



Fact Sheet

Fugitive Apprehension 2018

- ▶ The U.S. Marshals Service is the federal government’s primary agency for fugitive investigations.
- ▶ The Marshals have the broadest arrest authority among federal law enforcement agencies.
- ▶ The Marshals provide assistance to state and local agencies in locating and apprehending their most violent fugitives.

Fiscal 2017 Data

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| Total fugitives arrested/cleared by U.S. Marshals Service | 84,048 |
| • State and local fugitives | 57,658 |
| • Federal fugitives | 26,390 |
| • Sex offenders* | 12,859 |
| • Gang members | 6,043 |
| • Homicide suspects | 5,143 |
| • International/foreign fugitives | 2,527 |
| • Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces Program fugitives | 1,092 |
| • Adam Walsh Act violations | 376 |
| • “15 Most Wanted” fugitives | 3 |
| Total warrants cleared** by U.S. Marshals Service arrests | 101,167 |
| • State and local warrants | 71,836 |
| • Federal warrants | 29,331 |
| International removals (extraditions, deportations and expulsions) | 780 |

*Sex offenses include sexual assault, failure to register/noncompliance with the national sex offender registry and other offenses.

** Number of warrants cleared exceeds the number of arrests due to fugitives with multiple warrants.

Task Forces

- ▶ U.S. Marshals task forces combine the efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to locate and arrest the most dangerous fugitives.
- ▶ Seven Congressionally-funded regional fugitive task forces are located in New York/New Jersey, Pacific Southwest, Great Lakes, Capital Area, Southeast, Gulf Coast, and Florida/Caribbean regions.
- ▶ Sixty local task forces are dedicated to reducing violent crime by locating and apprehending wanted criminals. They also serve as the central point for agencies to share information on fugitive matters.
- ▶ Task force officers are state and local police officers who receive special deputations with the Marshals. While on a task force, these officers can exercise U.S. Marshals authorities, such as crossing jurisdictional lines.
- ▶ The agency also leads ad-hoc fugitive task forces in special cases, such as when an inmate escapes from prison.

“15 Most Wanted” Fugitive Program

- ▶ The U.S. Marshals “15 Most Wanted” fugitive program draws attention to some of the country’s most dangerous and high-profile fugitives. These fugitives tend to be career criminals with histories of violence, and they pose a significant threat to public safety.
- ▶ Generally, “15 Most Wanted” fugitives are considered the “worst of the worst” and can include murderers, sex offenders, major drug kingpins, organized crime figures and individuals wanted for high-profile financial crimes. Since the program began in 1983, 241 “15 Most Wanted” fugitives have been arrested.

International Fugitive Operations

- ▶ U.S. Marshals work with the international law enforcement community to apprehend fugitives abroad as well as to seek foreign fugitives living or residing in the United States.
- ▶ The Marshals protect the public from international fugitives through coordinated enforcement efforts with foreign and domestic law enforcement by: (1) directing and coordinating international and foreign fugitive investigations conducted by Marshals personnel and its task force partners, and (2) managing and executing the U.S. government’s extradition program on behalf of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.
- ▶ These coordinated enforcement efforts are conducted by three U.S. Marshals foreign field offices, a foreign law enforcement training program and international liaison program. The agency also maintains liaison positions with the Interpol U.S. National Central Bureau-Washington, Department of Justice’s Office of International Affairs, the El Paso Intelligence Center and the Department of State Diplomatic Security Service.
- ▶ In fiscal 2017, the Marshals closed 2,527 international and foreign fugitive cases, requiring investigative coordination with 92 countries, a significant increase from the 1,510 cases and 53 foreign countries requiring coordination during fiscal 2016.
 - 1,251 cases involved fugitives wanted by the United States who had fled to a foreign country to avoid prosecution or incarceration.
 - 1,276 cases involved fugitives wanted by a foreign nation but were believed to be in the United States.
 - The Marshals conducted 780 removals, slightly more than fiscal 2016 levels, including extraditions, foreign extraditions, deportations and expulsions, through coordination with 67 foreign nations.
- ▶ The Marshals provide assistance, expertise and training on fugitive matters to federal, state, local and international agencies.

Gang and Organized Crime Enforcement Programs

- ▶ The U.S. Marshals gang enforcement model aims to reduce gang crime and violence by strategically pursuing those gang members and criminals most responsible for a community’s crime and violence. Along with using seven regionally-located Counter Gang Units and 60 district-based fugitive task forces, the Marshals regularly conduct targeted operations, called “Operation Triple Beam,” which focus on apprehending violent gang members and removing illegal firearms from the streets.
- ▶ The Marshals play a key role in the attorney general’s strategy to disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. Through its participation as a component of DOJ’s Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces Program, the Marshals Service provides its unique fugitive apprehension skills in identifying, locating and apprehending the nation’s most prolific drug traffickers and leaders of the world’s largest transnational criminal organizations. The Marshals provide personnel to serve on various co-located strike forces throughout the nation, train select field personnel to work the complex fugitive investigations that often mark OCDEF cases and offer its Global Assistance Team to provide valuable technical assistance to other countries in locating fugitives who seek refuge outside the borders of the United States.