



**U.S. Department of Justice**

Office of Legislative Affairs

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Office of the Assistant Attorney General

*Washington, D.C. 20530*

October 8, 2008

The Honorable Richard B. Cheney  
President  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with Section 401 of the Court Security Improvement Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-177, we are submitting herewith a report on the security of Assistant United States Attorneys and other federal attorneys arising from the prosecution of terrorists, violent criminal gangs, drug traffickers, gun traffickers, white supremacists, those who commit fraud, and white collar and other criminal offenders.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith Nelson", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Keith B. Nelson  
Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure



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Office of Legislative Affairs

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Office of the Assistant Attorney General

*Washington, D.C. 20530*

October 8, 2008

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi  
Speaker  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Madam Speaker:

In accordance with Section 401 of the Court Security Improvement Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-177, we are submitting herewith a report on the security of Assistant United States Attorneys and other federal attorneys arising from the prosecution of terrorists, violent criminal gangs, drug traffickers, gun traffickers, white supremacists, those who commit fraud, and white collar and other criminal offenders.

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Office of the Assistant Attorney General

*Washington, D.C. 20530*

October 8, 2008

The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy  
Chairman  
Committee on the Judiciary  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Section 401 of the Court Security Improvement Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-177, we are submitting herewith a report on the security of Assistant United States Attorneys and other federal attorneys arising from the prosecution of terrorists, violent criminal gangs, drug traffickers, gun traffickers, white supremacists, those who commit fraud, and white collar and other criminal offenders.

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Office of the Assistant Attorney General

*Washington, D.C. 20530*

October 8, 2008

The Honorable Arlen Specter  
Ranking Member  
Committee on the Judiciary  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Specter:

In accordance with Section 401 of the Court Security Improvement Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-177, we are submitting herewith a report on the security of Assistant United States Attorneys and other federal attorneys arising from the prosecution of terrorists, violent criminal gangs, drug traffickers, gun traffickers, white supremacists, those who commit fraud, and white collar and other criminal offenders.

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Office of the Assistant Attorney General

*Washington, D.C. 20530*

October 8, 2008

The Honorable John Conyers, Jr.  
Chairman  
Committee on the Judiciary  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Section 401 of the Court Security Improvement Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-177, we are submitting herewith a report on the security of Assistant United States Attorneys and other federal attorneys arising from the prosecution of terrorists, violent criminal gangs, drug traffickers, gun traffickers, white supremacists, those who commit fraud, and white collar and other criminal offenders.

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Office of the Assistant Attorney General

*Washington, D.C. 20530*

October 8, 2008

The Honorable Lamar Smith  
Ranking Member  
Committee on the Judiciary  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Smith:

In accordance with Section 401 of the Court Security Improvement Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-177, we are submitting herewith a report on the security of Assistant United States Attorneys and other federal attorneys arising from the prosecution of terrorists, violent criminal gangs, drug traffickers, gun traffickers, white supremacists, those who commit fraud, and white collar and other criminal offenders.

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## **Department of Justice Report on the Security of Federal Prosecutors**

This Report on the Security of Federal Prosecutors (“report”) responds to the reporting requirements found in Section 401 of the Court Security Improvement Act of 2007, Public Law 110-177 (“the statute”). The report examines the threats against federal prosecutors and related support personnel, and the security measures provided to them. The majority of federal prosecutors are Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) working at United States Attorneys’ Offices (USAOs) around the country. Additional federal prosecutors also work at the Criminal Division, the National Security Division, the Civil Rights Division, the Environment and Natural Resources Division, and the Consumer Litigation Section within the Civil Division, at the Department of Justice.

This report contains a record of the number and nature of threats from 2005 to the present day and the security measures provided to those receiving threats. It includes a description of the development of security response policies, including United States Marshals Service (USMS) deputations. It describes security measures provided for prosecutors during non-duty hours such as evenings, weekends, and holidays, and provides a description of offices within the Department of Justice responsible for ensuring security.

The statutory reporting requirement in Section 401 poses a series of ten questions. The text of the statute is laid out below, with an answer to the ten questions in bold text following each question.

