

**STATEMENT OF  
THE HONORABLE JOHN F. CLARK, DIRECTOR  
UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE**

**BEFORE THE  
UNITED STATES SENATE  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE,  
AND RELATED AGENCIES**

**April 19, 2007**

Madam Chairman, Senator Shelby, and Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the President's Fiscal Year 2008 budget request for the United States Marshals Service (USMS). As a career Deputy U.S. Marshal, and the former United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia, it is a very great honor to represent the Marshals Service as its Director.

I appreciate this Subcommittee's support for the Marshals Service and our programs. Thanks to the funding that you have provided over the years, and with the good work of the dedicated men and women who wear "America's Star," we are performing our missions with excellent results.

**The Mission of the United States Marshals Service**

As you know, the primary mission of the Marshals Service is the protection of the federal judicial process. The nation relies on us to provide physical security to federal judges and U.S. courthouses; to protect witnesses, jurors, and members of the public; to safely and humanely transport and detain federal prisoners; and to catch violent fugitives. Our missions are diverse, and the challenges we face are significant. Our accomplishments are many, and I welcome the opportunity to share some of those accomplishments with you today.

**Summary of FY 2006 Accomplishments**

In FY 2006, the Marshals Service:

- Investigated more than 1,100 threats and inappropriate communications to the federal judiciary and others for whom the USMS has protective responsibility;
- Provided more than 230 Personal Protection Details for federal judges and prosecutors under threat, as well as security for nearly 200 federal judicial conferences around the country, all without incident;
- Completed home intrusion alarm surveys and pre-installation plans for more than 1,600 federal judges who requested an alarm system, with more than 90% of those installations now complete;

- Cleared more than 39,000 federal felony fugitive cases and more than 55,000 state and local fugitive cases;
- Established and began operating our sixth Regional Fugitive Task Force (RFTF), located in the Gulf Coast states of Alabama and Mississippi; since its inception in July 2006, the Gulf Coast RFTF has made more than 2,140 arrests;
- Conducted two successful *Fugitive Safe Surrender* operations, resulting in the surrender of more than 2,150 individuals wanted on outstanding warrants;
- Established the Sex Offender Apprehension Program and Sex Offender Investigations Branch to manage the implementation of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act and support the Attorney General's "Project Safe Childhood" initiative;
- Completed 685 international extraditions from a record 67 foreign countries;
- Safely handled security operations for 135 high-threat trials nationwide, including the trial of convicted terrorist Zacarias Moussaoui;
- Received more than 263,000 prisoners into our custody, with a daily average prisoner population of nearly 56,000;
- Safely and securely produced an average of 3,000 prisoners every day for court appearances;
- Moved an average of 1,200 prisoners each day through the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS);
- Protected more than 17,000 witnesses and their families through the Witness Security Program;
- Hosted the first International Witness Security Symposium, with 17 countries participating;
- Assigned Special Operations Group (SOG) Deputies to Iraq to secure the Saddam Hussein trial, assist in other high-threat trials, and provide court security training;
- Deployed SOG Deputies to Kabul, Afghanistan, providing Judicial and Witness Security training for the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan, supporting the international effort to combat drug trafficking, narco-terrorism, and related crimes;
- Managed more than \$1.3 billion worth of seized assets through the Asset Forfeiture Program;
- Disbursed more than \$300 million worth of assets with state and local law enforcement agencies through the USMS Equitable Sharing program; and
- Received and disposed of more than 17,000 seized assets.

### **FY 2008 Budget Request**

For FY 2008, the Marshals Service requests a total of 4,486 positions, including 3,299 Deputy Marshals, and \$899.875 million to fulfill its missions. Of this amount, 140 positions and \$25.7 million are program enhancements to address critical needs related to judicial threat intelligence and investigations; high-threat trial security; enforcement of

the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act; and handling the increased workload in our Southwest Border district offices.

