

**United States Marshals Service
FY 2014 Performance Budget
President's Budget**

Salaries & Expenses and Construction Appropriations



April 2013

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I. Overview for the United States Marshals Service

A. Introduction

The United States Marshals Service (USMS) ensures the functioning of the federal judicial process by protecting members of the judicial family (judges, attorneys, witnesses, and jurors), providing physical security in courthouses, safeguarding witnesses, transporting and producing prisoners for court proceedings, executing court orders and arrest warrants, apprehending fugitives, and managing seized forfeited property. All USMS duties and responsibilities emanate from this core mission.

Electronic copies of the Department of Justice's Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded from the Internet using the Internet address: <http://www.usdoj.gov/02organizations/bpp.htm>.

For FY 2014, the USMS requests a total of 5,544 positions, 5,090 FTE (excluding reimbursable FTE), \$1.204 billion for the Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation, and \$10 million for the Construction appropriation. The request also includes a \$12.2 million cancellation of prior year S&E balances.

B. Organizational History

The Judiciary Act of 1789 established the original 13 federal judicial districts and called for the appointment of a Marshal for each district. President Washington nominated the first Marshals and they were confirmed by the Senate on September 26, 1789.

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

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

- In the 1960s, 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.
- The Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-544) directed the USMS to provide assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies in the location and apprehension of their most violent fugitives. As a result, the USMS has increased the size and effectiveness of its regional and district-based fugitive apprehension task forces, thus providing a critical “force multiplier” effect that aids in the reduction of violent crime across the nation.
- The expansion of illegal immigration enforcement activities, including the implementation of Operation Streamline in 2005, which increased federal prosecutions of immigration offenders, resulted in a significant increase in the USMS’ prisoner and fugitive workload along the Southwest Border.
- With more resources dedicated to apprehending and prosecuting suspected terrorists, the USMS continues to meet the increasing demands for high-level security required for many violent criminal and terrorist-related court proceedings.
- The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-248) strengthened federal penalties by making the failure to register as a sex offender a federal offense. This Act directs the USMS to “assist jurisdictions in locating and apprehending sex offenders who violate sex offender registry requirements.” 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.

C. USMS Budget

The USMS receives both direct and reimbursable funding in support of its operations. In the FY 2013 President’s Budget, the USMS proposed \$1.199 billion in direct funding, of which \$1.189 billion was in the S&E appropriation and \$10 million in the Construction appropriation. Currently, the USMS is operating under the Continuing Resolution Act, 2013 with a 0.612% increase over the FY 2012 Enacted Level. FY 2013 Current Levels are \$1.179 billion for S&E and \$15.1 million for Construction. The request also includes a third appropriation under the USMS: the Federal Prisoner Detention account. This account was previously appropriated to the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee.

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

- The Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC) provides funding for administering the Judicial Facility Security Program;

- The Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) provides funding for managing and disposing seized assets;
- The Fees and Expenses of Witnesses (FEW) appropriation provides funding for securing and relocating protected witnesses; and
- The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) provides funding for apprehending major drug case fugitives.

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

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

D. Strategic Goals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Challenges

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

Detention

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

FPD’s resource needs are directly impacted by law enforcement and prosecutorial priorities. Currently, the challenges facing law enforcement officials at the Southwest Border directly

impact the detention population. As federal law enforcement officials increase their efforts to deal with these issues, the USMS must ensure sufficient detention space is available to house and care for the corresponding detainees. This objective is made even more challenging given the limited detention space available in the Southwest Border region. USMS will continue to explore new approaches to address the increase in the federal detention population resulting from aggressive immigration and other law enforcement initiatives. For more information, please refer to the FY 2014 USMS FPD budget request.

Financial Management

The USMS transitioned to the Unified Financial Management System (UFMS) during the first quarter of FY 2013. UFMS enables program managers to streamline and standardize financial business processes that provide timely financial, budget, and acquisitions data. The USMS is able to address significant deficiencies by providing real-time tracking of the status of funds, along with the seamless integration of spending against budgets and plans. End-to-end visibility throughout the entire request-to-pay lifecycle is significantly improved, as is monitoring and oversight of projects by tracking costs incurred against reimbursable agreements. Productivity improvements are realized with automated routing and approvals. UFMS provides effective audit tracking controls and drill down queries to support financial audits.

Some of the current activities include:

- Developing job aids and supplemental instructions for UFMS ensuring all financial staff are qualified for the financial tasks assigned to them and complete implementation of the UFMS Help Desk.
- Working with the UFMS Project Management Office (PMO) to activate the built-in notification system to alert users when credit card payments require reconciliation.
- Monitoring user activity through review of unalterable logs.
- Enhancing system backup and restoration capabilities.
- Deploying automated tools to comply with federal IT security requirements.

II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description			Page	
		Pos.	FTE		Dollars (\$000)
Information Technology Savings	Savings that will be generated through greater inter-component collaboration in IT contracting	0	0	(\$1,477)	66
Administrative Efficiencies	Savings achieved through the implementation of efficiencies and cost savings in administrative areas, including, but not limited to: printing, publications, travel, conferences, supplies, and general equipment.	0	0	(\$3,533)	68
Construction	Reduces courthouse renovation funding within the Construction Appropriation, which provides resources to modify space controlled, occupied and/or utilized by the USMS for prisoner holding and related support space.	0	0	(\$5,000)	70

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

United States Marshals Service

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the United States Marshals Service, \$1,204,033,000, of which not to exceed \$6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, and not to exceed \$15,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

(cancellation)

Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations under this heading, \$12,200,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Construction

For construction in space controlled, occupied or utilized by the United States Marshals Service for prisoner holding and related support, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Analysis of Appropriations Language

The FY 2014 appropriations language for both Salaries and Expenses and Construction does not include any enhancements or additional funding above standard inflationary increases.

However, the proposed budget includes program offsets in areas where savings can be achieved such as administrative and information technology management efficiencies for S&E and reducing courthouse renovation projects for Construction.

IV. Program Activity Justification

A. Judicial and Courthouse Security

Judicial and Courthouse Security (S&E)	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	2,222	2,077	\$454,888
2013 Continuing Resolution	2,222	2,041	\$454,888
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	\$2,784
Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$8,555
2014 Current Services	2,222	2,041	\$466,227
2014 Program Offsets	0	0	(\$940)
2014 Request	2,222	2,041	\$465,287
Total Change 2012-2014	0	(36)	\$10,399

Judicial and Courthouse Security (Construction)	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	0	0	\$15,000
2013 Continuing Resolution	0	0	\$15,000
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	\$92
Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	(\$92)
2014 Current Services	0	0	\$15,000
2014 Program Offsets	0	0	(\$5,000)
2014 Request	0	0	\$10,000
Total Change 2012-2014	0	0	(\$5,000)

Judicial and Courthouse Security TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	2,222	2,077	\$469,888
2013 Continuing Resolution	2,222	2,077	\$469,888
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	\$2,876
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$8,463
2014 Current Services	2,222	2,041	\$481,227
2014 Program Offsets	0	0	(\$5,940)
2014 Request	2,222	2,041	\$475,287
Total Change 2012-2014	0	(36)	\$5,399

Judicial and Courthouse Security – Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	43	43	\$36,387
2013 Continuing Resolution	49	49	\$36,387
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	\$223
Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$659
2014 Current Services	49	49	\$37,269
2014 Program Offsets	0	0	(\$210)
2014 Request	49	49	\$37,059
Total Change 2012-2014	6	6	\$672

1. Program Description

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

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

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

Protective Intelligence

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

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

Court Security

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

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

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE										
Decision Unit: Judicial and Courthouse Security										
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective 1.1 Protect, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur; Objective 3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement										
RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)
		FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request
1. Number of inappropriate communications/threats to protected court family members		N/A		N/A		1,374		27		1,401
2. Potential threats to members of the judicial process		1,400		1,373		1,400				Retired
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE
		2,270	\$454,888 [\$12,906]	2,141	\$454,939 [\$12,906]	2,122	\$457,672 [\$12,962]	2	\$7,615 [0]	2,124 \$465,287 [\$12,962]
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request
Program Activity		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE
	Judicial and Courthouse Security	2,270 \$454,888 [\$12,906]		2,141 \$454,939 [\$12,906]		2,122 \$457,672 [\$12,962]		2 \$7,615 [0]		2,124 \$465,287 [\$12,962]
Performance Measure: Output	1. Threats to protected court family members investigated	N/A		N/A		553		11		564
Performance Measure: Output	2. Protective details required/provided to court family members	N/A		N/A		28		1		29
Performance Measure: Output	3. Percent of federal courthouse facilities meeting minimum security standards **	35%		See below note ***		35%				Retired
Performance Measure: Output	4. Potential threats to members of the judicial process: Total investigated	1,400		1,373		1,400				Retired
Performance Measure: Output	5. Protective details provided	600		529		600				Retired
** The USMS National Facility Assessment is conducted every 3 years with the last survey completed in 2009. The next survey is anticipated to be completed and published in 2013.										
*** The USMS continues to improve the security of federal courthouse facilities. The 2009 survey showed a 3% improvement from the previous survey. Although dependent on program funding, the USMS currently anticipates a 1% improvement in security standards per year which will be corroborated in the 2012 NSS.										

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Judicial and Courthouse Security

DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective 1.1 Protect, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur; Objective 3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement

RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes	Requested (Total)
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes	FY 2014 Request
Performance Measure: Output	6. Percentage/Number of potential threats assessed by the USMS Threat Management Center in one business day or less.	100%	1,400	100%	1,373	100%	1,400	0	Retired
Performance Measure: Outcome	7. Assaults against federal judges in the courtroom (when DUSMs presence is required by USMS Policy or local District Court rule)	0		0		0		0	Retired
Performance Measure: Outcome	8. Assaults against protected court family members *	N/A		N/A		0		0	0

* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

** The USMS continues to improve the security of federal courthouse facilities. The 2009 National Facility Assessment Survey showed a 3% improvement from the previous survey.

*** The 2012 NFA Survey was not completed and a new survey process is currently under review.

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

Note: Indicators labeled as 'RETIRED' will be discontinued in FY 2014.

Workload:

1. Number of inappropriate communications/threats to protected court family members:

Data Definition: An inappropriate communication/threat is the number of protective investigations opened by district investigators based on any valid triggering event. A triggering event includes, but not limited to, either written and oral communications, or any activity of a suspicious nature.

Data Validation and Verification: Numbers are calculated based on case reporting from the Justice Detainee Information System (JDIS) and are validated against the USMS' Judicial Security Division/Office of Protective Intelligence (JSD/OPI) case tracking records.

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

2. Potential threats to members of the judicial process (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

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

Performance Measures:

1. Threats to protected court family members investigated:

Data Definition: The total number of protective investigations opened which are assessed as potential or high risk at some point during the investigation. These cases typically involve a variety of protective measures including but not limited to 24-hour continuous details, portal to portal details, security briefings, residential surveys, increased police patrols, etc.

Data Validation and Verification: Numbers are calculated based on case reporting from JDIS and are validated against JSD/OPI case tracking records.

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

2. Protective details required/provided to court family members:

Data Definition: A protective detail is a security assignment of 24 hours continuous detail and portal to portal protective details resulting from an inappropriate communication/threat.

Data Validation and Verification Numbers are calculated based on case reporting from JDIS and are validated against JSD/OPI case tracking records.

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

3. Percent of federal courthouse facilities meeting minimum security standards (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

The USMS National Facility Assessment (NFA) has been administered four times: 1999, 2002, 2006 and 2009. In the most recent survey, results were based on 330 facilities having prisoner movement areas. Each facility was evaluated according to the USMS “Requirements and Specifications for Special Purpose and Support Space Manual,” the “U.S. Courts Design Guide,” and the Interagency Security Criteria. The security of each facility was graded on a 100 point scale, with 80 points being the score that met minimum security requirements. In the initial 1999 survey, only 6 percent of the facilities surveyed met the minimum security requirements. In 2006, 29 percent of the facilities surveyed met the minimum security requirements showing a 23 percent improvement in enhanced security over 7 years. In 2009, 32 percent of the facilities surveyed met the minimum security requirements showing only a 3 percent improvement in enhanced security over the past 3 years.

4. Potential threats to members of the judicial process: Total investigated (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

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

5. Protective details provided (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

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

6. Percentage/Number of potential threats assessed by the USMS Threat Management Center in one business day or less (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

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

organizations, or from individuals or groups that have a documented history of violence against the judicial process, they are also designated as “Expedite.”

7. Assaults against federal judges in the courtroom (when DUSMs’ presence is required by USMS Policy or local District Court rule) (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

Assaults against federal judges in the courtroom (when DUSMs’ presence is required by USMS Policy or local District Court rule) are the number of instances where a federal judge or magistrate was assaulted while DUSMs were in the courtroom. By USMS Policy or local District Court rule, DUSMs are not required to be present in every judicial proceeding where a federal judge or magistrate is seated on the bench. In some instances, even defendants in criminal cases, who are not in USMS custody (out on bond) and where no potential threats are known, are in the courtroom without a DUSM present.

