

Congressional Budget Submission

Fiscal Year 2015



A T F

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES
At The Frontline - Against Violent Crime

March 2014

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I. Overview for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

A. Introduction

The **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)** requests \$1,201,004,000 for FY 2015, including 5,101 positions and 4,728 direct full time equivalents (FTE). This request includes a total of \$22,004,000 in adjustments-to-base (ATBs) which will allow ATF to maintain its current mission services. This request supports the Department of Justice's (DOJ's) "Smart on Crime" effort, as well as the Administration's gun safety initiative and priority to reduce violent crime. ATF will address firearms-related violence through a comprehensive intelligence-driven approach to identify specific locations experiencing significant spikes in violence and illegal firearms activities, including Internet-based illegal trafficking activities. ATF will also utilize its unique assets, tools and services to keep guns out of the hands of dangerous criminals and other prohibited persons. 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.justice.gov/02organizations/bpp.htm>.

This budget request supports ATF's capacity to actively combat violent crime by:

1. Engaging in critical law enforcement operations, which includes investigating and preventing violent crime via:
 - Firearms trafficking;
 - Criminal possession and use of firearms;
 - Diversion of firearms from legal commerce;
 - Criminal groups and gangs;
 - Explosives, bombs and bombing;
 - Diversion of explosives from legal commerce; and
 - Criminal use of fire.
2. Providing vital services to support and improve public safety, which includes, but is not limited to, firearms tracing services and the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN). These unique tools and services highlight ATF's forensic expertise and network of assets which support all aspects of the law enforcement mission of ATF, and the Federal Government, to address public safety issues and managing Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13, Public Safety and Security, under the National Response Framework (NRF).

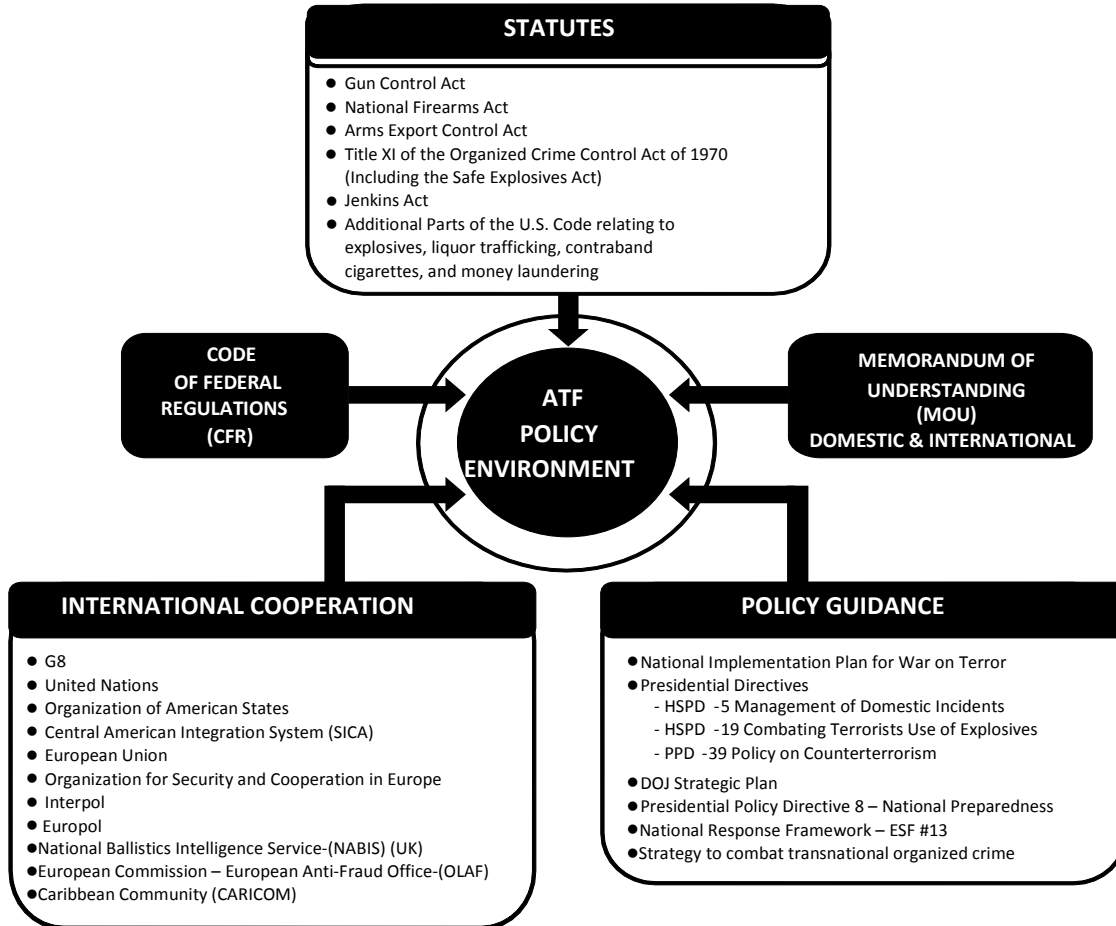
ATF has implemented the Frontline business model as part of a continuing effort to improve efficiency in meeting its mission. The essence of this business policy is standardization and accountability at every level of the ATF organization. The strategy begins with comprehensive, intelligence-driven assessments in each of ATF's field divisions. These assessments define significant violent crime problems within each field division's area of responsibility and propose

a plan of action to mitigate or eliminate these threats. Intelligence and operational experts at all levels support the development of the assessments and evaluate them against ATF's National Strategic Plan. Once evaluated and approved for implementation, the assessments are consolidated to define National priorities and guide division-level and Bureau-wide decisions concerning the deployment of resources to achieve operational goals and objectives. ATF's Frontline business model is consistent with the Attorney General's "Smart on Crime" strategy to ensure finite resources are devoted to the most vital law enforcement priorities to hinder the activities of the most violent offenders in our neighborhoods and communities.

The enhanced Performance Review process is a structured system for use in every field division to continually measure results against objectives to ensure that strategies and tactics are sound and resources are being applied effectively. It is a comprehensive and sustainable business model that will be applied to criminal investigations, public safety services, and industry operations inspections, and is the platform from which ATF serves as a critical component in the Department of Justice's efforts in investigating and preventing of violent crime.

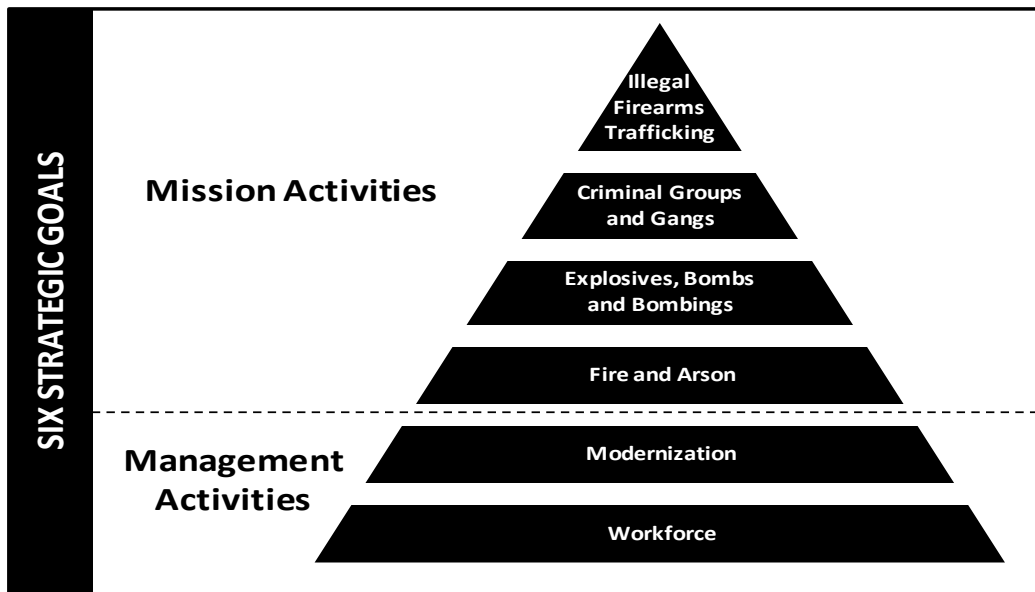
B. Background

The Policy and Legislative Environment that directs ATF's Mission and Budget Strategy.



ATF's Strategic Plan for 2010 – 2016 identifies six strategic goals – four of which are mission-related and two of which are management-related. Mission-related strategic goals are further organized into eight core activities that directly align with ATF's violent crime-related law enforcement and regulatory jurisdiction and responsibilities.

ATF's Strategic Goals:



Strategic Goal - Illegal Firearms Trafficking: Reduce violent firearms crimes by strengthening firearms trafficking intelligence gathering, analysis, inspection, and investigative activities.

Strategic Goal - Criminal Groups and Gangs: Make our communities safer by expanding our efforts to identify, target, and dismantle those criminal gangs and organizations that utilize firearms, arson, explosives, and alcohol and tobacco diversion in furtherance of violent criminal activity.

Strategic Goal - Explosives, Bombs, and Bombings: Advance domestic and international explosives expertise to prevent, detect, and investigate acts of violent crime and terrorism and to enhance public safety.

Strategic Goal - Fire and Arson: Advance the science of fire investigation globally, by setting and delivering the highest standards in response, research, information sharing, and training.

Strategic Goal - Modernization: Modernize business processes and systems for improved information sharing, knowledge management, and use of innovative technologies to support ATF's critical mission.

Strategic Goal - Workforce: Attract, develop, and retain an expert workforce to execute the ATF mission in the emerging business environment.

ATF's 2010-2016 Strategic Plan can be found at the following link:
www.atf.gov/publications/general/strategic-plan/.