### **Judicial Threat Intelligence and Investigations**

Protection of the judicial process – with a heavy emphasis on judicial security – remains the primary mission of the USMS. Regrettably, the attitude of a small segment of American citizens toward the judicial process has changed, as is evidenced by an increasing number of threats to federal judges throughout the country. As a result, the workload associated with both judicial and courthouse security has significantly increased in the last six years. This is due, in part, to the judicial families' heightened awareness of potential threats, which has resulted in an increase in reporting of such incidents to the USMS. We cannot forget what happened in March 2005, when the mother and husband of U.S. District Judge Joan Humphrey Lefkow were brutally murdered in retaliation for her rulings. The tragic loss clearly illustrates why there is a real and continuing need to monitor and enhance security for all involved in the judicial process.

Just last month, a Houston man began making numerous telephone calls to the chambers of a federal judge. The man would not accept that his case had been dismissed, and became angry and threatening towards the judge. After fully investigating the incident, Deputy U.S. Marshals and local police determined that the man was a danger to himself and others. He was brought before a magistrate judge on charges of threatening the federal judge and a thorough psychiatric evaluation was ordered.

Potential threats against judicial participants are not always obvious. Because of this, Deputy Marshals must be constantly vigilant. Threats come not only from detainees in custody, but also from litigants in civil matters, members of the general public attending trials, and individuals related to or associated with litigants or trial participants. In the last ten years, the number of reported threats has increased 553%. In FY 2006, the number of threat investigations undertaken by our Judicial Security Division increased 17% over 2005. As a result, we are making adjustments to our threat assessment capability to respond to this new reality.

To strengthen our ability to analyze and investigate threats against the judiciary and to adequately provide judicial and courtroom security, we are requesting 16 positions and \$5.3 million. The requested resources will allow the Marshals Service to hire 10 additional Deputy Marshals to serve as District Threat Investigators, and five Deputy Marshals and one analyst to be assigned to the Technical Operations Group (TOG) to support judicial security. The requested funding also will allow for enhancements to our secure voice and data communications abilities.

I am steadfast in my commitment to fulfill our primary mission: protecting the federal judiciary. I am pleased to report the Marshals Service has taken aggressive steps to further protect courthouses and secure courtrooms in order to increase our threat intelligence and analysis capabilities. In 2004, we established the Office of Protective

Intelligence (OPI) to facilitate the day-to-day sharing of threat intelligence information with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. As a result of funds provided by Congress in the FY 2005 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, we hired 10 new Deputy Marshals and three intelligence research specialists to provide 24-hours-a-day/7-days-a-week threat response capability and to analyze and investigate all threats to the federal judiciary and others we protect. We appreciate the continuing support the Subcommittee provides us in fulfilling this crucial mission.

In FY 2006, the Marshals Service investigated more than 1,100 judicial threats, staffed more than 230 Personal Protection Details, and provided security for nearly 200 judicial conferences. The year ended without a single violent incident.

Deputy Marshals protect more than 2,000 federal judges, but we also protect Supreme Court Justices when they travel outside of the Washington, D.C. area. Highly-publicized confirmation hearings and controversial decisions have increased the visibility of these justices, and staged protests at both private and public functions have increased the demand for USMS protective details. We experienced an 80% increase in the number of Supreme Court Justice Protective Details in Fiscal Year 2006 over the previous year. The Marshals Service is in the final stages of constructing our Threat Management Center, which will function as the nerve center for threats and inappropriate communications against judicial officials and other Marshals Service protectees. In addition, during FY 2007, we plan to establish the National Center for Judicial Security (NCJS). The NCJS will provide a wide range of services and support to federal, state, local, and international jurisdictions as they seek advice and assistance on questions of judicial security. The Center will initiate programs and activities directly related to threat assessment, training, information sharing, and technology review.