8. Assaults against protected court family members:

Data Definition: Assaults against protected court family members are any criminal assaults motivated by the protectees status within the court family.

Data Validation and Verification: Numbers are calculated based on case reporting from JDIS and are validated against JSD/OPI case tracking records.

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

B. Factors Affecting FY 2013 - FY 2014 Plans.

The USMS is committed to the protection of the judicial process by ensuring the safe and secure conduct of judicial proceedings and protecting federal judges, jurors and other members of the court family. This mission is accomplished by anticipating and deterring threats to the judiciary, and the continuous employment of innovative protective techniques. The USMS will continue to work with local, state, and federal law enforcement partners to share data on individuals and groups that threaten judges and prosecutors.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Judicial and Courthouse Security

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	1. Threats to protected court family members investigated	N/A	553	564							
Performance Measure	2. Protective details required/provided to court family members	N/A	28	29							
Performance Measure	3. Percent of federal courthouse facilities meeting minimum security standards **	19%	29%	29%	29%	32%	32%	35%	See below note ***	See below note ***	Retired
Performance Measure	4. Potential threats to members of the judicial process: Total investigated	1,111	1,145	1,278	1,390	1,394	1,258	1,400	1,373	1,400	Retired
Performance Measure	5. Protective details provided	464	487	540	473	523	551	600	529	600	Retired
Performance Measure	6. Percentage of potential threats assessed by the USMS Threat Management Center in one business day or less	N/A	4%	99%	98%	96%	99%	100%	100%	100%	Retired
Performance Measure	6. Number of potential threats assessed by the USMS Threat Management Center in one business day or less	N/A	43	1,277	1,348	1,340	1,250	1,400	1,373	1,400	Retired
Outcome Measure	7. Assaults against federal judges in the courtroom (when Deputy Marshals' presence is required by USMS Policy or local District Court rule)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Retired

N/A = Data unavailable

* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

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

*** The 2012 NFA survey was not completed and a new survey process is currently under review.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Judicial and Courthouse Security

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome Measure	8. Assaults against protected court family members *	N/A	N/A	0	0						

* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

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

*** The 2012 NFA survey was not completed and a new survey process is currently under review.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

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

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

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

As illustrated in the preceding Performance and Resources Table, a performance outcome measure for this decision unit is assaults against protected court family members (when a protective detail is provided).

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

During high-risk, high-threat trials dealing with domestic and international terrorist-related and domestic and international organized criminal proceedings, the USMS security requirements increase. The USMS assesses the threat level at all high-threat proceedings, develops security plans, and assigns the commensurate security resources required to maintain a safe environment, including the possible temporary assignment of DUSMs from one district to another to enhance security. Where a proceeding is deemed high-risk, the USMS district staff and Judicial Security Inspectors develop an operational plan well in advance of when a proceeding starts. The FY 2014 requested resources will allow the USMS to continue these strategies to accomplish the projected outcomes.

B. Fugitive Apprehension

<i>Fugitive Apprehension</i>	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	1,744	1,630	\$397,254
2013 Continuing Resolution	1,744	1,601	\$397,254
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	\$2,431
Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$6,801
2014 Current Services	1,744	1,601	\$406,486
2014 Program Offsets	0	0	(\$1,684)
2014 Request	1,744	1,601	\$404,802
Total Change 2012-2014	0	(29)	\$7,548

<i>Fugitive Apprehension-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	34	34	\$28,770
2013 Continuing Resolution	39	39	\$28,770
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	\$176
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$525
2014 Current Services	39	39	\$29,471
2014 Program Offsets	0	0	(\$230)
2014 Request	39	39	\$29,241
Total Change 2012-2014	5	5	\$471

1. Program Description

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

Domestic and International Fugitive Investigations

Domestic Fugitive Investigations

According to Title 28 USC 566(e)(1)(B) *Powers and Duties*, the USMS is authorized to locate and apprehend federal, state, and local fugitives both within and outside the borders of the United States. In addition to this directive, the USMS is also tasked with providing assistance and expertise to other law enforcement agencies in support of their own fugitive investigations. This broad scope of responsibilities concerning the location and apprehension of federal, state, local, and foreign fugitives has been detailed in a series of federal laws, rules, regulations, Department of Justice policies, Office of Legal Counsel opinions, and various memoranda of understandings with other federal law enforcement agencies. These guidelines have enabled the USMS to forge a long and distinguished history of exemplary service while working both as an individual organization and with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

In 1983, the USMS established the 15 Most Wanted Fugitive Program in an effort to prioritize the investigation and apprehension of high-profile offenders who are considered to be some of the country's most dangerous fugitives. In 1985, the USMS established its Major Case Fugitive

Program in an effort to supplement the successful 15 Most Wanted Fugitive Program. Much like its predecessor, the Major Case Fugitive Program prioritizes the investigation and apprehension of high-profile offenders who tend to be career criminals with a history of violence that poses a significant threat to public safety. Current and past fugitives targeted by this program include murderers, violent gang members, sex offenders, major drug kingpins, organized crime figures, and individuals wanted for high-profile financial crimes.

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

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

In addition to the seven RFTFs, the USMS presently sponsors and leads an additional 60 multi-agency fugitive task forces throughout the country that focus their investigative efforts on felony fugitives wanted for federal, state, and local crimes of violence. This includes sex offenders, gang members, and drug traffickers. Additional funding outside of the USMS for these task forces is often granted through initiatives such as the Joint Law Enforcement Operations (JLEO) funding, which is administered by the DOJ Asset Forfeiture Fund, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) and Project Safe Neighborhoods programs.

International Fugitive Investigations

In addition to domestic investigations, the USMS, which has statutory responsibility for all international extraditions, works to make sure that there are no safe havens for criminals who flee the territorial boundaries of the U.S. Because of the globalization of crime and the immediate mobility of fugitives, an intensive effort is required to address the increasing number of fugitives from the U.S. who flee its territorial boundaries. In order to effectively investigate, apprehend, and remove these fugitives back to the U.S., the USMS has become a leader in the development of several international fugitive programs. The USMS Investigative Operations Division (IOD) manages foreign and international fugitive investigations, three foreign field

offices, foreign law enforcement training, the Mexico and Canada Investigative Liaison programs, and the worldwide extradition program. IOD also oversees liaison positions at Interpol-United States National Central Bureau (USNCB), the Department of Justice-Office of International Affairs (OIA), the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), and the Department of State-Diplomatic Security Service (DOS-DSS).

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

Interaction with law enforcement agencies and representatives of foreign governments occurs daily. The U.S. has no jurisdiction outside of its borders; therefore, the IIB relies heavily on its working relationships with foreign countries. The IIB emphasizes relationships with foreign embassies in the Washington, D.C. area and, through district offices, with consulates around the U.S. The IIB staff participates in the Washington, D.C.-based Liaison Officers Association, which is comprised of foreign law enforcement officials assigned to embassies in the U.S. The USMS coordinates foreign fugitive cases with these offices, thereby expanding the network of foreign law enforcement resources available to the USMS.

Sex Offender Investigations

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

To further enhance its capabilities and support its state and local partners, the USMS opened the National Sex Offender Targeting Center (NSOTC) in FY 2010. The NSOTC has partnered with several agencies, including Interpol, the Department of State's Diplomatic Security Service, and Customs and Border Protection to identify Adam Walsh Act violations by tracking sex offenders who travel in and out of the U.S. and fail to comply with the mandated registration requirements. The NSOTC has also created an initiative with the DoD to identify and locate non-compliant sex offenders. The Targeting Center worked with Military Correctional Branch to expand their notification procedures to include the NSOTC when military convicted sex offenders are released, which will allow enforcement officials to better identify non-compliant sex offenders for arrest and prosecution. SOIB activities also support the Department's National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction.

Technical Operations

The USMS' Technical Operations Group (TOG) provides the USMS, other federal agencies, and requesting state or local law enforcement agencies, with the most timely and technologically advanced electronic surveillance and investigative intelligence available in the world. Annually, TOG assists hundreds of other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in support of thousands of the nation's most critical and time-sensitive investigations. TOG operates from eight Regional Technical Operations Centers (RTOC) and 21 field offices throughout the U.S. and Mexico. TOG is comprised of approximately 100 personnel, including technically trained criminal investigators, investigator-pilots, intelligence analysts and administrative specialists. The RTOCs are strategically deployed in the major metropolitan areas throughout the U.S. TOG is comprised of two branches that work synergistically: the Electronic Surveillance Branch (ESB) and the Air Surveillance Branch (ASB).

The ESB was established in 1989 to provide state-of-the-art electronic surveillance assistance in fugitive investigations in response to the criminal element's increasing reliance on technology to continue criminal enterprise and flight. ESB deploys sophisticated commercial and sensitive technical surveillance technologies for the interception of hard line and cellular telecommunications, Wi-Fi collection and emitter location, Global Positioning System (GPS) and Radio Frequency (RF) tagging/tracking, computer and cellular exploitation and on-scene forensic extraction, photo/video surveillance, and Technical Surveillance and Countermeasure (TSCM) sweeps to detect surreptitious monitoring devices.

ASB provides aerial support to the various missions of the USMS with seven specially-equipped fixed wing aircraft outfitted with advanced avionics, surveillance, and communications capabilities. The aircraft and pilots are co-located with the RTOCs to provide a variety of Investigative, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance capabilities that include still and motion aerial imagery and enhancement, aerial RF beacon tracking, mobile communication command and control, and electronic surveillance package deployment in support of fugitive investigative missions.

Due to TOG's unique ability of identifying and locating persons of interest to the U.S. by way of electronic surveillance and technical operations, TOG is the sole USMS liaison to the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC) with respect to Signal Intelligence (SIGINT), Measurement &

Signature Intelligence (MASINT), Imagery Intelligence (IMINT), Electronic Intelligence (ELINT), and Communications Intelligence (COMINT). Additionally, TOG shares its investigative Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP) with certain members of the IC and DoD. This collaborative effort has allowed all participants to enhance their capabilities and mission readiness.

Except as constrained by financial and manpower limitations – as is frequently the case – there is not a single investigation that electronic surveillance and related technical operations cannot substantially contribute to and significantly expedite. TOG-deployed resources against an active and targeted device or known subject yield a near-100% success rate.

Seizure of Assets

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

To proactively identify additional assets and determine forfeiture ability of targeted assets, in August 2008, the Attorney General granted a waiver to the USMS to fund 28 new DUSMs (1811 Financial Investigators) from the Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) to work exclusively in the USMS AFP. These positions are in addition to those DUSMs who are currently performing AFF-related duties and funded through the USMS Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation. These positions were phased in over FY 2009 and FY 2010. An additional 29 positions were phased in over FY 2010 and FY 2011. Ten new 1811 Financial Investigator positions were approved in the FY 2013 AFF Budget.

The USMS conducts pre-seizure planning, which is the process of determining the assets to be targeted for forfeiture and executing court orders for seizures or taking physical custody of assets. The USMS conducts pre-seizure planning with other law enforcement components, executes court orders, and assists in the physical seizure and security of the assets. A national cadre of USMS employees manages and disposes of most assets seized for forfeiture by utilizing successful procedures employed by the private sector. All seized properties are carefully inventoried, appraised, and maintained. Once the assets are forfeited, the USMS ensures that they are disposed of in a timely and cost efficient manner utilizing best business practices. Equitable Sharing with participating state and local law enforcement agencies is performed upon completion of forfeiture, where applicable.

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE										
Decision Unit: Fugitive Apprehension										
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective 2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; Objective 2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; Objective 3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; and Objective 3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement										
RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)
		FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013 CR		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request
1. Number of Federal fugitives (warrants)		N/A		N/A		51,943		779		52,722
2. Number of Assets in inventory						21,969		0		21,969
a. Cash						13,942		0		13,942
b. Complex Assets						150		0		150
c. All Other Assets		N/A		N/A		7,877		0		7,877
3. Number of wanted primary Federal felony fugitives		65,851		57,373		66,510				Retired
4. Assets seized in a fiscal year by all DOJ agencies		19,292		23,832		19,292				Retired
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE
		2,011	\$397,254 [\$17,068]	1,919	\$398,526 [\$17,068]	1,895	\$399,685 [\$16,958]	3	\$5,117 [\$0]	1,898 \$404,802 [\$16,958]
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013 CR		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request
Program Activity		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE
	Investigative Operations	2,011	\$397,254 [\$17,068]	1,919	\$398,526 [\$17,068]	1,895	\$399,685 [\$16,958]	3	\$5,117 [\$0]	1,898 \$404,802 [\$16,958]
Performance Measure: Output	1. Number of Federal warrants cleared	N/A		N/A		32,601		489		33,090
Performance Measure: Output	2. Non-compliant Sex Offender Investigations	N/A		N/A		1,370		13		1,383
* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.										

