

United States Marshals Service FY 2027 Performance Budget

President's Budget

Salaries and Expenses Appropriation



April 2026



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I. United States Marshals Service Overview

A. Introduction

The United States Marshals Service (USMS) requests \$2,180,000,000 for the Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation to fund 6,383 positions, 4,574 Deputy U.S. Marshals (DUSMs), 46 Attorneys, and 5,617 full-time equivalent (FTE) excluding reimbursable FTE. This includes an increase of \$15,935,000 in adjustments-to-base, \$62,934,000 in technical adjustments and \$369,131,000 in program increases. These budget increases are the USMS' top priorities and are necessary to respond to workload trends in USMS core missions and enhance capacity to effectively address Department of Justice (DOJ) priorities and initiatives.

Budget	Salaries and Expenses			
	Positions	DUSMs	FTE	Amount (\$000)
FY 2025 Enacted	5,413	3,892	5,107	\$1,704,000*
FY 2026 Enacted	5,385	3,892	5,079	\$1,732,000**
FY 2027 Request	6,383	4,574	5,617	\$2,180,000

* includes a \$12 million supplemental for Supreme Court Residence Protection.

** includes a \$30 million supplemental for Protective Operations.

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:

<https://www.justice.gov/doj/budget-and-performance>.

B. Organizational Background

History

The Judiciary Act of 1789 established the original 13 Federal judicial districts and called for appointment of a Marshal for each district. The Senate confirmed President Washington's nomination of the first Marshals on September 26, 1789.

The Attorney General began supervising U.S. Marshals in 1861. Marshals have been under the purview of the DOJ since the Department's creation in 1870. In 1956, the Deputy Attorney General established the Executive Office for United States Marshals as the first organization to supervise the Marshals nationwide. On May 12, 1969, DOJ Order 415-69 established the U.S. Marshals Service, with its Director appointed by the Attorney General. 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.

Mission

The USMS protects, defends, and enforces the American justice system. This mission requires the USMS to provide for the personal protection of Federal jurists, court officers, witnesses, and other threatened persons in the interests of justice; provide Federal judicial security, including the security of buildings housing the judiciary, the personal security of judicial officers, and the assessment of threats made to judicial officers; investigate and apprehend fugitives and non-compliant sex offenders; locate and recover missing children; secure and transport Federal detainees; execute Federal court orders; and seize and manage assets forfeited to the government.

As America's first and most versatile Federal law enforcement agency, the USMS is considered the Nation's Police Force. The USMS continues to build on its legacy of steadfast service and unique position in the country's Federal justice system. Today, the USMS is a force of over 5,000 Deputies and civil servants who protect the judicial process, the cornerstone of American democracy. The USMS uses the influence and reach gained through its accomplished history and broad authority to collaborate with other Federal, State, local, and international law enforcement agencies, as well as with concerned citizens and members of the judiciary, to form a united front against crime.

The USMS identifies mission challenges and develops strategies to address evolving operational demands. This approach guides resource investment and informs efforts to improve operational performance. Over the past several years, the USMS has executed its broad mission authority as new mandates and congressional actions have driven growth across program areas. To sustain mission execution while addressing these demands, the USMS continues to prioritize investments in workforce capacity and infrastructure in addition to the mission areas.

U.S. Marshals Perform a Wide Range of Duties

Since 1789, Federal Marshals have served the nation in a variety of vital law enforcement roles. The USMS consists of 94 district offices and personnel stationed at more than 400 locations throughout the 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. A U.S. Marshal appointed by the President or the Attorney General heads each district. The USMS headquarters is located in the Washington, D.C. area.

All USMS duties and responsibilities emanate from its core mission to ensure the safe, effective functioning of the Federal judicial process. The USMS occupies a uniquely central position in the Federal justice system and is involved in virtually every Federal law enforcement initiative.



Deputy U.S. Marshals and career employees execute the following duties nationwide in their day-to-day assignments:

Fugitive Apprehension

Deputy U.S. Marshals engage in critical operations to prevent violent crime and enforce the rule of law:

- conducting domestic and international fugitive investigations;
- investigating non-compliant sex offenders for violations of registration laws;
- assisting State, local, and other Federal law enforcement agencies in locating and recovering missing children;
- leading fugitive task forces comprised of local, State, and Federal, law enforcement partner agencies to apprehend violent fugitives from justice;
- planning and implementing the extradition and deportation of fugitives;
- seizing assets gained by illegal means and providing for the custody, management, and disposal of forfeited assets;
- conducting financial and technical surveillance on specific fugitive investigations; and
- executing all lawful writs, process, and orders issued under the authority of the United States (serving court papers), which is also known as service of process.



Judicial and Courthouse Security

Deputy U.S. Marshals provide for the physical and facility security of the judicial system:



- managing defendants in custody while in court;
- protecting judges, prosecutors, jurists, witnesses, and threatened persons in the interests of justice where criminal intimidation impedes on the judicial process or any other official proceeding;
- analyzing and investigating threats and inappropriate communications made to judicial officers;
- conducting courtroom and courthouse security;
- planning courthouse facility renovations;
- managing courthouse security systems; and
- conducting courthouse and residential security surveys.



Prisoner Security and Transportation

Deputy U.S. Marshals provide for the organized receipt, transport, and temporary care of Federal detainees and defendants:



- fingerprinting all defendants in the Federal court system;
- securing detainees and defendants in custody in the cellblock;
- transporting detainees and defendants in custody between the jail and courthouse, between Federal judicial districts and States;
- receiving detainees from other Federal law enforcement agencies;
- providing detainee housing and other services related to Federal detainees; and
- conducting jail inspections to ensure the safety and security of its detainees.



Protection of Witnesses

Deputy U.S. Marshals provide a valuable tool in the battle against major criminal conspirators and organized crime:

- operating the Federal government's Witness Security Program;
- ensuring the safety of protected witnesses and their families;
- providing 24-hour protection of government witnesses while they are in designated danger areas for the purposes of testimony or court-related appearances;
- producing protected witnesses for court proceedings; and
- providing new identities with authentic documentation and relocating protected witnesses and their families.

Tactical Operations

Deputy U.S. Marshals deploy to provide law enforcement assistance in a variety of tactical and emergency response scenarios:

- performing security, rescue, and recovery activities for high threat and emergency events such as natural disasters and civil disturbances;
- planning and implementing emergency operations including Continuity of Government activities;
- providing medic, canine, and tactical communication support to USMS missions;
- performing audits and inspections of U.S. Marshals operations; and
- protecting America through constant readiness, incident management, operations, and training critical to mission success.



U.S. Marshals Service Responds to Shifting Priorities

The role of the U.S. Marshals has profoundly impacted the history of the United States since the time when America was expanding across the continent into western territories. With changes in prosecutorial emphasis, the mission of the USMS has evolved as well. Law enforcement priorities have shifted with changing social mandates. Examples include:

- In the 1960s, DUSMs 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. In the present day, the renewed focus on controlled substances and a nationwide opioid crisis have given rise to an increase in drug-related workload.
- The Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law (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 USMS 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. District Task Forces (DTFs) and Regional Fugitive Task Forces (RFTFs) combine the efforts of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to locate and apprehend the most violent fugitives under the expertise and supervision of USMS Criminal Investigators.
- Expansion of illegal immigration enforcement activities, including the implementation of Operation Streamline in 2005, increased Federal prosecutions of immigration offenders, which resulted in a significant increase to USMS workload.
- The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (AWA) (P.L. 109-248) strengthened Federal penalties by making the failure to register (FTR) 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.” In response, the USMS established the Sex Offender Investigative Branch (SOIB) and opened the National Sex Offender Targeting Center (NSOTC) to carry out its mission to protect the public by bringing non-compliant sex offenders to justice and targeting offenders who pose the most immediate danger to the public in general and to child victims in particular. Additionally, the Child Protection Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-206) provides additional administrative authorities to prosecutors and law enforcement agencies to further combat sex crimes involving children, including administrative subpoena authority, to the USMS Director for cases involving unregistered sex offenders.
- The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-22) clarified USMS authority to assist State, local, and other Federal law enforcement agencies in locating

and recovering missing children upon request. Previously, the USMS was only authorized to assist with missing child cases in which a warrant was already in place for the suspected abductor/companion. This new authority eliminated the need for a warrant, allowing the USMS to immediately support missing child cases.

- In 2016, the International Megan’s Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (P.L. 114-119) was enacted. This law assigned a critical role in vetting and providing notification of sex offenders traveling abroad to the USMS National Sex Offender Targeting Center (NSOTC). Under the law, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will operate an Angel Watch Center (AWC) within Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The AWC will provide the NSOTC manifests of registered sex offenders who have scheduled travel within 72 hours. The NSOTC is then required to vet the manifests to identify “covered sex offenders” (i.e., the victim is less than 18 years of age) for the AWC.
- In March 2025, Executive Order 14252 “Making the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful,” established a coordinated Federal effort to enhance public safety and quality-of-life enforcement within the District of Columbia. Consistent with its statutory authorities, the USMS supported these efforts through fugitive apprehension operations, task force coordination, and interagency enforcement activities that targeted violent offenders and individuals subject to Federal warrants. As national enforcement priorities evolve, the USMS continues to serve as a primary operational partner in coordinated initiatives targeting the most violent offenders and high-risk fugitives.

In addition to these priorities, because more Federal resources are dedicated to apprehension and prosecution of suspected terrorists and gang members, the USMS is constantly assessing and responding to demands for high-level security required for many violent criminal and terrorist-related court proceedings.

C. USMS Budget

The USMS funding request of \$2,180,000,000 provides the necessary resources for the USMS to maintain and enhance its core functions and increase priority areas.

Technical Adjustments.

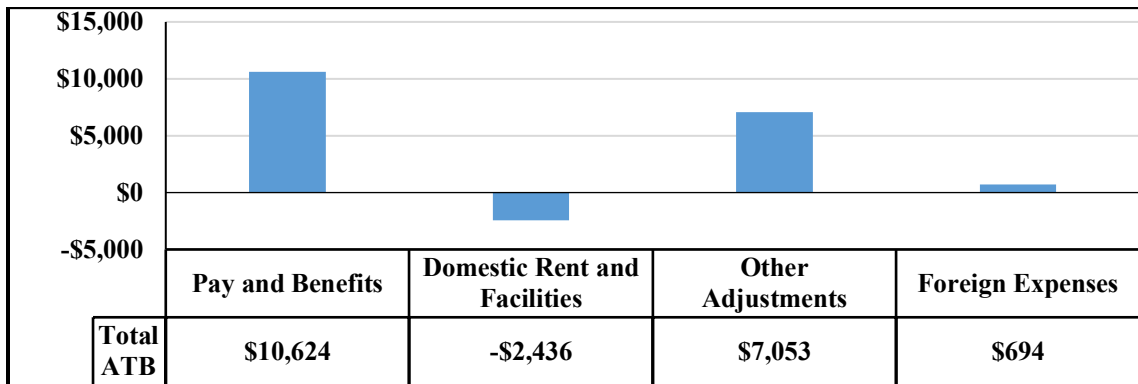
- The FY 2027 President’s Budget requests the realignment of the detention program management and oversight (including detention IT systems) from the Federal Prisoner Detention (FPD) appropriation to S&E. To support this shift, S&E requirements increase by 42 positions and \$33,377,000; FPD requirements decrease by the same amount. These resources provide program leadership, operations, and budget support within the USMS Prisoner Operations Division (POD). Related activities include development and implementation of process improvements in the detention community, program oversight of detention contracts, and detention-related IT infrastructure modernization. Currently, funding for POD personnel is split between the S&E and FPD appropriations. This shift

will establish consistent funding for all USMS personnel and overhead-type program management costs through the S&E appropriation.

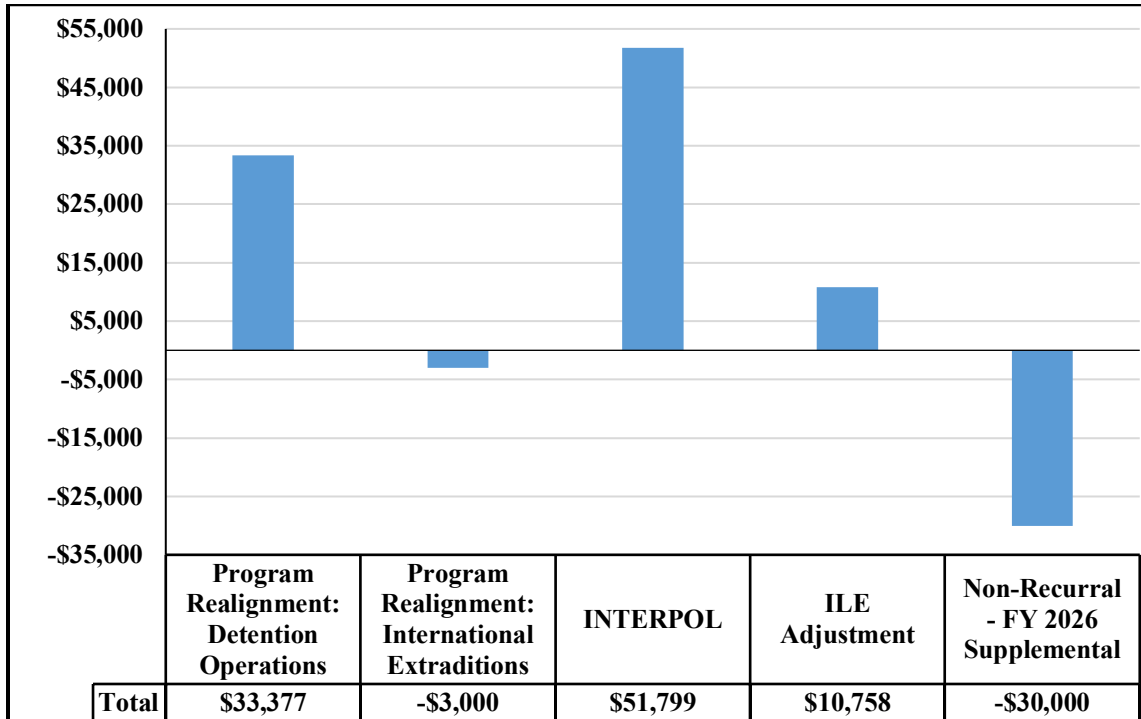
- The FY 2027 President’s Budget requests the realignment of the International Extraditions program from the S&E Fugitive Apprehensions decision unit to FPD. The USMS is the Federal government’s primary agency tasked with returning international fugitives to the United States safely and securely. To support this shift, the S&E appropriation is decreased by \$3,000,000; FPD requirements increase by the same amount. At the point when a DUSM takes custody of an international fugitive in a foreign country, the extradition mission becomes a transportation function. Therefore, the USMS believes it is reasonable and appropriate to fund extradition transportation through the FPD appropriation, with other USMS detainee air transportation costs.
- On October 19, 2025, the Department of Justice officially transferred the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) Washington into the USMS, in accordance with the Agency Reduction in Force (RIF) and Reorganization Plan (ARRP) directive and Section 3(c) and 3(e) of Executive Order 14210, entitled “Implementing the President’s ‘Department of Government Efficiency’ Workforce Optimization Initiative.” The requested technical adjustment will provide the operational funding necessary to fully support the merger of INTERPOL and the USMS.
- As part of the DOJ ARRP, Interagency Law Enforcement (ILE) resources provided to participating DOJ components are now requested to be appropriated within each component’s respective budget.