Outside of the courtroom, the Marshals Service has made tremendous progress in achieving the offsite security initiative funded through the FY 2005 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief. We are grateful for the support provided by Congress. Through the end of 2006, 1,616 federal judges had requested or expressed interest in having a home intrusion alarm system installed in their residence. Working in conjunction with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC), the Marshals Service has scheduled or completed Pre-Installation Plan surveys for **all** of those residences. Installation has been completed in over 90% of these locations. The ongoing cost of these systems has been funded through the enacted FY 2007 Joint Resolution.

We have stepped up our training efforts. In FY 2006, the Marshals Service conducted training in behavioral methodologies of investigation for 190 Deputy Marshals and Judicial Security Inspectors (JSIs) at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) at Glynco, Georgia. A Judicial Protective Training Conference for 210 Deputy Marshals and JSIs also was held in Baltimore, Maryland. These training seminars were led by experts from within the Marshals Service, as well as the United States Secret

Service; the United States Attorneys' Office; the Diplomatic Security Service; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am pleased to say that we are also taking a more aggressive approach to training Court Security Officers (CSOs) and exploring new screening technologies that CSOs can use in their efforts to secure federal courthouses. The CSO Orientation Curriculum has been completely updated, and training which formerly occurred on an annual basis is now being conducted quarterly at FLETC. Hands-on training is being conducted on new and current screening equipment, with added emphasis on detecting disguised weapons and explosives, and on response plans for dealing with weapons of mass destruction. Additionally, selected judicial districts are being asked to test next generation technologies, and the data obtained from these tests will assist the Marshals Service to select and procure the best possible screening equipment to support our judicial protection mission.

### **High-Threat Trial Security**

The Marshals Service also has an obligation to ensure that the highest level of security is provided at U.S. courthouses during trials involving high-profile and high-threat defendants. High-threat trials generally involve international or domestic terrorists, drug kingpins, violent gang members, organized crime figures, or defendants in civil matters with a high degree of notoriety. An increasing number of these trials require enhanced security efforts to secure trial participants from internal and external threats, such as additional personnel, use of armored vehicles, and establishment of security perimeters around courthouses.

Due to the potential for additional terrorist attacks, threats from extremist groups, intense media attention, the general public's concerns, and global interest in these proceedings, high-security, high-profile events require extensive operational planning and support from specially-trained and equipped personnel. The complexity of the operations and threat levels associated with these cases require additional Deputy Marshals for all aspects of USMS work. In order to continue providing the best security for the number of high-threat trials that we must handle, the Marshals Service requests 17 positions, including 15 Deputy Marshals, and \$5.1 million for cellblock security enhancements, Supreme Court Protective Details, and our nationwide security maintenance contract.

As the former U.S. Marshal in the Eastern District of Virginia, I can speak firsthand about the planning and resource requirements necessary to prepare for a high-threat trial. In FY 2006, the extended legal proceedings involving terrorist Zacarias Moussaoui came to a close. The USMS provided security for this high-profile trial from 2002 to 2006. Assisted by our Special Operations Group, we were successful in producing the defendant safely and securing the judicial proceedings without incident. In May 2006, Moussaoui was sentenced to life in prison, and on May 13, 2006, the Marshals Service transported him to Florence, Colorado, to begin serving his sentence at the United States Penitentiary Florence Administrative Maximum Facility.

While Moussaoui is perhaps the most visible terrorist to be tried on U.S. soil, he will not be the last. The trial of terrorist suspect Jose Padilla in Miami, Florida, is just another case that will test the resources and resolve of the USMS. Preparations include evaluating logistical requirements such as: increasing perimeter security, setting up additional barricades, coordinating with local authorities to close street traffic, arranging armored motorcades for prisoner transport, upgrading surveillance cameras, and providing additional personnel through several rotations of specially-trained Deputy Marshals.