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Fugitive Apprehension

DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective 2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; Objective 2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; Objective 3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; and Objective 3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement

RESOURCES		Final Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes	FY 2014 Request
Performance Measure: Output	3. Number of assets disposed a. Cash b. Complex Assets c. All Other Assets			19,379 12,338 2 7,039	0 0 0 0	19,379 12,338 2 7,039
		N/A	N/A			
Performance Measure: Output	4. Percent of asset value returned to the fund *			75%	0	75%
		N/A	N/A			
Performance Measure: Efficiency	5. Percent of All Other Assets disposed within procedural time frames *			60%	0	60%
		N/A	N/A			
Performance Measure: Output	6. Number of primary violent federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared	14,545	17,431	14,690		Retired
Performance Measure: Output	7. Number of violent state and local felony fugitives apprehended or cleared	54,082	53,888	54,623		Retired
Performance Measure: Efficiency	8. Number of primary violent federal and violent non-federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared per full cost FTE	39	40	39		Retired
Performance Measure: Efficiency	9. Number of primary federal felony fugitives and state and local felony fugitives apprehended or cleared per full cost FTE	73	69	73		Retired

* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Fugitive Apprehension

DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective 2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime; Objective 2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; Objective 3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement; and Objective 3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement

RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request	
Performance Measure: Output	10. Number of assets disposed: a. Real property b. Cash c. Other	19,270		20,664		19,379				Retired	
		316		464		316				Retired	
		12,740		13,074		12,338				Retired	
		6,214		7,126		6,725				Retired	
Performance Measure: Efficiency	11. Percent of real property assets sold at 85% or more of its fair market value		73%		73%		73%				Retired
Performance Measure: Efficiency	12. Percent of real property assets disposed within one year of receipt of the forfeiture documentation		71%		63%		67%				Retired
Performance Measure: Output	13. Number of AWA investigations opened by full-time District SOICs (Sex Offender Investigation Coordinator)		1,305		1,531		1,370				Retired
Performance Measure: Outcome	14. Number of primary violent federal felony and violent non-federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared		68,627		71,319		69,313				Retired
Performance Measure: Outcome	15. Number and Percent of primary federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared	34,421	52%	34,691	61%	34,765	52%				Retired
Performance Measure: Outcome	16. Number of USMS federal and egregious non-federal fugitives apprehended/cleared		N/A		N/A		101,793		1,527		103,320
Performance Measure: Outcome	17. Number and Percent of federal fugitives apprehended/cleared *	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31,388	58%	628	0	32,016	58%

* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

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

Note: Indicators labeled as 'RETIRED' will be discontinued in FY 2014.

Workload:

1. Federal fugitives (warrants):

a. Data Definition: Wanted fugitives include all those wanted at the beginning of the fiscal year, plus all fugitive cases received by the USMS throughout the fiscal year. Fugitives with multiple warrants are counted once.

b. Data Validation and Verification: Warrant and fugitive data is verified by a random sampling of National Crime Information Center (NCIC) records generated by the FBI. The USMS coordinates with district offices to verify that warrants are validated against the signed paper records.

The USMS then forwards the validated records back to NCIC.

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

2. Number of assets in inventory:

a. Data Definition: The number of assets currently in USMS custody that are pending forfeiture decision/disposal instructions.

b. Data Validation and Verification: Assets are recorded by seizing agencies and verified by District Offices. Data is entered by individuals in District Offices and Headquarters and is audited by internal and external controls.

c. Data Limitations: Data are estimates based upon the date extracted as data entry in the Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS) is a continuous process.

3. Number of wanted primary federal felony fugitives (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

A primary federal felony fugitive has a warrant(s) in which the USMS has primary apprehension responsibility. These include: escapes from federal custody, supervisory violations, provisional warrants issued at the request of foreign governments, warrants issued by other federal agencies that do not have arrest power, and other federal law enforcement agencies' warrants that are referred to the USMS for apprehension responsibility. Wanted fugitives include all those wanted at the beginning of the fiscal year, plus all fugitive cases received by the USMS throughout the fiscal year.

4. Assets seized in a fiscal year by all DOJ agencies (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

The number of assets seized includes those seized by the participants of the DOJ Asset Forfeiture Program plus assets transferred into USMS custody.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of federal warrants cleared:

- a. Data Definition: A warrant is considered cleared if the fugitive is arrested, has a detainer issued, or the warrant is dismissed.
- b. Data Validation and Verification: See federal fugitives (warrants) above.
- c. Data Limitations: See federal fugitives (warrants) above.

2. Non-compliant Sex Offender Investigations:

- a. Data Definition: Includes investigations of violators of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act that reach the level of the Attorney General’s Guidelines for Conducting Domestic Investigations.
- b. Data Validation and Verification: Annual Office of Inspections (OI) Self-Assessment Guide (SAG) review of files vs. the database. OI also conducts 10 annual in-person inspections of Districts and Divisions each year.
- c. Data Limitations: Data entry often lags behind operations causing a delay in timely and accurate information. This lag varies by office size, staffing and other intangibles.

3a. Number of assets disposed (Cash):

- a. Data Definition: The number listed for “Cash” signifies the total separate cash asset IDs in USMS custody.
- b. Data Validation and Verification: Data is entered by individuals in District Offices and Headquarters and is audited by internal and external controls
- c. Data Limitations: Data are estimates based upon the date extracted as data entry in the CATS is a continuous process.

3b. Number of assets disposed (Complex Assets):

- a. Data Definition: The number listed for “Complex Assets” signifies the sum of total assets categorized as “Commercial Business,” “Financial Instrument,” or “Intangible Asset.”
- b. Data Validation and Verification: Assets are recorded by seizing agencies and verified by District Offices. Data is entered by individuals in District Offices and Headquarters and is audited by internal and external controls.
- c. Data Limitations: Data are estimates based upon the date extracted as data entry in the CATS is a continuous process.

3c. Number of assets disposed (All Other Assets):

- a. Data Definition: The number listed for “All Other Assets” signifies the sum of assets disposed minus “Cash” and “Complex Assets.”
- b. Data Validation and Verification: Assets are recorded by seizing agencies and verified by District Offices. Data is entered by individuals in District Offices and Headquarters and is audited by internal and external controls.
- c. Data Limitations: Data are estimates based upon the date extracted as data entry in the CATS is a continuous process.

4. Percent of asset value returned to the fund:

- a. Data Definition: The number listed for “percent of asset value returned to the fund” signifies the total assets disposed within procedural timeframes.
- b. Data Validation and Verification: Assets are recorded by seizing agencies and verified by District Offices. Data is entered by individuals in District Offices and Headquarters and is audited by internal and external controls.
- c. Data Limitations: Data are estimates based upon the date extracted as data entry in the CATS is a continuous process.

5. Percent of All Other Assets disposed within procedural time frames:

- a. Data Definition: The number listed for “percent of all other assets disposed” signifies the total assets disposed within procedural timeframes.

b. Data Validation and Verification: Data is an estimation based upon the date extracted as data entry in CATS is a continuous process.

c. Data Limitations: Data are estimates based upon the date extracted as data entry in the CATS is a continuous process.

6. Number of primary violent federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

Data Definition: A primary violent federal felony fugitive is any individual that has a warrant where the offense code, or the original offense code (for those wanted for supervisory violations), is for Non-Negligent Homicide, Rape, Aggravated Assault, or Robbery, or if the fugitive has an arrest or conviction in their criminal history for any of these 4 crimes, or if the fugitive is designated by the DEA as a violent offender. Also, all sex offenses as defined in the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (AWA), as well as violations of sex offender registration laws, are considered violent crimes. All fugitives reported in this measure are the primary apprehension responsibility of the USMS.

7. Number of violent state and local felony fugitives apprehended or cleared (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

A violent state and local felony fugitive is any individual that has a warrant where the offense code, or the original offense code (for those wanted for supervisory violations), is for Non-Negligent Homicide, Rape, Aggravated Assault, or Robbery, or if the fugitive has an arrest or conviction in their criminal history for any of these 4 crimes, or if the fugitive is designated by the DEA as a violent offender. Also, all sex offenses as defined in the AWA, as well as violations of sex offender registration laws, are considered violent crime. This measure includes violent felony state and local fugitives that were cleared in conjunction with state, local, and other federal law enforcement assistance through USMS-led task forces and warrant squads. These individuals are not wanted for federal charges.

8. Number of primary violent federal and violent non-federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared per full cost Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

The total number of primary violent federal fugitives cleared, and state and local violent felony fugitives cleared through USMS-led task forces and warrant squads in a year, is divided by the full-cost FTEs identified in the fugitive apprehension decision unit. A full-cost FTE is comprised of two portions: the FTE associated with investigations and apprehension, and the prorated portion of overhead FTE that support the DUSMs. Overhead FTE (as in procurement, budget, management, human resources, and network support) is included so that the complete effort involved with fugitive apprehension is displayed.

9. Number of primary federal felony fugitives and state and local felony fugitives apprehended or cleared per full cost FTE (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

A primary federal felony fugitive has a warrant(s) in which the USMS has primary apprehension responsibility. These include escapes from federal custody, supervisory violations, provisional warrants issued at the request of foreign governments, warrants issued by other federal agencies that do not have arrest power, and other federal law

enforcement agencies' warrants that are referred to the USMS for apprehension responsibility. A fugitive is considered cleared if the fugitive is arrested, has a detainer issued, or the warrant is dismissed. A state and local felony fugitive is a fugitive with a state or local felony warrant. The total number of primary federal felony fugitives cleared and state and local felony fugitives cleared through USMS-led task forces and warrant squads, in a year, is divided by the full-cost FTEs identified in the fugitive apprehension decision unit. A full-cost FTE is defined in measure 3.

10.a. Number of assets disposed (real property) (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

The number of real property assets disposed each year is symptomatic of current national trends and real estate sales.

10.b. Number of assets disposed (cash) (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

The number listed for “cash” signifies the total separate cash assets in USMS custody.

10.c. Number of assets disposed (other) (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

“Other” assets include: businesses, business inventory, financial instruments, aircraft, jewelry, vessels, vehicles, and heavy machinery.

11. Percent of real property assets sold at 85% or more of its fair market value (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

The percent of real property assets that sold for more than 85 percent of its fair market value is based on the total number of real property assets sold in the fiscal year. Sale prices are set based on market analysis with 30, 60, 90 day reviews with Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) ability to change sales price as needed in order to expedite the sale and lessen time in inventory.

12. Percent of real property assets disposed within one year of receipt of the forfeiture documentation (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

The time frame set by the USMS for disposal of real property is 12 months (365 days) based on the best practices of the real estate industry.

13. Number of AWA investigations opened by full-time District SOICs (Sex Offender Investigation Coordinator) (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

This measure includes all AWA investigations that reach the level of the Attorney General's Guidelines for Conducting Domestic Investigations.

14. Number of primary violent federal Felony and violent non-federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

This measure combines measures 1 and 2 to provide the total of violent fugitives apprehended or cleared.

15. Number and Percent of primary federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

The percent cleared is calculated by taking the number of cleared fugitives divided by the sum of received fugitives (fugitives that had a warrant issued during the fiscal year) and on-hand fugitives (fugitives that had an active warrant at the beginning of the fiscal year). Warrant and fugitive data is verified by a random sampling of NCIC records generated by the FBI. The USMS coordinates with district offices to verify that warrants are validated against the signed paper records. The USMS then forwards the validated records back to NCIC. This data is accessible to all districts and updated as new information is collected. There may be a lag in the reporting of data.

16. Number of USMS federal and egregious non-federal fugitives apprehended/cleared:

a. Data Definition: The number of federal fugitives apprehended/cleared plus the number of State and Local fugitives with an offense code of: homicide, kidnapping, sexual assault, robbery, assault, threats, arson, extortion, burglary, vehicle theft, dangerous drugs, sex offenses, obscenity, family offenses, obstructing the police, escape, obstruction of justice, weapon offenses, and/or crime against persons.

b. Data Validation and Verification: See federal fugitives (warrants) above. Prior to assigning state and local warrants, the Supervisory Deputy U.S. Marshal (SDUSM) or their designee is responsible for reviewing each case to verify that it meets the criteria above.

c. Data Limitations: See federal fugitives (warrants) above.

17. Number and Percent of federal fugitives apprehended/cleared:

a. Data Definition: The percent cleared is calculated by taking the number of cleared fugitives divided by the sum of received fugitives (fugitives that had a warrant issued during the fiscal year) and on-hand fugitives (fugitives that had an active warrant at the beginning of the fiscal year).