Additionally, ATF's FY 2015 request supports the following DOJ strategic goals and objectives:

DOJ Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law: Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats.

DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 1: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.

C. Challenges

ATF is facing several major challenges affecting its ability to meet mission critical goals and objectives. These include, but are not limited to, 1) maintaining productivity in the face of significant increases in workload requirements, 2) the anticipated retirement and attrition of hundreds of special agents and seasoned staff in the next few years, and 3) an urgent need to improve ATF's ability to provide timely and accurate responses to trace requests and other critical law enforcement services.

ATF has been challenged over the last decade to keep pace with the growing threats of violent crime, violent gangs, firearms trafficking and criminal use of explosives. Implementing Frontline is one step ATF has taken to overcome the challenge of diminishing resources to maintain efficiencies through the reprioritization of resources. Under our revised business model ATF plans and executes the appropriate response to intelligence-derived crime assessments, which culminate in ATF conducting intelligence-led investigations and inspections consistently throughout the field. Targeted, focused investigations and inspections allow ATF field offices to prioritize their enforcement efforts across the nation in accordance with established strategic goals and plans to take the 'worst of the worst' violent offenders off the streets of our cities and neighborhoods. These efforts include reinforcing the intelligence capacity in the field divisions and at ATF headquarters.

Performance Challenges

ATF faces the following obstacles to meet its performance objectives.

External Challenges: Recent tragic events of national significance involving firearms violence, as well as explosives, have resulted in an increased need for ATF's core law enforcement competencies. ATF's workload has seen dramatic and unprecedented increases due to expansion and growth of commerce within the firearms industry. As a result, ATF has had to implement reductions to lower-priority infrastructure and programs in order to maintain productivity.

ATF is challenged to keep pace with the firearms industry that is growing at an unprecedented rate. The number of Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL) applications continues to increase at a significant rate every year, as does the number of National Firearms Act (NFA) applications. Since January 2011, the number of FFLs has increased by over 13% from approximately 123,500 to nearly 140,000. As new FFLs engage in firearms commerce, timely and thorough inspections are needed, often requiring greater technical assistance. ATF has been challenged to conduct the basic, scheduled compliance inspections at an appropriate pace. FFL compliance inspections should be conducted every three years; however, FFLs are currently being inspected once every seven years. This is due, in part, to longer time commitments required by ATF Industry Operations Investigators (IOIs) to conduct a thorough inspection of a FFL. As the volume of firearms commerce continues to increase, the number of individual firearms records and transactions maintained by a FFL that must be reviewed by an IOI has significantly increased, leading to lengthier inspection times. In FY 2013, ATF was only able to complete approximately 10,000 FFL compliance inspections, which was a 24% decrease from FY 2011, and represented approximately 7% of the total FFL population. The lack of timely inspections presents a significant risk to public safety. The FY 2014 enacted and FY 2015 request begin to address this challenge. ATF will continue using risk-based assessments to target future inspections to those entities that have been identified as repeat violators, as well as focus on vulnerable regions, and additional resources will specifically target ATF's inspection and enforcement missions.

In addition, other significant workload measures such as NFA applications and tracing of recovered crime guns also continue to increase. For example, the number of NFA applications received has risen significantly since FY 2011, from approximately 124,000 to nearly 200,000 in FY 2013. This increase in workload compounds and contributes to additional backlog in application processing.

Internal Challenges: ATF is challenged by the fact that a large portion of its special agent workforce is approaching retirement. As provided by 5 U.S.C. §§ 8335 and 8425, retirement for Federal law enforcement agents is mandatory at the age of 57. By the end of FY 2014 over 550 current ATF special agents will be eligible to retire, which is nearly 23 percent of the entire current special agent workforce. They encumber the majority of ATF's management positions. They are on highly-skilled units such as the National Response Team (NRT) and Special Response Team (SRT). They are advanced Certified Fire Investigators (CFIs) and Certified Explosives Specialists (CESs). Most importantly, they are the senior special agents who conduct criminal investigations nationally and train new special agents. Their experience and capabilities are invaluable to the development of the next generation of ATF special agents. It typically takes a minimum of 3-5 years of mentoring and on-the-job training for a new special agent to acquire the skills necessary to achieve full productivity levels. ATF is working to strategically address this issue now and with the FY 2015 budget, to allow new special agents to benefit from the existing experience base.

D. Environmental Management

ATF has fully implemented Environmental Management Systems at its four laboratories, including the environmentally-friendly Fire Research Laboratory (FRL). The FRL reuses 75 percent of the water utilized for fire suppression and controls its test fire emissions into the outside environment by using a wet electrostatic precipitator, virtually eliminating the exhaust contaminants. Additionally, ATF has reviewed its acquisition policy and procedures to ensure compliance with the Department's Green Purchasing Program. Green purchasing training has been conducted for all Contracting Officers and Purchase Card Holders. ATF is developing policy and procedures to address compliance with Executive Order 13423, as it relates to Toxic and Hazardous Chemical reduction, Sustainable Buildings, Energy Management, Transportation, Recycling, Water Management, Environmental Management Systems, and Electronics Stewardship. More information on Federal Environmental Requirements and DOJ's Environmental Programs can be found at www.usdoj.gov/jmd/lep.

II. Summary of Program Changes

N/A. No Program Changes Requested.

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, for training of State and local law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement, including training in connection with the training and acquisition of canines for explosives and fire accelerants detection; and for provision of laboratory assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, [\$1,179,000,000]\$1,201,004,000, of which not to exceed \$36,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses, not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for the payment of attorneys' fees as provided by section 924(d)(2) of title 18, United States Code, and not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided, That, hereafter, the first and fifth provisos under this heading in division B of Public Law 113-6 shall not apply to any funds appropriated in this or any other Act, including funds appropriated in previous appropriations acts that remain available for obligation: Provided further,* That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be available to investigate or act upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further,* That such funds shall be available to investigate and act upon applications filed by corporations for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further,* That no funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to transfer the functions, missions, or activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to other agencies or Departments.

(Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014.)

Analysis of Appropriations Language

The FY 2015 budget proposes the following changes for ATF:

- Proviso on curios and relics. The budget proposes to reverse language prohibiting ATF from implementing any amendment or amendments to 27 CFR 478.118 or to change the definition of “Curios or relics” or remove any item from ATF Publication 5300.11 as it existed on January 1, 1994. This restriction limits ATF regulatory ability on some imported firearms, as under the Gun Control Act, firearms classified as curios or relics are subject to fewer restrictions on transfer and sale. This proposed change was included in the FY 2014 President’s Budget request.
- Proviso on physical inventory. The budget proposes to reverse language prohibiting ATF from initiating notice and comment rulemaking to explore whether and how FFLs might be required to account for their firearms inventory, as the absence of such accountability undermines ATF’s ability to investigate lost or stolen weapons in a timely manner. This proposed change was included in the FY 2014 President’s Budget request.

**General Provision, Section 206
(Related to ATF)**

SEC. 206. [The Attorney General is authorized to extend through September 30, 2014, the Personnel Management Demonstration Project transferred to the Attorney General pursuant to section 1115 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296; 28 U.S.C. 599B) without limitation on the number of employees or the positions covered.] *Funds appropriated by this or any other Act under the heading “Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Salaries and Expenses” shall be available for retention pay for any employee who would otherwise be subject to a reduction in pay upon the termination of the Bureau's Personnel Management Demonstration Project (as transferred to the Attorney General by section 1115 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296 (28 U.S.C. 599B)). Such retention pay shall comply with section 5363 of title 5, United States Code, and related Office of Personnel Management regulations, except as provided in this section. Such retention pay shall be paid at the employee's rate of pay immediately prior to the termination of the demonstration project and shall not be subject to the limitation set forth in section 5304(g)(1) of title 5, United States Code, and related regulations. The rate of pay of any employee receiving retention pay pursuant to this provision shall be increased at the time of any increase in the maximum rate of basic pay payable for the grade of the employee's position by 50 percent of the dollar amount of each such increase, except that an employee's retained rate of basic pay shall not be so increased if both (a) the employee's retained rate of basic pay immediately prior to the time of such increase exceeds the limitation set forth in section 5304(g)(1) of title 5, United States Code, and related regulations, and (b) the employee's increased rate of pay would exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for the employee's position.*

Analysis of Appropriations Language

The budget proposes new appropriations language that would replace the general provision extending the Personnel Management Demonstration Project (PMDP). ATF completed an assessment of the operation and efficacy of the PMDP and concluded that it was no longer a necessary component of their workforce planning and management strategy. Accordingly, ATF would like to terminate the PMDP. ATF has already transitioned nearly all employees who were in the PMDP into the General Schedule (GS) pay system. However, ATF currently has 11 employees in the PMDP whose rate of basic pay exceeds the maximum allowable under 5 CFR §536.306 for GS employees in a retained pay status, meaning their pay is above the GS-15 Step 10 level. The proposed provision will exempt these employees from the provisions of 5 CFR §536.306 so that their transition to the GS pay system does not result in a reduction to their base pay. Once the conversion of the 11 remaining PMDP employees to the GS pay system is completed, ATF will no longer require the authorization to operate the PMDP.

IV. Decision Unit Description

A. Law Enforcement Operations

LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted with Sequester*	4,269	4,024	926,585
2013 Prior Year Balance Rescissions	0	0	0
2013 Enacted w/Balance Rescissions and Sequester	4,269	4,024	926,585
2014 Enacted	4,411	4,088	1,019,481
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	19,027
2015 Current Services	4,411	4,088	1,038,508
2015 Program Increases	0	0	0
2015 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2015 Request	4,411	4,088	1,038,508
Total Change 2014-2015	0	0	19,027

* FY 2013 resource estimates are displayed within this structure for comparison purposes only.