### Statutory Text:

(a) **IN GENERAL**-Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on the security of Assistant United States Attorneys and other federal attorneys arising from the prosecution of terrorists, violent criminal gangs, drug traffickers, gun traffickers, white supremacists, those who commit fraud, white-collar, and other criminal offenders.

(b) CONTENTS-The report submitted under subsection (a) shall describe each of the following:

(1) The number and nature of threats and assaults against attorneys handling prosecutions described in subsection (a) and the reporting requirements and methods.

**RESPONSE:**

**Number and Nature of Threats**

**The Security Program Staff (SPS) within the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) has collected the number and nature of threats and assaults against Assistant United States Attorneys, both criminal and civil, as well as support personnel, from the calendar years 2005-2007. The types of threats reported during this time period include: death threats, threats to harm, physical assaults, threatening letters, threats of damage to property and trespass, threats from violent organizations, racial threats by white supremacists, and Anti-Semitic remarks. Threats were communicated in a wide variety of ways, including person to person communications, voice messages, emails, letters, and faxes.**

**In addition to the Assistant United States Attorneys and other employees of the United States Attorneys' Offices, data on threats to prosecutors was also collected from the Department's litigating components, including: the Criminal Division, the National Security Division, the Environment and Natural Resources Division, the Civil Rights Division, the Consumer Litigation Section of the Civil Division, and in coordination with the USMS.**

**In 2005, EOUSA records indicate a total of 210 threats against USAO personnel. Of these 210 threats, there were no reported assaults. No other threats were reported by federal prosecutors in 2005 in the Criminal Division, the Environment and Natural Resources Division, the Civil Rights Division, or the Consumer Litigation Section of the Civil Division. (The National Security Division did not exist in 2005.)**

**In 2006, EOUSA records indicate a total of 162 threats against USAO personnel. Of these 162 threats, there were no reported assaults. In 2006 there were no reported threats for the Criminal Division, the National Security Division, the Environment and Natural Resources Division, the Civil Rights Division, or the Consumer Litigation Section of the Civil Division.**

**In 2007, EOUSA records indicate a total of 199 threats against USAO personnel. These 199 reports included one report of an assault. In the Criminal Division there was one reported threat in 2007. There was also one reported potential threat in the Civil Rights Division in 2007. There were no reported threats to prosecutors in 2007 in the National Security Division, the Environment and Natural Resources Division, or the Consumer Litigation Section of the Civil Division.**

**Records indicate a total of 194 threats against USAO personnel as of July 2008. Of these 194 threats, there have been two assaults on Assistant United States Attorneys in the courtroom, one in Brooklyn, New York, and one in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, as well as one report of attempted assault. In addition, in May 2008, a pipe bomb was detonated in front of the Edward J. Schwartz Federal Courthouse in San Diego. That location is near the United States Attorney's Office in San Diego. Also, there has been one threat reported thus far within the Criminal Division in 2008.<sup>1</sup>**

### **Reporting Requirements and Methods**

**Within a United States Attorney's Office, employees may report threats directly to their immediate supervisors, or to other higher level supervisory personnel, or to the District Office Security Manager (DOSM). The supervisor will also report the threat to the DOSM. The DOSM creates an "Urgent Report" and submits it to EOUSA, via email. The Urgent Report goes to, among others, EOUSA Security Program Staff (SPS). In addition to notifying SPS, the DOSM contacts the USMS local district office, which conducts a comprehensive protective investigation and provides analysis through coordination with the USMS' Judicial Security Division's (JSD) Office of Protective Intelligence (OPI), and determines an appropriate protective response in coordination with JSD's Office of Protective Operations (OPO). The DOSM may also, if needed, notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to begin a criminal investigation, and the USMS as a matter of policy always contacts the FBI as well. The SPS, upon receiving the Urgent Report, will collect all available data and identify immediate actions that should be taken. Those actions may**