Adjustments-to-Base and Program Increases. The charts below show the cost distribution of base adjustments of \$15,935,000 and requested program increases totaling \$369,131,000. Combined with the technical adjustment of \$62,934,000, the total USMS S&E increase is \$478,000,000 from the FY 2026 Enacted level, excluding the one-time supplemental.

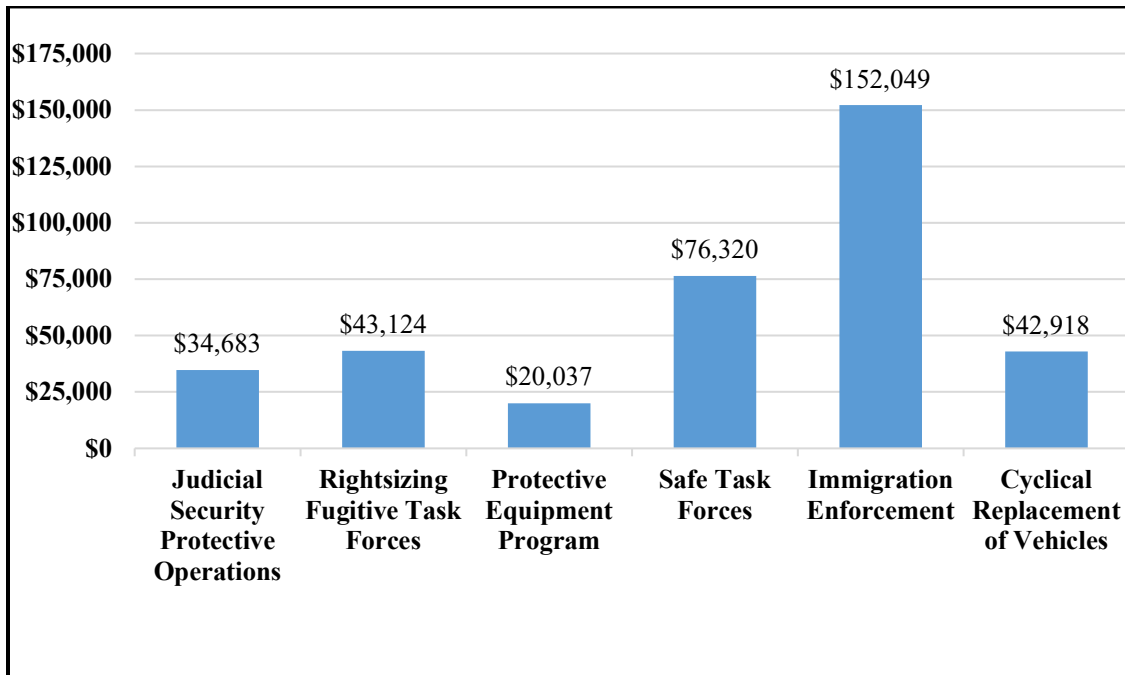
S&E Adjustments to Base
(\$ in thousands)



**S&E Technical Adjustments
(\$ in thousands)**



**S&E Program Increases
(\$ in Thousands)**



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

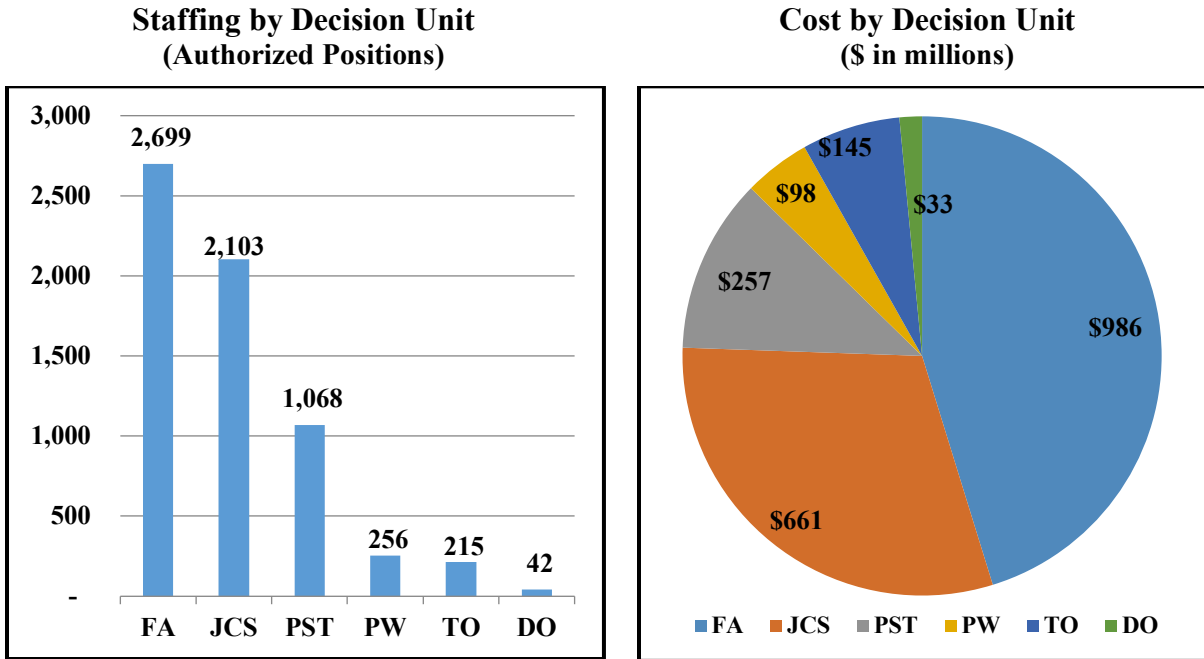
- The Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC) funds administration of the Judicial Facility Security program.
- The Fees and Expenses of Witnesses (FEW) appropriation funds security and relocation of protected witnesses.
- The Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) supports the management and disposal of seized assets.

The USMS S&E budget is divided into six decision units that contain the personnel and funds organized by mission:

- **Fugitive Apprehension (FA)** – Combats violent crime in our communities nationwide by locating and apprehending Federal fugitives, egregious State or local fugitives, and non-compliant sex offenders. Creates and maintains fugitive task forces and cooperative working relationships with Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies; develops national expertise in sophisticated technical operations; conducts psychological assessments of sex offenders; and collects and shares criminal intelligence. This decision unit includes management and disposal of DOJ’s seized and forfeited assets.
- **Judicial and Courthouse Security (JCS)** – Ensures a safe and secure environment for Federal judicial proceedings. Anticipates and deters threats to the judiciary; maintains the ability to deploy protective measures at any time; and implements the necessary security measures for all Federal court facilities.
- **Prisoner Security and Transportation (PST)** – Ensures safe and humane custody of all Federal detainees from time of arrest or booking until the prisoner is acquitted, arrives at a designated Federal Bureau of Prisons facility to serve a sentence, or is otherwise ordered released from USMS custody. Coordinates district-level actions for detainee housing, medical care, and transportation; produces prisoners for all court-ordered appearances; and protects their civil rights throughout the judicial process.
- **Protection of Witnesses (PW)** – 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.
- **Tactical Operations (TO)** – Ensures the USMS is able to respond immediately to any situation involving high-risk/sensitive law enforcement activities, national emergencies, civil disorders, or natural disasters. Maintains a specially trained and equipped tactical unit deployable at any time; provides explosive detection canines; operates a 24-hour Emergency Operations Center; and ensures Incident Management Teams and Mobile Command Centers are always available.
- **Detention Operations (DO)** – Oversees the national detention program for the USMS. Manages the resources of the FPD appropriation that pays for the housing and care for Federal detainees remanded to USMS custody. Achieves efficiencies, cost reductions,

and cost avoidance in the detention program through process and infrastructure improvements.

The FY 2027 charts below show distribution of positions and costs across decision units.



D. Challenges

The USMS routinely analyzes cost savings measures for economies of scale; communicates transparently with the DOJ, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress; and pursues resources to accomplish USMS core missions, operate programs, improve detention management, ensure officer safety, fight violent crime, and provide the highest possible security for the Federal judicial process.

Officer Safety, Health, and Resilience

Increases in violent crime and declines in public perception present risks to officer health, safety, and resilience. This may lead to increased officer harm, regulation, attrition, and diminished morale. The USMS must provide enhanced physical protection to DUSMs who face high-risk situations while strengthening existing programs focused on peer support, stress management, and suicide prevention.

Increased levels of violent crime and decreased public perception exacerbate DUSM workplace and personal stress levels. High stress levels have an adverse effect on a Deputy Marshal's health and wellness by increasing the risk of line of duty death, anxiety, burnout, depression, and workplace errors. Stress experienced by law enforcement personnel contributes to an increased risk of chronic health outcomes.

The USMS continues to invest in employee and peer support programs. The Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT) is a rapid response peer support program often cited as a model program within law enforcement. Employee support programs such as the Employee Resiliency Program (ERP) and Employee Assistance Program (EAP) are vital resources for all personnel.

The USMS provides comprehensive law enforcement safety training to all operational employees. All DUSMs, including supervisors and managers, are required to complete 40 hours of officer safety training annually. The training includes tactical procedures, proper use of protection equipment, and leadership during operations. Each district chooses from a wide range of training options to address local needs and planning.

Human Capital

Diversion of resources, which is sometimes required to meet unplanned, priority missions, presents a risk to the accomplishment of other critical missions and the ability to fill operational vacancies. These vacancies can affect mission performance, which increases vulnerability to protectees, staff, and the public. In turn, this can lead to attrition, increased stress on personnel, and lower morale.

The USMS workload continues to increase and the demand for DUSMs to support prisoner movements, court productions, judicial protection, and fugitive operations has presented considerable challenges to maintaining effective and efficient operations. These competing demands affect mission effectiveness, task force operations, and violent crime impact, as well as officer safety, tactical, and professional training. Increased workload also escalates the need for out-of-district support to meet mission needs, increasing costs and decreasing district ability to support other DOJ initiatives.

Immigration Enforcement

The USMS is committed to providing support to the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in the execution of immigration enforcement operations throughout the country. To facilitate this support, in January 2025 the then-Acting Secretary of Homeland Security expanded the USMS' authority to support the nation's immigration enforcement efforts. The USMS has the authority for investigating, locating, and apprehending any alien who is in the United States in violation of Title 8, Chapter 12, or regulations issued thereunder. The USMS continues to review adopted fugitive warrants and has enhanced our efforts in locating and apprehending those individuals consistent with our expanded authority under Title 8.

In addition, the USMS maintained operational support for immigration enforcement and prisoner transport, maintaining high operational readiness through the Justice Prisoner Air Transportation System (JPATS). In coordination with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and ICE, the USMS supported court-ordered removals and cross-border coordination efforts. Resources ensured sustained transport support for detained noncitizens and criminal aliens, with continued alignment anticipated in FY 2026 and FY 2027 as enforcement activities evolve.

In alignment with Executive Order 14159, “Protecting the American People Against Invasion”, the USMS supports the establishment and operation of Homeland Security Task Forces (HSTFs) aimed at dismantling transnational criminal organizations, disrupting human smuggling networks, and executing Federal immigration enforcement. These efforts underscore USMS’ role in DOJ-DHS coordination and the application of all available Federal enforcement tools in high-priority mission areas.

Violent Crime

The USMS will continue executing priorities that strengthen the Federal response to domestic terrorism and targeted violence. These efforts include enhancing operational readiness, improving coordination with Federal and State law enforcement partners, and adapting protective measures to counter emerging threats against Federal personnel and facilities. This posture directly supports Administration priorities focused on restoring law and order and safeguarding the integrity of Federal institutions.

On March 27, 2025, Executive Order 14252, “Making the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful” established the Safe and Beautiful Task Force, which coordinates the Federal and local resources for public safety. The USMS, with our law enforcement partners, deter crime, increase patrols, and apprehend violent fugitives in the nation’s capital. On September 15, 2025, the Presidential Memoranda, “Restoring Law and Order in Memphis,” was issued. The USMS established the Memphis Safe Task Force with the objective of ending street and violent crime to the greatest possible extent. These efforts underscore the USMS’ role in fighting violent crime. With additional resources the USMS will be able to build on these recent violent crime reduction initiatives.

II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description	Positions	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Page
Judicial Security: Protective Operations	Strengthens and expands the protective operations mission by adding more dedicated teams and allows the USMS to surge resources when threats necessitate enhanced judicial security.	78	39	\$34,683	33
Rightsizing Fugitive Task Forces	Expands Regional Fugitive Task Forces (RFTFs) and District Task Forces (DTFs) with operational and administrative personnel dedicated to fugitive apprehension missions. Also includes expanding the Tactical K-9 (TK9) program to provide each RFTF with full-time TK9 support.	107	54	\$43,124	41
Protective Equipment Program	Establishes funding for critical officer safety equipment, to include ballistic protection, personal equipment, team equipment, less-than-lethal, and firearms.	0	0	\$20,037	49
Safe Task Forces	Adds permanent resources to the Safe Task Force initiative. These positions will focus on arresting the most violent fugitives in cities plagued with violent crime.	200	100	\$76,320	55
Immigration Enforcement	Expands the USMS' participation in the Homeland Security Task Forces (HSTFs) whose mission is to disrupt Transnational Criminal Organizations. Also, provides funding to support the USMS' increased immigration workload in our traditional missions.	533	266	\$152,049	61
Cyclical Replacement of Vehicles	Stabilizes the USMS' fleet inventory after years of base erosion and cuts. This initiative will allow the USMS to replace aging vehicles and allow for an appropriate cyclical replacement program.	0	0	\$42,918	69
Total Request		918	459	\$369,131	

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

United States Marshals Service

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the United States Marshals Service, \$2,180,000,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, not to exceed \$8,900 shall be available for INTERPOL Washington official reception and representation expenses, and not to exceed \$25,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028.

Analysis of Appropriation Language

No substantive changes proposed.

