

FY 2015 Authorization and Budget Request to Congress



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I. OVERVIEW FOR THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

A. Introduction

Budget Summary: The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 budget request proposes a total of \$8,347,201,000 in direct budget authority, including 34,970 permanent positions (13,050 Special Agents (SAs), 3,048 Intelligence Analysts (IAs), and 18,872 professional staff (PS)) and 33,327 full time equivalents (FTE). The request includes a total of \$8,278,219,000 for Salaries and Expenses (S&E) and \$68,982,000 for Construction to address the FBI's highest priorities.

The request includes program increases totaling \$18,208,000 and 14 positions (7 Special Agents and 6 Professional Support, and 1 Attorney) and 7 FTE to centralize and improve the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) process and to address operations and maintenance (O&M) for the Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center (TEDAC) in Huntsville, Alabama. In addition, the request includes a total of \$180,377,000 in reductions to miscellaneous programs and the Secure Work Environment (SWE).

The FBI continues to strategically assess current and prospective operations to ensure that mission requirements are met at the lowest possible cost to the U.S. taxpayer. The FY 2015 budget request is a product of these assessments and provides the resources to continue the FBI's strategic vision into the future.

The FBI's Mission and Strategic Goals: The mission of the FBI is to protect and defend the U.S. against terrorism and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the U.S., and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.

Organization of the FBI: The FBI operates Field Offices in 56 major U.S. cities and over 360 "resident agencies" throughout the country. Resident agencies are satellite offices that support the larger Field Offices and allow the FBI to maintain a presence in and serve a greater number of communities. FBI employees assigned to Field Offices and resident agencies perform the majority of the investigative and intelligence work for the FBI. Special Agents in Charge of FBI Field Offices report to the Deputy Director and Director. The FBI also operates over 60 Legal Attaché (Legat) offices and over 20 sub-offices in over 70 countries around the world.

Other major FBI facilities include the FBI Academy, the Engineering Research Facility (ERF), and the FBI Laboratory, all at Quantico, Virginia; a fingerprint identification complex in Clarksburg, West Virginia that includes the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division and the Biometrics Technology Center; and the Hazardous Devices School at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.

FBI Headquarters, located in Washington, D.C., provides centralized operational, policy, and administrative support to FBI investigations and programs conducted throughout the U.S. and in foreign countries. Under the direction of the FBI Director and Deputy Director, this support is provided by:

- The National Security Branch, which includes the Counterterrorism Division, Counterintelligence Division, the Directorate of Intelligence, Terrorist Screening Center, and the Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate.
- The Criminal, Cyber, Response and Services Branch, which includes the Criminal Investigative Division, the Cyber Division, the Critical Incident Response Group, the International Operations Division, and the Office of Law Enforcement Coordination.
- The Science and Technology Branch, which includes the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, the Laboratory Division, and the Operational Technology Division.

A number of other Headquarters offices also provide FBI-wide mission support:

- The Information and Technology Branch oversees the IT Management Division, IT Engineering Division, and the IT Services Division.
- The Human Resources Branch includes the Human Resources Division and the Training Division.
- Administrative and financial management support is provided by the Facilities and Logistics Services Division, the Finance Division, the Records Management Division, the Security Division, the Resource Planning Office, and the Inspection Division.
- Specialized support is provided directly to the Director and Deputy Director through a number of staff offices, including the Office of Public Affairs, the Office of Congressional Affairs, the Office of the General Counsel, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, and the Office of Professional Responsibility, the Office of the Ombudsman, and the Office of Integrity and Compliance.

B. Threats to the U.S. and its Interests

In an effort to better address all aspects of the FBI's requirements, the FBI's Budget is formulated and structured according to the threats that the FBI works to deter. These threats have been identified by the Director as the FBI's priorities and, as such are resourced accordingly.

Terrorism Threat: Terrorism, in general, and al-Qa'ida and its affiliates in particular, continues to represent the most significant threat to the country's national security. Intelligence confirms that Al-Qa'ida remains committed to its goal of conducting attacks inside the U.S. and continues to adjust its tactics and tradecraft in response to U.S. security countermeasures.

Al-Qa'ida seeks to infiltrate overseas operatives who have no known nexus to terrorism into the U.S. using both legal and illegal methods of entry. Further, al-Qa'ida's access to chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear material poses a serious threat to our Nation. Finally, al-Qa'ida's choice of targets and attack methods will likely continue to focus on economic targets, such as aviation, the energy sector, and mass transit; soft targets such as large public gatherings; and symbolic targets, such as monuments and government buildings.