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<sup>1</sup>**Sadly, Assistant United States Attorneys have also previously been killed as a result of assaultive conduct. In August 2001, an Assistant United States Attorney was fatally shot in the back during an apparent robbery in Columbia, South Carolina. In October 2001, an Assistant United States Attorney was fatally shot through the window of his home as he sat working at his computer at night. The assailant in that case is still unknown. In December 2004, an Assistant United States Attorney was found stabbed to death in his car. The investigation in that matter is still pending.**

include facilitating the provision of bullet proof vests, reassigning parking spaces, authorizing the installation of a residential security system, or in some cases temporary residential re-location. The USMS, after doing its own protective investigation and conducting analysis may, if appropriate, provide a protective response commensurate to the level of potential threat for the employee. SPS and the USMS' JSD/OPI coordinate at the USMS Headquarters level to ensure that ongoing USMS protective investigations and FBI criminal investigations remain current. SPS also revises the Urgent Report and updates it as to actions taken and future actions proposed, and forwards it to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

Following receipt of the Urgent Report, SPS remains in contact with the DOSM, the USMS' OPI, and if necessary the FBI. Countermeasures may be deployed based on the severity of the threat if the USMS' protective investigative or the FBI's criminal investigative findings warrant it, or if additional triggering events have occurred. As part of its continuing contact with the districts, the SPS threat management specialist ensures that districts allocate funding distributed to them. The threat management specialist will also instruct the DOSM to notify SPS with an updated Urgent Report if any changes concerning the threat occur. The USMS' protective investigation remains active, analyses updated, and their potential protective responses are available until such time that the potential threat is mitigated to an acceptable level of risk, regardless of how much time elapses. Protective measures such as the AUSA's residential alarm system monitoring will be renewed. Protective measures are discontinued once the threat is abated, if the individual leaves the Department of Justice, or if another agency provides security measures.

(2) The security measures that are in place to protect the attorneys who are handling prosecutions described in subsection (a), including threat assessments, response procedures, availability of security systems and other devices, firearms licensing (deputations), and other measures designed to protect the attorneys and their families.

## **RESPONSE:**

### **Protective Investigation**

Immediately following notification of a threat, the DOSM contacts the USMS to conduct a protective investigation and analysis and determines the validity and/or severity of the threat. Security measures are applied, as applicable. Simultaneously, EOUSA's SPS evaluates the circumstances based on the Urgent Report and determines what actions can be taken to provide immediate protective assistance. Depending on the nature of the

threat, SPS will later contact the USMS' OPI even if the DOSM has contacted the local district office.

#### **Law Enforcement Agency Investigations**

Depending upon the threat, the USMS as well as other federal agencies such as the FBI, DEA, or the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BATFE), as well as participating state and local law enforcement agencies may choose to conduct a criminal investigation. The results of these criminal investigations will be taken into consideration in conjunction with the USMS protective investigation when deciding what security measures should be taken.

#### **Response Procedures**

Responses to threats are determined independently based on the merits of each case, *i.e.*, on a case-by-case basis. They are evaluated based upon the type and severity of the threat as well as any available relevant history or background in connection with the threat, the resources available, the USMS assessment of the threat, and the suspect's capability to carry out the threat. The response procedure utilizes risk management versus risk avoidance methodology.

#### **Availability of Security Systems/Other Devices**

EOUSA administers the following security measures to threatened individuals from United States Attorneys' Offices if the situation warrants them: Installation and monitoring of residential security systems (through private provider ADT); remote starters for vehicles; remote alarm/panic buttons; secure parking at the USAO; body armor (provided by local police departments); use of a safe house or hotel; and relocation or reassignment.

The USMS administers the following security measures to threatened individuals if the situation warrants them: residential security assessments; personal and family security briefings; surveillance; protective detail; and deputations to carry a firearm.

(3) The firearms deputation policies of the Department of Justice, including the number of attorneys deputized and the time between receipt of threat and completion of the deputation and training process.