IV. Program Activity Justification

A. Judicial and Courthouse Security

<i>Judicial and Courthouse Security</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
FY 2025 Enacted	1,866	1,817	\$581,289*
FY 2026 Enacted	1,866	1,817	\$589,523**
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	(\$27,238)
FY 2027 Current Services	1,866	1,817	\$562,285
FY 2027 Program Increases	237	118	\$98,982
FY 2027 Request	2,103	1,935	\$661,267
Total Change FY 2026 – FY 2027	237	118	\$101,744

Note: *FY 2025 Enacted includes a \$12 million supplemental for Supreme Court Residence Protection.

**FY 2026 Enacted includes a \$30 million supplemental for Protective Operations.

<i>Judicial and Courthouse Security – IT Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
FY 2025 Enacted	36	36	\$52,287
FY 2026 Enacted	39	39	\$52,058
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	5	5	\$4,454
FY 2027 Current Services	44	44	\$56,512
FY 2027 Program Increases	0	0	\$1,027
FY 2027 Request	44	44	\$57,539
Total Change FY 2026 – FY 2027	5	5	\$5,481

1. Program Description

The Judicial and Courthouse Security decision unit includes personal protection of Federal jurists, court officers, and other threatened persons where criminal intimidation impedes the functioning of the judicial process or any other official proceeding, or as directed by the Attorney General. Facility security, including security equipment and systems to monitor and protect Federal court facilities, and security of in-custody defendants during court proceedings are also included in this decision unit.

The USMS establishes security by assessing the potential threat, developing security plans based on risks and threat levels, and assigning the level of appropriate security resources required to maintain a safe environment and protect the Federal judicial process. High-security, high-profile events such as cases involving domestic and international terrorists, domestic and international organized criminal organizations, drug traffickers, gangs, and extremist groups require extensive operational planning and support from specially trained and equipped personnel.

DUSMs are assigned to the 94 judicial districts (93 Federal districts and the Superior Court of the District of Columbia) to ensure protected members of the judicial family remain unharmed and the judicial process is unimpeded. The USMS further assigns a Judicial Security Inspector (JSI) to each district to provide specialized knowledge, skills, and competencies for evaluating security at Federal court facilities and off-site for judges, prosecutors, and other protectees. The USMS has also apportioned JSIs to each of the 12 judicial circuits to supervise protective operations when additional personal security is required due to threat-related activity.

Protective Intelligence

The USMS and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (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 determining a suspect's true intent, motive, and ability to harm the targeted individual, regardless of the possibility for prosecution. These investigations are the USMS' highest priority and involve the systematic discovery, collection, and assessment of available information.

The USMS Office of Protective Intelligence (OPI) provides guidance and oversight to district offices for investigation of threats and inappropriate communications directed at USMS protected persons and facilities. The OPI serves as the central point of intelligence and information related to the safety and security of members of the judiciary and other USMS protectees. The protective intelligence information OPI collects, analyzes, and disseminates to districts ensures appropriate measures are put into place to protect the judicial process.

Judicial Facility Security Program (JFSP)

The USMS administers the JFSP, which is funded by the AOUSC through its Court Security appropriation. The central JFSP mission is management of approximately 5,800 contracted Court Security Officers (CSOs) who provide physical security at more than 400 court facilities throughout the nation.

In addition to maintaining physical security of Federal courthouses, the USMS develops and implements electronic security system installation plans to protect courthouses. These capabilities are critical to the safety of judicial officials, courtroom participants, the general public, and USMS personnel. Cameras, duress alarms, remote door openers, and other security devices improve the overall security posture. When incidents occur, the USMS is equipped to record events, monitor personnel and prisoners, and send additional staff to identify and stabilize situations requiring a tactical response.

B. Fugitive Apprehension

<i>Fugitive Apprehension</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
FY 2025 Enacted	2,117	1,970	\$697,168
FY 2026 Enacted	2,089	1,942	\$695,932
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	38	37	\$70,642
FY 2027 Current Services	2,127	1,979	\$766,574
FY 2027 Program Increases	572	286	\$219,541
FY 2027 Request	2,699	2,265	\$986,115
Total Change FY 2026 – FY 2027	610	323	\$290,183

<i>Fugitive Apprehension – IT Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
FY 2025 Enacted	42	42	\$68,344
FY 2026 Enacted	48	48	\$69,745
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	7	7	\$5,425
FY 2027 Current Services	55	55	\$75,170
FY 2027 Program Increases	0	0	\$1,258
FY 2027 Request	55	55	\$76,428
Total Change FY 2026 – FY 2027	7	7	\$6,683

1. Program Description

The Fugitive Apprehension decision unit includes domestic and international fugitive investigations, fugitive extraditions and deportations, sex offender investigations, technical operations, and the management and disposal of seized and forfeited assets. The USMS is authorized to investigate such fugitive matters, both within and outside the United States, 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.

Domestic Fugitive Investigations

The USMS is the Federal government’s primary agency for apprehending fugitives and providing assistance and expertise to other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in support of fugitive investigations. The USMS works aggressively to reduce violent crime

through the apprehension of fugitives using a nationwide network of task forces and other investigative resources such as criminal intelligence, electronic, air, and financial surveillance.

Currently, the USMS is the lead agency for 56 district-led fugitive task forces and eight RFTFs. District task forces, composed of district USMS personnel and State and local law enforcement officers, investigate Federal felony warrants where the USMS has execution authority and egregious State and local fugitives within the district. RFTFs partner with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and focus investigative resources to locate and apprehend the most egregious State and local fugitives within the task force's region, and to assist in high-profile investigations that identify criminal activities for future State and Federal prosecutions. The nationwide network of USMS fugitive task forces focuses investigative efforts and resources to combat violent crime by targeting fugitives wanted for committing violent felony offenses.

The USMS prioritizes investigation and apprehension of some of the country's most dangerous fugitives by allocating resources and funding to its 15 Most Wanted Fugitive Program and Major Case Fugitive Program. These initiatives target high-profile offenders who tend to be career criminals with histories of violence and pose a significant threat to public safety.

International Fugitive Investigations

In addition to domestic investigations, the USMS investigates international fugitives. The globalization of crime, coupled with the immediate mobility of fugitives, requires an intensive effort to identify, locate, apprehend, and remove transnational fugitives who flee the jurisdiction of one country only to seek refuge in another. The USMS developed several international fugitive programs to effectively combat this challenge. Resources committed to this mission include four foreign field offices, six regional desks at headquarters, and the Canada and Mexico investigative liaison programs. Additionally, the USMS oversees liaison positions at the INTERPOL – United States National Central Bureau (USNCB); the DOJ Office of International Affairs (OIA); and the DEA-led, multi-agency El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). The USMS also provides direction, oversight, and training on international investigations and the extradition process to Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices.

The USMS is the lead agency responsible for investigation and apprehension of international and foreign fugitives. Through memoranda of understanding with Federal law enforcement agencies and from requesting State or local agencies, the USMS has apprehension responsibility for fugitives who leave the jurisdiction of the United States. Extraterritorial investigations are conducted in concert with other law enforcement agencies in countries lacking a USMS presence. Through agreements with USNCB, OIA, and foreign law enforcement authorities, the USMS also investigates foreign fugitives within the borders of the United States.

Of the USMS active fugitive caseload, the International Investigations Branch (IIB) has open active investigations on more than 1,000 international fugitives who have fled the United States and is investigating over 200 fugitives wanted by foreign countries who are believed to be in the United States. The IIB also tracks fugitives who have valid U.S. warrants but cannot be returned to the United States due to limitations of bilateral treaties or cases not accepted for prosecution.

These fugitives are tracked to ensure investigative due diligence for potential removal should circumstances change.

The management and execution of the U.S. government's extradition program is a second critical mission. The USMS has statutory responsibility for conducting complex international extraditions from foreign countries to the United States on behalf of all Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. The USMS manages extradition logistics through strong partnerships with OIA, U.S. law enforcement personnel abroad, and foreign authorities. The USMS reciprocates by assisting foreign authorities conducting extraditions from the United States.

Sex Offender Investigations

As the lead law enforcement agency responsible for investigating sex offender registration violations, the USMS has three distinct missions pursuant to the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act:

- Assisting State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities in the location and apprehension of non-compliant sex offenders.
- Investigating violations of 18 USC § 2250 and related offenses.
- Assisting in identification and location of sex offenders relocated due to major disasters.

To accomplish these missions, the USMS partners with State, local, military, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement authorities as well as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC).

The USMS established the National Sex Offender Targeting Center (NSOTC) to further enhance its capabilities and support State and local partners. The NSOTC and the USMS Sex Offender Investigation Coordinators in the field partner with the DOJ's Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) and agencies such as the Department of Defense (DOD), INTERPOL, the Department of State (DOS) – Diplomatic Security Service (DOS-DSS), and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to identify, locate, and prosecute non-compliant sex offenders domestically and internationally. Additionally, the NSOTC now receives notification from the DOD's Military Correctional Branch when military convicted sex offenders are released, which allows enforcement officials to better identify non-compliant sex offenders for arrest and prosecution. Sex offender investigation activities also support the DOJ's National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction.

Technical Operations

The Technical Operations Group (TOG) provides timely, technologically advanced electronic surveillance and investigative intelligence to the USMS and other agencies. TOG's two branches, the Electronic Surveillance Branch (ESB) and the Air Surveillance Branch (ASB), work synergistically. TOG operates from eight Regional Technical Operations Centers (RTOCs) and 21 field offices throughout the United States and Mexico, supporting USMS assistance to hundreds of other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies working on thousands of the nation's most critical and time-sensitive investigations.

The ESB provides state-of-the-art electronic surveillance assistance in fugitive investigations. It deploys sophisticated commercial and sensitive technical surveillance technologies for interception of hardline and cellular telecommunications, Wi-Fi collection and emitter location, Global Positioning System (GPS), and radio frequency tagging/tracking. The ESB also conducts computer and cellular exploitation and on-scene forensic extraction, photo/video surveillance, and technical surveillance sweeps to detect surreptitious monitoring devices.

The ASB provides aerial support for missions throughout the USMS using specially equipped fixed wing aircraft outfitted with advanced avionics, surveillance, and communications. The aircraft and pilots, co-located with the RTOCs, provide investigative, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities including still and motion aerial imagery and enhancement, aerial Radio Frequency (RF) beacon tracking, mobile communication command and control, and electronic surveillance package deployment in support of fugitive investigative missions.

TOG is the USMS liaison to the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC) with respect to signal intelligence, measurement and signature intelligence, imagery intelligence, electronic intelligence, and communications intelligence. The USMS also shares its investigative tactics, techniques, and procedures with certain members of the IC and DOD. This collaborative effort has allowed all participants to enhance their capabilities and mission readiness.

Asset Forfeiture

The USMS is the primary custodian of the DOJ's Asset Forfeiture Program (AFP), whose mission is to support the use of asset forfeiture to disrupt and dismantle criminal enterprises, deprive wrongdoers of the profits and instrumentalities of criminal activity, deter crime, and restore property to crime victims while protecting individual rights. USMS fiduciary stewardship ensures seized assets are managed and disposed of efficiently and effectively. AFP agency participants include the FBI; the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF); the DOS-DSS; the Defense Criminal Investigation Service; the Food and Drug Administration; the U.S. Postal Inspection Service; and each U.S. Attorneys' Office.

USMS Asset Forfeiture Financial Investigators (AFFI) proactively identify assets during investigations by working with investigative agencies and U.S. Attorneys Offices to conduct financial analyses that determine net equities of assets targeted for forfeiture, execute court orders, and assist in the physical seizure and security of the assets. AFFI positions are funded from the AFF and work exclusively in the USMS AFP.

C. Prisoner Security and Transportation

<i>Prisoner Security and Transportation</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
FY 2025 Enacted	991	925	\$239,149
FY 2026 Enacted	991	925	\$225,676
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$1,236
FY 2027 Current Services	991	925	\$226,912
FY 2027 Program Increases	77	39	\$30,170
FY 2027 Request	1,068	964	\$257,082
Total Change FY 2026 – FY 2027	77	39	\$31,406

<i>Prisoner Security and Transportation – IT Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
FY 2025 Enacted	15	15	\$21,765
FY 2026 Enacted	16	16	\$21,670
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	3	3	\$1,854
FY 2027 Current Services	19	19	\$23,524
FY 2027 Program Increases	0	0	\$432
FY 2027 Request	19	19	\$23,956
Total Change FY 2026 – FY 2027	3	3	\$2,286

1. Program Description

The Prisoner Security and Transportation decision unit is complex and multi-layered, both in scope and execution. The USMS oversees all operational detention management matters pertaining to individuals remanded to the custody of the Attorney General. The USMS ensures the secure care and custody of these individuals throughout the judicial process, which includes sustenance, necessary medical care, secure lodging and transportation, evaluating conditions of confinement, and protection of civil rights. Every detainee in USMS custody must be processed by a DUSM or security personnel. This includes processing prisoners in the cellblock (prisoner intake) and securing the cellblock area; transporting prisoners (by ground or air); and locating confinement that provides cost-effective, safe, secure, and humane detention services.

Prisoner Processing and Securing the Cellblock

Prisoner processing includes interviewing the prisoner to gather personal, arrest, prosecution, and medical information; fingerprinting and photographing the prisoner; entering data and records into an internal electronic database and the prisoner file; and sending the electronic fingerprint information to the FBI Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System. The USMS tracks prisoners primarily in a database from the point a prisoner is received until released from USMS custody or sentenced to the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for service of sentence.

The cellblock is the secured area for holding prisoners in the courthouse before and after they are scheduled to appear in their court proceedings. Operational personnel follow strict safety protocols in the cellblocks to ensure the safety of operational personnel and all members of the judicial process, including prisoners. Prior to entrance into the cellblock, security personnel search prisoners and their belongings to ensure that prisoners and their property are free of contraband. Operational personnel 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. While in the cellblock, operational personnel must observe and count the prisoners at irregular intervals not to exceed 30 minutes between observations to prevent prisoners from anticipating the time when operational personnel will conduct the sweeps.

Prisoner Transportation

The USMS is responsible for transporting prisoners to and from judicial proceedings. Producing prisoners for court and detention-related activities requires USMS coordination with the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Service Offices, the BOP, the U.S. Attorneys, and other law enforcement agencies.

Some jails agree to transport prisoners to and from courthouses at specified rates through an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) for guard services, while other prisoners are transported by USMS operational personnel and contract guards. Security personnel coordinate with jails to prepare prisoners for transport, search prisoners prior to transport, and properly restrain prisoners during transportation.

In addition, the USMS transports prisoners between detention facilities for attorney visits, to and from medical appointments when necessary, and to a designated BOP facility after sentencing. When prisoners are wanted in multiple districts for Federal violations, the USMS transports prisoners to the requesting district upon completion of the court process in the home district.