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

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

B. Factors Affecting FY 2013 - FY 2014 Plans.

The ability of the USMS to keep pace with court operations, to include prisoner transportation, security, and productions, will directly impact the effectiveness of the fugitive apprehension initiatives. As long as the USMS receives adequate staffing for its judicial and

court security operations, there will be continued focus on fugitive investigation and apprehension. However, when resources are stretched beyond capacity, the USMS must often redirect its operational workforce and temporarily suspend or reduce fugitive investigations. In addition, funding restrictions may impact and prolong the time it takes to dispose of assets that are in USMS custody, and the ability to reduce violent crime through fugitive apprehension.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Decision Unit: Fugitive Apprehension											
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012**		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	1. Number of Federal warrants cleared	N/A	N/A	42,432	43,281						
Performance Measure	2. Non-compliant Sex Offender Investigations	N/A	N/A	1,370	1,383						
Performance Measure	3. Number of assets disposed	N/A	N/A	19,379	19,379						
Performance Measure	3a. Number of assets disposed (Cash)	N/A	N/A	12,338	12,338						
Performance Measure	3b. Number of assets disposed (Complex Assets)	N/A	N/A	4	4						
Performance Measure	3c. Number of assets disposed (All Other Assets)	N/A	N/A	7,037	7,037						
Performance Measure	4. Percent of asset value returned to the fund *	N/A	N/A	75%	75%						
Efficiency Measure	5. Percent of All Other Assets disposed within procedural time frames *	N/A	N/A	60%	60%						
Performance Measure	6. Number of primary violent federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared	12,500	12,644	18,836	22,366	18,879	18,256	14,545	17,431	14,690	Retired
Performance Measure	7. Number of violent state and local felony fugitives apprehended or cleared	24,752	34,015	73,915	101,910	52,519	53,202	54,082	53,888	54,623	Retired

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Fugitive Apprehension

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 **		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Efficiency Measure	8. Number of primary violent federal and violent non-federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared per full cost FTE	27	31	66	89	38	45	39	40	39	Retired
Efficiency Measure	9. Number of primary federal felony fugitives and state and local felony fugitives apprehended or cleared per full cost FTE	65	68	81	94	69	88	73	69	73	Retired
Performance Measure	10. Number of assets disposed	17,599	18,262	19,245	19,325	19,065	19,322	19,270	20,664	19,379	Retired
Performance Measure	10.a Number of real property disposed	538	547	372	418	401	341	316	464	316	Retired
Performance Measure	10.b Number of cash assets disposed	10,693	11,137	12,872	12,723	11,995	12,435	12,740	13,074	12,338	Retired
Performance Measure	10.c Number of other assets disposed	6,368	6,578	6,001	6,184	6,669	6,546	6,214	7,126	6,725	Retired
Efficiency Measure	11. Percent of real property assets sold at 85% or more of its fair market value.	83%	76%	69%	57%	55%	73%	73%	73%	73%	Retired

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Fugitive Apprehension

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 **		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Efficiency Measure	12. Percent of real property assets disposed within one year of receipt of the forfeiture documentation.	82%	78%	68%	61%	60%	71%	71%	63%	67%	Retired
Performance Measure	13. Number of AWA investigations opened by full-time District SOICs (Sex Offender Investigation Coordinator)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,305	1,530	1,370	Retired
Outcome Measure	14. Number of primary violent federal felony and violent non-federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared	37,250	46,659	92,752	124,276	71,398	71,458	68,627	71,319	69,313	Retired
Outcome Measure	15. Percent of primary federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared	54%	55%	55%	52%	50%	53%	52%	61%	52%	Retired
Outcome Measure	15. Number of primary federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared	30,192	33,437	34,393	32,860	32,864	34,629	34,421	34,691	34,765	Retired
Outcome Measure	16. Number of USMS federal and egregious non-federal fugitives apprehended/cleared	N/A	N/A	122,910	125,368						
Outcome Measure	17. Percent of federal fugitives apprehended/cleared *	N/A	N/A	58%	58%						
Outcome Measure	17. Number of federal fugitives apprehended/cleared *	N/A	N/A	31,388	32,016						

* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

** The FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012 performance targets are lower because Operation FALCON was not conducted.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

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

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

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

As illustrated in the preceding *Performance and Resources Table*, a new one performance outcome measure for this decision unit is: "number of USMS federal and egregious non-federal felony fugitives apprehended or cleared." This includes physical arrest, directed arrest, surrender, dismissal, and arrest by another agency, when a federal fugitive is taken into custody on a detainment order, and warrants that are dismissed to the other cleared categories. It also includes targeted state and local fugitives with offenses involving: homicide, kidnapping, sexual assault, robbery, assault, threats, arson, extortion, burglary, home invasion, carjacking, drugs (manufacture, sale and distribution), sex offenses, obscenity, cruelty toward child/spouse, obstructing the police, flight (escape), weapon offenses, gang related crimes, crimes against persons, and obstructions of justice. The current measures focus on cases in which the USMS has held the primary arresting authority and cases that arguably have a greater impact on public safety, making them a priority of USMS fugitive apprehension efforts.

The actual performance in the number of assets disposed is largely dependent upon the number of assets seized and forfeited by the participants in the DOJ Asset Forfeiture Program (AFP). The USMS should have a proportionate number of assets in custody at the close of each fiscal year. The first performance measure is the number of assets disposed of in the following asset

categories: a) real property, b) cash, and c) other (i.e., businesses, business inventory, financial instruments, and personal property such as vehicles, vessels, aircraft and firearms). In FY 2012, the USMS was able to dispose of over 19,000 assets.

The second performance measure is the percent of real property assets sold at 85 percent or more of their fair market value. The target performance level was 73 percent in FY 2012; which the USMS met despite current national trends in depressed real estate sales. The third performance measure is the percent of real property assets disposed of within one year of receipt of the forfeiture documentation. The time frame set by the USMS for disposal of real property is 12 months (365 days) based on the best practices of the real estate industry. The target performance level was 71 percent in FY 2012, which the USMS was able to reach 63% due to a fluctuating real estate market and related economic factors.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The USMS anticipates a slight increase in the workload associated with agency investigative missions for FY 2014. In order to continue to accomplish the increased workload the USMS intends to maximize all assets directly impacting agency investigative missions. During FY 2009, the USMS, with guidance and direction from the DOJ Criminal Division, issued legal and investigative guidelines to investigate violations of the AWA. The USMS is establishing contacts with state and local law enforcement agencies and registering officials to coordinate efforts to identify, apprehend, and prosecute non-compliant sex offenders. The USMS is also coordinating its enforcement efforts with Interpol National Central Bureau in Washington, D.C. to identify sex offenders engaging in international travel to ensure they are in compliance with their registration.

The USMS has five permanent foreign field offices in Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Monterrey, Mexico; Kingston, Jamaica; and, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The USMS also has criminal investigators positioned at the DOJ Office of International Affairs, Interpol – Washington, and the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). In FY 2012, the USMS opened 835 international leads from 72 countries, and closed 953 leads from 54 countries. Further, the USMS conducted 927 international extraditions / deportations in FY 2012, from more than 70 countries worldwide. Of these, 322 fugitives were apprehended in Mexico, including USMS 15 Most Wanted fugitive Edward Salas. During FY 2012, the USMS participated in the latest Operation Infra-Red initiatives in Southeast Asia. The operation was a cooperative effort which combined the resources of Interpol, Crime Stoppers International, and numerous law enforcement agencies in Southeast Asia, including Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and the Philippines.

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

In FY 2007, DOJ requested that the USMS conduct a comprehensive workforce evaluation to address current and future Asset Forfeiture Program (AFP) workforce needs. The analysis led to

a number of findings to “right size” the AFP workforce by recruiting highly skilled individuals to meet the increasing complexity of the assets managed and disposed of by the USMS. The USMS worked with DOJ to implement a number of these recommendations in FY 2009 - FY 2011. To date, some significant changes have been made, including the hiring of a team of contractors with financial, accounting and internal controls expertise, and the opening of the new Asset Forfeiture Academy and the deployment of the Business of Forfeiture course. The AFP has continued this commitment to training with 390 students attending courses at our Asset Forfeiture Academy in FY 2012.

c. Priority Goals

The USMS contributes to DOJ Priority Goal 4 Vulnerable People: Protect those most in need of help - with special emphasis on child exploitation and civil rights: By September 30, 2013, working with state and local law enforcement agencies, protect potential victims from abuse and exploitation by achieving a 5% increase for three sets of key indicators:

- Open investigations concerning non-compliant sex offenders, sexual exploitation of children, and human trafficking;
- Matters/investigations resolved concerning sexual exploitation of children and human trafficking; and
- Number of children in child pornography that are identified by the FBI.

Progress is reported quarterly. The USMS supports DOJ Priority Goal 4 by assisting state and local authorities to ensure the public safety through enforcement of the provisions of the AWA.

C. Prisoner Security and Transportation

Prisoner Security and Transportation TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	1,194	1,118	\$249,802
2013 Continuing Resolution	0	0	\$249,131
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	\$1,529
Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$5,235
2014 Current Services	1,194	1,099	\$255,895
2014 Program Offsets	0	0	(\$1,729)
2014 Request	1,194	1,099	\$254,166
Total Change 2012-2014	0	(19)	\$4,364

Prisoner Security and Transportation – Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	22	22	\$18,617
2013 Continuing Resolution	25	25	\$18,617
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	\$114
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$393
2014 Current Services	25	25	\$19,124
2014 Program Offsets	0	0	(\$714)
2014 Request	25	25	\$18,410
Total Change 2012-2014	3	3	(\$207)

1. Program Description

Prisoner Security and Transportation is a complex and multi-layered function, both in scope and execution. Currently, there are over 60,000 prisoners in USMS custody per day. Every detainee that comes into USMS custody must be processed by a DUSM. This includes securing the cellblock area; processing prisoners in the cellblock (prisoner intake); locating confinement that is safe, secure, and humane; transporting prisoners (by ground or air); and, inspecting jails used to house federal detainees. Processing also includes interviewing the prisoner to gather personal, arrest, prosecution, and medical information; fingerprinting and photographing the prisoner; preparing an inventory of any received prisoner property; entering/placing the data and records into the Justice Detainee Information System (JDIS) and the prisoner file; and, sending the electronic fingerprint information to the FBI Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS). The USMS tracks prisoners primarily in JDIS 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. DUSMs follow strict safety protocols in the cellblocks to ensure the safety of USMS employees and all members of the judicial process, including prisoners. A minimum of two DUSMs 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, DUSMs must observe the prisoners at least every thirty minutes and must count them every eight hours. DUSMs minimize the amount of time that prisoners exhibiting violent behavior or signs of possible drug overdose, severe mental disorder, or suicidal tendencies are held in the cellblock and closely monitor them during that time. DUSMs also provide meals to prisoners if held in the cellblock during normal lunch or dinner hours. Prior to entrance into the cellblock, DUSMs search prisoners and their belongings to ensure that prisoners and their property are free of contraband.

The USMS is also responsible for transporting prisoners to and from judicial proceedings. This involves an enormous amount of coordination/scheduling to ensure that the courts' needs are met and that prisoners are moved in a safe and timely manner. Some jails agree to transport prisoners to and from the courthouse at specified rates through Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) for guard services while others are transported by the USMS operational personnel and contract guards. DUSMs arrange with jails to prepare prisoners for transport, search prisoners prior to transport, and properly restrain prisoners during transportation.

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

Receiving prisoners into custody, processing them through the cellblock, and transporting them are labor-intensive activities. Producing prisoners for court and detention related activities requires the USMS to coordinate with the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Service Offices, BOP, U.S. Attorneys (USA), and a variety of law enforcement agencies.

To ensure that prisoners are being confined securely and humanely, DUSMs conduct annual inspection of all active IGA facilities. Additionally, inspections are required before the USMS enters into an IGA with a facility to house prisoners or upon completion of major changes in operations or physical structure of any facility already being used. Detention facility inspections enable the districts and headquarters to identify problem areas early and identify facilities that provide the best value. The USMS established the Conditions of Confinement Program to ensure the safe and humane confinement of federal detainees and to protect their statutory and constitutional rights. There are Detention Facility Inspectors in each district that receive Conditions of Confinement training to ensure that these objectives are met.

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE										
Decision Unit: Prisoner Security and Transportation										
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective 3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement; and Objective 3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the federal prison system										
RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)
		FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request
1. Average daily prisoner population *, **		62,561		60,846		62,374		-243		62,131
2. Number of USMS Federal District prisoners received		223,715		233,032		239,708				Retired
3. Number of DC Superior Court prisoners received		64,683		55,080		65,977				Retired
4. Number of USMS Federal District prisoner productions		975,281		932,445		903,028				Retired
5. Number of DC Superior Court prisoner productions		77,510		65,984		72,180				Retired
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE
		1,178	\$249,802 [\$1,509,112]	1,118	\$248,859 [\$1,509,112]	1,099	\$249,131 [\$1,509,140]	0	\$5,035 [-\$1,509,140]	1,099
FTE										
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request
Program Activity		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE
Detention Operations		1,178	\$249,802 [\$1,509,112]	1,118	\$248,859 [\$1,509,112]	1,099	\$249,131 [\$1,509,140]	0	\$5,035 [-\$1,509,140]	1,099
Performance Measure: Outcome	1. Number of Monitoring reviews completed for active IGAs					Establishing baseline				To be developed in FY 2013
Performance Measure: Outcome	2. Total Prisoner Productions	N/A		N/A		975,208		10,350		985,558
Performance Measure: Outcome	3. Number of prisoner escapes from USMS custody outside of the courtroom	0		0		0				Retired
Performance Measure: Outcome	4. Average Detention Cost (Housing, Medical, and In-District Transportation) *, **	N/A		N/A		\$77.39		\$0		\$77.39

* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

** Reported also by OFDT. Current funding provided from OFDT via reimbursable agreement will become part of the USMS Federal Detention Appropriation

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

Note: Indicators labeled as 'RETIRED' will be discontinued in FY 2014.