The increase in gang-related trials also presents many challenges for the Marshals Service. For example, in Santa Ana, California, we have been securing the largest capital murder case in U.S. history. Forty defendants affiliated with the Aryan Brotherhood have been charged with a variety of violent crimes, including conspiracy to commit murder and drug trafficking. Not only were the defendants part of this gang, but so were many of the witnesses and trial observers in the public area of the courtroom. In July 2006, the jury convicted two Aryan Brotherhood leaders on a host of racketeering and murder charges. Both leaders were sentenced to life in prison without parole. Although federal prosecutors continue to achieve record convictions, out of the 40 defendants, 14 are still pending trial and remain in our custody.

Additional gang-related trials are currently taking place in Greenbelt, Maryland, where several very significant prosecutions that involve multi-defendant, high-threat trials of members of the notorious *MS-13* gang are underway. The defendants were charged with a variety of offenses, including conspiracy, RICO, murder, carjacking, kidnapping, firearms violations and weapon charges. Many of the defendants also have been charged by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for being in the United States illegally. These defendants are more violent than our average prisoner and require extra security when transporting and producing them for trial and various hearings. One trial involving seven defendants has already been completed and the second trial is currently in progress. The trials are scheduled to continue throughout 2008, and additional arrests are expected as the investigations continue.

Aside from the potential threats within the courtrooms when high-threat trials are underway, the increase in gang-related prosecutions and the growing number of gang members in federal detention place additional burdens on the Marshals Service. In many instances, we must not only separate co-defendants from one another, but we must also segregate prisoners within the courthouse cellblock due to their history of violence, potential violence with other detainees, or risk of escape. Support for the President's budget request in this area will assist in our ability to meet these additional responsibilities.

High-threat trials provide special challenges for the Marshals Service. However, our Deputy Marshals are hard at work every day in every judicial district handling prisoners for court appearances. Agency-wide in FY 2006, our personnel produced prisoners for 642,000 court proceedings. I am proud to say that these productions were completed without any injury to a judge, witness, or prosecutor.

## **Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act**

I am personally honored that last July, Congress named the Marshals Service as the lead agency to investigate sex offender registration violations. This important new enforcement role, outlined in the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act, grants us the authority to protect the most innocent among us – young children. Signed into law on July 27, 2006, the Adam Walsh Act is landmark legislation that will not only change the face of our communities by making them safer for vulnerable women and children, but it will also, in many respects, change the face of the Marshals Service.

The Marshals Service has three distinct missions pursuant to the Adam Walsh Act: to assist state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in the location and apprehension of non-compliant sex-offenders; to investigate violations of non-compliance; and to assist in the identification and location of sex offenders relocated as a result of a major disaster.

To carry out these new missions, we established the Sex Offender Apprehension Program and designated a program management office (the Sex Offender Investigations Branch) to direct and coordinate the implementation of the Act within the agency. The Marshals Service also designated sex offender investigations coordinators in each district office and Regional Fugitive Task Force to establish and maintain effective contacts with sex offender registration authorities, corrections officials, and other law enforcement agencies throughout the country. Last month, we trained 52 of these coordinators at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). There are three additional courses scheduled for this fiscal year, which will bring the total number of Deputy Marshals specially trained in sex offender investigations to approximately 200. To date the Marshals Service has opened 149 cases on convicted sex offenders for violations of the Act and we are participating in the Attorney General's "Project Safe Childhood" initiative.

I am proud to say that the Marshals Service has a long-standing and mutually supportive relationship with NCMEC, which has been enhanced by the enactment of the Adam Walsh Act. One Deputy Marshal has been assigned full-time to NCMEC as a liaison to our Investigative Services Division, and this year we will be assisting NCMEC with their media campaign to encourage compliance with sex offender registration laws. In FY 2008, pending the availability of resources, NCMEC and the USMS also will establish a National Sex Offender Targeting Center (NSOTC) to assist in identifying and prioritizing non-compliant sex offenders and to provide analytical support to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

Full implementation and enforcement of all provisions contained within the Act will require additional resources. Therefore, the Marshals Service requests 54 positions, including 43 Deputy Marshals, and \$7.8 million to begin staffing areas of the country having large numbers of non-compliant sex offenders and to staff the NSOTC in partnership with NCMEC.