Finally, the USMS manages the Justice Prisoner and Air Transportation System (JPATS), which operates and maintains an aircraft fleet for DOJ detainee and prisoner transportation. JPATS uses a revolving fund, where total operating costs are reimbursed by its customer agencies – primarily the USMS Prisoner Operations Division (using the FPD appropriation) and the BOP (using the BOP S&E appropriation). JPATS coordinates movement of most USMS detainees and BOP prisoners, and also transports DOD, State, and local prisoners on a reimbursable, space-

available basis. A separate congressional justification documents FY 2027 JPATS activities and the revolving fund in more detail.

Prisoner Confinement and Services

The USMS must ensure sufficient resources are available to house and care for detainees in its custody. The USMS Conditions of Confinement Program ensures Federal detainees are confined securely and humanely and to protect their statutory and constitutional rights. Security personnel conduct annual reviews of all active IGA facilities. Additionally, detention facility inspections are required before the USMS enters into an IGA with a facility to house prisoners.

Resources are expended from the time a prisoner is brought into USMS custody through termination of the criminal proceeding: either release from custody or commitment to BOP. Detention resources provide for detainee housing and subsistence, health care and medical guards, intra-district and JPATS transportation, and incidental costs associated with prisoner housing and transportation such as prisoner meals while in transit and prisoner clothing. These variable costs associated with care of Federal detainees in State, local, and private facilities are funded by the FPD appropriation. A separate congressional justification documents the FY 2027 FPD funding request in more detail.

D. Protection of Witnesses

<i>Protection of Witnesses</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
FY 2025 Enacted	245	229	\$84,455
FY 2026 Enacted	245	229	\$90,397
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$499
FY 2027 Current Services	245	229	\$90,896
FY 2027 Program Increases	11	6	\$6,770
FY 2027 Request	256	235	\$97,666
Total Change FY 2026 – FY 2027	11	6	\$7,269

<i>Protection of Witnesses – IT Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
FY 2025 Enacted	5	5	\$7,555
FY 2026 Enacted	6	6	\$7,522
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	1	1	644
FY 2027 Current Services	7	7	\$8,166
FY 2027 Program Increases	0	0	\$152
FY 2027 Request	7	7	\$8,318
Total Change FY 2026 – FY 2027	1	1	\$796

1. Program Description

The Witness Security Program (WSP) is a unique, valuable tool that protects government witnesses whose lives are threatened due to testimony against major criminals such as organized crime members, terrorists, drug traffickers and cartels, and violent criminal gang members. The WSP provides physical security during trial proceedings, creates new identities, and relocates witnesses and their families after trial. The DOJ Criminal Division (CRM), the BOP, and the USMS collaborate to administer the program:

- The CRM Office of Enforcement Operations authorizes entry of witnesses into the WSP.
- The BOP protects witnesses incarcerated in Federal prison facilities.
- The USMS provides civilian witnesses and their families protection, re-identification, relocation, and assistance with housing, medical care, job training, and employment until they become self-sufficient.

E. Tactical Operations

<i>Tactical Operations</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
FY 2025 Enacted	194	166	\$101,939
FY 2026 Enacted	194	166	\$130,472
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$353
FY 2027 Current Services	194	166	\$130,825
FY 2027 Program Increases	21	10	\$13,668
FY 2027 Request	215	176	\$144,493
Total Change FY 2026 – FY 2027	21	10	\$14,021

<i>Tactical Operations – IT Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
FY 2025 Enacted	7	7	\$9,640
FY 2026 Enacted	7	7	\$9,598
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	1	1	\$821
FY 2027 Current Services	8	8	\$10,419
FY 2027 Program Increases	0	0	\$184
FY 2027 Request	8	8	\$10,603
Total Change FY 2026 – FY 2027	1	1	\$1,005

1. Program Description

The Tactical Operations decision unit includes special operations and emergency management and response.

Special Operations

The Special Operations Group (SOG) supports the DOJ and other government agencies with a highly trained, rapidly deployable corps of law enforcement officers specializing in tactical response. Based at the SOG Tactical Center in Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, the unit is an elite group of DUSMs who

meet high qualification standards and complete rigorous training in a variety of specialties. SOG supports all U.S. judicial districts by assisting with high-risk, sensitive law enforcement operations including protective details, national emergencies, civil disturbances, and national disasters. Military, Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement groups often call upon SOG for training due to the extensive training of its members in various tactical specialties.

Emergency Management and Response

All USMS operational missions that fall under emergency management and response are coordinated by the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) through the USMS Communications Center and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The Communications Center operates around the clock to ensure interagency and intra-agency flow of communication. It aids DUSMs in the field who are tracking fugitives, developing leads, and confirming warrants. It also receives, tracks, and disseminates all significant incidents and classified information relevant to the USMS.



The EOC is activated during emergency incidents that require a coordinated agency-wide response, including responses under the National Response Framework. The EOC is a critical element to ensure coordination and oversight of USMS deployments during emergencies, particularly when other government agencies are also involved.

In addition to the EOC, emergency management officials maintain the Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan for the USMS Headquarters and coordinate the COOP plans of all 94 districts in accordance with Federal continuity directives and DOJ Order 1900.8.

OEM also oversees the Operational Medic Support Unit (OMSU), which is composed of collateral duty DUSM medics. The OMSU manages, trains, and equips DUSMs who possess a current Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) or EMT-Paramedic certification.

The USMS also oversees Incident Management Teams that are trained under the principles and doctrines of the National Incident Management System and the Incident Command System, in accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5. These teams deploy in support of USMS operations when an incident or event exceeds the capabilities of the district's or division's resources or when multiple districts or divisions are affected.

F. Detention Operations

<i>Detention Operations</i>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount
FY 2025 Enacted	0	0	\$0
FY 2026 Enacted	0	0	\$0
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	42	42	\$33,377
FY 2027 Current Services	42	42	\$33,377
FY 2027 Program Increases	0	0	\$0
FY 2027 Request	42	42	\$33,377
Total Change FY 2026 – FY 2027	42	42	\$33,377

<i>Detention Services</i> Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Direct Position	Estimated FTE	Amount
FY 2025 Enacted	2	2	\$2,589
FY 2026 Enacted	2	2	\$2,578
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$221
FY 2027 Current Services	2	2	\$2,799
FY 2027 Program Increases	0	0	\$0
FY 2027 Request	2	2	\$2,799
Total Change FY 2026 – FY 2027	0	0	\$221

1. Program Description

Detention operations are managed by the Prisoner Operations Division (POD). This division administers the Federal detention management system and establishes national detention policy. These programs provide strategies for Federal detainee processing, housing, transportation, and medical care in a safe, secure, and cost-effective manner. The POD will continue to improve detention infrastructure by investing in areas that will effectively drive efficiencies.

The Detention Operations decision unit realigns detention management personnel and program operations costs (i.e., overhead-type costs) from the S&E appropriation from FPD. This decision unit tracks detention-related resources and costs – management, support services, and IT systems

– previously funded by FPD. This information will no longer be reported in the FPD congressional justification, and realignment is applied as a technical adjustment in FY 2027.

Detention Management Services Automation

The USMS facilitates efficiencies through process automation by identifying opportunities, designing support solutions, and investing in IT infrastructure – integrating existing detention systems and services when appropriate. The primary operational mission system is Capture.

Capture: Capture incorporates a comprehensive integration and improvement of all current USMS operational business and mission capabilities (automated and manual), a consolidation of operational data, and an improvement of operational business processes at headquarters and in the field. This system optimizes national detention operations with well-established business practices that achieve cost effective, safe, secure, and humane confinement and transportation of detainees.

Capture provides a web-based solution that enables user access from multiple platforms (i.e., desktops, tablets, and mobile phones) in a manner which is intuitive for each distinctive USMS line of business. These enhancements aim to streamline detention operations and allow the USMS to leverage new operational efficiencies.

All detainee management modules that address processes throughout the Federal detention lifecycle (“booking to release/sentencing” and “sentencing to commitment”), and those related to procurement of detention services from State and local agencies through IGAs, have successfully migrated to Capture.

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name: Judicial Security: Protective Operations

Budget Decision Unit: Judicial and Courthouse Security

Organizational Program: Judicial Security Division

Program Increase: Positions: 78 Agt/Atty: 75 FTE: 39 Dollars: \$34,682,700

Description of Item

The USMS requests **78 positions (75 DUSMs) and \$34,682,700** to expand protective operations by adding countermeasures such as physical security (e.g. armored vehicles, surveillance) and close personal protection through Protective Services Details (PSD) to counteract vulnerabilities that occur during the USMS' judicial security mission. The USMS requests funding for three fully staffed PSDs, field operations expansion, light armored vehicles (LAVs), Protective Services Training Programs (PSTP), special assignments (guard funding), and counter surveillance/surveillance detection mission support. With the current and future threat environment expected to intensify, a proactive, enhanced protective response is paramount to the USMS' judicial security mission.

Justification

Law enforcement agents who are specially trained in personal and physical security comprise a PSD. Ensuring that PSDs have innovative physical security technology, state-of-the-art training, and robust protective intelligence support allows for a rapid and safe response to emergency situations. The primary purpose of a PSD is to safeguard the protectee from physical harm, such as assassination, kidnapping, or bodily injury. Every event and travel mission necessitates a well-coordinated plan with an overall goal of ensuring the safety and security of the protectee while allowing him or her to operate in their capacity as a U.S. government official. To have a fully staffed protective detail, 20 DUSMs per team are required. This request adds three permanent teams that will be able to rapidly deploy to a changing threat environment.

Executive Protection: 60 Positions (60 DUSMs) and \$22,896,000

Evaluating mission requirements and current staffing levels, the USMS does not have enough permanent personnel to perform the required protective details. The current executive protection staff is primarily limited to the Deputy Attorney General (DAG) permanent protection detail. However, the rapidly increasing number of threats – at all levels and branches of government – calls for a more robust staffing and response capability. Understaffed protective details lead to a greater risk of critical mistakes, and overworked employees with a poor work/life balance. With the threat environment unlikely to decrease in the foreseeable future, the addition of more permanent personnel is vital to detail culture, mission-critical facility access, maintaining familiarization between protected persons and detail personnel, and minimizing mission risk.

Typically, a USMS protective detail is limited in duration and is established on a risk or threat level basis. The personnel assigned to executive protection fulfill a unique and critical agency mission. When a threat-based detail is established, the District office relies heavily on the expertise of DUSMs assigned to the Office of Protective Operations (OPO). The skill, expertise, and knowledge of working a protective service detail have been pivotal in the USMS's success in executing high-level protection assignments over the last several years. More than ever, the USMS has been called upon internally and externally to protect the nation's top government officials and provide protective expertise to outside entities.

Over the last few years, the USMS' protective details have increased from one or two full-time details a year to between **five and nine** separate details (not including reimbursable details and the Supreme Court Residence Protection details). Due to the increased workload, the USMS must pull individuals from other mission areas repeatedly to meet the needs of the protective details. This increased workload exhausts our current resources, which can result in officer safety issues. Additionally, the USMS redirects funding from other budget areas to fund these missions, reducing effectiveness of other mission priorities.

The three main areas of this request includes staffing, training, and a cyclical replacement program for equipment and fleet. Having well-trained and rested employees operating reliable and safe equipment is essential to mission success. By identifying and maintaining a staffing and funding plan based on these considerations, the USMS will have the ability to successfully meet its increasing protective and investigative mission objectives.

Currently, protective details quickly become understaffed due to professional development opportunities, training requirements, and annual leave. Staffing shortages create operational strain and fatigue, creating higher risk by affecting function and response. Levels of exhaustion impact cognitive function; situational awareness; and reaction time; all of which are crucial in high-risk environments. Lack of staffing also impacts training and readiness response times, including skills which diminish without consistent training such as firearms proficiency and defensive tactics.

In the National Capital Region, badging credentials are an essential element for protective details. Executive Protection permanent personnel must maintain a variety of secure building and facility badging credentials. These secure facilities and complexes include but are not limited to the White House, United States Congress (Senate and House buildings), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Headquarters, intelligence community facilities, and offsite continuity of government locations. Temporary (support) DUSMs are not granted similar access and cannot obtain badging credentials because they are not permanently assigned to a protective detail. The limited access temporary DUSMs who must frequent these locations make detail movements more challenging and increases the burden on the depleted full-time contingency.

This budget request provides the minimum requirements necessary to mitigate the immediate safety and security concerns for not only USMS' protected individuals but also for the USMS workforce. Having additional employees conducting daily operations and leading training will ease the already overworked protective operations workforce, while at the same time further developing their skillsets. The 60 requested DUSMs will be assigned to various protective

missions across the nation including the DAG detail. This will allow for rotating teams to provide a two-car package for the DAG, while allowing the third shift team to take annual leave, attend training, and sharpen perishable skills such as defensive tactics and firearms training.

Field Operations: 18 Positions (15 DUSMs) and \$6,146,700

Due to the increased risk and threat based protective details across the nation, the USMS needs additional staffing to support field operations. The OPO provides oversight and management of local district protection details as well as resources to the districts regarding how to establish a threat based or risked based detail within the first 72 hours. OPO Field DUSMs play a crucial role in ensuring the safety and security of USMS protectees. The 94 Districts rely on their resources to safeguard key government officials, diplomats and visiting dignitaries, whose safety is paramount to our mission. OPO Field DUSMs receive specialized training, that includes dignitary protection, threat assessment, and around-the-clock surveillance to ensure the safety of our protectees. The addition of fifteen DUSMs is crucial to maintain operational efficiency and uphold our commitment to excellence in protection services.

The current staffing levels do not allow OPO personnel to manage every local protection detail for every District that must establish one. Staffing shortages lead to knowledge gaps that may increase the risk to the Federal judiciary. While a local District can adequately manage a small-scale judicial event, conferences and risk-based protection details must be staffed by personnel who are subject matter experts to ensure that the USMS meets its judicial security obligations.

Expanded staffing and operational workload require an increased need for administrative support. The USMS requests three Management and Program Analysts (MPA). MPAs are essential for effective program management and without them, operational employees are diverted from duties that require direct involvement of a sworn law enforcement officer to complete tasks that can be performed just as efficiently and effectively by support personnel. MPAs enhance the operational workforce and maximize its ability to perform and document the protective operations mission.