**RESPONSE:**

**On April 29, 1999, the Department of Justice Policy Pertaining to Appointment of United States Attorney Personnel As Special Deputy United States Marshals (Deputation Policy) was revised to require the following:**

**All Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) must submit a deputation package to EOUSA that includes:**

**(a) A memorandum from the individual to the United States Attorney (USA) requesting deputation. The memo from the AUSA must include the specific reasons for the request, including the names of any cases, investigation, persons or other relevant factors; if the individual has requested protection from the USMS and if it was provided or denied; the make, model, caliber and serial number of the weapon(s) the individual intends to carry; and if the individual possesses a valid state, county, or local firearms permit and expiration date.**

**(b) A letter of concurrence from the United States Attorney.**

**(c) A notarized affidavit. The notarized affidavit must be the EOUSA standard affidavit form which states the individual's firearms safety training meets or exceeds the USMS's standard for the weapon(s) which will be carried; a statement that the individual has read and agrees to comply with all applicable Department policies, rules, and regulations relating to the carrying of firearms; and a statement that the individual has not been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.**

**(d) A Weapons Qualification and Familiarization form (Form USM-333.)**

**(e) Record/Authorization to Use Personal Owned Weapons form (Form USM-333.)**

**(f) Application for Special Deputation form (Form USM-3R).**

**The time between receipt of the threat and completion of the deputation and training process varies among individuals. Initial deputation takes approximately four weeks and renewal deputation typically takes three weeks. In 2007, five AUSAs were granted initial deputations, and nine AUSAs were granted renewal deputations. Thus far in 2008, four AUSAs have been granted initial deputations, and seven AUSAs have been**

**granted renewal deputations. Presently, there are a total of 48 AUSAs who are deputized.**

(4) For each requirement, measure, or policy described in paragraphs (1) through (3), when the requirement, measure, or policy was developed and who was responsible for developing and implementing the requirement, measure, or policy.

**RESPONSE:**

**All requirements, measures, and policies have been developed by the Attorney General's Advisory Committee Security Working Group (AGACSWG) and EOUSA beginning in 1986, and are updated periodically as needed.**

**Historically, the development of the Department's deputation policy was prompted, in part, by the enactment of the prohibition on carrying firearms in federal facilities. 18 U.S.C. § 930. Prior to that enactment, although only a small number did so, AUSAs who were properly licensed under state law and who felt threatened by the circumstances of their work were free to carry firearms with them into court. Once the option of carrying firearms into federal buildings was eliminated by 18 U.S.C. § 930, the Department began to create and implement its deputation policies.**

(5) The programs that are made available to the attorneys for personal security training, including training relating to limitations on public information disclosure, basic home security, firearms handling and safety, family safety, mail handling, counter-surveillance, and self-defense tactics.

**RESPONSE:**

**Various components of the Department of Justice provide personal security programs to attorneys according to the validity and intensity of the threat.**

**Basic Home Security is provided by EOUSA including installation and monitoring of the attorney's residence through ADT, Federal Systems Division.**

**The USMS provides several programs to support attorneys including: personal and family security briefings (this does not include self defense tactics); residential security assessments; instruction on firearms and safety through the deputation process; and surveillance detection details and/or a protective detail if necessary.**

**The USAO DOSM may provide security training to USAO employees, which may include a discussion of proper procedures for handling mail within the office and verifying that the attorney's home address and phone number are unlisted. EOUSA also makes a**

**video on security available to DOSMs and all USAO employees entitled “Threats Not Part of My Job.” DOSMs are also notified by EOUSA’s SPS via email of numerous outside presentations and security seminars, including an annual Communications Security training course. Additionally, the USMS provides threatened USAO employees with a “Personal Security” briefing detailing how they should conduct themselves until the threat has been resolved. These items enable each DOSM to choose the desired security training they wish to provide.**

(6) The measures that are taken to provide attorneys handling prosecutions described in subsection (a) with secure parking facilities, and how priorities for such facilities are established.