It is estimated that there are nearly 600,000 registered sex offenders in the nation and as many as 100,000 non-compliant sex offenders. The requested resources will allow the Marshals Service to identify and apprehend non-compliant sex offenders – especially those who commit offenses against children – and to provide analytical support to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

### **Southwest Border Enforcement**

With the recent investment of resources to increase illegal immigrant apprehension along the Southwest Border, the Marshals Service is facing the daily challenge of utilizing our limited number of personnel to successfully protect and secure judicial personnel and federal detainees, and to safely transport those detainees. To alleviate this problem, the Marshals Service requests 53 positions, including 40 Deputy Marshals, and \$7.5 million for Southwest Border (SWB) district offices.

The prisoner population levels along the United States' Southwest Border have been an area of particular concern to the USMS since 1994, the start of intensified immigration initiatives in that region. The addition of thousands of agents from both ICE and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), together with increased enforcement of immigration laws by federal prosecutors, has caused another significant increase in the number of illegal immigrants captured and detained along the Southwest Border, further contributing to increases in the prisoner population. The average daily prisoner population in Southwest Border districts has increased by 78% from 2000 to 2006 and there are no signs of this upward trend abating. For example, the Del Rio office in the Western District of Texas is now handling an average of 400 prisoners a day.

The CBP's FY 2008 budget request includes funding to hire an additional 3,000 agents which, if approved by Congress, will drastically increase the Marshals Service workload. Without the resources requested in the President's budget, the USMS will have difficulty managing this increased prisoner population and the prisoner productions that will be required. When additional Border Patrol agents or border enforcement resources are added, the potential exists for creating massive criminal prosecutions in Southwest Border judicial districts. Additional Marshals Service resources, including Deputy Marshals and administrative positions to handle the resulting criminal workload, will be required to meet the growing burden.

Statistics from the Drug Enforcement Administration demonstrate that drug-trafficking and drug-related gang activity along the Southwest Border is increasing, which also affects the USMS workload. The Marshals Service is handling prisoner productions for high-profile prosecutions such as trials involving the Arrellano-Felix drug cartel and the "Mexican Mafia" in Southern California. As a result of stepped-up enforcement and greater cooperation from the Mexican government in returning these individuals for prosecution in the United States, the USMS will continue to play a large role in these proceedings.

## Fugitive Investigations

The United States Marshals Service is the federal government's primary agency for conducting fugitive investigations. In FY 2006, more than 39,000 federal fugitive felons were apprehended through USMS-led task forces and warrant squads. Working with authorities at the state and local levels, USMS-led fugitive task forces also arrested more than 55,000 state and local fugitives. The "force-multiplier" effect of the Marshals Service's network of six regional and 85 district-based task forces provides results that are unmatched in law enforcement. In all, more than 135,000 federal, state, and local fugitives were apprehended by the USMS and its law enforcement partners during FY 2006.

The Marshals Service has responded to requests from the State Department and the Department of Justice to provide specialized fugitive investigative training to foreign law enforcement agencies. In FY 2006, the USMS conducted seven training missions involving 170 foreign police officials from ten countries. These training missions included courses that ranged in content from basic prisoner handling to advanced electronic and financial surveillance techniques. Since FY 1999, the USMS has trained more than 400 foreign officers from 22 countries in fugitive investigation.