Light Armored Vehicles: 0 positions and \$1,650,000

Currently, the USMS does not have cyclical funding to replace the current fleet of protection motorcade vehicles. In consultation with the U.S. Department of State, the recommended replacement cycle for Light Armored Vehicles (LAVs) is five years. Properly refreshed LAVs are safer, operate more efficiently, and incur fewer repair costs. LAVs are necessary protection-based assets with a limited operational lifecycle. Because of the specialized armor configuration of these vehicles, the ideal lifecycle is five years with limited mileage considerations due to the weight of each vehicle. Each newly acquired vehicle has a cost of approximately \$275,000 and would be outfitted utilizing the State Department's equivalent to Level "C" armor package. These LAVs are utilized (based on protocol and Standard Operating Procedures) when protective circumstances dictate and are shared with partner Federal agencies such as the U.S. Capitol Police, FBI and U.S. Supreme Court Police.

As these vehicles age, there are issues with the degradation of Kevlar, the delamination of the ballistic glass, and other mechanical issues associated with environmental conditions, extreme weight (12,000 pounds) and high mileage. Aging issues create operational risks for USMS personnel and USMS protected persons further compromising the USMS' ability to provide a safe and secure environment during protective-based missions.

Protective Services Training Programs: 0 positions and \$650,000

The USMS requests \$650,000 to support the planning and execution of quarterly Protective Services Training Programs (PSTP) and District Protective Services Training Courses in furtherance of ensuring OPO and district operational personnel receive annual protective service training to promote operational readiness and mission safety.

The cost of a basic PSTP class is approximately \$80,000 for a one-week course and \$170,000 for a two-week course. The request for the established base budget is to implement six basic PSTPs, to include basic Deputy PSTP classes, and one advanced class. Currently, Judicial and Court Security Policy 10.5.D.2 states "*The USMS district is responsible for all resources related to threat-based protection detail for the initial 72-hour period.*" With only 16 hours of protective services training provided during USMS Basic training, District managers do not have established subject matter experts who are familiar with the principles and protocols required to plan, manage, and execute a protective detail mission – even for the initial 72 hours.

This gap in knowledge, skills, and ability creates risk for the agency and can compromise officer safety. In addition, current personnel levels make it extremely difficult to staff and properly secure threat based protective details without the use of out-of-district personnel and the necessary funding for travel and overtime. Because PSTP is an intensive 64-hour training course that requires heavy instructor contribution to enhance the overall training experience and promote officer safety, the course only provides training for 24 students during each iteration. To maximize the crucial mission-specific training that PSTP imparts on division and District operational personnel, OPO has developed a District Protective Service Training Program (DPSTP) that would offer a scaled back, three-to-four-day PSTP version where subject matter experts provide in-District training to operational personnel. The goal includes up to ten DPSTP iterations per year in coordination and collaboration with District leadership. If funded, DPSTP will provide critical protective services training to an additional 100+ personnel each year in districts across the nation.

Special Assignments: 0 positions and \$3,200,000

The USMS requests an increase of \$3,200,000 for Special Assignments funding. This increase will support the growing number of new details as well as the increased number of high-threat trials. Current USMS District staffing levels make it extraordinarily difficult to staff and properly secure threat-based protective details and risk-based judicial security events without the use of out-of-district personnel and the necessary Special Assignments funding associated with these missions i.e. travel, overtime, and district security officer (guard) hourly wages.

Judicial security events are staffed based upon assessed risk and the associated optimal level of personnel. Special Assignment funding directly impacts the USMS' primary mission to provide an optimal security posture for the Federal Courts in furtherance of safeguarding the judicial process. The funding assists in addressing shortages of personnel when out-of-District DUSMs are pulled for these special assignments. Additionally, other program areas benefit indirectly from an increase of Special Assignment funding as Districts are able to concurrently manage Fugitive Operations, Asset Forfeiture, Prisoner Operations, Prisoner Transportation, Witness Security, and Tactical Operations while still committing adequate operational resources for high threat/risk judicial security events.

Counter Surveillance/Surveillance Detection: 0 positions and \$140,000

USMS requests an increase of \$140,000 for the Counter Surveillance/Surveillance Detection (CS/SD) program. The CS/SD provides specialized surveillance operations in support of the protection mission. The CS/SD program specializes in techniques that provide proactive deterrence and detection of potential threat actors. The USMS conducts 12-14 operations annually, but with this requested increase, the USMS plans to support approximately 20 to 25 missions per year. Currently, the CS/SD program cannot support all the requests for CS/SD. This request will expand the USMS' CS/SD program's reach.

Impact on Performance

This initiative allows the USMS to effectively protect the judiciary, court family, and other designated officials as ordered by the Attorney General. Enhancing security ensures the safety of judicial officials, government executives, USMS personnel, and the public. With increasing threats, the prioritization and acceleration of protective intelligence investigations and protective responses is paramount to USMS' success. With the requested funding increase, the USMS anticipates a strong framework that allows the USMS to successfully fulfill its protective responsibilities for the judiciary, court family, and other designated officials as ordered by the Attorney General.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2025 Enacted				FY 2026 Enacted				FY 2027 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
489	272	489	\$153,641	489	272	489	\$186,410	489	272	489	\$157,179

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Positions Requested	Annual Costs per Position* (\$000)			FY 2027 Request (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)	
		1st Year Adjusted	2nd Year Adjusted	3rd Year FPL		FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Clerical & Office Services (0300-0399)	3	\$140.9	\$174.5	\$248.0	\$423	\$101	\$221
Criminal Investigator (1811)	75	\$381.6	\$294.3	\$425.3	\$28,620	-\$6,548	\$9,825
Total Personnel	78				\$29,043	-\$6,447	\$10,046

* Annual Costs per Position:

- 1st Year Adjusted Cost assumes hiring at the minimum grade level and applies a 50 percent lapse to pay and benefits, reflecting the distribution of hiring new personnel throughout an entire year.
- 2nd Year Adjusted Cost restores the pay and benefits lapse, removes one-time only costs that are applicable only to the first year, and assumes an increase in pay grade where applicable.
- 3rd Year Full Cost (Modular) is the standardized full-year cost for each position which includes pay and benefits at the full performance or journeyman level, equipment, training, and miscellaneous expenses.

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2027 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Light Armored Vehicles	\$1,500	\$250	6	\$0	\$0
Outfitting	\$150	\$25	6	\$0	\$0
Special Assignments - Guard Hire	\$3,200	\$32	100	\$0	\$0
Protective Services Training Program (PSTP) - Basic	\$480	\$80	6	\$0	\$0
Protective Services Training Program (PSTP) - Advanced	\$170	\$170	1	\$0	\$0
Counter Surveillance/Surveillance Detection (CS/SD)	\$140	\$140	1	\$0	\$0
Total Non-Personnel	\$5,640			\$0	\$0

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations:

The protective mission requires additional Light Armored Vehicles (LAVs). A fleet of 30 LAVs would cover this mission. Rather than purchase all 30 vehicles at once, the USMS requests the cyclical replacement funding for the purchase of six vehicles each year. This amount fully recurs, so that a fleet of six can be completely refreshed every five years.

Special Assignments includes Guard Hire to provide support to each of the 94 Districts and enhance judicial protection and high-threat trial protection. The request includes the hiring of 100 Guards at an average of \$32,000 each; for a total of \$3,200,000 to recur annually to allow for full protection support.

Protective Services Training Programs (PSTP) requests \$650,000 for quarterly PSTPs and District Protective Services Training Courses. The request implements six basic PSTPs, and one advanced class. PSTPs provides annual protective service training to promote operational readiness and mission safety. This request fully recurs.

The USMS requests \$140,000 to support approximately 20 to 25 Counter Surveillance/Surveillance Detection (CS/SD) missions per year. CS/SD provides specialized surveillance operations in support of the protection mission and the costs fully recur.

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non- Personnel	Total	FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Current Services	489	272	489	\$142,569	\$14,610	\$157,179	\$0	\$0
Increases	78	75	39	\$29,043	\$5,640	\$34,683	(\$6,447)	\$10,046
Grand Total	567	347	528	\$171,612	\$20,250	\$191,862	(\$6,447)	\$10,046

6. Affected Crosscuts:

Counterterrorism
Domestic Terrorism
National Security

Item Name: **Rightsizing Fugitive Task Forces**

Budget Decision Unit: Fugitive Apprehension
Tactical Operations

Organizational Program: Investigative Operations Division
Tactical Operations Division
District Affairs

Program Increase: Positions: 107 Agt/Atty: 95 FTE: 54 Dollars: \$43,123,800

Description of Item

The USMS requests **107 positions (95 DUSMs) and \$43,123,800** to right-size its current network of District Task Forces (DTF) and Regional Fugitive Task Forces (RFTF). This enhancement supports a recalibration of current task force coverages areas to ensure alignment with mission demand, violent crime patterns, and critical staffing shortages. The requested increase will enable the USMS to expand supervisory capacity, sustain tactical field readiness, and advance its violent crime reduction strategies through focused deployment of resources in high-impact jurisdictions.

Justification

The Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law (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 USMS 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. DTFs and RFTFs combine the efforts of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to locate and apprehend the most violent fugitives under the expertise and supervision of USMS Criminal Investigators.

With eight RFTFs covering 37 USMS District offices spanning 14 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; and 57 DTFs spread throughout the country, the USMS plays an important role in reducing violent crime. In FY 2025, USMS enforcement operations were responsible for the clearance of approximately 88,000 warrants for over 73,000



fugitives nationwide.¹ These included 4,954 homicide suspects, 1,050 Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force fugitives, 6,627 gang members, and 10,371 sex offenders. The USMS also seized more than 4,953 illegal firearms, approximately \$5,100,000 in U.S. currency, and 9,203 kilograms of illegal narcotics.

Despite this success, the USMS does not have the capacity to meet the current need for USMS enforcement operations. On an average day in 2025, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) contained over 1,378,000 active felony warrants from State and local jurisdictions, of which more than 824,000 met USMS Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) criteria for serious/violent in nature for either the current charge or the original charge. Of these, over 15,000 were for homicide, approximately 38,000 were for kidnapping or robbery, and over 79,000 were for sexual crimes.² This data suggests there is a gap between the current capacity and need of the USMS.

RFTFs not only reduce violent crime through fugitive apprehensions, RFTFs also seize firearms, ammunition, currency, vehicles, and narcotics all acquired through illegal methods. Removing these items from the streets greatly contributes to the overall safety of the public and reduces violent crime by cutting supplies, sources of power, and intimidation by criminals.

When evaluating the requirements of the task force operations network, the primary driver for additional resources is the need to effectively and safely complete the mission of assisting Federal, State, and local partners with violent fugitive investigations while ensuring the safety of the community. Since inception, the fugitive mission and threats faced by USMS personnel have constantly evolved. Officer safety and oversight of our Federal, State, and local task force partners are paramount and require a robust staffing model to ensure proper supervision and risk mitigation occur.

Regional Fugitive Task Forces: 53 positions (47 DUSMs) and \$23,961,600

The following positions and resources are requested for the eight existing RFTFs within their current geographical areas of responsibility:

Senior Inspectors (Team Leaders): 35 positions (35 DUSMs)

The USMS requests 35 DUSMs to act as USMS team leaders providing oversight of fugitive operations and the approximately 1,700 Task Force Officers (TFOs) assigned to USMS RFTFs as well as the expected TFO growth. Team leaders are subject matter experts in fugitive investigations. Duties include providing street supervision, liaising with external agencies, mentoring, advising, training, and investigations themselves. Their responsibility to safely

¹ Only warrant clearances and fugitive apprehensions for Federal fugitives and for State/local fugitives that meet USMS criteria for serious/violent offenses or serious/violent criminal histories are reported here. Each year, the USMS is also responsible for the capture of thousands of additional fugitives wanted for other State/local felonies.

² Data obtained from NCIC as represented in the Warrant Analysis & Response Dashboard (February 4, 2025). Note, there can be a disparity in the number of warrants in NCIC compared to the number of warrants issued from State and local jurisdictions when State and local jurisdictions do not enter their warrants into NCIC. This can lead to a significant under reporting of total warrants.

apprehend the most violent offenders within their communities while maintaining collateral duties to uphold USMS administrative business practices is paramount to the success of the USMS. These positions provide the essential capacity building mechanism for USMS warrant closure growth and each new position contributes, on average, to the closure of 35 violent State and local warrants per year. These positions form the backbone of field accountability and risk mitigation during complex warrant operations.

Field Support Administrative Position: 6 positions

The USMS requests two supervisory professional administrators. The supervisory professional administrators would provide supervisory oversight of the field support administrative staff who handle the financial transactions associated with the program and provide a broad array of other administrative support functions. Currently, there are ten field support administrative positions within the RFTFs.

The USMS requests four additional field support professional administrators. The professional administrative support positions would handle the financial transactions associated with the program and provide a broad array of other administrative support functions. Examples include timekeeping, procuring authorized items, maintaining personnel files, maintaining District asset inventory, assisting with any audit-related functions, maintaining TFO background suitability and credentials, oversight of the Joint Law Enforcement Operations (JLEO) TFO overtime funding, and assisting with regional reporting and correspondence.

Travel

Additional travel funding is required for USMS investigators to support investigations within respective areas of responsibility and, when needed, outside the region. Many USMS offices cover large areas requiring travel funding, government-owned vehicle fuel, and other transportation means necessary to support law enforcement agencies with RFTF investigations.

Tactical Canine (TK9) Handler: 12 positions (12 DUSMs)

The USMS requests 12 DUSMs to act as Tactical Canine (TK9) Handlers in support of high-risk fugitive apprehensions. The purpose of the USMS TK9 is to provide K9 resources that are specifically trained to conduct USMS missions in accordance with USMS policies and standard operating procedures. In 2015, the Tactical K9 pilot program was authorized and implemented. Since that time, four TK9s have been trained and paired with Investigative Operations Division (IOD) Senior Inspectors in four of the eight existing RFTFs. The initial intent of this program incorporated a TK9 team assigned to all eight RFTFs. This request expands the current plan and allows for two TK9 teams for every RFTF. When trained, these teams will be familiar with, and integrated into, USMS task force operations. The main purpose of the TK9 team will:

- Increase the safety of the public and mitigate the risk to DUSMs, law enforcement officials, and suspects during USMS field operations, including high-risk and critical incident operations.

- Primarily conduct USMS fugitive apprehension missions.
- Act as a search tool during the execution of arrest and search warrants.
- Identify the presence of a suspect in an un-cleared room; this would prevent investigators and task force officers from having to expose themselves to an unknown threat. This information could be used by investigators to apprehend a suspect or clear a residence in an alternate manner.
- Be used around the perimeter to alert Deputy U.S. Marshals and officers if suspects attempt to enter or exit an operational area.
- Track, locate and contain fugitives/suspects who evade arrest, in both urban and rural environments, before they can cause harm to the public.