1. Program Description - Investigating and Preventing Violent Crime

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports for 2012, there were 122,974 reported robberies with a firearm, 142,568 aggravated assaults with a firearm, and 8,855 reported homicides with a firearm. Information collected regarding the type of weapon showed that firearms were used in 69.3 percent of the Nation's murders, 41.0 percent of robberies, and 21.8 percent of the aggravated assaults. The prevalent use of firearms in violent crime is consistent and cannot be ignored.

ATF has a specific and dedicated mission to target the reduction of violent crime. To accomplish this unique and important mission, ATF's programs and initiatives focus on the investigation and prevention of violent crime. ATF makes use of rigorous Domain Assessments, at the field office level, investigative/inspection accountability, and Measurement – AIM. Targeted, focused investigations and inspections allow field offices to prioritize their enforcement efforts across the nation in accordance with established strategic goals and plans.

Each field Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC) plans his/her field divisions investigative and industry operations activities based on a violent crime assessment. These field commander assessments use data and intelligence to identify violent crime threats within a division's area of responsibility. This information includes emerging criminal trends, significant criminal activity, issues faced by local industry members, the proximity and priorities of Federal, State, local and other external partners. It also assesses available ATF resources, as well as, unique data and intelligence developed from ATF's case management system, ATF's National Tracing System, the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN), the Bomb and Arson Tracking System (BATS), and other intelligence and crime-related data available through Federal, State and local partners. All of this information is used to identify where and how they can maximize ATF's

jurisdiction, authorities and expertise to have a decisive impact in their areas of responsibility. This methodology is also applied to ATF industry operations activities. The annual Industry Operations Operating Plan is based on National priorities derived from ATF's Strategic Plan, statutory requirements, and field division-level priorities identified in the assessments. As such, these efforts are intelligence-driven and risk-based to ensure resources are applied how, and where, they have the greatest ability to reduce crime and safeguard the public.

Investigative/Inspection Accountability. ATF establishes and reinforces accountability at all levels, by giving SACs necessary tools to prioritize and address the specific violent crime threats in their areas, whether the source is (or sources are) violent repeat offenders, gangs or criminal organizations. The determination to open an investigation/inspection is based upon standardized justification statements articulating that the activity is in line with ATF's priorities as identified in the assessments. Case agents and supervisors conduct continuous reviews throughout the life of an investigation to evaluate anticipated outcomes and impacts when weighted against risk and resource utilization.

Measurement. The ATF Performance Review process is a multi-level mechanism used to evaluate actual performance against divisional violent crime assessments and ATF's Strategic Management Performance Index. Throughout the course of investigations and inspections, first level supervisors monitor progress and performance to ensure resources are being applied effectively and efficiently. At the conclusion of each investigation and inspection, case agents and investigators develop impact statements that include a self assessment of the goals that were established and review them with their supervisor. Additionally, staff at all levels engage in periodic Performance Review sessions with their peer supervisors, assistant special agents in charge (ASACs) and SACs, who then collaborate to evaluate field-wide performance and provide feedback to the field.

The Law Enforcement Operations decision unit includes resources for law enforcement to investigate violent crime as well as to ensure compliance of the regulated industries through inspections. Included are the following core activities: Illegal Firearms Trafficking, Firearms Criminal Use and Possession, Diversion of Firearms from Legal Commerce, Criminal Groups and Gangs, Criminal Use of Explosives, Diversion of Explosives from Legal Commerce, and Criminal Use of Fire.

Core Activities

a. Illegal Firearms Trafficking

Illegally trafficked firearms are harmful to communities and have a negative impact on interstate and international commerce. Illegal firearms are the "tools of the trade" that drug traffickers, gang members, and other violent criminals use against each other, law enforcement officials, and innocent civilians.

The goal of ATF's illegal firearms trafficking enforcement efforts is to reduce violent crime by stemming the flow of firearms to violent criminals. ATF identifies, investigates, and arrests individuals and organizations that illegally supply firearms to prohibited individuals. Furthermore, ATF deters the diversion of firearms from lawful commerce into the illegal market with enforcement strategies and technology.

Internationally, ATF works with other agencies to prevent firearms from reaching the hands of drug traffickers, organized crime members, and terrorist organizations. ATF enforces provisions of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), has primary jurisdiction over firearms and ammunition imports, and has shared jurisdiction over firearms exports with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of State's (DOS) Office of Munitions Control.

ATF's firearms trafficking strategy complements the continued focus on intelligence and the deployment of resources to specific localities where there is a high incidence of gang and gun violence. This comprehensive approach traces the movement of firearms from legal to illegal commerce, from source area to market area, and from trafficker to triggerman. ATF special agents, IOIs, and Federal prosecutors work together in a source area to deliver a major impact on violent crime and gang violence in the respective market area, often thousands of miles away.

b. Firearms Criminal Use and Possession

Firearms violence associated with drug trafficking and violent crime continues to threaten every citizen's safety, livelihood, and erodes the quality of life in American cities.

The law enforcement community has long recognized the clear link between the availability of criminally possessed firearms and violent crime. The violent, criminal misuse of firearms erodes the quality of life in communities across the country.

c. Diversion of Firearms from Legal Commerce – Safeguarding the Legal Firearms Industry Through Risked-Based Regulation

Illegal firearms threaten not only public safety but the entire firearms industry, and the revenue legal commerce generates.

ATF has sole Federal regulatory authority over FFLs authorized to engage in the business of manufacturing, importing, or selling firearms in the United States. ATF regulates licenses for those who enter the firearms business, prescribes the manner in which they must operate, and defines the records they must keep for the acquisition and sale of each firearm. The fair and effective regulation of the firearms industry is a key component of ATF's firearms enforcement efforts. To this end, ATF investigates FFL applicants to determine eligibility and to educate them on their recordkeeping responsibilities; conducts compliance inspections of current FFLs; and, collaborates with industry on voluntary compliance efforts.

Through this regulatory framework, ATF establishes the “paper trail” that tracks each firearm from its point of manufacture or importation to the point of its first retail sale, a process known as “firearms tracing.” ATF operates the National Tracing Center (NTC), which is the only entity able to trace firearms from their manufacture or importation to the point of first retail sale. Every firearm recovered by law enforcement and subsequently traced, enables ATF to discern patterns that provide invaluable leads to aid in identifying the diversion of firearms into illegal commerce.

In FY 2013, ATF completed 10,002 FFL compliance inspections. The number of FFL compliance inspections has decreased by 24% since FY 2011 due to challenges in keeping pace with the firearms industry growing at an unprecedented rate. There are currently approximately 140,000 FFLs in the United States, and due to market demands it is expected more will continue to enter the industry in the future. The FY 2014 enacted and FY 2015 request provides additional funding to begin addressing this challenge.

Additionally, ATF regulates the importation of firearms into the United States, registers importers of firearms, ammunition, firearms parts, and other defense articles pursuant to the import provisions of the AECA. ATF also provides technical advice to the public regarding import requirements applicable to firearms or ammunition.

d. Criminal Groups and Gangs

Criminal groups and gangs threaten all communities across the United States. Gangs are sophisticated and flagrant in their use of firearms for violence and intimidation. According to the 2011 National Gang Threat Assessment, gangs are expanding, evolving and posing an increasing threat to U.S. communities nationwide. Gang activity accounts for nearly half of the violent crime in most communities. In several jurisdictions gang activity accounts for 90 percent of violent crime.

ATF focuses its extensive and distinct investigative resources on identifying the urban areas experiencing the most violent crime. ATF has also developed strategies to address these violent crime spikes, and takes the lead role to deploy operations to weaken and dismantle these armed violent criminal organizations in selected areas and the “worst of the worst” operating within them. ATF has conducted several successful operations which have yielded positive results in cities such as Philadelphia (PA), New Orleans (LA), Oakland (CA), Stockton (CA) and Flint (MI).

In addition, each of ATF’s 25 field divisions operates a Violent Crime Reduction Partnership (VCRP), which are collaborations between ATF and its Federal, State and local partners, as well as the U.S. Attorneys. The VCRP plays a vital role in combating violent gun crime. It allows law enforcement agencies to operate together with unity of effort, stemming the flow of crime guns and investigating and prosecuting the people, groups and gangs who use them to commit violent crimes. Through the VCRP, law enforcement leaders coordinate law enforcement missions,

strategies, tactics and intelligence to effectively prioritize and maximize impact on violent crime.

The ATF core mission of reducing violent crime is an essential part of the Attorney General's new "Smart on Crime" approach for reforming the criminal justice system. ATF directly supports the "Smart on Crime" effort by identifying, investigating and apprehending career criminals and the "worst of the worst" violent offenders. As the Attorney General recently stated, "By targeting the most serious offenses, prosecuting the most dangerous criminals, directing assistance to crime 'hot spots,' and pursuing new ways to promote public safety, deterrence, efficiency, and fairness – we can become both smarter *and* tougher on crime."

e. Criminal Use of Explosives

Criminal bombings and the illegal use of explosives are violent acts that are a threat to our neighborhoods and communities, as well as to our national security at home and abroad.

ATF has aligned its mission, resources, and expertise with the National Strategy to Counter Improvised Explosives Devices (IEDs). Additionally, ATF is a founding partner in the National Explosives Task Force (NETF). The mission of the NETF is to support the provision of explosives expertise to investigations and ensure coordination of a government effort to deter, prevent, detect, protect against, and respond to the threat posed by terrorist or criminally inspired attacks using explosives in the United States or against U.S. interests abroad.

ATF is the only agency with the responsibility and authority to inspect the storage of explosives by Federal explosives licensees and to track thefts, losses, and recoveries of explosives. ATF's mission extends to ensuring only qualified and legitimate applicants enter the explosives industry and that licensees keep proper records and use sound business practices to help prevent theft, explosives incidents, or the diversion of explosives to criminal or terrorist purposes.