The Marshals Service continues to improve strategies used to apprehend fugitives. In October 2006, we teamed with our state, local, and federal colleagues in the largest national round-up focused on violent sex offenders and gang members. *Operation FALCON III* (Federal and Local Cops Organized Nationally) resulted in the apprehension of more than 10,700 fugitives, including 1,629 sex offenders and 364 documented gang members. Teamwork was the key during this seven-day initiative. More than 1,060 agencies participated, with an average of 3,000 law enforcement officers working each day in Marshals Service districts primarily east of the Mississippi River. By removing some of the country's most dangerous sex offenders and gang members from the streets, *Operation FALCON III* made America's communities safer and contributed to the Attorney General's "Project Safe Childhood" initiative. The operation also resulted in the safe recovery of a missing child, the arrest of a convicted sex offender who was babysitting three young children at the time of his arrest, and the seizure of child pornography.

This success followed an earlier initiative, *Operation FALCON II*, which occurred in April 2006 in districts in the western half of the United States. More than 9,000 fugitives were arrested and more than 10,400 warrants were cleared during *Operation FALCON II*. Since April 2005, the three *FALCON* operations have resulted in the arrests of **30,110** fugitives and the clearance of **37,603** warrants. Of those arrested, **3,314** were sex offenders and **681** were gang members. These results are a clear demonstration of what can be accomplished when law enforcement agencies pool their human resources and investigative assets to achieve a common goal.

The success of these fugitive initiatives has been recognized by the Department of Justice, which will soon announce a series of mini-**FALCONS** designed to focus on

violent gang members in high priority cities. The first of these initiatives occurred the week of February 25, 2007, in Baltimore, Maryland. Coordinated by the USMS Capital Area Regional Fugitive Task Force, we worked with our state and local law enforcement partners to arrest 195 felons in just five days. Of this number, 24 were documented gang members and another 20 were suspected gang members. Task Force officers arrested four individuals who had been listed as among the City of Baltimore's **Most Wanted** fugitives.

The Marshals Service also is fully engaged in the battle against violent crime perpetrated by gang members. We have assigned a supervisory criminal investigator and a criminal analyst to the National Gang Intelligence Center, and we are a full participant in the newly-formed Gang Targeting, Enforcement and Coordination Center (GangTECC), whose primary goal is to establish national coordination, intelligence, and enforcement mechanisms to disrupt and dismantle the most significant, violent, national and regional gangs.

The Marshals Service's activities with regard to gangs are not limited to enforcement, however. I have directed our district offices to explore creative avenues to address prevention and have encouraged participation in initiatives such as the G.R.E.A.T. (Gang Resistance, Education, and Training) program, which focuses on providing life skills to students to help them avoid using delinquent behavior and violence to solve their problems.

The Marshals Service intends to expand its *Fugitive Safe Surrender* program in FY 2007 and FY 2008. Authorized under the Adam Walsh Act, *Fugitive Safe Surrender* is a creative, non-violent, and highly-successful, approach to fugitive apprehension. The goal of *Fugitive Safe Surrender* is to reduce the risk to law enforcement officers who pursue fugitives, to the neighborhoods in which they hide, and to the fugitives themselves. It encourages persons wanted for non-violent felony or misdemeanor crimes to voluntarily surrender to the law in a faith-based or other neutral setting. Partnering with state and local law enforcement, the judiciary, and the religious community, the Marshals Service has undertaken two successful *Fugitive Safe Surrender* operations in Cleveland, Ohio, and Phoenix, Arizona, which resulted in the surrender of more than 2,150 individuals wanted on outstanding warrants.

The next *Fugitive Safe Surrender* operation will take place in Indianapolis, Indiana beginning on April 25, 2007. Additional cities looking to host the program include Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Camden, New Jersey; Louisville, Kentucky; Nashville, Tennessee; Dallas, Texas; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Montgomery, Alabama; Jackson, Mississippi; Richmond, Virginia; and Washington, D.C.

### **Witness Security Program**

One of the most critical, and least known, responsibilities of the United States Marshals Service is the administration of the federal government's Witness Security Program. This Program 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, organized crime members, and terrorists. After the events of September 11, 2001, the Witness Security Program has assisted in the production and relocation of witnesses testifying in terrorism-related cases nationwide and abroad.

