<b>Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law</b>										
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime	283	102,122	282	107,196	282	107,376	0	(836)	282	106,540
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations, uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims	161	37,425	161	38,549	161	38,652	0	(233)	161	38,419
2.3 Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs	1,213	245,333	1,190	248,880	1,190	249,609	(1)	1,219	1,189	250,828
<b>Subtotal, Goal 2</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>384,880</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>394,625</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>395,637</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>395,787</b>
<b>Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels</b>										
3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement	1,325	205,369	1,315	229,419	1,315	230,261	0	(740)	1,315	229,521
3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement	1,259	190,273	1,295	195,148	1,364	221,600	0	(516)	1,364	221,084
3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the Federal Prison System	1,178	234,963	1,178	249,802	1,178	256,852	0	(6,953)	1,178	249,899
<b>Subtotal, Goal 3</b>	<b>3,762</b>	<b>630,605</b>	<b>3,788</b>	<b>674,369</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>708,713</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(8,209)</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>700,504</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,814</b>	<b>\$1,123,511</b>	<b>5,814</b>	<b>\$1,174,000</b>	<b>5,883</b>	<b>\$1,209,608</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(\$8,320)</b>	<b>5,882</b>	<b>\$1,201,288</b>
Rescission of Balances		0		(2,200)		2,200		(14,400)		(12,200)
<b>GRAND TOTAL WITH BALANCE RESCISSIONS</b>	<b>5,814</b>	<b>\$1,123,511</b>	<b>5,814</b>	<b>\$1,171,800</b>	<b>5,883</b>	<b>\$1,211,808</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(\$22,720)</b>	<b>5,882</b>	<b>\$1,189,088</b>

NOTE: FY 2011 and FY 2012 were realigned under the new DOJ Strategic Plan for FY2012 - FY2016.

**Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective  
United States Marshals Service  
Construction**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2011 Enacted		2012 Enacted with Balance Rescissions		2013 Current Services		2013 Offsets and Rescission of Balances		2013 Request with Balance Rescissions	
	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s
<b>Goal 3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels</b>										
3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement	0	16,592	0	15,000	0	15,000	0	(5,000)	0	10,000
<b>Subtotal, Goal 3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,592</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(5,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$16,592</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$5,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>

## E. Justification for Base Adjustments

### Justification for Base Adjustments United States Marshals Service

	<u>POS</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Technical Adjustments</u>			
<u>Restoration of Rescission - USMS S&amp;E</u>	0	0	2,200
<u>Transfers</u>			
<u>Joint Automated Booking System.</u> A transfer of \$2,755 is included in support of the Department's Justice Automated Booking System program which will be moved to the Working Capital Fund and provided as a billable service in FY 2013.	0	0	2,755
<u>JCON and JCON S/TS.</u> A transfer of \$2,774 is included in support of the Department's Justice Consolidated Office Network (JCON) and JCON S/TS programs which will be moved to the Working Capital Fund and provided as a billable service in FY 2013.	0	0	2,774
<u>Law Enforcement Radios.</u> In FY 2013, the funding for the Department's Radio/Interoperability program is being realigned. This change will generate savings and allow the Department to increase our investments in improved technology and interoperability. As part of the realignment, base operations and maintenance (O&M) funding for radios is being transferred back to components. For USMS, the O&M transfer amount is \$3,700.	0	0	3,700
<u>Office of Information Policy.</u> The component transfers for the Office of Information Policy (OIP) into the General Administration appropriation will centralize appropriated funding and eliminate the current reimbursable financing process. The centralization of the funding is administratively advantageous because it eliminates the paper-intensive reimbursement process.	0	0	(100)
<u>Professional Responsibility Advisory Office.</u> The component transfers for the Professional Responsibility Advisory Office (PRAO) into the General Administration appropriation will centralize appropriated funding and eliminate the current reimbursable financing process. The centralization of the funding is administratively advantageous because it eliminates the paper-intensive reimbursement process.	0	0	(8)
<b>Total Transfers:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$9,121</b>