1. Average Daily Prisoner Population:

a. Data Definition: Average Daily Prisoner Population is calculated on a per capita, per day basis.

b. Data Validation and Verification: Data is maintained by the Justice Detainee Information System (JDIS). Monthly data from JDIS relating to paid detention beds is verified each month by completing a comparison, by district, between obligation data being reported out of FMS and prisoner program data reported from JDIS. Monthly data from JDIS relating to federal beds.

c. Data Limitations: Limited by the timely entry of prisoner data into JDIS.

2. Number of USMS federal District prisoners received (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

Number of prisoners taken into USMS custody. Total prisoners received includes the USMS District counts but excludes DC Superior Court counts (convicted and sentenced felons between designation and removal at the DC Superior Court).

3. Number of DC Superior Court prisoners received (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

Number of DC Superior Court prisoners received is the number of prisoners taken into custody by the DC Superior Court. This data includes convicted (and sentenced) felons between designation and removal.

4. Number of USMS federal District prisoner productions (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

Number of times prisoners are produced for judicial proceedings, meetings with attorneys, or transported for medical care, between offices and between detention facilities. Total prisoners produced data includes the USMS District counts but does not include DC Superior Court counts.

5. Number of DC Superior Court prisoner productions (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

Number of times prisoners are produced for judicial proceedings, meetings with attorneys, or transported for medical care, between offices and between detention facilities. This data includes convicted (and sentenced) felons between designation and removal.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of Monitoring reviews completed for active IGAs:

- a. Data Definition: Monitoring Reviews completed by USMS for facilities used by the USMS to house prisoners.
- b. Data Validation and Verification: Each year USMS personnel run reports comparing the facilities that should be inspected to those that were inspected.
- c. Data Limitations: All limitations depend on the database that is created to track inspections.

2. Total Prisoner Productions:

- a. Data Definition: Total prisoners produced data comprehends both the USMS District counts and DC Superior Court counts, and includes the number of times prisoners are produced for judicial proceedings, meetings with attorneys, or transported for medical care, between offices and between detention facilities.
- b. Data Validation and Verification: USMS District data is maintained by the Justice Detainee Information System (JDIS). DC Superior Court data is maintained by a locally managed database and is updated daily. Please note DC Superior Court will be transitioning to JDIS in the near future.
- c. Data Limitations: Limited by the timely entry of prisoner data into JDIS and DC Superior Court's database, as appropriate. For DC Superior Court, more than 95% of prisoner productions that occur each day are entered into the system on the same day they occur.

3. Prisoner escapes from USMS custody outside of the courtroom (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

Includes escapes made during the following times: while being transported (for court productions, medical visits, moves between sub-offices or detention facilities), while being held in the cellblock area waiting for the court procedure, and while meeting with attorneys.

4. Average Detention Cost (Housing, Medical, and In-District Transportation):

- a. Data Definition: Total detention costs represent the aggregation of paid jail costs and health care costs on a per capita, per day basis.
- b. Data Validation and Verification: Data reported is validated and verified against monthly reports describing district-level jail utilization and housing costs prepared by the USMS. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the USMS routinely monitors its financial data for new obligations and de-obligations.
- c. Data Limitations: Maintaining prisoner movement data is a labor-intensive process. The reliability of the reported data is often compromised by time lags between the actual movement of prisoners and data entry of those events into the Prisoner Tracking System (PTS). Accordingly, it is often necessary to delay reporting of official statistics several weeks to ensure that prisoner movement records have been properly updated. Data reported reflect the anticipated cost of services provided to USMS prisoners. In the event that the actual cost is different from the anticipated cost, additional funds may need to be obligated or obligated funds,

de-obligated. Because of the time lag between the rendering of services and the payment of invoices, several weeks may lapse before the actual cost of health care services provided to an individual prisoner can be dispositively determined.

B. Factors Affecting FY 2013 - FY 2014 Plans.

Zero tolerance prosecutorial initiatives along the Southwest Border continue to increase USMS workload. It is critical that the USMS operates effectively and efficiently to provide the highest possible security for the federal judicial process. DUSMs are the functional backbone of the agency because they provide direct service to the federal courts. Many of these prisoners are violent and/or have extensive criminal histories. DUSMs must produce them for various proceedings on a daily basis in order to ensure the smooth operation of the federal judicial process.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Prisoner Security and Transportation

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011**	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome Measure	1. Number of Monitoring reviews completed for active IGAs									To be developed	To be developed
Outcome Measure	2. Total Prisoner Productions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	975,208	985,558
Outcome Measure	3. Number of prisoner escapes from USMS custody, outside of the courtroom	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	Retired
Outcome Measure	4. Average Detention Cost (Housing, Medical, and In-District Transportation) *	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$83.42	\$85.44

* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

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

The USMS maintains the integrity of the federal judicial system by maintaining the custody, protection, and security of prisoners and ensuring that criminal defendants appear for judicial proceedings. Efficient management of detention resources necessitates that the USMS continuously analyze the courts' need for prisoners in relation to detention facility location and cost. This evaluation results in prisoners strategically being moved to various detention facilities as their cases progress through the judicial process. Prisoners are moved to closer facilities when they are more often needed to appear for court (for example, pretrial prisoners). Prisoners are moved to more distant facilities (which are often less costly) as their need to appear in court decreases. Throughout this process the USMS must annually review utilized detention facilities to ensure that conditions of confinement are humane and provide adequate security.

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

As illustrated in the preceding Performance and Resources Table, the current performance outcome measure for this decision unit is the number of prisoner escapes from USMS custody outside of the courtroom, which will be terminated at the end of FY 2012 and replaced by the Average Detention Cost, a better measure of efficiencies in the detention program.

In FY 2011, there were three prisoner escapes; all three were quickly recaptured. For FY 2012, there have been two escape attempts from outside the courtroom (both during transport).

By continuously analyzing the courts' schedule, the USMS must balance housing and transportation costs against prisoner availability for court. Efficient management of detention resources necessitates moving prisoners who are no longer required for court into outlying, less costly jails and bringing those needed for court closer in, thereby reducing transportation costs. This constant shifting of prisoners between detention facilities yields efficiencies in the average detention cost performance measure.

Beginning in FY 2013 and FY 2014, the USMS will change the targets to the Average Daily Population in USMS custody and the number of monitoring reviews that are completed for active IGAs. Since a system to capture the number of monitoring reviews is still in development, the USMS will not identify targets for this measure until FY 2014.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

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

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

D. Protection of Witnesses

Protection of Witnesses TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	207	193	\$34,509
2013 Continuing Resolution	207	189	\$34,509
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	\$211
Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$845
2014 Current Services	207	189	\$35,565
2014 Program Offsets	0	0	(\$96)
2014 Request	207	189	\$35,469
Total Change 2012-2014	0	(4)	\$960

Protection of Witnesses – Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	3	3	\$2,539
2013 Continuing Resolution	3	3	\$2,539
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	\$16
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$99
2014 Current Services	3	3	\$2,654
2014 Program Offsets	0	0	(\$11)
2014 Request	3	3	\$2,643
Total Change 2012-2014	0	0	\$104

1. Program Description

The **Protection of Witnesses** is managed by the Witness Security Program (WSP) which was established by the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 and amended by the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984. This program provides protection for government witnesses whose lives are threatened as a result of their testimony against drug traffickers, terrorists, organized crime members, and other major criminals. The WSP provides physical security during the trial proceedings as well as assistance to create new identities and relocate witnesses and their families after the trial.

Although it was initially established in the 1970s to protect witnesses against Mafia organizations, the WSP was later expanded to include witnesses against drug traffickers. After the bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993, the WSP was again expanded to include witnesses testifying against terrorist organizations.

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

Two different appropriations fund the USMS portion of the WSP. The USMS Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation funds the salaries, benefits, and the day-to-day operating expenses (such as utilities, supplies, and equipment) for USMS personnel who administer the WSP. The Fees and Expenses of Witnesses (FEW) appropriation funds the expenses related to witness subsistence and

relocation, vehicles for WSP DUSMs, travel for WSP DUSMs accompanying witnesses, and maintenance/repair of safe sites.

Since the inception of the WSP, more than 8,500 witnesses and over 9,900 family members have participated in the Program. The successful operation of this program is widely recognized as providing a unique and valuable tool in the government's war against organized crime, drug cartels, violent criminal gangs, and terrorist groups.

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

2. Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE										
Decision Unit: Protection of Witnesses										
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective 3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement										
RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)
		FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request
1. Total number of witness security program participants		18,483		18,437		18,535		111		18,646
2. New witnesses received		150		78		150				Retired
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE
		203	\$34,509 [\$2,500]	194	\$33,565 [\$2,500]	189	\$34,720 [\$2,500]	1	\$749 [\$0]	190
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request
Program Activity	Protection of Witnesses	FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE
		203	\$34,509 [\$2,500]	194	\$33,565 [\$2,500]	189	\$34,720 [\$2,500]	1	\$749 [\$0]	190
Performance Measure: Output	1. Protective services required/provided for witnesses (includes court productions)	N/A		N/A		5,640		56		5,696
Performance Measure: Output	2. Number of protected witness productions	2,000		1,943		2,400				Retired
Performance Measure: Outcome	3. Assaults against funded protected federal witnesses	0		0		0				Retired
Performance Measure: Outcome	4. Security breaches mitigated *	N/A		N/A		410		4		414
* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.										

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

Note: Indicators labeled as 'RETIRED' will be discontinued in FY 2014.

Workload:

1. Total number of witness security program participants:

- a. Data Definition: Total Witness Security Program participants are the total number of participants, including immediate family members, currently in the program.
- b. Data Validation and Verification: Case managers ensure the accuracy of data submitted to headquarters.
- c. Data Limitations: Case management provides data on a monthly basis.

2. New witnesses received (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

New witnesses received are the number of witnesses accepted into the Witness Security Program (WSP).

Performance Measures:

1. Protective services required/provided for witnesses (includes court productions):

- a. Data Definition: Protected services required/provided for witnesses is defined as witness productions, prisoner witness transports, prisoner witness family visits, preliminary interviews, temporary relocations, documentation initiations, documentation services (delivery-other), and breach investigations.
- b. Data Validation and Verification: Regional managers ensure the accuracy of data submitted to headquarters.
- c. Data Limitations: Witness Security Division (WSD) Regions provides data to headquarters on a monthly basis.

2. Number of protected witness productions (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

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

3. Assaults against funded protected federal witnesses (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

The number of assaults against funded protected federal witnesses reflects the number of attacks on witnesses authorized for program

participation that are receiving subsistence and housing expenses.

4. Security breaches mitigated:

a. Data Definition: An action taken to mitigate a reported or detected event capable of compromising a protected witness' identity, location or general security.

b. Data Validation and Verification: Validation occurs when the actions taken have been documented, reviewed, and approved. Verification occurs when internal audits are conducted to identify the efficiency and effectiveness of the actions taken.

c. Data Limitations: The total number of security breaches is dependent upon the number of breaches reported or detected.

Actions to mitigate the security breaches only occur when security breaches are detected or reported. A substantial number of security breaches are believed to be unreported or undetected.

B. Factors Affecting FY 2013 - FY 2014 Plans.

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Protection of Witnesses

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	1. Protective services required/provided for witnesses (includes court productions)	N/A	N/A	5,640	5,696						
Performance Measure	2. Number of protected witness productions	1,369	1,776	1,859	2,013	1,931	1,432	2,000	1,943	2,400	Retired
Outcome Measure	3. Assaults against funded protected federal witnesses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Retired
Outcome Measure	4. Security breaches mitigated *									410	414

* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Quarterly Status Reports.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

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

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

As illustrated in the preceding Performance and Resources Table, a performance outcome measure for this decision unit is the number of assaults against protected federal witnesses. This measure reflects the number of attacks on witnesses authorized for program participation that are receiving subsistence and housing expenses. In FY 2012, there were no assaults, continuing the USMS' unblemished record for witness security.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The funding is necessary to ensure that critical protective services are provided to protected witnesses testifying in direct support of significant DOJ prosecutorial efforts against organized crime, international drug trafficking organizations, violent street gangs and international terrorist groups. The USMS continues to examine Witness Security Program methodologies to insure that effective protection and security services are provided to protected witnesses and authorized participants while also exercising cost efficiencies. The USMS is confident in its ability to successfully execute within the FY 2014 budget request for the number of protected witness productions targeted. However, it should be noted that Witness Security Division workload supporting these DOJ prosecutorial efforts is driven by factors outside the control of the USMS. The number, frequency, and duration of court productions and other WSP activities supporting DOJ prosecutions are sometimes unpredictable and often largely uncontrollable.

E. Tactical Operations

<i>Tactical Operations</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	177	163	\$37,547
2013 Continuing Resolution	177	160	\$37,547
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	\$230
Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$7,093
2014 Current Services	177	160	\$44,870
2014 Program Offsets	0	0	(\$561)
2014 Request	177	160	\$44,309
Total Change 2012-2014	0	(3)	\$6,762

<i>Tactical Operations-Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	3	3	\$2,539
2013 Continuing Resolution	3	3	\$2,539
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	\$16
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$69
2014 Current Services	3	3	\$2,624
2014 Program Offsets	0	0	(\$312)
2014 Request	3	3	\$2,312
Total Change 2012-2014	0	0	(\$227)

1. Program Description

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

Special Operations

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

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

execution of court orders relating to the seizure of assets belonging to militia groups, domestic terrorist groups, and other anti-government organizations.