Since the inception of the Program in 1970, more than 7,900 witnesses and over 9,700 family members have entered the program and have been protected, relocated and given new identities by the U.S. Marshals Service. The successful operation of this program is widely recognized as providing a unique and valuable tool to the government's war against major criminal conspirators and organized crime, and I appreciate the Subcommittee's continuing support for this critical mission. I am pleased to report that no program participant who has followed the security guidelines of the program has been harmed while under the active protection of the U. S Marshals Service.

The fundamental principle of the Witness Security Program is the lifelong involvement with the witnesses and their families. As the program has evolved, the services provided to program participants continue to become more complex. For example, approximately 70% of new case participants are foreign-born. Relocating foreign nationals and ensuring their assimilation in a new community presents a host of difficult issues to overcome, including language and cultural barriers.

In addition to its primary mission related to the nationwide protection and relocation of witnesses, the Witness Security Program is currently involved in many other foreign initiatives in conjunction with the Department of Justice, the Department of State, and the United Nations. As the recognized experts in this field, during the last three years, personnel assigned to the Witness Security Program have assisted countries such as Austria, Bahamas, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Kosovo, Mexico, Panama, Russia, Serbia, and Thailand in the establishment and training of witness security units.

In July of 2006, the U.S. Marshals Service sponsored the First International Witness Protection Symposium in Washington, D.C. Participants included heads of witness security units and Senior Police Officials representing more than 17 countries across three continents. Additionally, the Marshals Service, in coordination with the Department of Justice, has posted a team of witness security specialists at the United States Embassy in Bogotá, Colombia, to facilitate and provide consultation to the Colombian witness security program.

### **2007 Global War on Terror Supplemental**

I would like to thank the Subcommittee for your continued support of our law enforcement and training efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan and for the Senate's recent passage of our request in the Global War on Terror Supplemental. The funds you have approved will be used to enhance security for two terrorist trials, the Jose Padilla trial in

the Southern District of Florida, and the upcoming Babar Ahmed trial in the District of Connecticut.

Last year, Congress provided \$1 million directly to the Marshals Service as part of the Emergency Supplemental to fund our activities in Iraq. Other funding comes to us from the Department of State. Since 2004, we have deployed Deputy Marshals from our Special Operations Group (SOG) to provide expertise in five key areas: security for judges, security for court facilities, security for witnesses, investigations tied to the Regime Crimes Liaison Office and the Major Crimes Task Force, and police training. To date, approximately 70 of our 98 Special Operations personnel have served on deployments of at least six months to Iraq.

When enacted, the additional funding provided in the FY 2007 GWOT supplemental will be used to continue our operations in Iraq, and expand the Marshals Service's role in Afghanistan, where the Department of Justice has a significant role in combating organized crime and drug cartels. Funding will be used for logistical support and equipment to deploy Deputy Marshals to Afghanistan to establish a Judicial and Witness Security Protection Unit within the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan. The Unit will enable narcotics trafficking cases to be successfully prosecuted under the Afghan Counter-Narcotics law. Until a safe environment is created, Afghan judges may continue to resist holding trials because of the threats made against their lives. Currently, our Special Operations Group has four personnel assigned to Kabul for a six-month rotation.

### **Conclusion**

Madam Chairman, Senator Shelby, and Members of the Subcommittee, on behalf of the men and women of the United States Marshals Service, thank you for your ongoing support of our programs. In the last year, we have made significant progress in addressing the legitimate concerns expressed to us by Members of Congress concerning judicial security, and we have built upon our successful track record of reducing the number of violent felons in our communities. We also have achieved positive results in our less visible program areas, such as training of Deputy Marshals, criminal investigators, threat investigators, and administrative employees.

However, I know that there is still much to do. I am committed to ensuring that we are efficient stewards of the resources you have entrusted to us, and I look forward to working with you to improve our performance in areas that are critical to domestic security and to build upon the successes we have already achieved. I would be happy to answer any questions you may have at this time.