Increases

	<u>POS</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>2013 Pay Raise.</u> This request provides for a proposed 0.5 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2013. The increase only includes the general pay raise. The amount request, \$2,134, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$1,487 for pay and \$647 for benefits.)	0	0	2,134
<u>Changes in Compensable Days.</u> The decreased cost for one compensable day in FY 2013 compared to FY 2012 is calculated by dividing the FY 2012 estimated personnel compensation \$1,640 and applicable benefits \$714 by 261 compensable days.	0	0	2,354
<u>Employees Compensation Fund.</u> The \$682 increase reflects payments to the Department of Labor for injury benefits paid in the past year under the Federal Employee Compensation Act. This estimate is based on the first quarter of prior year billing and current year estimates.	0	0	682
<u>FERS Rate Increase.</u> On June 11, 2010, the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement System recommended a new set of economic assumptions for the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) and the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS). In accordance with this change, effective October 1, 2011 (FY 2012), the total Normal Cost of Regular retirement under FERS will increase from the current level of 12.5% of pay to 12.7%. The total FERS contribution for Law Enforcement retirement will increase from 27.0% to 27.6%. This will result in new agency contribution rates of 11.9% for normal costs (up from the current 11.7%) and 26.3% for law enforcement personnel (up from the current 25.7%). The amount requested, \$1,963, represents the funds needed to cover this increase.	0	0	1,963
<u>Health Insurance.</u> Effective January 2013, this component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance premiums increased by 8.4 percent. Applied against the 2011 estimate of \$30,834, the additional amount required is \$2,590.	0	0	2,590
<u>Retirement.</u> Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on OPM government-wide estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$1,481 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.	0	0	1,481
<u>General Services Administration (GSA) Rent.</u> GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$10,396 is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective in FY 2013 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. GSA provided data on the rate increases.	0	0	10,396
<u>Security Charges.</u> Guard Service includes those costs paid directly by DOJ and those paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The requested increase of \$5,827 is required to meet our commitment to DHS and other security costs.	0	0	5,827
<u>Legacy Radio Operations and Maintenance.</u> In FY 2013, the funding for the Department's Radio/Interoperability program is being realigned. This change will generate savings and allow the Department to increase our investments in improved technology and interoperability. As part of the realignment, base operations and maintenance (O&M) funding for radios is being transferred back to components. In order to fully fund the O&M requirements, an ATB increase of \$1,200 is requested for USMS.	0	0	1,200

	<u>POS</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Government Leased Quarters (GLQ) Requirement - object class 12.1.</u> GLQ is a mandatory program managed by the Department of State (DOS) and provides government employees stationed overseas with housing and utilities. DOS exercises authority for leases and control of the GLQs and negotiates the lease for components. \$24, reflects the change in cost to support existing staffing levels.	0	0	24
<u>International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS).</u> Under the ICASS, an annual charge is made by the Department of State for administrative support based on the overseas staff of each federal agency. This request is based on the projected FY 2011 bill for post invoices and other ICASS costs.	0	0	104
<b>Total Increase:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$28,755</b>
<u>Decreases</u>			
<u>Overseas Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS).</u> The Department of State (DOS) is in the midst of a 14-year, \$17.5 billion embassy construction program, with a plan to build and maintain approximately 150 new diplomatic and consular compounds. DOS allocates these costs through a Capital Security Cost Sharing Program in which each agency contributes funding based on the number of positions that are authorized for overseas personnel. The estimated cost to the the USMS in FY 2013 is less than amounts charged in prior years. The ATB decrease requested for CSCS reflects the reduced FY 2013 estimate. The USMS currently has 17 positions overseas, and funding is decreased by (\$68) for this account.	0	0	(68)
<b>Total Decrease:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$68)</b>
<b>Total ATB and Technical Adjustment:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$40,008</b>

**F: Crosswalk of 2011 Availability**

**Crosswalk of 2011 Availability**

United States Marshals Service

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2011 Enacted Without Balance Rescissions			Rescissions			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover Amount	Recoveries Amount	2011 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount			Pos.	FTE	Amount
Judicial and Courthouse Security	2,222	2,189	436,873	0	0	0	0	0	1,225	39,209	5,191	2,222	2,189	482,498
Fugitive Apprehension	1,744	1,717	380,389	0	0	0	0	0	1,439	8,330	0	1,744	1,717	390,158
Protective Security and Transportation	1,194	1,178	234,963	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,554	0	1,194	1,178	237,517
Protection of Witnesses	207	203	34,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	203	34,099
Tactical Operations	177	172	37,187	0	0	0	0	0	3,857	4,198	78	177	172	45,320
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>\$1,123,511</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$6,521</b>	<b>\$54,291</b>	<b>\$5,269</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>\$1,189,592</b>
Reimbursable FTE		355			0			0					355	
Total FTE		5,814			0			0					5,814	
Other FTE														
LEAP		639			0			0					639	
Overtime		207			0			0					207	
Total Compensable FTE		6,660			0			0					6,660	