ATF's criminal enforcement mission, combined with ATF's regulatory responsibility, gives ATF a comprehensive perspective on activity involving explosives in this country. This perspective allows ATF to impact public safety through the identification and correction of explosives storage violations that, unchecked, could pose significant risk to the public.

f. Diversion of Explosives from Legal Commerce – Safeguarding the Explosives Industry Through Regulation and Safe Storage of Materials

Explosives or explosives materials diverted from legal commerce into the hands of criminal groups and gangs or terrorist organizations constitute a tangible threat to legal commerce and public safety. ATF's criminal and regulatory programs enforce

Federal explosives laws and prevent criminals and terrorists from obtaining explosives for use in bombings.

On a 3-year cycle, as required by the Safe Explosives Act, ATF's IOIs conduct compliance inspections of approximately 11,000 explosives licensees and permittees nationwide to detect, investigate and prevent diversion, and promote the safe and secure storage of explosives. The Federal Explosives Licensing Center (FELC) screens license and permit applicants, in conjunction with the FBI, to ensure applicants' eligibility to lawfully receive and use explosives. It further screens employees of such licensees and permittees to ensure prohibited persons do not have access to explosives.

g. Criminal Use of Fire

Loss of lives and property due to arson remains a significant threat to our communities, the business community, and the American people. ATF special agents investigate potential acts of arson motivated by profit, ideology or other criminal intent. They also train Federal, State, local, and international law enforcement agencies on how to investigate and solve such crimes. ATF is recognized for its expertise in fire investigations, in conducting research to help investigators reconstruct fire and explosives incidents, and in conducting financial investigations to identify illegal arson-for-profit schemes.

ATF is the only Federal law enforcement entity with the capability, expertise, experience, and the specialized resources necessary to investigate arson crimes. Though the vast majority of fires are investigated at the local level, ATF can be called on to provide specialized consultation when needed by State and local authorities. In many cases, the unique knowledge, technical resources, forensic capabilities, and jurisdictional authority of the Federal Government are essential in solving arson related crimes and removing dangerous arsonists from a community. ATF's combination of Certified Fire Investigators (CFIs), accelerant detection canines, NRT, forensic auditors, and the Fire Research Laboratory (FRL) provides a comprehensive approach for investigating arson crimes.

2. Performance Tables - Law Enforcement Operations^{1,2}

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Law Enforcement Operations											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective:											
<u>DOJ Strategic Goal 1:</u> Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law.											
<u>Strategic Objective 1.1:</u> Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats.											
<u>DOJ Strategic Goal 2:</u> Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law.											
<u>Strategic Objective 2.1:</u> Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program		FY 2015 Request	
Total Costs and FTE		FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000
Law Enforcement Operations Strategic Goal 1.1		1,613	370,634	1,610	370,486	1,635	407,792	0	7,610	1,635	415,402
Law Enforcement Operations Strategic Goal 2.1		2,420	555,951	2,414	555,728	2,453	611,689	0	11,417	2,453	623,106
Total Costs		4,033	926,585	4,024	926,214	4,088	1,019,481	0	19,027	4,088	1,038,508
Program Activity	Illegal Firearms Trafficking	647	115,331	612	143,963	622	158,359	0	2,955	622	161,314
Program Activity	Firearms Criminal Use and Possession	1,309	239,883	1,335	254,573	1,357	280,030	0	5,226	1,357	285,256
Program Activity	Diversion of Firearms from Legal Commerce	558	67,254	592	75,677	602	83,245	0	1,554	602	84,799
Program Activity	Criminal Groups and Gangs	421	74,979	420	80,802	427	88,883	0	1,659	427	90,542
Program Activity	Criminal Use of Explosives	248	45,229	229	40,241	232	44,265	0	826	232	45,091
Program Activity	Diversion of Explosives from Legal Commerce	252	28,818	251	30,738	255	33,812	0	631	255	34,443
Program Activity	Criminal Use of Fire	223	46,556	214	42,858	217	47,144	0	880	217	48,024

¹ Note: Both of the decision units (Law Enforcement Operations and Investigate Support Services) work interdependently to demonstrate ATF's actual performance.

² Note: The sum of the program activity resources and FTE will not add up to the total for each decision unit, because it does not include administrative overhead.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE						
Decision Unit: Law Enforcement Operations						
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 1, Objective 1.1; Goal 2, Objective 2.1						
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
		FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program	FY 2015 Request
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by illegal firearms trafficking	89	74.5	90	2	92
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal possession and use of firearms	79	81.8	80	1	81
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal organizations and gangs	74	74.3	85	2	87
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by bomb and explosives	73	83.3	74	1	75
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal use of fire	79	89.5	79	1	80
OUTCOME Measure	Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by firearms industry members	70	102.5	95	2	97
OUTCOME Measure	Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by explosives industry members	88	88.2	92	2	94

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE							
Decision Unit: Law Enforcement Operations							
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		2011	2012	2013		2014	2015
		Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by illegal firearms trafficking	100.8	98.6	89	74.5	90	92
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal possession and use of firearms	100.6	97.5	79	81.8	80	81
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal organizations and gangs	96.8	93.2	74	74.3	85	87
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by bomb and explosives	96.0	88.9	73	83.3	74	75
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal use of fire	68.2	73.5	79	89.5	79	80
OUTCOME Measure	Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by firearms industry members	102.2	104.4	70	102.5	95	97
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B. Investigative Support Services

INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted with Sequester	668	630	144,983
2013 Prior Year Balance Rescissions	0	0	0
2013 Enacted w/Balance Rescissions and Sequester	668	630	144,983
2014 Enacted	690	640	159,519
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	2,977
2015 Current Services	690	640	162,496
2015 Program Increases	0	0	0
2015 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2015 Request	690	640	162,496
Total Change 2014-2015	0	0	2,977

** FY 2013 resource estimates are displayed within this structure for comparison purposes only.*

1. Program Description – Delivery of ATF’s Forensic Expertise, Assets and Intelligence Services to Improve Public Safety

ATF continues to leverage, build and rely on its partnerships with all law enforcement entities – federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement, public safety agencies, communities, and industries to prevent terrorism and abate violent crime. ATF allies with these entities to safeguard the public through information and intelligence sharing, training, research, the use of technology, and by its leadership of ESF #13. NIBIN facilitates the sharing of crime gun evidence across federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies. ATF also operates the National Tracing Center (NTC), the Federal center primarily responsible for tracing firearms recovered in the use of a crime. In its public safety mission, ATF issues licenses to individuals and businesses through the Federal Firearms Licensing Center (FFLC) and the Federal Explosives Licensing Center (FELC) supporting legal commerce of these regulated commodities. Information sharing activities include working with the Terrorist Explosives Device Analytical Center (TEDAC), the U.S. Bomb Data Center (USBDC), and the National Center for Explosives Training and Research (NCETR). ATF is devoted to increasing U.S. capabilities at the federal, state and local level in detecting, deterring and responding to bombings and explosives incidents, which have a major impact on public safety. ATF’s canine training program produces reliable, mobile and accurate explosives and accelerant detection canines that assist law enforcement, fire investigators and military personnel around the world.

Resources associated with these tools and activities in support of ATF’s law enforcement operations comprise the Investigative Support Services Decision Unit. Included are the following core activities: Firearms and Explosives Licensing and Other Industry Services, Firearms Tracing, NIBIN, NCETR, USBDC, TEDAC, ATF Laboratories, Financial Investigations, Collaboration and Partnerships, and ESF #13.

a. Firearms and Explosives Licensing and Other Industry Services

ATF's FFLC issues licenses to legitimate firearms manufacturers, importers, and dealers. ATF investigates firearms license applicants for Federal prohibitions such as felony convictions, illicit drug use, illegal alien status, mental illness, or minimum age requirement. The National Firearms Act (NFA) requires registration and tax payment for making or transferring machine guns, silencers, short-barreled rifles, short-barreled shotguns, destructive devices, and certain concealable weapons classified as "any other weapons." The NFA mandates that individuals, firearms manufacturers, and importers register the NFA firearms that they make, manufacture, or import, and that all NFA firearms transfers are approved by ATF in advance.

Market demand for NFA services continues to set annual records. In FY 2013, ATF received 199,900 NFA registration applications. The number of NFA registration applications has increased by over 60% since FY 2011 and had more than doubled since FY 2007. The increase in overall firearms commerce continues to significantly increase ATF's workload. With unprecedented market growth in 2013 and 2014 that is expected to continue, this budget will continue to provide ATF with resources to maintain current processing outputs and to perform its mission responsibilities.

