



U.S. Department of Justice
United States Marshals Service



U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

THIS IS WHO WE ARE



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United States Marshals Service

Approximately 4,000 U.S. Marshals and Deputy U.S. Marshals form the backbone of the United States Marshals Service, an agency that has served the United States since 1789. The U.S. Marshals Service serves as the enforcement arm of the federal courts and is involved in virtually every federal law enforcement initiative. The Marshals' duties include protecting the federal judiciary, apprehending federal fugitives, housing and transporting federal prisoners, managing and selling seized assets acquired by criminals through illegal activities, and operating the Witness Security Program. The Marshals perform all these roles by coordinating efforts with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. This cooperation has been a cornerstone of the Marshals Service since its inception. The agency's headquarters is located in Arlington, Virginia, and provides support to 94 district offices across the country, including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and three territories of the United States – the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

Judicial Security

Protecting federal judicial officials, which include judges, attorneys, and jurors, is a primary mission for

the Marshals Service. Each year, Deputy U.S. Marshals investigate hundreds of threats against judges and prosecutors. Senior inspectors and deputies, as well as contract court security officers, provide security and screen visitors at more than 440 courthouses and judicial facilities across the country. In order to secure those buildings and proceedings, deputies use the latest technology to secure trials throughout the country. In addition to providing security to judicial proceedings, Deputy U.S. Marshals also provide protection details for certain governmental officials. The Marshals Service also oversees the security aspect of courthouse construction projects, from design to completion. These protective measures, although not always visible to the general public, are critical to ensuring the security and stability of our federal judicial system.

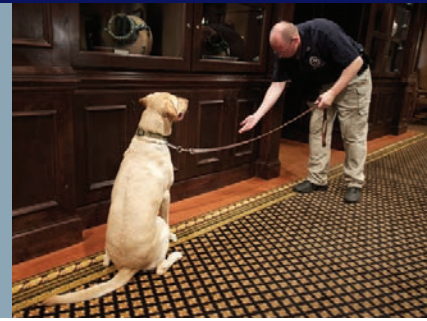
Fugitive Operations

The U.S. Marshals Service is the federal government's primary agency for fugitive investigations. Deputy U.S. Marshals arrest more than 33,000 federal fugitives each year and Marshals Service-led fugitive task forces made up of federal, state, and local law enforcement partner agencies arrest more than 71,000 state and local fugitives every year. The Marshals Service leads 60 district fugitive task forces and operates seven regional fugitive task forces dedicated to locating and arresting wanted felons.

The Marshals Service is also the primary agency tasked with arresting foreign fugitives believed to be hiding in the U.S., as well as working with law enforcement partners and governments worldwide to track, arrest, and extradite fugitives wanted in the U.S. but believed to be hiding in foreign countries. Under the Adam Walsh Act, the Marshals Service has partnered with law enforcement personnel from more than 3,000 state and local agencies to coordinate and execute sex offender compliance/enforcement operations throughout the country.

Prisoner Operations

The Marshals Service is responsible for the custody of more than 200,000 federal prisoners each year, beginning at the time of arrest and ending when prisoners are acquitted, arrive at a designated Federal Bureau of Prisons facility to serve a sentence or are otherwise ordered released from Marshals custody. Once a federal defendant is arrested and in custody, the Marshals Service assumes responsibility for the management and care of all federal prisoners, an enormous task. The agency provides housing, medical care, and transportation for an average daily population of about 55,000 federal prisoners throughout the U.S. and its territories and brings prisoners to all court-ordered appearances. About 80 percent of the agency's prisoner population is housed in approximately 1,800 state, local, and private jails, with the remaining being housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities.



Prisoner Transportation

The U.S. Marshals' Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System transports prisoners between judicial districts and correctional institutions in the U.S., including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. JPATS is one of the largest transporters of prisoners in the world — handling 750 movements per day on average. Prisoner movements take place for a variety of reasons, such as to testify at a trial, serve a sentence at a facility, or transfer between institutions. JPATS operates a network of aircraft, cars, vans, and buses to accomplish these coordinated movements. Its fleet of aircraft moves prisoners over long distances more economically and with higher security than commercial airlines. JPATS is the only government-operated, regularly-scheduled passenger airline in the nation.

Asset Forfeiture

The Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Program is a key component of the federal government's law enforcement efforts to combat major criminal activity by disrupting and dismantling illegal enterprises, depriving criminals of the proceeds of illegal activity, deterring crime, and restoring property to victims. The Marshals play a critical role in identifying and evaluating assets that represent the proceeds of crime as well as efficiently managing

and selling assets seized and forfeited by DOJ. Proceeds generated from asset sales are used to operate the program, compensate victims, and support various law enforcement and community initiatives. The Marshals Service manages a wide array of assets, including real estate, commercial businesses, cash, financial instruments, vehicles, jewelry, art, antiques, collectibles, vessels, and aircraft.

Witness Security

The U.S. Marshals Service operates the federal Witness Security Program, sometimes referred to as the "Witness Protection Program." WITSEC provides for the security, safety, and health of government witnesses and their authorized family members, whose lives are in danger as a result of their cooperation with the U.S. government. Witnesses and their families typically get new identities with documentation. The program has successfully protected an estimated 18,400 participants — including innocent victim-witnesses and cooperating defendants and their dependent family members — from intimidation and retribution since it began in 1971. Of the total program participants, approximately 8,500 have been witnesses and 9,900 have been authorized family members. No participant following program guidelines has been harmed or killed while under the active protection of the U.S. Marshals. The program is a vital and effective tool in the U.S. government's battles against organized crime, drug trafficking, terrorism,

and other major criminal enterprises. WITSEC personnel are the leading authorities and foremost experts on witness security matters, providing guidance and training to many government officials throughout the world.

Tactical Operations

U.S. Marshals perform tactical operations for sensitive and classified missions involving homeland security, national emergencies, domestic crises, and the intelligence community. The Special Operations Group is a rapidly-deployable, highly-trained force of tactically-trained deputies whose members are deployed in high-risk and sensitive law-enforcement situations, national emergencies, civil disorders, and natural disasters. SOG is comprised of 80-100 volunteer Deputy U.S. Marshals who meet higher standards and complete rigorous training in specialties such as high-risk entry, explosive breaching, sniper/observer, rural operations, evasive driving, less-lethal weapons, waterborne operations, and tactical medical support. SOG deploys its fleet of armored vehicles, specialized equipment, and tactical operators in support of domestic operations such as 15 Most Wanted investigations, fugitive task force support, terrorist trials and high-threat 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.



AMERICA'S FIRST FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY



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