Transfers: Unobligated balance transfers include USMS (1510/110324) transfers from Department of State (DOS - 1910/110113) to support operations in Afghanistan, \$4,040,000; from High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA - 1110/111070) to support the HIDTA program, \$164,179; from S&E No-Year (15X0324) for information technology enhancements, \$1,225,000; and to Law Enforcement Wireless Communications (LEWC - 15X0132), (\$965,790). Appropriations transfers include USMS (1511/120324) transfers from HIDTA 1111/121070, \$1,274,593, from DOS 1911/120113, \$3,300,000; and to LEWC 15X0132, (\$2,517,103).

Carryover: Unobligated Balances that were carried over from FY 2010 S&E Multi-Year (1510/110324) include \$930,018 for the HIDTA program, \$3,975,539 to support the mission in Afghanistan; and \$29,651,000 for SWB Supplemental initiatives. Also includes \$19,734,328 carryover from S&E No-Year (15X0324), majority of which is for information technology enhancements.

Recoveries: Funds recovered from prior year obligations include \$5,190,922 from S&E No-Year (15X0324); and \$77,556 from S&E Multi-Year (1510/110324).

**Crosswalk of 2011 Availability**

United States Marshals Service

Construction

(Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2011 Enacted Without Balance Rescissions			Rescissions			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover Amount	Recoveries Amount	2011 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount			Pos.	FTE	Amount
Construction	0	0	16,592	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,054	1,782	0	0	28,428
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$16,592</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$10,054</b>	<b>\$1,782</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$28,428</b>

Carryover. Unobligated Balances that were carried over from FY 2010 include \$2,053,518 from Construction No-Year (15X0133) for renovation and security; and \$8,000,000 from Construction Multi-Year (1510/110133) for SWB Supplemental initiative.

Recoveries. Funds recovered from prior year obligations include \$1,782,347 from Construction No-Year (15X0133).

**G: Crosswalk of 2012 Availability**

**Crosswalk of 2012 Availability**  
 United States Marshals Service  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2012 Enacted Without Balance Rescissions			Rescissions			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover Amount	Recoveries Amount	2012 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount			Pos.	FTE	Amount
Judicial and Courthouse Security	2,222	2,189	454,888	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	9,525	1,282	2,222	2,189	468,695
Fugitive Apprehension	1,744	1,717	397,254	0	0	0	0	0	4	1,123	18	1,744	1,717	398,399
Protective Security and Transportation	1,194	1,178	249,802	0	0	(2,200)	0	0	0	0	0	1,194	1,178	247,602
Protection of Witnesses	207	203	34,509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	203	34,509
Tactical Operations	177	172	37,547	0	0	0	0	0	(2,517)	3,300	0	177	172	38,330
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>\$1,174,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$2,200)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$487</b>	<b>\$13,948</b>	<b>\$1,300</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>\$1,187,535</b>
Reimbursable FTE*		418			0			0					418	
Total FTE		5,877			0			0					5,877	
Other FTE														
LEAP		639			0			0					639	
Overtime		207			0			0					207	
Total Compensable FTE		6,723			0			0					6,723	

\* Excludes additional reimbursable positions and FTE for Centers for Disease Control (CDC) (2) and DOJ supporting Plan Colombia (1).

Transfers: Unobligated balance transfers include USMS (1511/120324) transfer from High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA - 1111/121070 to support the HIDTA program, \$3,900 and planned transfer to Law Enforcement Wireless Communications ((LEWC - 15X0132) (\$2,517,123). Also includes S&E No-Year (15X0324) transfer from S&E Prior Year 15110324, \$3,000,000.