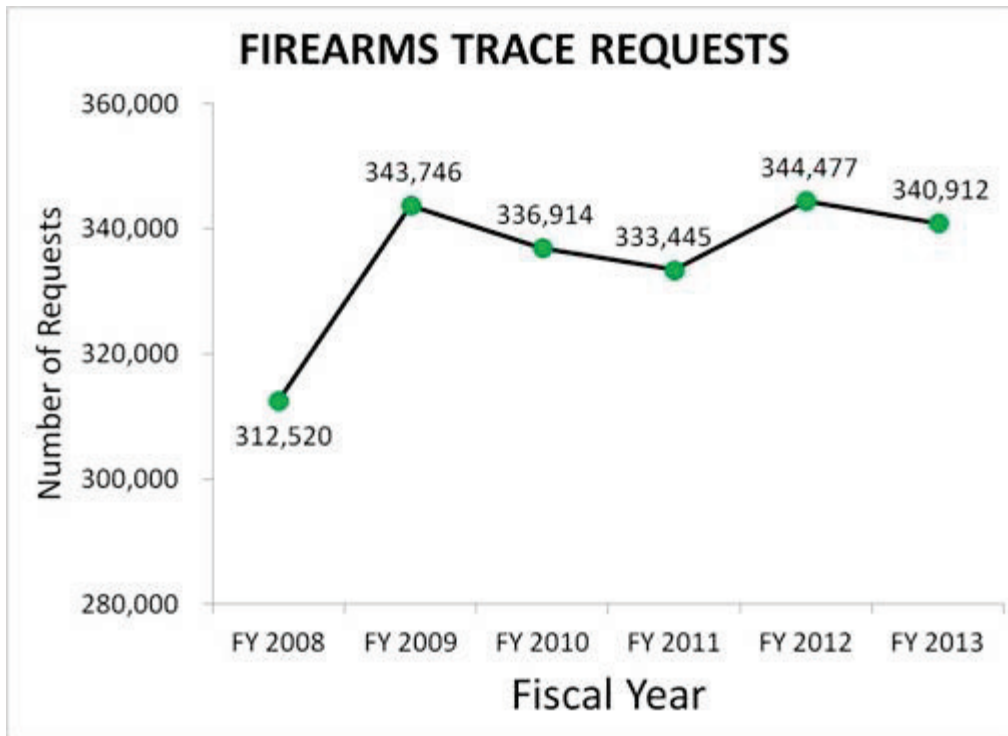
ATF regulates the importation of firearms, ammunition, and other defense articles by issuing import permits. ATF also regulates the importation and possession of firearms and ammunition by non-immigrant aliens. ATF maintains close liaison with the DOS, DOD, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection to ensure that the permits issued do not conflict with the foreign policy and national security interests of the U.S.

The Attorney General has delegated to ATF the authority to administer the permanent importation provisions of the Arm Export Control Act (AECA). Under the AECA, ATF regulates the permanent importation of firearms, ammunition, and other defense articles into the U.S. ATF processes applications to import items from domestic businesses, members of the U.S. military returning from abroad with personal firearms, non-immigrant aliens temporarily hunting or attending legal sporting activities in the U.S., and U.S. citizens re-establishing residency after living abroad. Through industry outreach and regulation, ATF provides technical advice to the public regarding import requirements applicable to firearms, ammunition, and implements of war.

b. Firearms Tracing

The ATF National Tracing Center (NTC) is the only federal law enforcement entity that can trace firearms from their manufacture or importation through distribution to the point of initial retail sale. Additionally, the NTC is the only repository of crime gun trace data, multiple handgun sales information, demand letter information, FFL theft information, interstate theft information, suspect gun information, and firearms transaction records from out-of-business FFLs. Firearms trace data shows geographic market areas where crime guns are recovered and source areas that provide firearms to those markets so that criminal activity can be targeted and the perpetrators apprehended.

The trace information allows ATF to link suspects to firearms in criminal investigations for federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies making the trace requests; to identify illegal firearms traffickers through recurring patterns and trends indicative of illegal firearms trafficking; and provides ATF a means through analysis of the aggregate trace data to help communities develop focused strategies and programs that address specific factors that contribute to armed crime. Without trace information in a useable format violent crimes go unsolved.



c. National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN)

The NIBIN Program continues to prove its worth in helping ATF and its law enforcement partners in removing violent offenders from America’s streets. ATF administers NIBIN for federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies in the United States. NIBIN solves crimes by establishing unequivocal links between crime guns and criminals.

The NIBIN system is a collection of automated ballistic images of spent ammunition recovered from crime scenes and from crime gun test fires. As with fingerprints, every firearm has unique identifying characteristics. The barrel of a weapon leaves distinct markings on a bullet or projectile, and the breech and firing pin mechanisms also leave distinct markings on the cartridge case. Using these markings, firearm examiners are able to examine bullets and cartridge casings to determine if they were expelled from the same firearm. Through the NIBIN Program, ATF deploys Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) equipment to federal, state and local law enforcement agencies for their use in imaging and comparing crime gun evidence. NIBIN is the only

interstate automated ballistic imaging network in operation in the United States and is available to every major population center in the United States to aid in violent crime analysis.

ATF's NIBIN Program uses an integrated investigative approach which works in concert with other federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies in combating firearms-related violence through the use of technology to compare images of ballistic evidence obtained from crimes scenes and recovered firearms. The mission of ATF's NIBIN Program is to reduce firearms violence through aggressive targeting, investigation, and prosecution of shooters and their sources of crime guns. NIBIN is a proven investigative and intelligence tool that can identify leads that were not previously available; can link firearms evidence from multiple crime scenes together that were committed with the same firearm; and can link firearms evidence from a crime scene to a recovered firearm. ATF's NIBIN network may be searched locally, regionally, nationally, and internationally in an automated environment to identify investigative leads. Law enforcement resources are still required to follow up on the investigative leads in order to solve crimes associated with these shooting incidents to realize the true potential of this program.

ATF has conducted an evaluation of this program and as a result dedicated infrastructure resources to ensure effective program oversight during FY 2013 and FY 2014 changing how this program is supported and with the goal of increasing the number of shooters prosecuted. The primary focus of this request is to focus ATF's efforts to identify shooters and increase the number of prosecutions.

The NIBIN Program automates the ability to evaluate ballistics providing investigative leads to investigators in a timely manner. Prior to the NIBIN Program, this process was done manually and was extremely labor intensive. ATF has worked to place the program in strategic locations across the country with the goal of giving investigators an edge in our mutual fight against firearms related violence. Additionally, this program works to identify shooters that are plaguing our communities and threatening the well being of the American public.

d. National Center for Explosives Training and Research (NCETR)

Preventing the criminal use of explosives is one of the core missions of the ATF, and NCETR serves as the Bureau's primary source for explosives research, training, and intelligence. ATF is the primary agency responsible for administering and enforcing the regulatory and criminal provisions of the Federal laws pertaining to destructive devices, explosives, and bombs. ATF has unique expertise in the investigation and forensic analysis of explosives incidents arising from criminal or terrorists acts. ATF further provides one of the most highly proficient and respected explosive incident and arson response capabilities in the world

ATF's plan for NCETR encompasses the government-wide effort to safeguard the public from acts of violence utilizing explosives. NCETR provides basic and advanced

explosives training and research that leverages lessons learned and best practices to safeguard the public and reduce deaths and injuries from explosives crimes and accidents and aligns this support with the counter-IED effort. ATF equips its explosive personnel at the NCETR with the tools to respond to criminal activity with layers of specialized personnel training, techniques, technology, and forensic support.

NCETR also has oversight of ATF's National Canine Training & Operations Center (NCTOC) located in Front Royal, Virginia. ATF's Canine Program is the only canine program in the United States supported by a laboratory and has the only federally accredited explosive detection canine program through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) Board. The ATF National Forensic Laboratory supports the ATF Canine Program in the research and development of explosive and accelerant compounds and compositions for canine training, third party testing and certification on the mandated odors, instruction into the properties and chemical breakdown of accelerant and explosives and support in all forensic related issues.

The ATF Canine Program conducts evaluation and analysis of all new and emerging facets within the explosives detection canine arena. In turn, the ATF Canine Program shares this vital information with other handlers and programs in the related fields in a concerted effort to provide the best tools possible for safety and security in the fight against violent crime and terrorism. The ATF Canine Program works in concert with and is supported by, the ATF Explosives Technology Branch, the ATF NCETR, and the USBDC. ATF remains at the forefront of combating violent crime through such innovative programs as training other federal, state, local, and international law enforcement explosives detection canines in peroxide explosives and standardized national odor recognition testing.

e. United States Bomb Data Center (USBDC)

ATF has been collecting, storing, and analyzing data on explosives and arson incidents since 1976. ATF was mandated by Congress pursuant to Public Law 104-208, the 1997 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, to establish a national repository for incidents involving arson and the criminal misuse of explosives.

The USBDC collects, analyzes, and disseminates timely information and relevant tactical and statistical intelligence within ATF, and to external federal, state, local, tribal, military, and international partners. The USBDC provides statistical analyses of current trends and patterns to help prevent criminal misuse of explosives.

The USBDC is the sole national repository for incident data in connection with suspicious fires/arsons and the criminal use explosives incidents. The USBDC's Bomb Arson Tracking System (BATS) is the explosives and arson investigator's link to the USBDC.

In BATS, investigators capture details of bomb and arson cases, including the area of origin or device placement, casualties, financial loss, fire descriptors, collateral crimes,

device components, and descriptions of how the device was delivered. BATS also functions as a case management system, allowing investigators to build cases in the BATS application while maintaining critical operational security. Images of arson scenes, IEDs, and crime scenes can be shared through the BATS secure web connection.

The USBDC provides explosives tracing services to authorized law enforcement agencies in the U.S. and other countries. Tracing is the systematic tracking of explosives from manufacturer to purchaser (or possessor) to aid law enforcement officials in identifying suspects involved in criminal violations, establishing stolen status, and proving ownership. Explosives manufacturers, importers, wholesalers, and retail dealers in the U.S. and other countries cooperate by providing, on request, specific information from their records of manufacture, importation, or sale. Because of its licensing authority, ATF is the only federal agency authorized access to these records.

f. Terrorist Explosives Device Analytical Center (TEDAC)

Jointly, ATF and the FBI coordinate and manage TEDAC. The mission of TEDAC is to directly contribute to the eradication of the IED threat. TEDAC informs its partners who, in turn, attempt to disrupt those individuals and networks responsible for the design, development, purchase, assembly, and deployment of IEDs. This is accomplished through scientific and forensic exploitation of IEDs; developing actionable intelligence; forecasting IED threats; and maintaining a repository of IED material obtained from incidents around the world. The TEDAC combines law enforcement, military, and intelligence assets to classify the operation, bomb components, and deployment of IEDs. These efforts help prevent IED attacks, protect U.S. armed forces, and identify those who manufacture and deploy these devices.