**RESPONSE:**

**USAOs are allowed to contract for a limited number of parking spaces per office. For the parking spaces assigned to the USAO, the parking priorities are as follows:**

**(A) Among Federal employees within the facility;**

**Parking space allocations for federal employees generally vary among districts. Through the General Services Administration (GSA), the USAO reserves the number of parking spaces it requires, and EOUSA provides the funding to the facility for parking expenses. The USAO determines how it allots those limited parking spaces among employees.**

**(B) Among Department of Justice employees within the facility;**

**According to the United States Attorneys’ Manual (USAM) section 3-14.200, it is the general policy of EOUSA to provide parking spaces for official government vehicles permanently assigned to the United States Attorneys’ Offices.**

**(C) Among attorneys and support staff within the facility.**

**According to USAM 3-14.200, it is the general policy of EOUSA to provide parking spaces for official government vehicles permanently assigned to the United States Attorneys’ Offices. Within the United States Attorney’s discretion, parking for employee-owned vehicles will be provided whenever possible consistent with the following criteria:**

**Official Government owned or leased vehicles(s)**

**Handicapped employee(s)**

**United States Attorney**

**United States Attorney discretionary space**

**Paid Supervisory Assistant United States Attorneys**

**Senior Litigation Counsel Attorneys**

**Administrative Officer**

**Operational space**

**District Headquarters office**

**Branch office**

**Unstaffed Branch office with frequent use justified**

(7) The frequency attorneys handling prosecutions described in subsection (a) are called upon to work beyond standard work hours and the security measures provided to protect attorneys at such times during travel between office and available parking facilities.

**RESPONSE:**

**Attorneys as well as support staff frequently work beyond normal work hours, to include nights, weekends, and holiday time periods to prepare for and participate in trials, provide legal support for federal and local law enforcement investigations, and to conduct other required business of the USAO. The security measures provided to protect personnel at such times between office and available parking facilities vary among USAOs. These measures, depending upon availability and need, include: secure parking, surveillance cameras, security guards, and escorts as appropriate.**

**Most USAOs are unable to provide secure parking for their employees due to budget limitations for parking within a federal facility. The employees must procure off-site parking, therefore necessitating walking between their parking locations and their offices, sometimes in high-crime rate neighborhoods during non-business hours.**

**Employees are also sometimes called to off-site locations to provide legal support to investigative agencies in their law enforcement operations, investigations, and cases. The same security issues are often present at these locations. USAO personnel are also required to travel to many locations throughout their districts and surrounding areas to conduct business, law enforcement training, and law enforcement coordination duties in the local communities outside their offices. These meetings sometimes occur in high-crime areas.**

**According to United States Attorneys' Procedures (USAP) 3-1.000.001, USAO Office Design Guide, official paid parking spaces should be located in a controlled-access**

garage or parking lot, on site preferred, off-site accepted. Examples of controlled access to parking are a ticket booth or card reader with gate barriers, guard presence at the entrance, or closed circuit televisions (CCTV). Parking spaces should be marked "Reserved" and randomly numbered for assignment. Parking spaces are not reserved with any form of sign identifying the occupant's name, title, Department of Justice, or United States Attorney's Office.

(8) With respect to attorneys who are licensed under State laws to carry firearms, the policy of the Department of Justice as to--

(A) Carrying firearms between available parking and office buildings

**RESPONSE:**

Employees may not carry firearms in either a federally designated parking space or in a federal building unless deputized pursuant to USAM section § 3-15.170. A federal facility is defined by 18 U.S.C. § 930(g)(1) as "a building or part thereof owned or leased by the Federal Government, where Federal employees are regularly present for the purpose of performing their official duties." A parking facility is included in this definition. State laws or licensing procedures allowing individuals to carry weapons do not supersede or otherwise affect this prohibition. The requirement for deputation does not prohibit USAs, AUSAs, and other USAO personnel from carrying firearms under state provisions outside federal facilities while not performing the official functions of their position, which includes conducting witness interviews, and meeting with agents, law enforcement personnel, defense counsel, witnesses, victims, or other groups, unless otherwise prohibited by law.

(B) Securing the weapon at the office building

**RESPONSE:**

There is no provision for non-deputized employees to secure a weapon in a USAO. State firearms provisions and licensing requirements vary widely, and the Department's position is that only deputized USAO personnel may carry firearms in federal facilities.

(C) Equipment and training provided to facilitate safe storage at Department of Justice Facilities

**RESPONSE:**

The District Office Security Manager (DOSM) provides training for the use of safe storage within a federal facility, in the event such is required. Because only a limited number of USAO employees are deputized to carry firearms, safe storage training is not available at every USAO, but is made available on an "as needed" basis. EOUSA has provided funding for lockers to securely store weapons.