The TK9 program has proven to be a valuable tactical asset and a significant contributor to the safety of law enforcement officers. Analysis has demonstrated that the presence of a TK9 accompanied by verbal announcements from law enforcement officers has served as a deterrent, facilitated safe surrenders, and reduced the necessity for use of force. In FY 2024, approximately 18 percent of TK9-supported deployments resulted in “K9 Surrenders” leading to the apprehension of approximately 135 fugitives without causing injury or further incident. The addition of more TK9 teams would enhance USMS’s fugitive apprehension capabilities, increase safety for law enforcement officers and the public, and support tactical mission resilience.

On January 15, 2025, TK9 Rocky was tasked with finding a dangerous suspect in Houston, TX, who had shot and killed Brazoria County Sheriff’s Deputy Jesus Vargas earlier that day. Rocky is trained to locate suspects by tracking and other means. A small tactical team conducted searches near the origin of the shooting. Rocky found the suspect hiding in a dumpster and jumped in to apprehend him. The suspect fired his weapon, hitting Rocky twice. Rocky caught the suspect, but in doing so, took one bullet to the neck and another in his nose. While law enforcement officers neutralized the suspect, Rocky was carried to a spot where he was airlifted to Westbury Animal Hospital. He went into surgery, and it was determined that the bullets did not hit any of his vital organs. One had narrowly missed his spine. After surgery, Rocky remained at the hospital to ensure his recovery went well. Two days later Rocky was released from the hospital and went home with his handler—who stayed at his side—to rest and recover. After one month, Rocky was cleared to get back to work. Rocky is a hero. He was able to find the suspect, alert the DUSMs with him, and be the first line of attack in apprehending a violent, armed suspect.



District Task Force Right-Sizing: 54 positions (48 DUSMs) and \$19,162,200

The USMS requests 48 DUSMs and six administrative positions to support the USMS enforcement mission at the District level and improve the overall capacity of the USMS to reduce serious and violent crime. Whereas RFTFs primarily focus on State and local fugitives, a District's primary responsibility lies with the Federal warrants where the USMS has primary arrest authority. Currently, staffing constraints impede success of the District's fugitive apprehension potential. The requested positions will be dedicated to fugitive investigation missions within a District's area of responsibility, rather than RFTFs.

USMS analysis shows that DTFs close approximately 25 percent fewer warrants per District than observed in areas covered by a RFTF. This is expected since RFTFs focus exclusively on the fugitive apprehension mission, while members of DTFs can be called to help with other District duties, such as prisoner transportation, cell block operations, and court security.

The DTFs leverage their investigation expertise to assist State and local agencies with these investigations and apprehensions daily and through District-coordinated short-term enforcement initiatives that combine Federal, State, and local law enforcement agency resources. These successful initiatives, and the outstanding relationships built with other law enforcement agencies and community associations, led to the formation of DTFs supported by TFOs from Federal, State, and local agencies within each District. These partnerships have had a dramatic effect on arrest and warrant closures, especially regarding State and local arrest statistics. More importantly, they continue to have a significant impact on the overall reduction of violent crime within the areas they serve.

The new positions also allow Districts to maximize activities related to national fugitive operations, high profile fugitives, escapes, missing child cases, and other dynamic situations requiring surges in law enforcement response to ensure public safety. Due to staffing shortages, there is diminished capacity to respond to immediate or emerging threats to a community.

Impact on Performance

This initiative allows the USMS to more effectively reduce violent crime and improve risk mitigation by allowing personnel to more safely and effectively arrest violent fugitives and enhance community safety. The RFTF strategy is the premier method by which the USMS has demonstrated an ability to increase the number of fugitive cases which can be adopted per Deputy, as well as the speed of capture.

Furthermore, this initiative enhances oversight and accountability through better supervisor-to-operator ratios, and builds public trust through improved transparency, communication, and reduced operational gaps in high-need communities. The USMS has evolved from a "quantity over quality" to a "quality over quantity" approach when arresting violent offenders. This allows the USMS to more effectively reduce violent crime through the apprehension of violent fugitives, prioritizing the most egregious offenders. With the requested funding increase, the USMS anticipates an increased ability to capture the most dangerous fugitives and continue to reduce violent crime within our communities.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2025 Enacted				FY 2026 Enacted				FY 2027 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
181	157	181	\$70,831	181	157	181	\$72,205	181	157	181	\$72,608

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Positions Requested	Annual Costs per Position* (\$000)			FY 2027 Request (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)	
		1st Year Adjusted	2nd Year Adjusted	3rd Year FPL		FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Clerical and Office Services (0300-0399)	12	\$140.9	\$174.5	\$248.0	\$1,691	\$403	\$882
Criminal Investigator (1811)	95	\$381.6	\$294.3	\$425.3	\$36,252	-\$8,294	\$12,445
Total Personnel	107				\$37,943	-\$7,891	\$13,327

* Annual Costs per Position:

- 1st Year Adjusted Cost assumes hiring at the minimum grade level and applies a 50 percent lapse to pay and benefits, reflecting the distribution of hiring new personnel throughout an entire year.
- 2nd Year Adjusted Cost restores the pay and benefits lapse, removes one-time only costs that are applicable only to the first year, and assumes an increase in pay grade where applicable.
- 3rd Year Full Cost (Modular) is the standardized full-year cost for each position which includes pay and benefits at the full performance or journeyman level, equipment, training, and miscellaneous expenses.

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2027 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Tactical K9 Startup Costs (Canine, Equipment & Supplies)	\$1,440	\$120	12	-\$1,440	\$0
Tactical K9 Vehicle	\$600	\$50	12	-\$480	\$0
Tactical K9 Vehicle Outfitting	\$360	\$30	12	-\$288	\$0
Tactical K9 Travel	\$0	\$30	12	\$360	\$0
Tactical K9 Recurring (Kennel/Food/Vet Care/Handler Overtime)	\$0	\$20	12	\$240	\$0
Travel	\$2,781	\$2,781	1	\$0	\$0
Total Non-Personnel	\$5,181			-\$1,608	\$0

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations:

Tactical Canine Equipment costs \$120,000 per canine. This includes the startup costs for canine training, equipment, and supplies. The startup costs non-recur, but \$50,000 per canine is requested for recurring costs for kenneling, food, vet care, handler costs and additional travel for tactical canine operations. Total recurring funding includes vehicle cyclical replacement, outfitting, travel, kennel, food, veterinarian, and overtime expenses.

Due to the nature of RFTF operations, \$2,781,000 in additional travel costs are requested and fully recur.

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Current Services	181	157	181	\$61,081	\$11,527	\$72,608	\$0	\$0
Increases	107	95	54	\$37,943	\$5,181	\$43,124	(\$9,498)	\$13,327
Grand Total	288	252	235	\$99,024	\$16,708	\$115,732	(\$9,498)	\$13,327

6. Affected Crosscuts:

Mass Violence, State & Local Law Enforcement Support, Violent Crime

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Item Name: **Protective Equipment Program**

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

Organizational Program: Training Division

Program Increase: Positions: 0 Agt/Atty: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: \$20,037,000

Description of Item

The USMS requests \$20,037,000 to reestablish funding for critical officer safety equipment, to include ballistic protection, personal equipment, team equipment, less-than-lethal, and firearms. This funding request allows operational employees to train more regularly within their team environment, with the best equipment, while utilizing common techniques and advanced concepts.

Justification

The USMS is comprised of nearly 4,000 DUSMs who support many essential missions including court and prisoner security, judicial and witness protection, fugitive apprehension, and other specialized missions (natural disasters and civil unrest). The USMS's various missions support the President's and Attorney General's law enforcement priorities, which include countering domestic terrorism, supporting illegal immigration enforcement, apprehending sex offenders and violent criminals, and strengthening ties between law enforcement and communities.

While the job of a DUSM is inherently dangerous, training is the key to navigating the physical and mental demands of the position in the safest manner possible. From recruitment to retirement, training is the constant fabric interwoven throughout the workforce delivering the agency's foundation of reducing violent crime and enforcing the rule of law. With an investment in life saving resources, the USMS is poised to follow proven recommendations and develop and implement innovative approaches to increase the probability for successful outcomes when interacting with violent offenders.

One constant throughout all USMS employees and programs is the agency's responsibility and oversight for tools-of-the-trade including Tactical Equipment, Ballistic Protection, Personal Protective Equipment, Weapon Systems, Less-than-Lethal Devices, Ammunition, Officer Survival Equipment, and Uniforms. The USMS must employ innovative strategies to provide the best equipment, standard for all employees, to ensure officer safety and risk mitigation for the agency. The importance of prioritizing equipment research and development within law enforcement agencies is paramount. A 2017 study by the Rand Corporation in partnership with the Police Executive Research Forum concluded that investing in the innovation of agency-specific equipment and programs improves employee health, public trust, procurement practices,

and overall law enforcement competency, while reducing violent crime and serious injury or casualty to officers, suspects, and bystanders.³

DUSM Safety Equipment: 0 positions and \$20,037,000

At the beginning of each budget year, the USMS develops a standardized position cost module to estimate the full cost of adding a new position. These cost modules can change significantly from year-to-year. Costs are added or removed as the requirements to equip personnel evolve. For example, the USMS cost module previously included both desktop and laptop computers. Today, the cost module only covers the cost of a laptop because desktops are no longer issued as part of standard equipment.

Sometimes new items are added to the cost module due to new requirements. Starting in the FY 2024 cost modules, the USMS added the cost for body worn cameras (BWC) for operational employees. Due to the new BWC policy, in FY 2024, every new DUSM approved in the budget has sufficient funding to procure the BWC hardware. However, the cost module only applies to costs for new authorized positions. To make the same cost adjustment for existing positions, a program increase is required – creating a gap for many non-personnel enhancements and technological advances, including BWCs and this request.

Although the cost module process is an effective method of simplifying a complex budgeting requirement, one unresolved issue is that unlike personnel costs, base funding for equipment is not adjusted for inflation in out-years. New positions enacted in FY 2015 only have the recurring costs for equipment set at that time. For example, a new vehicle in FY 2015 may have cost \$29,000. Today, that new vehicle costs nearly \$60,000. Without adjustments for equipment costs, base funding erodes and is no longer sufficient to replace that vehicle. As time passes, the USMS is forced to procure fewer cars due to inflation.

The USMS requests \$20,073,000 to reestablish funding for critical officer safety equipment. To develop this request, the USMS calculated the cost for key items related to ballistic protection, personal equipment, team equipment, less-than-lethal, and firearms. For each of the line items, the cost per item was either multiplied by the number of onboard DUSMs or the current number of teams, as appropriate. Finally, the USMS divided the total cost of the items by their anticipated lifecycle, so that the funding requested is the recurring amount needed for cyclical replacement. In addition, the USMS did not include items in this request that have received additional funding in past budgets: body armor, radios, and DUSM vehicles. This increase request will provide the USMS appropriate base funding for DUSM safety equipment.

³Hollywood, J.; Woods, D.; Goodison, S.; Laland, A.; Wagner, L.; Wilson, T.; and Jackson, B. *Fostering Innovation in US Law Enforcement*, The Rand Corporation, www.Rand.org, 2017.

Impact on Performance

The USMS' priority is to ensure the workforce is equipped and trained to operate safely and effectively. Based on the operational tempo and a myriad of mission sets, as well as the tactical and technical expertise of the agency's training staff, the USMS is uniquely suited and capable of being a preeminent agency regarding the innovation, identification, testing, and deployment of the best safety and operational equipment in law enforcement. The USMS will ensure the following benefits for the agency:

- The development of robust research, testing, and evaluation processes to identify the best options for protective equipment.
- The selection and deployment of cutting-edge and dynamic protective enforcement tools for operational personnel.
- The implementation of procurement practices that emphasize responsible spending and cost savings.
- The standardization of equipment and training for consistency across the agency.
- The pursuit of collaborative efforts within the agency as well as with external experts.
- The constant commitment to innovation to best prepare and protect employees to accomplish the agency's operational missions safely and successfully.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2025 Enacted				FY 2026 Enacted				FY 2027 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary: Not applicable

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2027 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Ballistic Protection	\$2,416	\$2,416	1	\$0	\$0
Personal Equipment	\$3,119	\$3,119	1	\$0	\$0
Team Equipment	\$7,373	\$7,373	1	\$0	\$0
Less-than-Lethal	\$5,883	\$5,883	1	\$0	\$0
Firearms	\$1,246	\$1,246	1	\$0	\$0
Total Non-Personnel	\$20,037			\$0	\$0

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations:

The USMS requests \$20,037,000 in annualized recurring funds for the purchase of agency-wide lifesaving equipment. Annualized funding is necessary to purchase lifesaving protective equipment for the agency. While the current one-time cost for all required equipment for the agency would total approximately \$100,000,000, a reasonable and sustainable long-term approach includes a 5-year initial equipment roll-out followed by a 5-year cyclical replacement methodology. Therefore, the annual equipment request is for 20 percent of the total agency equipment cost.

The USMS requests \$2,416,000 to procure and cyclically replace ballistic protection devices such as shields, blankets, and helmets. This request fully recurs, to procure approximately 3,600 helmets and 700 blankets and shields as the equipment must be replaced every five years.

The USMS requests \$3,119,000 for personal equipment. Personal equipment such as gas masks, individual trauma kits, surveillance kits, ensures that new and upgraded equipment is available to each Deputy and that items can be replaced in an appropriate manner. This

request fully recurs to account for procuring 4,000 as the equipment must be replaced every 5 years..

Team equipment includes items that are not personally issued to each Deputy but are necessary for each unit, to include items such as door rams, trauma kits, breaching tools, lift ladders, etc. The USMS requests \$7,373,000 to procure equipment for 700 USMS teams. This request fully recurs, as the cyclical replacement is requested and already factored into the number of Deputies, teams, and task forces.

The USMS requests \$5,883,000 for the Less-than-Lethal weapons program. This request includes tasers, munitions, vapors, and sprays. This request fully recurs, as the cyclical replacement is requested.

The USMS requests \$1,246,000 for Weapons Systems. This request includes handguns and accessories of \$864 for each unit and rifles and accessories of \$3,000 for each unit (one for every two Deputies). Annual maintenance for all firearms is also included at \$50 for each unit. The initial request includes 400 handguns and 200 rifles annually. This request fully recurs, as the cyclical replacement is requested on a 10 year cycle for rifles and handguns.