Carryover: Unobligated Balances that were carried over from FY 2011 S&E Multi-Year (1511/120324) include \$1,122,504 for the HIDTA program and \$3,300,000 to support the mission in Afghanistan. Also includes \$9,525,192 carryover from S&E No-Year (15X0324) to support information technology enhancements.

Recoveries: Recoveries of prior year obligations are estimated at \$1,300,000 from S&E as reported in the FY 2012 Spend Plan under Section 211 Notifications, to support courthouse security equipment and information technology systems.

Rescissions: Unobligated balance rescission, \$2,200,000.

**Crosswalk of 2012 Availability**  
 United States Marshals Service  
 Construction  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2012 Enacted Without Balance Rescissions			Rescissions			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover Amount	Recoveries Amount	2012 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount			Pos.	FTE	Amount
Construction	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,051	1,750	0	0	18,801
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,051</b>	<b>\$1,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$18,801</b>

Carryover: Unobligated Balances that were carried over from FY 2011 include \$2,050,770 from Construction No-Year (15X0133) for renovation and related costs.

Recoveries: Recoveries from prior year obligations are estimated at \$1,750,000 as reported in the FY 2012 Spend Plan under Section 211 Notifications, to support courthouse renovation and related costs.

## H: Summary of Reimbursable Resources

### Summary of Reimbursable Resources

United States Marshals Service

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2011 Actual			2012 Planned*			2013 Request*			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC)	64	51	930	76	70	1,208	76	76	1,208	0	6	0
Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF)	187	180	19,437	244	244	25,845	244	244	25,845	0	0	0
Centers for Disease Control (CDC)	36	36	8,471	34	34	9,029	34	34	9,029	0	0	0
Civilian Response Corps (CRC)	9	8	2,882	9	9	3,187	9	9	3,187	0	0	0
Department of Defense (DOD)	0	0	3,810	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	0
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	0	0	782	0	0	652	0	0	652	0	0	0
Department of Justice (DOJ)	1	1	18,179	0	0	19,218	0	0	19,218	0	0	0
Department of State (DOS)	0	0	8,890	0	0	8,769	0	0	8,769	0	0	0
Executive Office of the U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA)	0	0	2,275	0	0	2,354	0	0	2,354	0	0	0
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	0
Gang Related Education and Training (GREAT)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Federal Detention Trustee (OFDT)	0	0	1,474,277	0	0	1,509,747	0	0	1,509,747	0	0	0
Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	8	8	1,973	8	8	1,973	8	8	1,973	0	0	0
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program (OCDETF)	42	41	9,190	43	43	9,553	42	42	9,143	(1)	(1)	(410)
Service of Process (SOP)	7	7	1,100	7	7	1,100	7	7	1,100	0	0	0
U.S. Tax Court	3	2	2,064	3	3	2,800	3	3	2,800	0	0	0
Various Federal Sources	0	0	1,520	0	0	1,120	0	0	1,120	0	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources:</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>\$1,555,795</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>\$1,601,570</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>\$1,601,160</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(\$410)</b>

\* FY 2012-2013 exclude additional reimbursable positions and FTE for CDC (2) and DOJ supporting Plan Colombia (1).



## I: Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

### Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

United States Marshals Service

Salaries and Expenses

Category	2011 Enacted		2012 Enacted		2013 Request	
	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	Total Authorized \1	Total Reimbursable \2	Total Authorized \1	Total Reimbursable \2
Miscellaneous Occupations (010-099)	9	0	3	0	3	0
Security Administration (080)	21	18	24	24	24	24
Social science, Psychology, and Welfare (100-199)	4	0	4	0	4	0
Intelligence (132)	19	2	34	3	34	3
Human Resources Management (200-299)	41	0	43	3	43	3
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services (300-399)	872	170	808	179	808	179
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	121	10	125	11	125	11
Medical/Public Health (600-699)	0	0	2	1	2	1
Architecture (808)	0	0	3	0	3	0
Electronics Technical (856)	0	0	0	2	0	2
General Attorney (905)	13	1	19	2	19	2
Paralegal Specialist (950)	2	0	1	0	1	0
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	7	0	11	0	11	0
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	109	19	124	34	124	34
Mathematics and Statistics (1500-1599)	0	0	2	0	2	0
Equipment, Facilities, and Services (1600-1699)	5	0	4	0	4	0
Miscellaneous Inspectors (1802)	98	0	114	0	114	0
Criminal Investigative (1811 and 082)	4,134	134	4,134	162	4,134	161
Supply Services (2000-2099)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation (2100-2199)	6	0	6	0	6	0
Information Technology Management (2210)	82	1	83	3	83	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>423</b>
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	673	134	707	159	707	158
U.S. Field	4,854	221	4,820	265	4,820	265
Foreign Field	17	0	17	0	17	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>423</b>