Religious extremists are using increasingly-diverse methods of member recruitment and development, which pose a very serious threat. One of the bigger issues materializing is the threat of Homegrown Violent Extremists (HVEs). The extremists are those who reside or operate in the U.S. and become inspired by al-Qa'ida or similar groups through English-language

propaganda, but do not have any ties to al-Qa'ida or any other foreign terrorist organization. In December 2013, Terry Loewen was arrested at Wichita's Mid-Continent Airport as he attempted to gain access to one of the gates for the purpose of delivering a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) to the passenger terminal area where he intended to detonate the device. Leading up to his arrest, Loewen had posted various messages on his Facebook account voicing his support for violent jihad and had "liked" postings expressing support for Sheikh Anwar Al-Aulaqi.

The internet is an effective terrorist recruitment tool. Through chat rooms, websites, and social media pages, one can obtain data on and make contact with radical groups without the risk of alerting authorities through overseas travel. In November 2013, Basit Javed Sheikh was arrested and indicted for attempting to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist organization, namely Jabhat al-Nusrah, an alias name for al-Qa'ida in Iraq. Prior to his arrest, Sheikh using the name of Abdul Basit, posted several violent jihadi images to a Facebook page, as well as communicated with several individuals, including an FBI covert employee, expressing his desire and intent to travel to Syria to fight. On November 2, 2013, as Basit attempted to catch a flight to Lebanon, he was arrested at the Raleigh Durham International Airport. If convicted, Sheikh faces a maximum penalty of 15 years imprisonment, a \$250,000 fine, and 3 years of supervised release.

Although the internet may provide a "below-the-radar" introduction to the radical side of Islam, it appears that many would-be terrorists still meet with their sponsors and trainers in person. U.S. citizens have increasingly traveled overseas to countries or camps with terrorist ties and then returned to the U.S. to do harm. In October 2013, Sinh Vinh Ngo Nguyen was arrested as he attempted to board a Mexico bound bus in order to catch a flight from Mexico to Pakistan to train terrorist fighters. At the time of arrest, Nguyen possessed on his person a U.S. passport with false identifying information and an external computer hard drive containing over 180 training videos on the use of firearms. Previously, Nguyen informed a confidential human source (CHS) that he had recently traveled to Syria to fight alongside suspected terrorists. In December 2013, Nguyen pled guilty to attempting to provide material support to a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO).

While much of the national attention is focused on the substantial threat posed by radicalized religious terrorists who target the Homeland, the U.S. must also contend with an ongoing threat posed by domestic terrorists based and operating strictly within the U.S. Domestic terrorists, motivated by a number of political or social issues, continue to use violence and criminal activity to further their agendas. Jason Z. Woodring orchestrated a series of sabotages of electrical power lines, energy facilities, and railroad carriers in Central Arkansas. In October 2013, Woodring was arrested and indicted for destruction of an energy facility and committing a terrorist attack against a railroad carrier, amongst other offenses. Woodring claimed he committed the acts alone and stated his motivation was anger with the direction of the country and a belief his actions would garner attention and get people talking. If convicted, Woodring could be sentenced to life in prison for his offenses. His trial is scheduled to commence in May 2014.

White supremacist extremist Richard Schmidt planned to assassinate prominent persons and their family members who were minorities and of Jewish descent who reside in the Detroit, MI area in the hopes of starting a race war. A notebook containing the names of the targeted persons, to include former U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno, along with multiples firearms and an assortment of ammunition and parts, was discovered in one of Schmidt's trailers. In December 2013, Schmidt was sentenced to 71 months incarceration.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Threat: Intelligence indicates that the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) threat continues to grow and pose significant danger to the U.S. and its allies. The U.S. Government has taken decisive and strategic actions to address this threat; however, the threat continues to evolve at a rapid pace as the capabilities and agility of those who would do harm to the U.S. and its international allies increase. United States Intelligence Community (USIC) agencies assess that, in the next five years, at least one terrorist group will conduct an attack against U.S. interests overseas and possibly against the U.S. Homeland using a biological, chemical, or nuclear weapon, potentially resulting in mass casualties. The USIC must increase strategic and tactical intelligence and enhance partnerships to minimize WMD vulnerabilities. In an effort to provide effective risk response to the WMD threat, the FBI has identified four threat areas that constitute the greatest vulnerabilities:

- **Development and Use of Biological Weapons**, including synthetic and advanced biotechnology;
- **Domestic Acquisition of Chemical Agents**, including the vulnerability of chemical facilities in the U.S.;
- **Proliferation of WMD Materials**, including dual-use materials that have a wide range of non-nefarious and legitimate uses but could be utilized to develop a WMD capability; and
- **Smuggling and Proliferation of WMD Technology**, including foreign government interest in acquiring Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) materials and reduced controls over nuclear materials.