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

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

Emergency Management

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

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

2 Performance Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Tactical Operations											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective 3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement											
RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE	
		215	\$37,547 [\$37,218]	199	\$36,679 [\$37,218]	203	\$37,777 [\$37,118]	2	\$6,532 [\$0]	205	\$44,309 [\$37,118]
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request	
Program Activity		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE	
	Tactical Operations	215	\$37,547 [\$37,218]	199	\$36,679 [\$37,218]	203	\$37,777 [\$37,118]	2	\$6,532 [\$0]	205	\$44,309 [\$37,118]
Performance Measure: Output	1. Number of high-threat and emergency situations supported through special operations and assignments		73		52		58		1		59
Performance Measure: Output	2. Percentage of deployments of special operations/assignments staff or resources before a planned event or within 48 hours of an unforeseen emergency		100%		100%		100%				Retired

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

Note: Indicators labeled as 'RETIRED' will be discontinued in FY 2014.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of high-threat and emergency situations supported through special operations and assignments:

This represents the number of times a special occurrence or event happened where special operations and assignment resources and/or staff were deployed in response.

2. Percentage of deployments of special operations/assignments staff or resources before a planned event or within 48 hours of an unforeseen emergency (RETIRED): *[The determination to delete, refine, or replace an existing measure was made to align with the USMS Strategic Plan, reflect DOJ priority performance goals, and demonstrate programmatic effectiveness given data limitations.]*

The USMS strives for a consistent timely response to unforeseen emergencies and planned events. The percentage of deployments applies in cases where the request for assistance reaches headquarters at least 48 hours prior to the beginning of the planned event.

B. Factors Affecting FY 2013 - FY 2014 Plans.

Special Operations

This request reflects an anticipated increase in high-threat trials, including those involving terrorists and gang members to ensure additional SOG deployments necessary for district security. In addition, SOG anticipates increased participation in Regional Fugitive Task Forces across the country, especially in relation to the apprehension of non-compliant sex offenders as defined in the AWA. Additional high-profile prosecutions are also expected in housing and mortgage fraud-related cases. SOG DUSMs also respond to emergency situations caused by natural disasters, including weather-related incidents and provide support during national security and other high-profile events such as the Republican and Democratic Conventions and Presidential Inauguration. Furthermore, SOG expects increased support involving the growing violence along the Southwest Border.

Southwest Border Initiatives:

Increased efforts by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to secure the borders and to address the related crime issues, such as human trafficking, have resulted in an increased workload for USMS districts along the Southwest Border. The arrests made often lead to complex prosecutions of individuals entrenched in criminal organizations. Such trials require added protective measures which include a tactical response. Federal courthouses can become sites of violent protests which may cause incidents of domestic terrorism. In these situations, SOG is well suited to protect the federal courts by providing tactical support for the movement

of high-threat, high-profile prisoners and witnesses to and from court proceedings. SOG is also a quick-reaction force during high-threat trials and high-risk motorcades.

Fugitive Apprehension:

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Tactical Operations

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	1. Number of high-threat and emergency situations supported through special operations and assignments	46	59	51	62	60	59	73	52	58	59
Outcome Measure	2. Percentage of deployments of special operations/assignments staff or resources before a planned event or within 48 hours of an unforeseen emergency	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Retired

2. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

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

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The USMS strives to provide effective assistance to all levels of government during emergencies and disasters and at times of heightened law enforcement requirements. The USMS is able to deploy its DUSM workforce to any national emergency designated by the Attorney General. The USMS also successfully protects the Strategic National Stockpile, continues to advance its ability to respond to an emergency by instituting the Continuity of Operations Plan / Continuity of Government (COOP)/COG programs, and has participated in several national interagency training exercises. Government authority and continuity of operation of the federal justice system must be maintained during emergencies. Professionalism of the USMS will increase through standardization of tactical operations, improved operational data management, and a reduction of negative audit findings.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

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

V. Program Increases by Item

No Program Increases are provided.

VI. Program Offsets by Item

A. Item Name Information Technology Savings

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

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

Organizational Program: U.S. Marshals Service

Component Ranking of Item: 1

Program Reduction: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$1.477) million

Description of Item

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

Summary Justification

As part of its effort to increase IT management efficiency and comply with OMB's direction to reform IT management activities, the Department implemented cost saving initiatives, as well as, IT transformation projects. To support cost savings, the Department developed an infrastructure to enable DOJ components to better collaborate on IT contracting; resulting in lower IT expenditures. In FY 2014, the Department anticipates realizing additional savings on all direct non-personnel IT spending through IT contracting collaboration. These savings will not only support greater management efficiency within components but will also support OMB's IT Reform plan by providing resources to support major initiatives in Cybersecurity, data center consolidation, and enterprise e-mail systems. The savings will also support other Department priorities in the FY 2014 request. The offset to support these initiatives for the USMS is \$1,477,000.

Impact on Performance

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

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)
105	0	105	\$88,852	120	0	120	\$89,396	120	0	120	\$91,141

Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Information Technology Savings			(\$1,477)		
Total Non-Personnel			(\$1,477)		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services	120	0	120	\$15,062	\$76,079	\$91,141	\$0	\$0
Decreases	0	0	0	\$0	(\$1,477)	(\$1,477)	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	120	0	120	\$15,062	\$74,602	\$89,664	\$0	\$0

B. Item Name **Administrative Efficiencies**

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

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

Organizational Program: U.S. Marshals Service

Component Ranking of Item: 2

Program Reduction: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$3.533) million

Description of Item

The USMS will achieve \$3,533,000 in savings through the implementation of additional efficiencies and cost savings in administrative areas, including, but not limited to: printing, publications, travel, conferences, supplies, and general equipment.

Summary Justification

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

Impact on Performance

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

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)
5,544	4,134	5,181	\$1,171,800	5,544	4,134	5,090	\$1,178,985	5,544	4,134	5,090	\$1,209,043

Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Administrative Efficiencies			(\$3,533)	\$0	\$0
Total Non-Personnel			(\$3,533)	\$0	\$0

Cost savings will be realized in administrative areas, including, but not limited to: printing, publications, travel, conferences, supplies, and general equipment.

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services	5,544	4,134	5,090	\$759,890	\$449,153	\$1,209,043	\$0	\$0
Decreases	0	0	0	\$0	(\$3,533)	(\$3,533)	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	5,544	4,134	5,090	\$759,890	\$445,620	\$1,205,510	\$0	\$0

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$15,000	0	0	0	\$15,000	0	0	0	\$15,000

Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Other Services			(\$5,000)	\$0	\$0
Total Non-Personnel			(\$5,000)	\$0	\$0

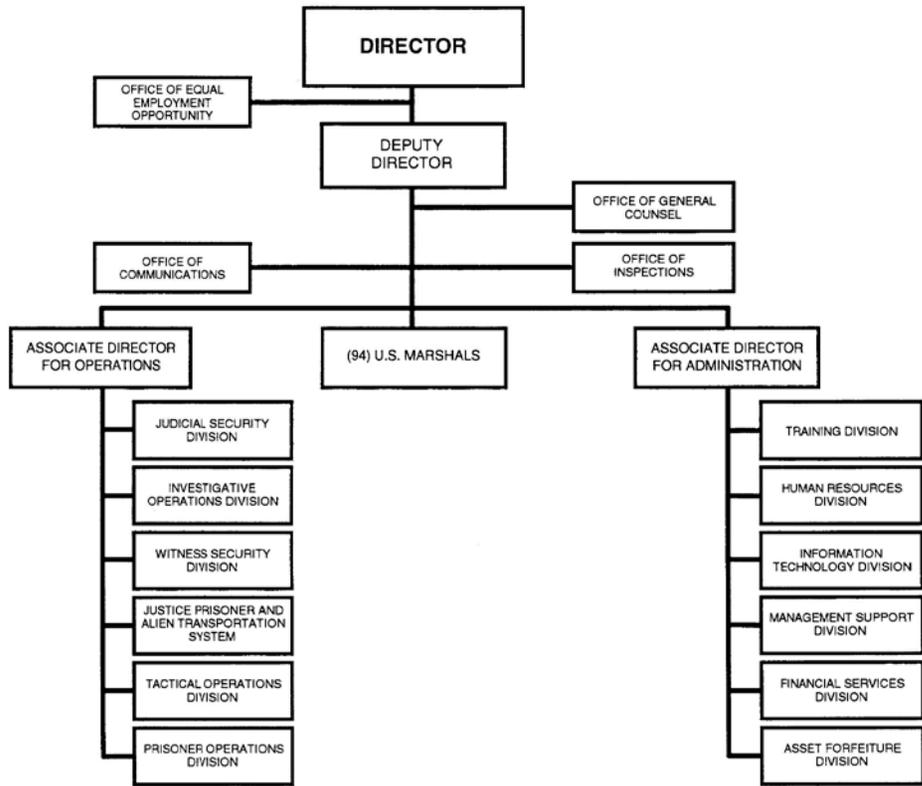
Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/A tty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$0
Decreases	0	0	0	\$0	(\$5,000)	(\$5,000)	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0

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A: Organization Chart

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE



Approved by:  Date: 8-13-07
ALBERTO R. GONZALES
Attorney General

B. Summary of Requirements

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

	FY 2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	5,544	5,181	1,174,000
2012 Balance Rescission (if applicable)	0	0	-2,200
Total 2012 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)	5,544	5,181	1,171,800
2013 Continuing Resolution	5,544	5,090	1,174,000
2013 Balance Rescission	0	0	-2,200
2013 CR 0.612% Increase	0	0	7,185
Total 2013 Continuing Resolution (with Balance Rescission and Supplemental)	5,544	5,090	1,178,985
Technical Adjustments			
Restoration of Recission - USMS S&E	0	0	2,200
Adjustment - 2013 CR 0.612%	0	0	-7,185
Total Technical Adjustments	0	0	-4,985
Base Adjustments			
Transfers:			
JABS - To Components	0	0	2,755
JCON and JCON S/TS - To Components	0	0	2,774
New Technology - To Components	0	0	3,700
Office of Information Policy (OIP) - From Components	0	0	-147
Professional Responsibility Advisory Office (PRAO) - From Components	0	0	-7
Pay and Benefits	0	0	8,670
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	14,174
Other Adjustments	0	0	2,792
Foreign Expenses	0	0	332
Total Base Adjustments	0	0	35,043
Total Technical and Base Adjustments	0	0	30,058
2014 Current Services	5,544	5,090	1,209,043
Program Changes			
Offsets:			
Administrative Efficiencies	0	0	-3,533
IT Savings	0	0	-1,477
Subtotal, Offsets	0	0	-5,010
Total Program Changes	0	0	-5,010
2014 Total Request	5,544	5,090	1,204,033
2014 Balance Rescission	0	0	-12,200
2014 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	5,544	5,090	1,191,833
2012 - 2014 Total Change Without Recission	0	-91	30,033

Note: The FTE for FY 2012 is actual and for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimates.

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

United States Marshals Service

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted			2013 Continuing Resolution*			2014 Technical and Base Adjustments			2014 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Judicial and Courthouse Security	2,222	2,077	454,888	2,222	2,041	457,672	0	0	8,555	2,222	2,041	466,227
Fugitive Apprehension	1,744	1,630	397,254	1,744	1,601	399,685	0	0	6,801	1,744	1,601	406,486
Prisoner Security and Transportation	1,194	1,118	249,802	1,194	1,099	251,331	0	0	4,564	1,194	1,099	255,895
Protection of Witnesses	207	193	34,509	207	189	34,720	0	0	845	207	189	35,565
Tactical Operations	177	163	37,547	177	160	37,777	0	0	7,093	177	160	44,870
Total Direct	5,544	5,181	1,174,000	5,544	5,090	1,181,185	0	0	27,858	5,544	5,090	1,209,043
Balance Rescission			-2,200			-2,200			2,200			0
Total Direct with Rescission			1,171,800			1,178,985			30,058			1,209,043
Reimbursable FTE		390			418			8			426	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		5,571			5,508			8			5,516	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		639			639			0			639	
Overtime		207			207			0			207	
Grand Total, FTE		6,417			6,354			8			6,362	

Program Activity	2014 Increases			2014 Offsets			2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Judicial and Courthouse Security	0	0	0	0	0	-940	2,222	2,041	465,287
Fugitive Apprehension	0	0	0	0	0	-1,684	1,744	1,601	404,802
Prisoner Security and Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	-1,729	1,194	1,099	254,166
Protection of Witnesses	0	0	0	0	0	-96	207	189	35,469
Tactical Operations	0	0	0	0	0	-561	177	160	44,309
Total Direct	0	0	0	0	0	-5,010	5,544	5,090	1,204,033
Balance Rescission			0			-12,200			-12,200
Total Direct with Rescission			0			-17,210			1,191,833
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			426	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			5,516	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			639	
Overtime		0			0			207	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			6,362	

*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101(c)).