\1 Number of administrative positions by category is revised in FY 2012-2013 based on current position allocation plans

\2 FY 2012-2013 exclude additional reimbursable positions for Centers for Disease Control (CDC) (2) and DOJ supporting Plan Colombia (1)

**J: Financial Analysis of Program Changes**

**Financial Analysis of Program Changes**  
 United States Marshals Service  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Judicial and Courthouse Security		Fugitive Apprehension		Prisoner Security and Transportation		Protection of Witnesses		Tactical Operations		Program Changes											
	Admin		Admin		Admin		Admin		Admin													
	IT Savings	Efficiencies	IT Savings	Efficiencies	IT Savings	Efficiencies	IT Savings	Efficiencies	IT Savings	Efficiencies												
Grades:	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount										
Total FTE & personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	(441)	0	0	0	(281)	0	0	0	(49)	0	0	0	(53)	0	(1,555)				
Transportation of things	0	0	0	(33)	0	0	0	(19)	0	0	0	(13)	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	(69)			
Communication, rents, and utilities	0	0	0	(572)	0	0	0	(472)	0	0	0	(291)	0	0	0	0	(65)	0	(1,474)			
Printing	0	0	0	(17)	0	0	0	(14)	0	0	0	(8)	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	(43)			
Other services	0	0	0	(321)	0	0	0	(841)	0	0	0	(224)	0	0	0	0	(25)	0	(1,438)			
Supplies and materials	0	0	0	(143)	0	0	0	(62)	0	0	0	(172)	0	0	0	0	(16)	0	(416)			
Equipment	0	(186)	0	(307)	0	(204)	0	(337)	0	(635)	0	(1,049)	0	(10)	0	(16)	0	(219)	0	(3,325)		
<b>Total, 2013 Program Changes Requested</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$186)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$1,834)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$204)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$2,026)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$635)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$2,488)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$10)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$175)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$219)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$543)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$8,320)</b>

**Financial Analysis of Program Changes**  
 United States Marshals Service  
 Construction  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Construction		Program Changes	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Total FTE & personnel compensation	0	0	0	0
Other services	0	(5,000)	0	(5,000)
<b>Total, 2013 Program Changes Requested</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$5,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$5,000)</b>

**K: Summary of Requirements by Grade**

**Summary of Requirements by Grade**  
 United States Marshals Service  
 Salaries and Expenses

Grades and Salary Ranges	2011 Enacted		2012 Enacted		2013 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Executive Level IV, \$155,500	1		1		1		0	
Senior Level, \$119,554 - 179,700	36		36		36		0	
SES, \$119,554 - 179,700	17		17		17		0	
GS-15, \$123,758 - 155,500	175		175		175		0	
GS-14, \$105,211 - 136,771	272		272		272		0	
GS-13, \$89,033 - 115,742	688		1,388		1,388		0	
GS-12, \$74,872 - 97,333	2,698		2,698		2,698		0	
GS-11, \$62,467 - 81,204	310		102		102		0	
GS-10, \$56,857 - 73,917	1		1		1		0	
GS-9, \$51,630 - 67,114	869		377		377		0	
GS-8, \$46,745 - 60,765	37		37		37		0	
GS-7, \$42,209 - 54,875	439		439		439		0	
GS-4, \$30,456 - 39,590	1		1		1		0	
<b>Total, Appropriated Positions</b>	<b>5,544</b>		<b>5,544</b>		<b>5,544</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b>Average SES Salary</b>		<b>\$167,607</b>		<b>\$168,271</b>		<b>\$169,112</b>		
<b>Average GS Salary</b>		<b>\$82,184</b>		<b>\$87,124</b>		<b>\$87,560</b>		
<b>Average GS Grade</b>		<b>11.36</b>		<b>11.79</b>		<b>11.79</b>		

Note: Number of positions by grade is revised based on current allocation plans.