FBI WMD countermeasure, tripwire, counterproliferation, and outreach activities support policy priorities identified by the International Policy Committee on Countering Biological Threats. One example is the synthetic biology/emergent biotechnology initiative where the FBI partners with U.S. synthetic DNA providers to evaluate uncertainties or suspicious information in customer orders. Industry members follow established security protocol to vet customers prior to releasing genetic sequences of Biological Select Agents and Toxins and contact the FBI to report suspicious requests. Of concern are orders that may allow reconstruction of pathogenic organisms with synthesized DNA, circumventing the regulatory oversight that controls access to dangerous pathogens. Another example is the academic biosecurity partnership initiative where the FBI raises awareness of physical and cyber security concerns, personnel reliability and safety, exploitation of research for nefarious purposes, theft of intellectual property, and insider threat mitigation strategies. The FBI continues to collaborate with industry, academia, public health, law enforcement, and the Intelligence Community to prevent biologic incidents and advance early detection of potential biological events that may have a terrorism nexus through the development of early warning signals and notification mechanisms and situational awareness to mitigate these risks. In 2010, the FBI placed a WMD expert in the International Criminal

Police Organization (INTERPOL) to expand information sharing internationally, and continues to provide WMD training and assistance to U.S. international partners.

During February 2013, in the “Strategy for Homeland Defense and Defense Support of Civil Authorities” the Department of Defense identifies “the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capabilities and means of delivery to adversary nation-states, combined with terrorists’ interest in obtaining WMD, represent direct, high consequence, and serious physical threats to the homeland” as a significant security threat. The reports states that “through WMD, state and non-state actors adversaries actively seek to inflict mass civilian casualties in the United States, cripple our economy, or disrupt U.S. military operations overseas.”

The Director of National Intelligence, James R. Clapper, stated in the March 12, 2013 release of the Worldwide Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Community report to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI) “Nation-state efforts to develop or acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems constitute a major threat to the security of our nation, deployed troops, and allies. The Intelligence Community is focused on the threat and destabilizing effects of nuclear proliferation, proliferation of chemical and biological warfare (CBW)-related materials, and development systems.”

During calendar year 2013, the FBI investigated 1,201 total WMD cases, of which 702 were pure WMD cases; 278 were Counterterrorism cases with a WMD-nexus; 108 were Counterintelligence/Criminal Investigative cases with a WMD-nexus; and 91 were Intelligence cases with a WMD-nexus. There were 731 new WMD incidents reported during 2013, an increase of 31% from the 557 new WMD incidents reported during 2012.

Foreign Intelligence Threat: The foreign intelligence threat to the U.S. continues to increase as foreign powers seek to establish economic, military, and political preeminence and to position themselves to compete with the U.S. in economic and diplomatic arenas. The most desirable U.S. targets are political and military plans and intentions; technology; and economic institutions, both governmental and non-governmental. Foreign intelligence services continue to target and recruit U.S. travelers abroad to acquire intelligence and information. Foreign adversaries are increasingly employing non-traditional collectors – e.g., students and visiting scientists, scholars, and businessmen – as well as cyber-based tools to target and penetrate U.S. institutions. For example, in December 2013, six subjects associated with a People’s Republic of China (PRC)-based seed company were indicted for theft of trade secrets in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Iowa. The indicted subjects allegedly conspired to steal the intellectual property of U.S.-based biotechnology seed companies by raiding Midwestern test and production fields in 2011 and 2012. The conspirators allegedly dug up newly planted corn, ripped ears of corn off growing plants, and obtained seed packets illegally acquired from producers. The conspirators then tried to smuggle seed out of the U.S. to the PRC via Hong Kong and Canada.