TEDAC's forensic exploitation at the intersection of law enforcement, intelligence, and the military, provides a key perspective from which to research the science and technology of IEDs. The TEDAC research and testing program supports IED detection, countermeasures and post-blast analysis. The TEDAC continues to build depth and breadth within its device collection and develop technical, forensic, and intelligence methods to proactively anticipate new devices and techniques envisioned by our adversaries and to better collaborate with its partners.

g. ATF Laboratories

The ATF laboratory system is comprised of three regional forensic laboratories and a fire research laboratory that provide direct support to ATF special agents and other federal and state law enforcement agencies in the investigation of violent crimes and other potential threats to public safety. ATF examiners play an integral role supporting violent crime investigations, often times providing the critical link between the crime and the suspect. All of the ATF laboratories are accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors – Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD-LAB) - International, an ISO 17025 standard.

The Forensic Science Laboratories (FSL) supports these investigations through the scientific analysis of evidence. The FSL's evaluate evidence obtained in criminal investigations involving tobacco, firearms, explosives and suspected arson.

The Fire Research Lab (FRL) houses fire protection engineers, mechanical engineers, electrical engineers and technicians, and is the only laboratory of its kind in the world. It provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and staff to work on important criminal fire investigation issues such as fire scene reconstructions, flashover studies, validation of fire pattern analysis indicators, impact of accelerants on fire growth and spread, ignition studies and electrical fire cause analysis. Without the FRL, there would be no fire measurement facilities of its kind in the United States dedicated to the specific needs of the criminal fire investigation community.

h. Financial Investigations

ATF's forensic auditors are expert in the field of forensic accounting and financial investigations. They conduct comprehensive financial investigations for special agents in support of criminal investigations. This includes, but is not limited to, arson-for-profit, alcohol and tobacco diversion, firearms and narcotics trafficking cases, the use of explosives and bombings in the furtherance of financial frauds, counter-terrorism, threats to public safety, as well as investigations into gang and other organized criminal enterprises, and complex investigations involving both domestic and international money laundering.

i. Collaboration and Partnerships

ATF is engaged in many cooperative agreements, collaborations and partnerships with other Federal agencies, private industry, and in the international arena. For example, ATF is fully engaged with and provides support to Government anti-terrorism efforts, especially the FBI-led Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs). ATF participates in all 106 JTTFs, and assigns one ATF special agent to the National JTTF at the National Counter-Terrorism Center. In working with the JTTF, ATF plays an important part in terrorism cases that involve firearms smuggling, bombs, illegal explosive possession, and tobacco diversion. ATF also participates in other multi-agency efforts such as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), High Intensity Financial Crime Areas (HIFCA), and the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF). Through these partnerships, ATF plays a major role in the prevention and investigation of violent firearms crimes involving gangs and organized criminal enterprises, and provides direct investigative expertise to criminal explosives, arson incidents and threats. These collaborative efforts also allow ATF to be a key component in combating organized crime that threatens U.S. national and economic security.

International Policy. At the request of the DOS, ATF serves as an advocate for the firearms policies of the U.S. in international forums such as the United Nations and the Organization of American States. ATF ensures that the international firearms agreements in which the U.S. participates are consistent with U.S. laws, regulations, policies, and

practices. The United Nations Program of Action, the Organization of American States Convention on Firearms, and the International Tracing Instrument are just a few of the agreements through which ATF protects the policies of the U.S. in international settings.

j. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13

Ensuring the safety and protection of the public is a critical service needed in the aftermath of any disaster. In October 2008, ATF was officially identified to lead the DOJ efforts to manage ESF #13, one of the 15 emergency support functions established by the National Response Framework (NRF).

Through ESF #13, federal law enforcement assets will be directed to assist federal, state, local, and tribal authorities with public-safety and security-related missions ranging from any serious, but purely local incident, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters. Although any ESF #13 response will be a collaborative effort among partner law enforcement agencies, ATF is responsible for (1) establishing the all hazards ESF #13 law enforcement planning for the 50 states and four territories, and (2) managing and coordinating the day-to-day ESF #13 operations between all federal, state, local, tribal and territorial public safety entities. In addition to day-to-day operations, ATF must immediately respond nationally, regionally and locally to any ESF #13 activation until other Federal resources can mobilize and participate.

2. Performance Tables – Investigative Support Services^{1, 2}

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Investigative Support Services											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective:											
DOJ Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law.											
Strategic Objective 1.1: Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats.											
DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law.											
Strategic Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers.											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program		FY 2015 Request	
Total Costs and FTE		FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000
Investigative Support Svcs Strategic Goal 1.1		252	57,993	252	57,970	256	63,808	0	1,191	256	64,998
Investigative Support Svcs Strategic Goal 2.1		378	86,989	378	86,955	384	95,711	0	1,786	384	97,498
Total Costs		630	144,982	630	144,925	640	159,519	0	2,977	640	162,496
Program Activity	Firearms and Explosives Licensing and Other Industry Services	89	12,869	87	13,939	88	15,333	0	286	88	15,619
Program Activity	Firearms Tracing	58	30,041	57	30,110	58	33,121	0	618	58	33,739
Program Activity	National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN)	17	12,244	26	13,110	26	21,421	0	399	17	21,820
Program Activity	National Center for Explosives Training and Research (NCETR)(incl Canine)	71	16,664	69	16,450	70	18,095	0	338	70	18,433
Program Activity	United States Bomb Data Center	9	1,337	9	1,447	9	1,592	0	29	9	1,621
Program Activity	Terrorist Explosives Device Analytical Center (TEDAC)	13	3,434	9	1,498	10	1,648	0	31	10	1,678
Program Activity	ATF Laboratories	79	5,958	17	3,967	17	4,364	0	81	17	4,445
Program Activity	Financial Investigative Services	48	3,104	19	2,966	19	3,263	0	60	19	3,323
Program Activity	ESF #13	9	5,452	11	4,901	11	5,391	0	101	11	5,492

¹ Note: Both of the decision units (Law Enforcement Operations and Investigate Support Services) work interdependently to demonstrate ATF's actual performance.

² Note: The sum of the program activity resources and FTE will not add up to the total for each decision unit, because it does not include administrative overhead.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Investigative Support Services

DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 1, Objective 1.1; Goal 2, Objective 2.1

WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
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OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by illegal firearms trafficking	89	74.5	90	2	92
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PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Investigative Support Services

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		2011	2012	2013		2014	2015
		Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
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C. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

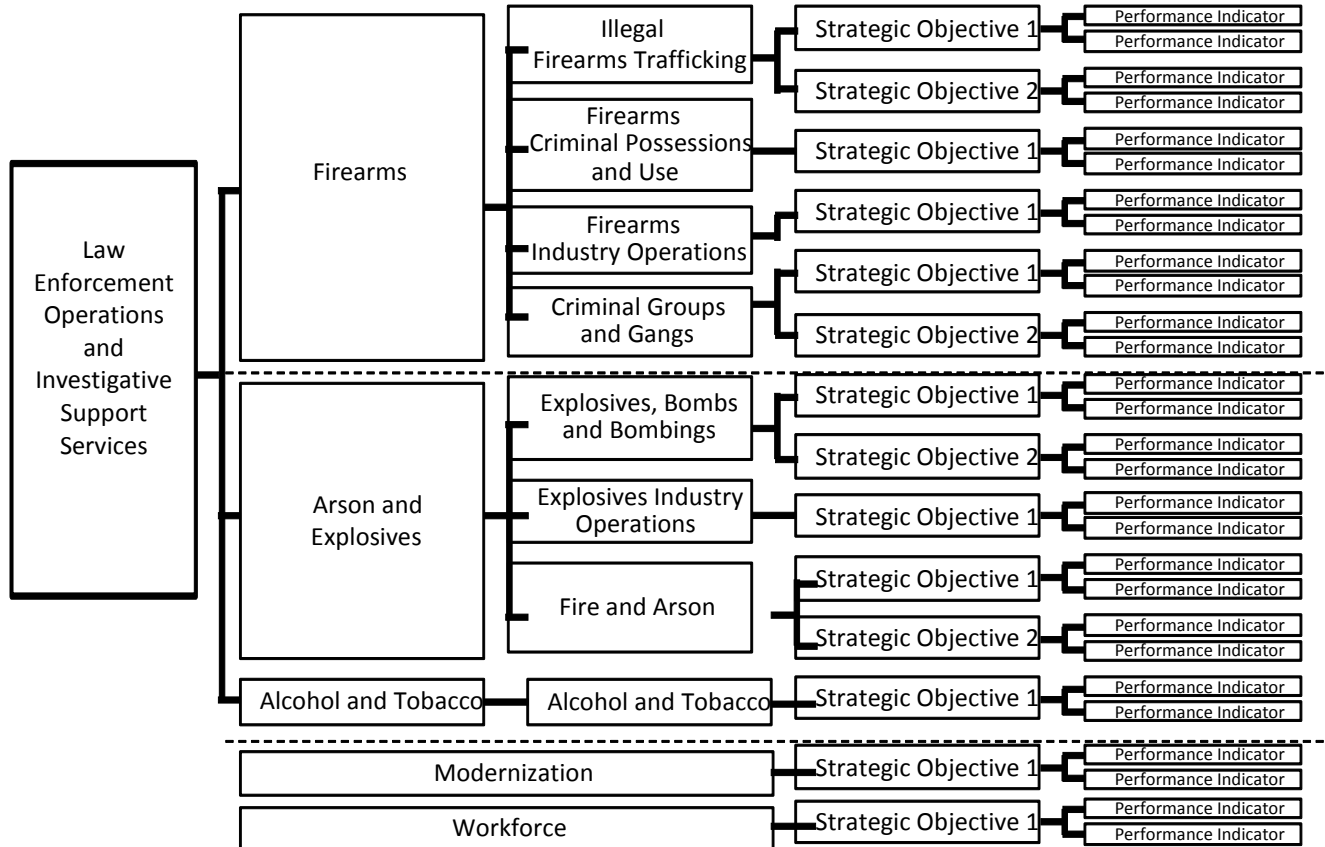
1. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

ATF's performance measures support both the Law Enforcement Operations and the Investigative Support Services decision units. ATF has developed a Performance Measurement Index tool that helps facilitate informed decision making regarding the Bureau's priorities, activities, and resources. The Index compiles multiple performance indicators into a single number to measure performance at both the Bureau-wide and program levels. This is accomplished by aligning ATF's budget decision units with the Bureau's performance goal statements, strategic objectives and performance indicators for a comprehensive tracking and measurement of performance across the enterprise.