**L: Summary of Requirements by Object Class**

**Summary of Requirements by Object Class**  
 United States Marshals Service  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2011 Actuals		2012 Enacted with Balance Rescissions		2013 Request with Balance Rescissions		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Direct FTE & personnel compensation	5,211	\$399,366	5,436	\$420,768	5,436	\$423,348	0	\$2,580
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	23	13,095	23	12,703	23	12,781	0	78
11.5 Total, Other personnel compensation	846	80,840	846	99,700	846	100,169	0	469
<i>LEAP</i>	639	62,033	639	76,307	639	76,776	0	469
<i>Overtime</i>	207	13,490	207	17,606	207	17,606	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>		5,317		5,787		5,787	0	0
11.8 Special personal services payments		6,726		6,663		6,663	0	0
Total	6,080	500,027	6,305	539,834	6,305	542,961	0	3,127
Other Object Classes:								
12.0 Personnel benefits		208,177		221,831		229,932		8,101
13.0 Other benefits		9		9		9		0
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		27,397		24,358		20,984		(3,374)
22.0 Transportation of things		1,548		1,081		932		(149)
23.1 GSA rent		169,609		176,794		187,170		10,376
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		2,814		14,296		14,296		0
23.3 Comm., util., & other misc. charges		23,556		23,061		19,884		(3,177)
24.0 Printing and reproduction		478		669		577		(92)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		1,181		1,000		1,000		0
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources		105,948		87,332		91,456		4,124
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government accounts (Antennas, DHS Sec. Etc..)		11,407		13,202		13,202		0
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources		11,087		8,000		8,000		0
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities		582		1,000		1,000		0
25.6 Medical care		1,990		1,000		1,000		0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment		14,349		13,000		13,000		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		1		0		0		0
25.9 Moving/Lease Expirations/Contract Parking		0		595		595		0
26.0 Supplies and materials		32,538		16,512		15,610		(902)
31.0 Equipment		49,941		27,532		26,786		(746)
32.0 Build Out		347		469		469		0
42.0 Other		305		225		225		0
<b>Total obligations</b>		<b>\$1,163,291</b>		<b>\$1,171,800</b>		<b>\$1,189,088</b>		<b>\$17,288</b>
Unobligated balance, start of year		(54,291)		(26,301)		(28,088)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		26,301		28,088		28,088		
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(5,269)		(1,300)		0		
Transfer In		(10,004)		(3,004)		0		
Transfer Out		3,483		2,517		0		
<b>Total DIRECT requirements</b>		<b>1,123,511</b>		<b>1,171,800</b>		<b>1,189,088</b>		
Reimbursable FTE:*								
Full-time permanent	334	\$1,555,795	418	\$1,601,570	423	\$1,601,160		
23.1 GSA rent (Reimbursable)		\$19,749		\$19,459		\$19,459		
25.3 DHS Security (Reimbursable)		\$1,261		\$1,242		\$1,242		

\* FY 2012-2013 exclude additional reimbursable positions and FTE for Centers for Disease Control (CDC) (2) and DOJ supporting Plan Colombia (1).

**L: Summary of Requirements by Object Class**

**Summary of Requirements by Object Class**

United States Marshals Service

Construction

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2011 Actuals		2012 Enacted with Balance Rescissions		2013 Request with Balance Rescissions		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		66		0		0		0
23.3 Comm., util., & other misc. charges		0		1,000		0		(1,000)
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources		20,014		8,000		8,000		0
26.0 Supplies and materials		16		0		0		0
31.0 Equipment		6,281		6,000		2,000		(4,000)
<b>Total obligations</b>		<b>\$26,377</b>		<b>\$15,000</b>		<b>\$10,000</b>		<b>(\$5,000)</b>
Unobligated balance, start of year		(10,054)		(2,051)		(3,801)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		2,051		3,801		3,801		
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(1,782)		(1,750)		0		
<b>Total DIRECT requirements</b>		<b>16,592</b>		<b>15,000</b>		<b>10,000</b>		