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$20,037	\$20,037	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$20,037	\$20,037	\$0	\$0

6. Affected Crosscuts:
Not Applicable

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Item Name: Safe Task Forces
Budget Decision Unit: Fugitive Apprehension
Organizational Program: Investigative Operations Division
Program Increase: Positions: 200 Agt/Atty: 200 FTE: 100 Dollars: \$76,320,000

Description of Item

To restore law and order in cities across the United States, the USMS requests **200 positions (200 DUSMs) and \$76,320,000** for Safe Task Forces personnel. This request gives the USMS flexibility to expand Safe Task Forces into cities and towns plagued with violent crime. The purpose of Safe Task Forces is to combat serious violent crime through the promotion and facilitation of hypervigilant policing, complex investigations, financial enforcement, and large-scale saturation of crime-ridden neighborhoods with law enforcement personnel. These additional positions will support the USMS’ investigative mission by providing the proper staffing to support the expansion of Safe Task Forces.

Justification

The USMS plays an important role in reducing violent crime. In FY 2025, USMS enforcement operations were responsible for the clearance of approximately 88,000 warrants for over 73,000 fugitives nationwide.⁴ These included 4,954 homicide suspects, 1,050 Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force fugitives, 6,627 gang members, and 10,371 sex offenders. The USMS also seized more than 4,953 illegal firearms, approximately \$5,100,000 in U.S. currency, and 9,203 kilograms of illegal narcotics.

Since the enactment of the Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000, which established the Regional Task Force program and enhanced USMS enforcement operations, the USMS now leads eight RFTFs. These eight task forces draw over 600 Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners together to share resources, technology, and data that can be harnessed and applied dynamically to adapt to the specific fugitive or operational needs of any given day. The accomplishments achieved thus far are extraordinary and if additional staffing is devoted to the fugitive mission by adding permanent personnel to Safe Task Forces, evidenced by the number of outstanding State and local warrants, the USMS will reduce violent crime by reducing the number of outstanding fugitives in the communities throughout the United States.

⁴ Only warrant clearances and fugitive apprehensions for Federal fugitives and for State/local fugitives that meet USMS criteria for serious/violent offenses or serious/violent criminal histories are reported here. Each year, the USMS is also responsible for the capture of thousands of additional fugitives wanted for other State/ local felonies.

Safe Task Forces: 200 positions (100 DUSMs) and \$76,320,000

Executive Order 14252 established the D.C. Safe and Beautiful Task Force to make the District of Columbia safe, beautiful, and prosperous by preventing crime, punishing criminals, and preserving order. In August 2025, the USMS led a task force of more than 3,100 people from 28 agencies composed of Federal, State, and local law enforcement, as well as the National Guard, and focused on arresting violent criminals, clearing warrants, seizing firearms, and locating missing children.

As of February 26, 2026, the Operation Make D.C. Safe & Beautiful task force has arrested more than 10,234 violent fugitives, including 29 for homicide, 1,736 for narcotics, 895 for weapons offenses, 34 for sex offenses, and 58 known gang members. The task force has also recovered 16 missing children and seized 1,061 illegal firearms since the start of the operation.

Expanding upon the Making D.C. Safe and Beautiful Task Force surge operation, the Memphis Safe Task Force (MSTF) – a multi-agency initiative to combat violent crime in Memphis – was launched in September 2025 at the Direction of the Presidential Memorandum Restoring Law and Order in Memphis. Composed of Federal, State, and local law enforcement, as well as the Tennessee National Guard, the task force focused on arresting violent criminals, clearing warrants, seizing firearms, and locating missing children.

Since the launch of the MSTF initiative, officers have made 6,943 arrests, including 41 for homicide, 768 for controlled substances, 583 for firearms violations, and 91 for sex offenses. Of those arrested, 197 have been juveniles. The task force has seized 1,139 illegal firearms and located 148 missing children. These enforcement actions reflect a sustained commitment to reducing violent crime and removing dangerous weapons from Memphis neighborhoods.

As an interagency coalition of Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners, Safe Task Forces will continue to demonstrate the power of collaboration in advancing public safety. The USMS will deploy Safe Task Forces as an enforcement strategy to combat violent crime in the most violent and crime plagued cities across the United States. Safe Task Forces reinforces a powerful truth that law enforcement is united, alert, and determined to protect the community.

The USMS will utilize multiple datasets to identify pockets of violent crime. The USMS has also created and designed state-of-the-art programs to track, manage, support, and report the work production from the field. Utilizing data and these newly designed programs, USMS task force personnel are able to focus their efforts on those wanted for the most egregious crimes to include collecting data points across multiple areas to assist with risk mitigation and enforcement strategies.

The USMS does not have the capacity to meet the need for USMS enforcement operations. On an average day in 2024, NCIC contained over 1,387,000 active felony warrants from State and local jurisdictions, of which more than 836,000 met USMS Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) criteria for serious/violent in nature for either the current charge or the original charge. Of

these, over 15,000 are for homicide, over 38,500 are for kidnapping or robbery, and over 77,500 are for sexual crimes.⁵

This data suggests there is a gap between the current capacity and need of the USMS. Partnering with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agents and officers, RFTFs strategically leverage the multi-jurisdictional investigative authority of the USMS in the pursuit of fugitives on a local, regional, national, and international level. The RFTFs have led to an increase in the number, and more effective usage, of hours dedicated to fugitive investigations. Reports have recommended that the USMS create additional Task Forces to further improve efficiency in apprehending and reduce the number of violent fugitives at large.

D.C. Safe and Beautiful Task Force – Major Arrest



As part of Making D.C. Safe and Beautiful, on January 16, 2026, Jose Vladimir Merlos-Manjano, 18, and two other suspects wanted on warrants for first-degree murder in connection to the August 2025 shooting death of a 14-year-old boy in Prince George’s County, were arrested during a large-scale warrant operation led by the U.S. Marshals Capital Area Regional Fugitive Task Force. All three suspects were arrested during simultaneous warrant operations in Washington, D.C.; Hyattsville, Maryland; and Alexandria, Virginia. All three suspects are confirmed MS-13 gang members.

⁵ Data obtained from NCIC as represented in the Warrant Analysis & Response Dashboard (January 29, 2024). Note, there can be a disparity in the number of warrants in NCIC compared to the number of warrants issued from State and local jurisdictions when State and local jurisdictions do not enter their warrants into NCIC. This can lead to a significant under reporting of total warrants.

MS-13 is a transnational criminal organization known for extreme violence, intimidation, and exploitation, posing a persistent threat to communities in the district and across the U.S. Their involvement in narcotics trafficking, weapons offenses, and violent crime underscores the importance of sustained, coordinated enforcement efforts to disrupt, dismantle, and remove these gangs from our communities and our country.

Memphis Safe Task Force – Major Arrest



On November 4, 2025, members of the MSTF with the assistance of the USMS Special Operations Group (SOG) executed an arrest warrant resulting in the apprehension of Martravius Vinson, 19, who was wanted for second-degree murder. The MSTF had Vinson in custody within one hour after receiving the warrant for Vinson’s arrest.

This arrest underscores the Task Force’s mission: To Make Memphis Safe. The MSTF remains steadfast in its pursuit of transparency, accountability, and the preservation of public trust. These arrests send a decisive message to violent offenders that law enforcement is united, vigilant, and resolute.

The SOG is a specially trained, rapidly deployable law enforcement element of the USMS capable of conducting complex and sensitive operations throughout the globe intended to further the rule of law. The SOG leverages these enhanced capabilities in support of the USMS mission and the Department of Justice to protect, defend, and enforce the Federal judicial system. Other notable arrests in 2026 reflect the MSTF's commitment to coordinated enforcement efforts and its mission to identify, apprehend, and hold accountable those who pose a threat to public safety.

Tyrese Jones, 26, was arrested by the MSTF for first-degree murder. Jones also had five additional outstanding warrants. Officers responding to a call of shots fired and encountered a victim with five to six gunshot wounds, who later succumbed to his injuries. Officers located and arrested Jones and recovered a loaded firearm from his waistband.

Justin Britton, 33, was arrested by the MSTF for alteration of a serial number on a firearm, possession of prohibited weapons, unlawful possession of weapons, evading arrest, and possession of controlled substances. Officers recovered four firearms, marijuana, a drum magazine, and armor piercing ammunition.

Quentin Burnside, 25, a known gang member, was arrested by the MSTF for possessing a firearm during commission/attempt to commit a dangerous felony, possession with intent to distribute, possession of a prescription drug without a prescription, and possession of drug paraphernalia.

Impact on Performance

The Safe Task Forces allow the USMS to reduce violent crime more effectively, improve risk mitigation by allowing personnel to enhance their safety to effectively arrest violent fugitives, improve community safety, cultivate and strengthen relationships within the community and provide an enhanced level of support to the USMS' existing District Task Forces. The USMS has evolved from a "quantity over quality" to a "quality over quantity" approach when arresting violent offenders. This allows the USMS to reduce violent crime more effectively through the apprehension of violent fugitives and prioritizing the most egregious violent ones. With the requested personnel and funding increase, the USMS anticipates an increased ability to capture the most dangerous fugitives and continue its commitment to coordinated enforcement efforts and its mission to identify, apprehend, and hold accountable those who pose a threat to public safety.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2025 Enacted				FY 2026 Enacted				FY 2027 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Positions Requested	Annual Costs per Position* (\$000)			FY 2027 Request (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)	
		1st Year Adjusted	2nd Year Adjusted	3rd Year FPL		FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Criminal Investigator (1811)	200	\$381.6	\$294.3	\$425.3	\$76,320	(\$17,460)	\$26,200
Total Personnel	200				\$76,320	(\$17,460)	\$26,200

* Annual Costs per Position:

- 1st Year Adjusted Cost assumes hiring at the minimum grade level and applies a 50 percent lapse to pay and benefits, reflecting the distribution of hiring new personnel throughout an entire year.
- 2nd Year Adjusted Cost restores the pay and benefits lapse, removes one-time only costs that are applicable only to the first year, and assumes an increase in pay grade where applicable.
- 3rd Year Full Cost (Modular) is the standardized full-year cost for each position which includes pay and benefits at the full performance or journeyman level, equipment, training, and miscellaneous expenses.

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary: Not Applicable

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations: Not Applicable

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Increases	200	200	100	\$76,320	\$0	\$76,320	(\$17,460)	\$26,200
Grand Total	200	200	100	\$76,320	\$0	\$76,320	(\$17,460)	\$26,200

6. Affected Crosscuts:

Violent Crime

Item Name: **Immigration Enforcement**

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

Organizational Program: Investigative Operations Division
Information Technology Division
District Affairs

Program Increase: Positions: 533 Agt/Atty: 275/8 FTE: 266 Dollars: \$152,048,800

Description of Item

The USMS requests **533 positions (275 DUSMs, 8 Attorneys, 100 Federal Enforcement Officers) and \$152,048,800** to support the Administration’s key priority of securing the border. These requested resources will increase the USMS’ capacity to support the surge in immigration enforcement across the country. In addition, the requested resources will expand the USMS participation in the Homeland Security Task Forces (HSTFs). Finally, this request also enhances IT systems allowing for expanded support during USMS operational missions including immigration enforcement.

Justification

Immigration Enforcement: 358 positions (175 DUSMs, 8 Attorneys, and 100 Federal Enforcement Officers) and \$100,268,300

Funding increases for Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other additional Southwest Border law enforcement initiatives will dramatically expand the “front end” of the judicial pipeline. These immigration-related arrests create immense pressure on the USMS as the DHS workload is compressed into the smaller Department of Justice (DOJ) end of the pipeline. Increased caseloads generated by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) arrests must be matched by concurrent resources for DOJ. Without additional funding, the USMS could turn into a “bottleneck” in the Federal criminal justice process.

Not all CBP apprehensions are referred for criminal prosecution. Based on FY 2025 statistics, the referral rate was approximately 18.2 percent. Of the 254,183 apprehensions of illegal entrants apprehended by the CBP, only 46,344 were referred for criminal prosecution and detained by the USMS. If the volume of criminal referrals doubled, the referral rate would be approximately 36.5 percent. Accordingly, if some portion of illegal entry cases that have previously been disposed of administratively are now prioritized for criminal prosecution, the number of prisoners in USMS custody could increase to more than historic levels.

Increases in immigration enforcement affect the workload across USMS missions. Below are examples of the impact of increased immigration enforcement on the USMS core missions.

- *Prisoner Operations:* Enforcement expansion will likely increase the number of USMS prisoners received and processed. The increased prisoner population generates additional prisoner housing and medical requirements and a need for augmented prisoner ground and air transportation. The USMS responsibility for ensuring the integrity of the judicial process includes making in-custody defendants available for court proceedings and other judicial processes, and providing safe and secure prisoner housing. Reasonable proximity of prisoner housing to court facilities is essential to accomplishing this statutory requirement.
- *Judicial Security:* An increase in the number of criminal aliens brought before the court will put a strain on court facilities and the judicial process. As these cases are ruled upon in Federal court, the outcomes have potential to bring threats of, or actual, violence to judicial officers, witnesses, USMS employees, and facilities. Increased caseload and defendant counts are likely to result in threats to members of the judicial family, which will add to the number of predicated protective investigations and protective details. Increased courthouse traffic will impact security systems and personnel, including an increase to security and facility assessments and incidents.
- *Investigative Operations:* Many USMS RFTFs and DTFs include DHS members (ICE, CBP, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)). While conducting fugitive investigations, USMS personnel may come into contact with individuals who are in violation of immigration laws. Those violations are either handled by DHS agents assigned to the task force or passed to appropriate DHS offices for action. The USMS DTFs conduct fugitive investigations when Federal warrants have been issued for violations of criminal laws in certain immigration cases or violations of release conditions in immigration cases.

With additional requested personnel, the USMS would be able to assist the DHS while also making sure the USMS meets its mission responsibilities in the Southwest Border Districts.

Homeland Security Task Forces: 175 positions (100 DUSMs) and \$48,727,500

The January 20, 2025, Executive Order, “Protecting the American People Against Invasion,” directs the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish HSTFs intended to combat criminal cartels, foreign gangs, and transnational criminal organizations; dismantle cross-border human smuggling and trafficking networks; end human smuggling and trafficking, with a particular focus on such offenses involving children; and ensure the use of all available law enforcement tools to execute immigration laws.

On January 22, 2025, the then-Acting DHS Secretary authorized law enforcement officials at the USMS to perform the functions of an immigration officer granted to the DHS in Title 8, Chapter 12. These authorities allow the USMS to investigate, determine the location of, and apprehend

any alien who is in the United States in violation of Title 8, Chapter 12 and enforce any requirements of such statutes or regulations.

DUSMs, through the RFTF and DTF networks, aim to combat serious violent crime by targeting fugitives with warrants for the most egregious offenses. Additional positions will support the USMS' investigative mission by providing the proper and permanent staffing to support the creation of HSTFs mandated in this Executive Order.