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

United States Marshals Service

Construction

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	0	0	15,000
2012 Balance Rescission (if applicable)	0	0	0
Total 2012 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	15,000
2013 Continuing Resolution	0	0	15,000
2013 CR 0.612% Increase	0	0	92
Total 2013 Continuing Resolution (with Balance Rescission and Supplemental)	0	0	15,092
Technical Adjustments			
Adjustment - 2013 CR 0.612%	0	0	-92
Total Technical Adjustments	0	0	-92
Base Adjustments			
Total Base Adjustments	0	0	0
Total Technical and Base Adjustments	0	0	-92
2014 Current Services	0	0	15,000
Program Changes			
Offsets:			
Construction	0	0	-5,000
Subtotal, Offsets	0	0	-5,000
Total Program Changes	0	0	-5,000
2014 Total Request	0	0	10,000
2014 Balance Rescission	0	0	0
2014 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	10,000
2013 - 2014 Total Change	0	0	-5,000

Note: The FTE for FY 2012 is actual and for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimates.

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

United States Marshals Service

Construction

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted			2013 Continuing Resolution*			2014 Technical and Base Adjustments			2014 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Construction	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,092	0	0	-92	0	0	15,000
Total Direct	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,092	0	0	-92	0	0	15,000
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			15,000			15,092			-92			15,000
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0			0	

Program Activity	2014 Increases			2014 Offsets			2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	-5,000	0	0	10,000
Total Direct	0	0	0	0	0	-5,000	0	0	10,000
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			0			-5,000			10,000
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0	

*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101(c)).

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

FY 2014 Program Increases/Offsets by Decision Unit

United States Marshals Service
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Offsets	Location of Description by Program Activity	Judicial and Courthouse Security				Fugitive Apprehension				Prisoner Security and Transportation			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Administrative Efficiencies	All Decision Units	0	0	0	-730	0	0	0	-1,454	0	0	0	-1,015
IT Savings	All Decision Units	0	0	0	-210	0	0	0	-230	0	0	0	-714
Total Program Offsets		0	0	0	-940	0	0	0	-1,684	0	0	0	-1,729

Program Offsets	Location of Description by Program Activity	Protection of Witnesses				Tactical Operations				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Administrative Efficiencies	All Decision Units	0	0	0	-85	0	0	0	-249	0	0	0	-3,533
IT Savings	All Decision Units	0	0	0	-11	0	0	0	-312	0	0	0	-1,477
Total Program Offsets		0	0	0	-96	0	0	0	-561	0	0	0	-5,010

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

FY 2014 Program Increases/Offsets by Decision Unit

United States Marshals Service

Construction

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Offsets	Location of Description by Program Activity	Construction				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Construction	Construction	0	0	0	-5,000	0	0	0	-5,000
Total Program Offsets		0	0	0	-5,000	0	0	0	-5,000

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

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

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2012 Appropriation Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution		2014 Current Services		2014 Offsets		2014 Total Request	
	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
Goal 1 Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law										
1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur.	393	95,062	399	96,556	399	102,867	0	0	399	102,867
Subtotal, Goal 1	393	95,062	399	96,556	399	102,867	0	0	399	102,867
Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law										
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime.	290	107,195	290	107,852	289	108,693	0	0	289	108,693
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable of violent crime.	211	55,323	211	55,662	211	55,580	0	0	211	55,580
2.3 Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs.	1,190	248,880	1,125	250,517	1,123	251,457	0	0	1,123	251,457
Subtotal, Goal 2	1,691	411,398	1,626	414,031	1,623	415,730	0	0	1,623	415,730
Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.										
3.1 Promote and Strengthen relationship and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement.	29	15,068	29	15,161	29	15,460	0	0	29	15,460
3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.	1,046	188,320	1,061	190,644	1,072	203,121	0	-3,281	1,072	199,840
3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those of the custody of the Federal Prison System.	1,118	249,802	1,099	249,131	1,099	255,895	0	-1,729	1,099	254,166
3.4 Adjudicate all immigration cases promptly and impartially in accordance with due process.	1,294	214,350	1,294	215,662	1,294	215,970	0	0	1,294	215,970
Subtotal, Goal 3	3,487	667,540	3,483	670,598	3,494	690,446	0	-5,010	3,494	685,436
TOTAL	5,571	1,174,000	5,508	1,181,185	5,516	1,209,043	0	-5,010	5,516	1,204,033

*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

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

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2012 Appropriation Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution		2014 Current Services		2014 Offsets		2014 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.										
3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.										
	0	15,000	0	15,092	0	15,000	0	-5,000	0	10,000
Subtotal, Goal 3	0	15,000	0	15,092	0	15,000	0	-5,000	0	10,000
TOTAL	0	15,000	0	15,092	0	15,000	0	-5,000	0	10,000

*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

United States Marshals Service
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
Technical Adjustments			
1 Restoration of Rescission	0	0	2,200
2 <u>Adjustment - 2013 CR 0.612%</u> : PL 112-175 section 101 (c) provided 0.612% across the board increase above the current rate for the 2013 CR funding level. This adjustment reverses this increase.	0	0	-7,185
Subtotal, Technical Adjustments	0	0	-4,985
Transfers			
1 <u>Joint Automated Booking System (JABS)</u> : A transfer of \$2,755 is included in support of the Department's Justice Automated Booking System program which will be moved to the Working Capital Fund and provided as a billable service in FY 2014.	0	0	2,755
2 <u>JCON and JCON S/TS</u> : A transfer of \$2,774 is included in support of the Department's Justice Consolidated Office Network (JCON) and JCON S/TS programs which will be moved to the Working Capital Fund and provided as a billable service in FY 2014.	0	0	2,774
3 <u>Law Enforcement Radios</u> : In FY 2013, the funding for the Department's Radio/Interoperability program is being realigned. This change will generate savings and allow the Department to increase our investments in improved technology and interoperability. As part of the realignment, base operations and maintenance (O&M) funding for radios is being transferred back to components. For USMS, the O&M transfer amount is \$3,700.	0	0	3,700
4 <u>Office of Information Policy (OIP)</u> : The component transfers for the Office of Information Policy (OIP) into the General Administration appropriation will centralize appropriated funding and eliminate the current reimbursable financing process. The centralization of the funding is administratively advantageous because it eliminates the paper-intensive reimbursement process.	0	0	-147
5 <u>Professional Responsibility Advisory Office</u> : The component transfers for the Professional Responsibility Advisory Office (PRAO) into the General Administration appropriation will centralize appropriated funding and eliminate the current reimbursable financing process. The centralization of the funding is administratively advantageous because it eliminates the paper-intensive reimbursement process.	0	0	-7
Subtotal, Transfers	0	0	9,075
Pay and Benefits			
1 <u>2014 Pay Raise</u> : This request provides for a proposed 1 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2014. The increase only includes the general pay raise. The amount request, \$4,897, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$3,412 for pay and \$1,485 for benefits.)	0	0	4,897
2 <u>Annualization of 2013 Pay Raise</u> : This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2013 pay increase of 0.5% included in the 2013 President's Budget. The amount requested \$867, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$604 for pay and \$263 for benefits).	0	0	867

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

United States Marshals Service
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
<p>3 Employee Compensation Fund: The \$846 request reflects anticipated changes in payments to the Department of Labor for injury benefits under the Federal Employee Compensation Act.</p>	0	0	846
<p>4 Health Insurance: Effective January 2014, the component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance increases by 3.2 percent. Applied against the 2013 estimate of \$37,115, the additional amount required is \$1,196.</p>	0	0	1,196
<p>5 Retirement: Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$864 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.</p>	0	0	864
Subtotal, Pay and Benefits	0	0	8,670
Domestic Rent and Facilities			
<p>1 General Services Administration (GSA) Rent: GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$10,992 is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective FY 2014 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. GSA provides data on the rate increases.</p>	0	0	10,992
<p>2 Moves (Lease Expirations): GSA requires all agencies to pay relocation costs associated with lease expirations. This request provides for the costs associated with new office relocations caused by the expiration of leases in FY 2014.</p>	0	0	3,182
Subtotal, Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	14,174
Other Adjustments			
<p>1 WCF Rate Adjustments: The Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides Department components with centralized administrative and infrastructure support services. The WCF is a cost effective mechanism that eliminates duplication of effort and promotes economies of scale through consolidation and centralization. Inflationary adjustments are required to account for pay adjustments, contractual changes, and information technology maintenance and technology refreshment upgrades. Funding of \$73 is required for this account.</p>	0	0	73
<p>2 Legacy Radio, Operations and Maintenance (O&M) In FY 2013, the funding for the Department's Radio/Interoperability program is being realigned. This change will generate savings and allow the Department to increase our investments in improved technology and interoperability. As part of the realignment, base operations and maintenance (O&M) funding for radios is being transferred back to components. In order to fully fund the O&M requirements, an ATB increase of \$2,719 is requested for USMS.</p>			2,719
Subtotal, Other Adjustments	0	0	2,792

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

United States Marshals Service
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
Foreign Expenses			
1 <u>Education Allowance:</u> For employees stationed abroad, components are obligated to meet the educational expenses incurred by an employee in providing adequate elementary (grades K-8) and secondary (grades 9-12) education for dependent children at post. \$124 reflects the increase in cost to support existing staffing levels.	0	0	124
2 <u>Government Leased Quarter (GLQ) Requirements:</u> GLQ is a program managed by the Department of State (DOS) and provides government employees stationed overseas with housing and utilities. DOS exercises authority for leases and control of the GLQs and negotiates the lease for components. \$21 reflects the change in cost to support existing staffing levels.	0	0	21
3 <u>International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS):</u> Under the ICASS, an annual charge is made by the Department of State for administrative support based on the overseas staff of each federal agency. This request is based on the projected FY 2013 bill for post invoices and other ICASS costs.	0	0	-692
4 <u>Living Quarter Allowance:</u> The living quarter allowance (LQA) is an allowance granted an employee for the annual cost of adequate living quarters for the employee and the employee's family at a foreign post. The rates are designed to cover the average cost of rent, heat, light, fuel, gas, electricity, water, local taxes, and insurance paid by the employee. Employees who receive the GLQ do not receive LQA and vice versa. \$6 reflects the change in cost to support existing staffing levels.	0	0	6
5 <u>Overseas Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS):</u> The Department of State (DOS) is in the midst of a multi-year capital security construction program, with a plan to build and maintain new diplomatic and consular compounds that meet security requirements set by the Secure Embassies Construction Act. As authorized by P.L. 108-447 and subsequent acts, "all agencies with personnel overseas subject to chief of mission authority...shall participate and provide funding in advance for their share of costs of providing new, safe, secure U.S. diplomatic facilities, without offsets, on the basis of the total overseas presence of each agency as determined by the Secretary of State." Originally authorized for FY2000-2004, the program has been extended annually by OMB and Congress and has also been expanded beyond new embassy construction to include maintenance and renovation costs of the new facilities also. For the purpose of this program, DOS's personnel totals for DOJ include current and projected staffing. The estimated cost to the Department, as provided by DOS, for FY 2014 is \$840. The USMS currently has 17 positions overseas, and funding of \$840 is requested for this account.	0	0	840
6 <u>Post Allowance - Cost of Living Allowance (COLA):</u> For employees stationed abroad, components are obligated to pay for their COLA. COLA is intended to reimburse certain excess costs and to compensate the employee for serving at a post where the cost of living, excluding the cost of quarters and the cost of education for eligible family members, is substantially higher than the Washington, D.C. area. \$33 reflects the increase in cost to support existing staffing levels.	0	0	33
Subtotal, Foreign Expenses	0	0	332
TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS	0	0	30,058

F. Crosswalk of 2012 Availability

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

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission			Balance Rescission			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2012 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount			Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE
Judicial and Courthouse Security	2,222	2,077	454,888	0	0	0	0	0	9,637	9,525	-1,590	2,222	2,077	472,460
Fugitive Apprehension	1,744	1,630	397,254	0	0	0	0	0	1,226	1,123	23	1,744	1,630	399,626
Prisoner Security and Transportation	1,194	1,118	249,802	0	0	-2,200	0	0	0	0	0	1,194	1,118	247,602
Protection of Witnesses	207	193	34,509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	193	34,509
Tactical Operations	177	163	37,547	0	0	0	0	0	-2,517	3,300	0	177	163	38,330
Total Direct	5,544	5,181	1,174,000	0	0	-2,200	0	0	8,346	13,948	-1,567	5,544	5,181	1,192,527
Reimbursable FTE		390			0			0					390	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		5,571			0			0					5,571	
Other FTE:														
LEAP		639			0			0					639	
Overtime		207			0			0					207	
Grand Total, FTE		6,417			0			0					6,417	

Reprogramming/Transfers:

Unobligated balance transfers for USMS 15-0324-11/12 include a transfer out of \$90,000 and a transfer in of \$114,900 from High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA 11-1070-11/12); and for USMS S&E No-Year (15-0324-X) a transfer out of \$2,517,103 to Tactical Law Enforcement Wireless Communications (TLEWC 15-0132-X) and transfers in from S&E Prior Year (FY07, FY08, FY11) balances of \$9,637,092. Also includes appropriations transfer to USMS (15-0324-12/13) from HIDTA (11-1070-12/13) of \$1,201,102.