ATF's Performance Index measures ATF's 10 core functions as well as the strategic goals and strategic objectives. ATF's outcome-based performance goal statements are:

<i>Core Function</i>	<i>Performance Goal Statement</i>
Illegal Firearms Trafficking	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by illegal firearms trafficking
Firearms Criminal Possession and Use	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal possession and use of firearms
Firearms Industry Operations	Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by firearms industry members
Criminal Groups and Gangs	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal organizations and gangs
Explosives, Bombs, and Bombings	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by bombs and explosives
Explosives Industry Operations	Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by explosives industry members
Fire and Arson	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by the criminal use of fire
Alcohol and Tobacco	Reduce the risk to public safety and reduce the loss of tax revenues caused by contraband alcohol and tobacco trafficking
Modernization	Modernize business processes and systems for improved mission effectiveness and transparency
Workforce	Attract, develop, and retain an expert workforce to execute the ATF mission

In the Index, each performance goal statement aligns with specified strategic objectives and their corresponding performance indicators. This structure allows ATF to evaluate performance and to use performance indicators to track progress against targets.



Applying an index to gauge performance is a widely accepted practice for compiling multiple performance indicators into a single number. As used at ATF, the Index number moves up or down and portrays the progress made against pre-established performance goal statements.

The Index measures progress against quantifiable goals or targets. ATF has established a current or anticipated operating environment. Each element of the Index (performance indicator, strategic objective, performance goal statement, and mission area) is assigned a weight to show its strength relative to the overall Index. The weight assigned to each of the performance indicators is based on the indicator's effectiveness as a measure of its respective performance goal statement. The weight of each strategic objective is the sum of the weights of the performance indicators that comprise it. The performance goal statements are weighted according to two criteria: impact on mission (e.g., the impact of Illegal Firearms Trafficking on ATF's firearms mission), and ATF's current capabilities in the area of the performance goal statement. Weights are assigned to ATF's mission areas (firearms, arson and explosives, and alcohol and tobacco) in accordance with mission priorities.

The Index compiles mathematical calculations that combine ATF’s actual progress toward targets, and the weight of the performance indicator, strategic objective, performance goal statement, and mission priorities. The calculations to determine the value for each level of ATF’s Performance Index is as follows:

Per Performance Indicator: Actual ÷ Target x Weight of Performance Indicator
 Per Strategic Objective: Sum of Performance Indicator Subtotals
 Per Performance Goal Statement: Sum of Strategic Objective Totals x Weight of Performance Goal Statement
 Per Mission Area: Sum of Performance Goal Statement Subtotals x Weight of Mission Area
 ATF Performance Index/decision units: Sum of All Mission Area Subtotals

The calculations at the performance indicator and strategic objective levels are displayed in the example below.

Example Strategic Objective Calculation					
Performance Indicator	Actual	Target	Score (Actual / Target)	Weight (Percent)	Subtotal (Score x Weight)
A	65	100	0.65	0.15	0.0975
B	180	200	0.90	0.75	0.675
C	50	250	0.20	0.10	0.02
Sum of Subtotals =					0.7925
Example Strategic Objective Value (Sum x 100) =					79.25 %

The sum of the strategic objectives respective to each performance goal statement is then multiplied by the weight assigned to the performance goal statement. The sum of the mission area subtotals establishes the score of the ATF Performance Index.

2. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

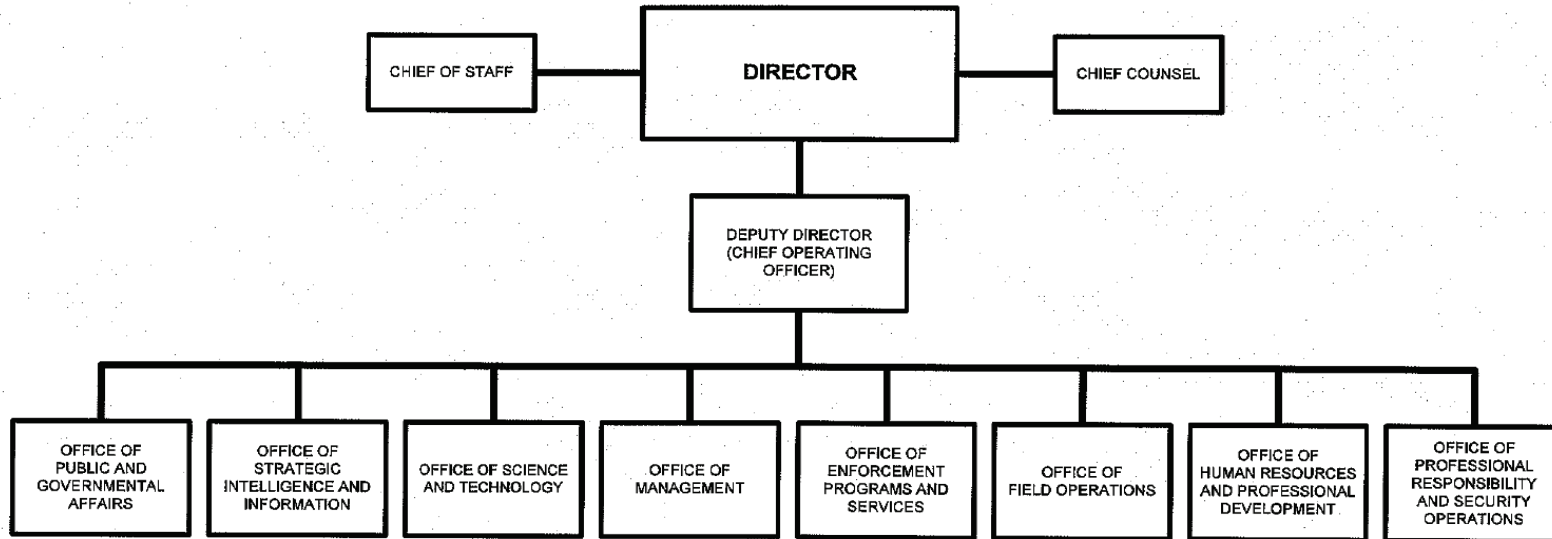
ATF’s strategies to investigate and prevent violent crime are focused under the Frontline business model so field-level strategies are intelligence-driven and align with the priorities articulated in ATF’s Strategic Plan. ATF develops customized strategies within each of its 25 field divisions based on assessments of the most significant violent crime threats within their areas of responsibility. The assessments factor in emerging crime trends, significant criminal activity, issues faced by local industry members, the proximity and priorities of Federal, State, local and other external partners, available ATF resources, as well as, unique data and intelligence developed by ATF, and other intelligence and crime–related data available through

federal, state and local partners. All of this information is used to plan the best use of resources at the local and national level for the greatest impact. These efforts are intelligence-driven and risk-based to ensure that resources are applied effectively so that they have the greatest ability to reduce violent crime and safeguard the public.

Once priorities are established, Frontline requires supervisory personnel to evaluate each inspection and investigation, prior to its initiation, to determine that the specific activity is consistent with the field division's priorities. Throughout the course of investigations and inspections, field supervisors monitor progress and performance to ensure resources continue to be applied appropriately and effectively.

A: Organizational Chart

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES



Approved by:

ERIC H. HOLDER, JR.
Attorney General

Date:

5/16/13

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted	4,937	4,654	1,153,345
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			-23,912
2013 Sequester			-58,095
2013 Hurricane Sandy Supplemental			230
Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)	4,937	4,654	1,071,568
2014 Enacted	5,101	4,728	1,179,000
Base Adjustments			
Pay and Benefits	0	0	18,566
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	2,007
Other Adjustments	0	0	1,293
Foreign Expenses	0	0	138
Total Base Adjustments	0	0	22,004
2015 Current Services	5,101	4,728	1,201,004
2015 Total Request	5,101	4,728	1,201,004
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	0	22,004

Note: The FTE for FY 2013 is actual and for FY 2014 and FY 2015 is estimated.