Currently, the USMS and DHS immigration enforcement operations focus on existing USMS fugitive (or criminal) cases with an immigration nexus, and ICE Administrative Warrants (to include Deportation Orders or other enforcement orders authorized by a U.S. Immigration Judge) for individuals that have a history of violence. The DOJ has identified the following cities as the initial focus for immigration operations: Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Denver, El Paso, and New York City, followed by, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Denver, Miami, and (again), New York City.



The USMS assists ICE and HSI in many locations throughout the country with their RFTF and DTF resources and will continue to do so.

The requested resources allow the USMS to maintain and expand the USMS' participation in the HSTFs by providing dedicated funding that will complement the immigration enforcement resources provided by the Working Families Tax Cut Act. Without this requested increase, the USMS' participation could be limited due to staffing issues in the Districts and RFTFs.

Information Technology Enhancements for Immigration: 0 positions and \$3,053,000

The USMS uses geospatial technology, including Geographic Information Systems (GIS), to locate targets and accomplish the various mission sets, including fugitive investigation, judicial security, prisoner transportation, and asset forfeiture as well as additional responsibilities supporting presidential priorities, such as immigration support.

USMS personnel have widely adopted the use of ArcGIS and are reaping the benefits of improved law enforcement data-mapping, analysis, and resource allocation. ArcGIS's geospatial capabilities enable USMS users to visualize and analyze location data via



maps, dashboards, and reports. The image to the right shows an immigration dashboard that was quickly deployed to provide visibility into a recent priority assignment.

The investment in ArcGIS will accommodate three key goals to optimize and modernize many USMS programs:

- Implementation of ArcGIS provides capabilities that enhance operational awareness, improve officer safety, and facilitate interagency collaboration through integration of real-time command and control capabilities. ArcGIS enables event management and response for USMS operational divisions to monitor incidents with real-time analytics and communications allowing oversight of rapidly developing conditions. The geospatial enhancement further allows the provision of situational reports to stakeholders in real-time. ArcGIS Mission capabilities benefit multiple use cases including emergency management, incident management, fugitive apprehension, judicial security, and prisoner operations.
- Additional expansion of ArcGIS capabilities includes real-time route planning and optimization to increase speed and efficiency when traveling to multiple destinations. Expanding USMS geospatial capabilities enables the ability for real-time route calculations during field operations, enhancing both public and officer safety in the event of injury or trauma. This real-time route planning and optimization is a crucial support to USMS information intelligence gathering and collaboration. For example, if a DUSM is shot during a fugitive apprehension mission, saving minutes enroute to a trauma center could be the difference between life or death. Having the ability to optimize travel in real-time based on multiple data sources (i.e., current traffic, current weather, current trauma center status) is critical.
- ArcGIS incorporates a diverse assortment of data sources to generate an interactive display of how location data relates to other information. However, to display USMS data and support this capability, a connection to the data source must be established. This funding request will facilitate the interconnectivity required to visualize multiple layers of data by enabling the establishment of a modern, cross-cloud enterprise USMS data management solution to include a Master Data Repository (MDR) and a data catalog. Establishing the MDR and data catalog will centralize USMS operational and core administrative data for analytics, automate USMS data governance services, and will make data more accessible. The use of an MDR will also increase the accuracy of data by eliminating inconsistencies resulting from storage across multiple data systems.

Additionally, the USMS requests funding to implement electronic records management in the USMS operational system of record – Capture. This project enhances Capture with the ability to maintain, use, transfer, and dispose of records electronically. While Capture produces the most records within the USMS, this same process ultimately must be undertaken by all record-producing systems for the agency to remain compliant and effective in a sustainable way.

The requested funding allows for the migration and enables core-Capture bandwidth to work on other agency priorities/initiatives like immigration enforcement. Aside from the technology

modifications required for compliance, the USMS has already laid the groundwork for these enhancements by:

- Developing appropriate agency schedules (records retention) for different categories of records.
- Submitting over 20 USMS systems to DOJ Office of Records Management Policy (ORMP) for Records and Information Management (RIM) Certification.
- Identified preliminary requirements for enhancements for Capture to maintain, use, transfer, and dispose of records electronically.

Until electronic records management is implemented, there will continue to be inherent risks when working with physical records due to a variety of factors including, but not limited to, loss of critical information, difficulty accessing records, compliance violations, security breaches, decreased efficiency, lack of version control—which could lead to an outdated version of a record being provided to a stakeholder—improper destruction of a record, legal liabilities, and potential damage to public trust due to poor recordkeeping practices and inability to retrieve critical information when needed.

Impact on Performance

This initiative allows the USMS to effectively accomplish the Administration’s goal of securing the border. With increased prioritization of immigration arrests, the USMS workload will expand rapidly. To not cause a backlog in the judicial system, the USMS’ resources must be enhanced in accordance with DHS components. In addition, new resources for the task forces will allow sustained membership and integration with HSTFs. Without the increase, the USMS potentially would have to pull DUSMs from the HSTFs if the USMS’ mission workload exceeds the available personnel. Finally, the IT enhancements will increase performance by providing real time data that allows the USMS to monitor and provide oversight to personnel during rapidly developing conditions during an enforcement incident.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2025 Enacted				FY 2026 Enacted				FY 2027 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
1,670	1,170	1,601	\$477,408	1,669	1,170	1,599	\$464,569	1,338	1,010	1,434	\$399,390

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Positions Requested	Annual Costs per Position* (\$000)			FY 2027 Request (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)	
		1st Year Adjusted	2nd Year Adjusted	3rd Year FPL		FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Intelligence Research Specialists (0132)	50	\$140.9	\$174.5	\$248.0	\$7,045	\$1,680	\$3,675
Clerical & Office Services (0300-0399)	100	\$140.9	\$174.5	\$248.0	\$14,090	\$3,360	\$7,350
Attorneys (0905)	8	\$197.6	\$266.4	\$286.9	\$1,581	\$550	\$164
Federal Enforcement Officer (1801)	100	\$213.4	\$169.3	\$219.6	\$21,340	(\$4,410)	\$5,030
Criminal Investigator (1811)	275	\$381.6	\$294.3	\$425.3	\$104,940	(\$24,007)	\$36,025
Total Personnel	533				\$148,996	(\$22,827)	\$52,244

* Annual Costs per Position:

- 1st Year Adjusted Cost assumes hiring at the minimum grade level and applies a 50 percent lapse to pay and benefits, reflecting the distribution of hiring new personnel throughout an entire year.
- 2nd Year Adjusted Cost restores the pay and benefits lapse, removes one-time only costs that are applicable only to the first year, and assumes an increase in pay grade where applicable.
- 3rd Year Full Cost (Modular) is the standardized full-year cost for each position which includes pay and benefits at the full performance or journeyman level, equipment, training, and miscellaneous expenses.

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2027 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Capture Electronic Records Management Services	\$1,410	\$1,410	1	(\$1,410)	\$0
ArcGIS - Software	\$307	\$307	1	\$0	\$0
ArcGIS - Cloud Services	\$93	\$93	1	\$0	\$0
ArcGIS - Labor	\$1,243	\$177.6	7	\$62	\$0
Total Non-Personnel	\$27,964			(\$1,348)	\$0

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations:

ArcGIS provides improved law enforcement data-mapping, analysis, and resource allocation in support of immigration enforcement. These costs fully recur. In addition, a 5 percent increase of \$62,000 is added in the second year of the seven ArcGIS Labor support staff.

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Current Services	1,338	1,010	1,434	\$399,390	\$0	\$399,390	\$0	\$0
Increases	533	275/8	266	\$148,996	\$3,053	\$152,049	(\$24,175)	\$52,244
Grand Total	1,871	1,285/8	1,700	\$548,386	\$3,053	\$551,439	(\$24,175)	\$52,244

6. Affected Crosscuts: Immigration

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Item Name: Cyclical Replacement of Vehicles

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

Organizational Program: Management Support Division

Program Increase: Positions: 0 Agt/Atty: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: \$42,918,000

Description of Item

The USMS requests **\$42,918,000** to rebuild its fleet management program. These funds will stabilize the USMS' fleet inventory and will implement a replacement standard of 75,000 miles and/or five years. Funding constraints have resulted in lack of dedicated funding through which the USMS can replace its fleet of aging vehicles. These competing requirements have resulted in costly repairs compared to replacement, which impact the USMS' ability to sustain a normal replacement cycle. This request will provide cyclical replacement funding, giving all DUSMs a vehicle that meets mission standards.

Justification

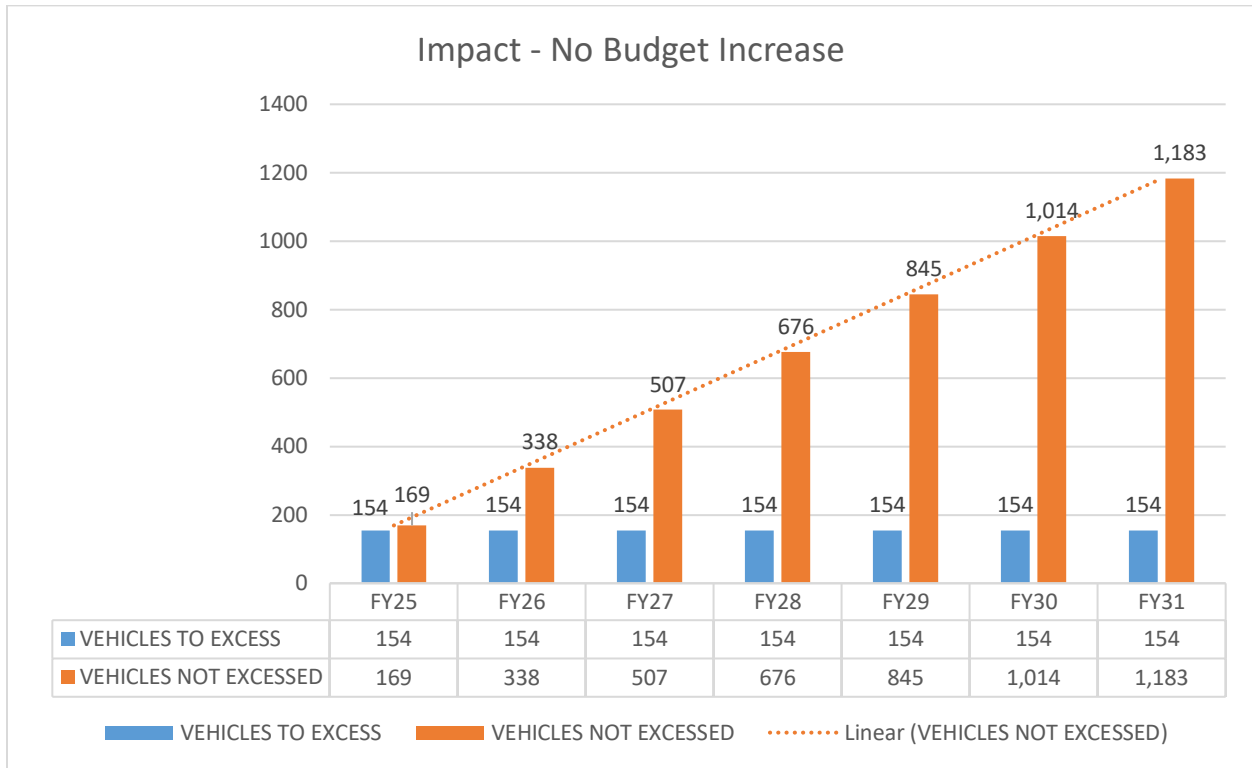
The Fleet program is integral to the USMS mission, facilitating essential operations such as the transportation of detainees and inmates, judicial security, threat responses, and fugitive investigative actions. Vehicles are operated daily in high-risk enforcement environments requiring rapid response, extended duty cycles, and operation under emergency conditions. Insufficient funding has resulted in an aging fleet that can compromise the safety of operational and judicial personnel. The eroding of the vehicle base funding leaves the USMS with insufficient funding to meet existing operational demand and new USMS mission requirements that includes the increasing demand of prisoner transportation movements.

The program is currently unable to commit to a long-term sustainment and acquisition strategy, enforce vehicle standards, and optimize vehicle allocation. A predictable annual funding resource would minimize acquisition challenges associated with bulk purchases, allow for more balance of fleet operations and workload, and allow staff to effectively manage expectations.

The requested funding supports the replacement of approximately 690 vehicles annually at an average unit cost of \$62,200, inclusive of acquisition and law enforcement outfitting. With approximately 3,900 authorized DUSMs, this equates to roughly \$48,000,000 annually to fully sustain the fleet with a cyclical replacement cycle. Without this funding, the USMS will have an expanding backlog of vehicles exceeding recommended replacement thresholds.

With no program increase, the USMS projects that 1,183 vehicles—representing over 30 percent of the fleet—will exceed recommended replacement standards within five years. Many vehicles

will surpass 150,000 miles, significantly exceeding the replacement guidance of 75,000 miles and 5 years of service.



Vehicles operating beyond lifecycle standards present measurable operational and safety risks. As mileage and age increase, the likelihood of mechanical failure rises, including brake system degradation, transmission failure, and suspension fatigue. For vehicles routinely used in fugitive apprehension, detainee transport, and tactical operations, reliability is directly linked to officer safety, detainee security, and public safety.

Mechanical failure during enforcement actions or prisoner transport can compromise officer safety, delay judicial proceedings, increase risk to detainees and third parties, and create operational gaps in districts with limited fleet redundancy. Aging vehicles also generate higher maintenance expenditures, increased downtime, and reduced fuel efficiency, diverting resources from mission execution.

Impact on Performance

This request restores lifecycle integrity to the USMS Fleet Program and ensures the USMS maintains a reliable, mission-ready fleet aligned with operational demand. The funding will reduce the number of vehicles operating beyond lifecycle thresholds, improve fleet readiness for fugitive operations and prisoner transport, decrease downtime caused by mechanical failures, reduce long-term maintenance and sustainment costs, and strengthen officer safety during high-risk operations. In addition to the lack of base funding over the years, failure to restore cyclical replacement funding will accelerate fleet aging, increase repair backlogs, and elevate operational and safety risk across all mission areas.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2025 Enacted				FY 2026 Enacted				FY 2027 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary: Not applicable

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2027 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Vehicles	\$42,918	\$62.2	690	\$0	\$0
Total Non-Personnel	\$42,918			\$0	\$0

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations:

The USMS plans to purchase a total of 690 vehicles per year. A new vehicle with outfitting costs approximately \$62,200. Cyclical replacement of vehicles is necessary to maintain the USMS fleet, and vehicles should be replaced every five years. This funding request fully recurs to allow for full refresh every five years of the initial vehicle purchase.

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non- Personnel	Total	FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$42,918	\$42,918	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$42,918	\$42,918	\$0	\$0

6. Affected Crosscuts: Not Applicable