Carryover:

Unobligated Balances that were carried over from FY 2011 S&E Multi-Year (15-0324-11/12) include \$1,122,504 for the HIDTA program and \$3,300,000 to support the mission in Afghanistan. Also includes \$9,525,192 carryover from S&E No-Year (15-0324-X) to support information technology enhancements.

Recoveries/Refunds:

Recoveries of prior year obligations amounted to \$841,308, however, \$2.4 million had to be pulled from direct funding to cover prior year refunds to the Detention Trustee. This adjustment resulted in a negative balance of \$1,566,986.

Rescissions:

Unobligated balance rescission of \$2,200,000.

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

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission			Balance Rescission			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2012 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount			Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE
Construction	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,051	862	0	0	17,913
Total	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,051	862	0	0	17,913

Carryover :

Unobligated Balances that were carried over from FY 2011 include \$2,050,770 from Construction No-Year (15-0133-X) for renovation and related costs.

Recoveries:

Recoveries from Prior Year obligations amounted to \$862,429 to support courthouse renovations and related costs.

G. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability
 United States Marshals Service
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2013 Continuing Resolution			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2013 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Judicial and Courthouse Security	2,222	2,041	457,672	0	0	6,500	7,290	1,500	2,222	2,041	472,962
Fugitive Apprehension	1,744	1,601	399,685	0	0	737	1,114	0	1,744	1,601	401,536
Prisoner Security and Transportation	1,194	1,099	249,131	0	0	0	0	0	1,194	1,099	249,131
Protection of Witnesses	207	189	34,720	0	0	0	0	0	207	189	34,720
Tactical Operations	177	160	37,777	0	0	-2,517	0	0	177	160	35,260
Total Direct	5,544	5,090	1,178,985	0	0	4,720	8,404	1,500	5,544	5,090	1,193,609
Reimbursable FTE		418			0					418	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		5,508			0					5,508	
Other FTE:											
LEAP		639			0					639	
Overtime		207			0					207	
Grand Total, FTE		6,354			0					6,354	

*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

Reprogramming/Transfers:

Unobligated balance transfers for USMS 15-0324-12/13 include a transfer in of \$127,885 from High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA 11-1070-12/13); and for USMS S&E No-Year (15-0324-X) a planned transfer out of \$2,517,103 to Tactical Law Enforcement Wireless Communications (TLEWC 15-0132-X) and transfers in from S&E Prior Year (FY11, FY12) balances of \$6,500,000. Also includes appropriations transfer to USMS (15-0324-13/14) from HIDTA (11-1070-13/14) of \$608,801.

Carryover:

Unobligated Balances that were carried over from FY 2012 S&E Multi-Year (15-0324-12/13) are \$1,114,099 for the HIDTA program. Also includes \$7,290,513 carryover from S&E No-Year (15-0324-X) to support information technology enhancements.

Recoveries/Refunds:

Recoveries of prior year obligations are estimated at \$1,500,000 S&E No-Year (15-0324-X) as reported in the FY 2013 Spend Plan under Section 211 Notification, to be used for courthouse security equipment and related costs and information technology enhancements.

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability
 United States Marshals Service
 Construction
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2013 Continuing Resolution			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2013 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Construction	0	0	15,092	0	0	0	930	1,000			17,022
Total	0	0	15,092	0	0	0	930	1,000	0	0	17,022

*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

Carryover :

Unobligated Balances that were carried over from FY 2012 include \$930,402 from Construction No-Year (15-0133-X) for renovation and related costs.

Recoveries:

Recoveries from Prior Year obligations are estimated at \$1,000,000 as reported in the FY 2013 Spend Plan under Section 211 Notification, to support courthouse renovation and related costs.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Summary of Reimbursable Resources

United States Marshals Service

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2012 Actual*			2013 Planned**			2014 Request***			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC)	76	55	486	76	70	486	72	72	486	-4	2	0
Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF)	244	244	0	244	244	0	254	249	0	10	5	0
Centers for Disease Control (CDC)	34	34	9,029	34	34	9,029	36	36	9,029	2	2	0
Civilian Response Corps (CRC)	9	2	3,187	9	9	3,187	9	9	3,187	0	0	0
Department of Defense (DOD)	0	0	8,500	0	0	8,500	0	0	8,500	0	0	0
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	0	0	6,652	0	0	6,402	0	0	6,402	0	0	0
Department of Justice (DOJ)	0	1	19,520	0	0	19,486	1	1	19,486	1	1	0
Department of State (DOS)	0	0	3,889	0	0	3,739	0	0	3,739	0	0	0
Executive Office of the U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA)	0	0	2,354	0	0	2,354	0	0	2,354	0	0	0
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	0	0	15	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0
Office of Federal Detention Trustee (OFDT/FPD)	0	0	1,509,112	0	0	1,509,140	0	0	0	0	0	-1,509,140
Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	8	6	1,973	8	8	2,000	8	8	2,000	0	0	0
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF)	43	38	9,067	43	43	9,100	42	41	9,100	-1	-2	0
Service of Process (SOP)	7	7	1,100	7	7	1,200	7	7	1,200	0	0	0
U.S. Tax Court	3	3	2,800	3	3	2,800	3	3	2,800	0	0	0
Various Federal Sources	0	0	1,120	0	0	1,235	0	0	1,235	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	424	390	1,578,804	424	418	1,578,678	432	426	69,538	8	8	-1,509,140

* Effective FY 2012, AFF is no longer a reimbursable item.

** FY 2012 and 2013 excludes reimbursable positions and FTE for Centers for Disease Control (2) and DOJ supporting Plan Colombia (1).

*** As of FY 2014, OFDT will no longer be a reimbursable item due to the USMS/OFDT merger. The increase of 8 FTE includes: additional 5 FTE for AFF; 2 for AOUSC; 2 FTE for CDC; 1 FTE for DOJ; and minus 2 FTE from OCDETF to match current reimbursable agreement.

I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category
 United States Marshals Service
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Category	2012 Appropriation Enacted with Balance Rescissions*		2013 Continuing Resolution*		2014 Request**	
	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	Total Direct Pos.	Total Reimb. Pos.
Miscellaneous Occupations (010-099)	3	0	3	0	3	0
Security Administration (080)	24	24	24	24	24	24
Social science, Psychology, and Welfare (100-199)	4	0	4	0	4	0
Intelligence (132)	47	3	47	3	47	3
Human Resources Management (200-299)	43	3	43	3	43	3
General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Services (300-399)	795	178	795	178	795	174
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	125	11	125	11	125	11
Medical/Public Health (600-699)	2	1	2	1	2	1
Architecture (808)	3	0	3	0	3	0
Electronics Technical (856)	0	2	0	2	0	2
General Attorney (905)	19	3	19	3	19	3
Paralegal Specialist (950)	1	0	1	0	1	0
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	11	0	11	0	11	0
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	124	34	124	34	124	34
Mathematics and Statistics (1500-1599)	2	0	2	0	2	0
Equipment, Facilities, and Services (1600-1699)	4	0	4	0	4	0
Detention Enforcement Officers (1802)	114	0	114	0	114	0
Criminal Investigative (1811 and 082)	4,134	162	4,134	162	4,134	174
Transportation (2100-2199)	6	0	6	0	6	0
Information Technology Management (2210)	83	3	83	3	83	3
Total	5,544	424	5,544	424	5,544	432
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	707	159	707	159	707	157
U.S. Field	4,820	265	4,820	265	4,820	275
Foreign Field	17	0	17	0	17	0
Total	5,544	424	5,544	424	5,544	432

* FY 2012 and 2013 excludes reimbursable positions for Centers for Disease Control (2) and DOJ supporting Plan Columbia (1).

** FY 2014 includes 10 additional DUSMs for AFF; 3 DUSM positions for CDC and DOJ; -4 administrative positions from AOUSC to match current allocation;
 - 1 DUSM from OCDETF to match current reimbursable agreement.

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes

United States Marshals Service
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	Judicial and Courthouse Security		Fugitive Apprehension		Prisoner Security and Transportation	
	Program Offsets		Program Offsets		Program Offsets	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	0	-233	0	-160	0	-110
22.0 Transportation of Things	0	-10	0	-7	0	-5
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges	0	-198	0	-164	0	-101
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0	-5	0	-5	0	-3
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	0	-128	0	-979	0	-372
26.0 Supplies and Materials	0	-49	0	-22	0	-60
31.0 Equipment	0	-317	0	-347	0	-1,078
Total Program Change Requests	0	-940	0	-1,684	0	-1,729

Grades	Protection of Witnesses		Tactical Operations		Total Program Changes	
	Program Offsets		Program Offsets		Direct Pos.	Amount
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount		
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	0	-17	0	-18	0	-538
22.0 Transportation of Things	0	-1	0	-1	0	-24
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges	0	-22	0	-26	0	-511
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0	-1	0	-1	0	-15
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	0	-34	0	-36	0	-1,549
26.0 Supplies and Materials	0	-5	0	-8	0	-144
31.0 Equipment	0	-16	0	-471	0	-2,229
Total Program Change Requests	0	-96	0	-561	0	-5,010

Financial Analysis of Program Changes

United States Marshals Service
Construction
(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	Construction		Total Program Changes	
	Program Offsets		Direct Pos.	Amount
Direct Pos.	Amount			
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	0	-5,000	0	-5,000
Total Program Change Requests	0	-5,000	0	-5,000

K. Summary of Requirements by Grade

Summary of Requirements by Grade

United States Marshals Service

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades and Salary Ranges				2012 Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
				Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
EX	\$	145,700	- 199,700	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
SES/SL	\$	119,554	- 179,700	54	0	54	0	54	0	0	0
GS-15	\$	123,758	- 155,500	175	0	175	0	175	0	0	0
GS-14	\$	105,211	- 136,771	272	0	272	0	272	0	0	0
GS-13	\$	89,033	- 115,742	688	0	688	0	688	0	0	0
GS-12	\$	74,872	- 97,333	2,697	0	2,697	0	2,697	0	0	0
GS-11	\$	62,467	- 81,204	310	0	310	0	310	0	0	0
GS-10	\$	56,857	- 73,917	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
GS-9	\$	51,630	- 67,114	869	0	869	0	869	0	0	0
GS-8	\$	46,745	- 60,765	37	0	37	0	37	0	0	0
GS-7	\$	42,209	- 54,875	439	0	439	0	439	0	0	0
GS-4	\$	30,456	- 39,590	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total, Appropriated Positions				5,544	0	5,544	0	5,544	0	0	0
Average SES Salary					166,944		167,779		170,631		
Average GS Salary					87,124		87,560		89,048		
Average GS Grade					12		12		12		

L. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

United States Marshals Service

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2012 Actual		2013 Availability		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	5,156	407,821	5,065	420,768	5,065	424,083	0	3,315
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	25	13,269	25	12,703	25	12,803	0	100
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	846	81,291	846	95,734	846	96,335	0	601
<i>Overtime</i>	207	17,606	207	17,606	207	17,606	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	639	63,685	639	78,128	639	78,729	0	601
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	6,492	0	6,663	0	6,663	0	0
Total	6,027	508,873	5,936	535,868	5,936	539,884	0	4,016
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		215,554		221,831		226,669		4,838
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0		9		9		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		29,558		24,358		23,820		-538
22.0 Transportation of Things		1,122		1,081		1,057		-24
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		173,767		184,787		195,779		10,992
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		10,058		6,283		6,283		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		24,426		23,081		22,570		-511
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		452		669		654		-15
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		1,834		1,000		1,000		0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		98,545		73,223		72,285		-938
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		19,632		18,275		18,275		0
25.3 DHS Security (GSA)		11,478		13,532		13,532		0
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		7,466		9,466		9,466		0
25.6 Medical Care		2,188		2,188		2,188		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		16,820		16,820		16,820		0
25.9 Lease Expirations		48		595		3,777		3,182
26.0 Supplies and Materials		26,018		17,693		17,549		-144
31.0 Equipment		27,727		27,532		31,722		4,190
32.0 Land and Structures		1,734		469		469		0
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		347		225		225		0
Total Obligations		1,177,647		1,178,985		1,204,033		25,048
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		-13,948		-8,405		-14,625		-6,220
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming		-8,346		-4,720		0		4,720
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds		1,567		-1,500		0		1,500
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		8,405		14,625		2,425		-12,200
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		6,475		0		0		0
Total Direct Requirements	0	1,171,800	0	1,178,985	0	1,191,833	0	12,848
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	390		418		426		8	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		19,450		19,642		19,642		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		1,242		1,254		1,254		0

*The 2013 Availability includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

L. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

United States Marshals Service

Construction

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2012 Actual		2013 Availability		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	0	16,983	0	10,000	0	10,000		0
Total Obligations		16,983		10,000		10,000		0
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		-2,051		-930		-1,930		-1,000
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds		-862		-1,000		0		1,000
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		930		1,930		1,930		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Unavailable		0		5,000		0		-5,000
Total Direct Requirements	0	15,000	0	15,000	0	10,000	0	-5,000