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Law Enforcement Operations	4,269	4,024	926,585	4,411	4,088	1,019,481			19,027	4,411	4,088	1,038,508
Investigative Support Services	668	630	144,983	690	640	159,519	0	0	2,977	690	640	162,496
Total Direct	4,937	4,654	1,071,568	5,101	4,728	1,179,000	0	0	22,004	5,101	4,728	1,201,004
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			1,071,568			1,179,000			22,004			1,201,004
Reimbursable FTE		56			52			0			52	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		4,710			4,780			0			4,780	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		641			608			0			608	
Overtime		39			38			0			38	
Grand Total, FTE		5,390			5,426			0			5,426	

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,411	4,088	1,038,508
Investigative Support Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	690	640	162,496
Total Direct	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,101	4,728	1,201,004
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			0			0			1,201,004
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			52	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			4,780	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			608	
Overtime		0			0			38	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			5,426	

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective
 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 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	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 by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats	1,884	428,630	1,912	471,600	1,912	480,400	0	0	0	0	1,912	480,400
Subtotal, Goal 1	1,884	428,630	1,912	471,600	1,912	480,400	0	0	0	0	1,912	480,400
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 by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers	2,826	642,938	2,868	707,400	2,868	720,604	0	0	0	0	2,868	720,604
Subtotal, Goal 2	2,826	642,938	2,868	707,400	2,868	720,604	0	0	0	0	2,868	720,604
TOTAL	4,710	1,071,568	4,780	1,179,000	4,780	1,201,004	0	0	0	0	4,780	1,201,004

Note: Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
Pay and Benefits			
1 <u>2015 Pay Raise:</u> This request provides for a proposed 1 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2015. The amount request, <u>\$4,753,000</u> , represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (<u>\$3,422,000</u> for pay and <u>\$1,331,000</u> for benefits.)			4,753
2 <u>Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise:</u> This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2014 pay increase of 1.0% included in the 2014 President's Budget. The amount requested <u>\$1,710,000</u> , represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (<u>\$1,231,000</u> for pay and <u>\$479,000</u> for benefits).			1,710
3 <u>FERS Regular/Law Enforcement Retirement Contribution:</u> Effective October 1, 2014 (FY 2015), the new agency contribution rates of 13.2% (up from the current 11.9%, or an increase of 1.3%) and 28.8% for law enforcement personnel (up from the current 26.3%, or an increase of 2.5%). The amount requested, <u>\$10,271,000</u> , represents the funds needed to cover this increase.			10,271
4 <u>Health Insurance:</u> Effective January 2015, the component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance increases by 3.2% percent. Applied against the 2014 estimate of \$36,781,250 the additional amount required is <u>\$1,177,000</u> .			1,177
5 <u>Retirement:</u> 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 <u>\$655,000</u> is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.			655
Subtotal, Pay and Benefits	0	0	18,566
Domestic Rent and Facilities			
1 <u>General Services Administration (GSA) Rent:</u> GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of <u>\$2,007,000</u> 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 2015 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.			2,007
Subtotal, Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	2,007
Other Adjustments			
1 <u>Land Mobile Radio O&M:</u> The Department transferred the Land Mobile Radio program back to it's law enforcement Components in FY 2013. The requested funding is for annual operations and maintenance costs associated with circuits, leases and systems for legacy radio networks. Adjustments are also required to address contractual changes, maintenance and technology refresh. Funding of <u>\$1,293,000</u> is required for this account.			1,293
Subtotal, Other Adjustments	0	0	1,293
Foreign Expenses			
1 <u>International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS):</u> The Department of State charges agencies for administrative support provided to staff based overseas. Charges are determined by a cost distribution system. The FY 2015 request is based on the projected FY 2014 bill for post invoices and other ICASS costs.			138
Subtotal, Foreign Expenses	0	0	138
TOTAL DIRECT BASE ADJUSTMENTS	0	0	22,004

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability
 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission ¹			Supplementals			Sequester			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries /Refunds	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Firearms	3,900	3,676	858,369	0	0	182	0	0	-45,895	0	0	41,859	21,449	708	3,900	3,676	876,672
Arson & Explosives	988	931	248,475	0	0	46	0	0	-11,619	0	0	-18,930	6,209	179	988	931	224,360
Alcohol & Tobacco	49	47	22,589	0	0	2	0	0	-581	0	0	-10,577	564	9	49	47	12,006
Total Direct	4,937	4,654	1,129,433	0	0	230	0	0	-58,095	0	0	12,352	28,222	896	4,937	4,654	1,113,038
Reimbursable FTE		56			0			0			0						56
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		4,710			0			0			0						4,710
Other FTE:																	
LEAP		641			0			0			0						641
Overtime		39			0			0			0						39
Grand Total, FTE		5,390			0			0			0						5,390

Footnotes:

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the 2 across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

Reprogramming/Transfers

Transfers: The amount reflects transfer of funds from ONDCP to ATF 15 12/13 0700 +\$0.013M and -\$0.009M and 15 13/14 0700 + \$0.348 for approved HIDTA programs within ATF Field Divisions. Also reflects transfer of \$12.0M from ATF's prior year FY 2011 and 2012 Direct accounts to ATF's No Year account.

Reprogramming: Section 505 reprogramming was submitted to Congress to reprogram \$32.1M into Firearms and \$21.4M out of Arson & Explosives and \$10.7M out of Alcohol & Tobacco.

Carryover: Funds were carried over from FY 2012 from the 15X0700 and 15 12/13 0700 accounts. ATF brought forward \$0.927M from funds provided in FY 2012 for the no-year portion of the S&E appropriations; \$0.240M from funds provided in FY 2012 for HIDTA; and \$27.056M from funds provided in FY 2012 for Radio Spectrum Relocation.

Recoveries/Refunds: Funds were recovered from the 15 X 0700 and 15 12/13 0700 accounts. ATF recovered from the no-year portion of the S&E appropriations, actual of \$0.780M; from HIDTA actual of \$0.003M; and actual from Radio Spectrum Relocation \$0.113M.

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Crosswalk of 2014 Availability
 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries /Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Law Enforcement Operations	4,411	4,088	1,019,481	0	0	10,352	11,707	519	4,411	4,088	1,042,059
Investigative Support Services	690	640	159,519	0	0	1,624	1,832	81	690	640	163,056
Total Direct	5,101	4,728	1,179,000	0	0	11,976	13,539	600	5,101	4,728	1,205,115
Balance Rescission			0								0
Total Direct with Rescission	5,101	4,728	1,179,000	0	0	11,976	13,539	600	0	0	1,205,115
Reimbursable FTE		52			0		0			52	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		4,780			0		0			4,780	
Other FTE:											
LEAP		608			0		0			608	
Overtime		38			0		0			38	
Grand Total, FTE		5,426			0		0			5,426	

Reprogramming/Transfers

Transfers: The amount reflects transfer of funds from ONDCP to ATF 15 13/14 0700 -\$0.024M for approved HIDTA programs within ATF Field Divisions. Also reflects an of \$12.0M from ATF's prior year 2011 and 2012 Direct accounts to ATF's No Year account.

Carryover: Funds were carried over from FY 2013 from 15 X 0700 and 15 13/14 0700 accounts. ATF brought forward \$2.880M from the no-year portions of the S&E approp and \$0.288M from HIDTA and \$10.371M from Radio Spectrum Relocation.

Recoveries/Refunds: ATF estimates recoveries of \$0.600M.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
OCDETF	51	51	10,561	51	51	11,200	50	50	10,866	-1	-1	-334
Asset Forfeiture Fund	0	0	46,117	0	0	50,828	0	0	50,828	0	0	0
Other Agreements	1	5	21,248	1	1	63,972	2	2	64,306	1	1	334
Budgetary Resources	52	56	77,926	52	52	126,000	52	52	126,000	0	0	0

Obligations by Program Activity	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Firearms	52	55	63,779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson & Explosives	0	1	13,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol & Tobacco	0	0	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	51	51	110,468	51	51	110,422	0	0	-46
Investigative Support Services	0	0	0	1	1	15,532	1	1	15,578	0	0	46
Budgetary Resources	52	56	77,926	52	52	126,000	52	52	126,000	0	0	0

I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category
 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Category	2013 Enacted with Rescissions & Sequestration		2014 Enacted		2015 Request				
	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Offsets	Total Direct Pos.	Total Reimb. Pos.
Miscellaneous Operations (010-099)	431	1	524	1	0	0	0	524	1
Security Specialists (080)	26	0	26	0	0	0	0	26	0
Intelligence Series (132)	180	0	180	0	0	0	0	180	0
Personnel Management (200-299)	61	0	61	0	0	0	0	61	0
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	545	0	545	0	0	0	0	545	0
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	125	0	125	0	0	0	0	125	0
Attorneys (905)	81	0	81	0	0	0	0	81	0
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)	60	0	60	0	0	0	0	60	0
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	38	0	38	0	0	0	0	38	0
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	34	0
Library (1400-1499)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Industry Operations Investigators (1801)	797	0	834	0	0	0	0	834	0
Miscellaneous Inspectors Series (1802)	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	35	0
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)	2,451	51	2,485	51	0	0	0	2,485	51
Supply Services (2000-2099)	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	56	0	56	0	0	0	0	56	0
Motor Vehicle Operations (5703)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,937	52	5,101	52	0	0	0	5,101	52
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	709	1	709	1	0	0	0	709	1
U.S. Field	4,199	51	4,363	51	0	0	0	4,363	51
Foreign Field	29	0	29	0	0	0	0	29	0
Total	4,937	52	5,101	52	0	0	0	5,101	52

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	4,654	459,195	4,728	472,049	4,728	477,500	0	5,451
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	1,626	0	2,659	0	2,960	0	301
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	680	65,362	646	64,221	646	64,459	0	238
<i>Overtime</i>	39	1,331	38	1,380	38	1,464	0	84
<i>Other Compensation</i>	641	64,031	608	62,841	608	62,995	0	154
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	19	0	20	0	20	0	0
Total	5,334	526,202	5,374	538,949	5,374	544,939	0	5,990
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		223,710		230,331		242,907		12,576
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		15		15		15		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		19,535		22,100		22,100		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		4,783		5,440		5,440		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		92,616		95,015		97,022		2,007
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		691		695		695		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		24,447		33,025		33,025		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		1,244		1,600		1,600		0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		13,540		16,500		16,500		0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		97,884		134,760		136,053		1,293
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		16,059		17,000		17,138		138
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		1,586		120		120		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		45,325		49,705		49,705		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		21,903		26,485		26,485		0
31.0 Equipment		7,982		17,580		17,580		0
32.0 Land and Structures		1,449		2,150		2,150		0
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		528		530		530		0
Total Obligations		1,099,499		1,192,000		1,214,004		22,004
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		(28,222)		(13,539)		(13,115)		424
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming		(12,352)		(11,976)		0		11,976
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds		(896)		(600)		0		600
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		13,539		13,115		115		(13,000)
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		0		0		0		0
Total Direct Requirements	5,334	1,071,568	5,374	1,179,000	5,374	1,201,004	0	22,004
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	56		52		52		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0