(9) The offices in the Department of Justice that are responsible for ensuring the security of attorneys handling prosecutions described in subsection (a), the organization and staffing of the offices, and the manner in which the offices coordinate with offices in specific districts.

**RESPONSE:**

The offices and personnel within the Department of Justice responsible for ensuring the security of USAO employees include the Justice Management Division (JMD), Security and Emergency Planning Staff (SEPS), the EOUSA SPS, and the USAO DOSMs. JMD's SEPS and Personnel Security Group (PERSEG) store and track background investigations and maintain data relevant to background investigations, re-investigations, and security clearances. JMD services for the Criminal Division are similar to services provided to EOUSA.

When prosecutors are located within a federal courthouse, the USMS is present to ensure their security. EOUSA provides Special Security Officers (SSOs) in eight district offices that are located in federal courthouses, to assist and support the USMS guard force. SSO guards are hired using the USMS' contract and Court Security Officer qualifications. The Federal Protective Service (FPS) provides daily contracted guard services, and emergency guard services for U.S. Attorneys' Offices located in federally owned or leased facilities. There are approximately 80 USAO locations that receive FPS guard services.

EOUSA SPS tracks all threats to personnel, equipment, facilities, activities, information security, and operations. The EOUSA SPS staff is comprised of the Assistant Director and a contract threat management specialist. They are assisted by three physical security specialists responsible for project management and oversight of approximately 30 districts each. SPS coordinates with the USMS' OPI at the USMS headquarters level. A physical security specialist coordinates all residential security systems, to include dialogue with commercial intrusion detection system vendors. This specialist also acts as a liaison with the USMS and FPS for guard services. Security issues are coordinated by EOUSA through a network of 11 EOUSA Regional Security Specialists on a case-by-case basis.

The Regional Security Specialists (RSSs) are experienced security professionals that provide guidance and support needed to meet regulatory requirements and counter existing threats to personnel, information, and facilities. Their primary function is to ensure uniform guidance for the protection, classification, storage, transportation, reproduction, accountability and destruction of sensitive and classified national security information (NSI), classified systems, and anything related to the proper handling of intelligence information and documents resulting from counter-terrorism activities. They also assist with other security needs of the USAOs, including physical security, threat management, emergency planning, office security and occupant emergency plans, and other security related programs. The USAOs benefit by having a security professional that works in concert with the District Office Security Manager and the Security Programs Staff, to develop and enhance an active security program nationwide. Each RSS is

**assigned to a selected USAO, but is responsible for providing equal support to all the USAOs in his/her respective region.**

**The DOSM reports threats through an urgent reporting system to EOUSA's SPS. The DOSM and/or SPS will then contact the USMS and/or the FBI, as well as state and local government officials should the situation warrant it.**

(10) The role, if any, that the United States Marshals Service or any other Department of Justice component plays in protecting, or providing security services or training for, attorneys handling prosecutions described in subsection (a).

**RESPONSE:**

**When federal prosecutors are located within federal facilities such as courthouses, the USMS serves as the primary security. When an inappropriate communication or threat is made against an employee of the USAO as a result of his or her official duties, the USMS has primary responsibility to conduct a protective investigation, provide analysis, and provide an appropriate protective response. The USMS also provides firearms training and certification for employees seeking deputation. The USMS also provides security service options to federal prosecutors including CCTV, perimeter security, Xray/screening equipment, physical access control, personal and family protection briefing, surveillance detail, threat assessments, and deputations.**

**EOUSA provides security service options to all USAO personnel including residential security systems, remote car starters, panic alert systems, alternate vehicle exchange, safe house, and relocation.**

**The USAO District's state and local police agencies provide security service options to USAO personnel including surveillance, escorts, and ballistic vests.**

**FPS provides security service options to USAO personnel, including armed escorts and armed guards positioned at posts within the USAO facility.**

**The FBI, BATFE, and DEA perform criminal investigations of threats at their discretion. However, the USMS always conducts a protective investigation, provides analysis, and if necessary, a protective response commensurate to the level of potential threat.**