Cyber Threat: The U.S. continues to face a range of criminal, terrorist and nation-state actor threats. Their activities range from simple vandalism and lucrative organized crime rings to terrorism and nation-state intelligence collection. Terrorists seek to sabotage critical

infrastructure; organized crime syndicates seek to defraud banks and corporations; and spies seek to steal defense and intelligence secrets, or Corporate America's intellectual property.

While these threats are not new, the means by which they act are changing. Today, these threats act via the Internet and other computer networks. These networks provide ample cover from attribution, making managing the broad reaching consequences of the intrusion difficult as the motive of the attacker - be it criminal, and terrorist or nation-state espionage - can remain unknown. Concurrently, just as the Internet has enabled businesses to maximize profits by inexpensively connecting with millions of customers, it has also enabled threats to amplify their impacts by inexpensively attacking millions of victims.

These circumstances have created risks to national security, global economic stability and public welfare. Despite formidable investments and concerted efforts by the private sector and government to build more secure and defensible computer networks, these risks remain high. As technology continues to proliferate into every facet of modern life - from social media and smart phones to critical infrastructure, automobiles and implanted medical devices - cybersecurity continues to be a rapidly growing concern with no easy solutions in sight.

The FBI's mission in cybersecurity is not to study computer networks to patch vulnerabilities, nor is the FBI's jurisdiction confined to only those assets owned by the U.S. government or critical infrastructure providers. Rather, the FBI's mission focuses on countering the threat by investigating intrusions to determine criminal, terrorist, and nation-state actor identities, and engaging in activities which reduce or neutralize these threats. At the same time, the FBI also collects and disseminates information significant to those responsible for defending networks, including information regarding threat actor targets and techniques. The FBI's jurisdiction is not defined by network boundaries; rather it includes all territory governed by U.S. law, whether domestic or overseas, and spans individual citizens, private industry, critical infrastructure, U.S. government, and other interests alike. Collectively, the whole-of-government approach being taken by the FBI and its federal partner agencies will serve to help deter future threats and bring closure to current threats which would otherwise continue to infiltrate and harm our network defenses.

White Collar Crime: The White Collar Crime (WCC) program addresses the following principal threats: public corruption (including government fraud and border corruption); corporate fraud; securities and commodities fraud; mortgage fraud and other financial institution fraud; health care fraud; money laundering; and other complex financial crimes.

Public Corruption: Public Corruption, which involves the corruption of local, state, and federally elected, appointed, or contracted officials, undermines our democratic institutions and threatens public safety and national security. Government fraud affects how well U.S. borders are secured and neighborhoods protected; how verdicts are handed down in court; and the quality of public infrastructure such as schools and roads. Many taxpayer dollars are wasted or lost as a result of corrupt acts by public officials.

Border Corruption: The federal government is responsible for protecting approximately 7,000 miles of the U.S. border and 95,000 miles of shoreline. Each day, approximately

1.1 million persons visit the U.S. and enter through one of the 329 official Ports of Entry (POEs) located along the southwestern and northern land borders of the U.S., as well as at seaports and international airports. The documented presence of corrupt border officials facilitates a wide range of illegal activities along the northern and southern borders. Resource-rich cartels and criminal enterprises employ a variety of methods in order to target and recruit U.S. Border Patrol Agents, Customs and Border Protection Officers, and local police officers who can facilitate criminal activity. Corrupt officials assist these entities by providing intelligence and contraband across these borders. To help address this threat, the Border Corruption Initiative (BCI) was established in 2009. The BCI has developed a threat-tiered methodology, targeting border corruption in all land, air and sea ports of entry in order to mitigate the threat posed to national security. The FBI has established the National Border Corruption Task Force (NBCTF) and established 24 Border Corruption Task Forces (BCTFs) in high-risk cities along the northern and southern borders.

Corporate Fraud: As the lead agency investigating corporate fraud, the FBI focuses on cases involving complex accounting schemes, self-dealing corporate executives and obstruction of justice. The majority of cases pursued by the Bureau involve accounting schemes—deceiving investors, auditors and analysts about the true condition of a corporation. Through the manipulation of financial data, the share price of a corporation remains artificially inflated based on fictitious performance indicators provided to the investing public. In addition to significant financial losses to investors, corporate fraud has the potential to cause immeasurable damage to the U.S. economy and investor confidence. In FY 2013, the FBI had 920 pending corporate fraud cases.

Insider trading continues to pose a serious threat to the U.S. financial markets. Through national-level coordination, the FBI strives to protect the fair and orderly operation of the U.S. financial markets and help maintain public trust in the financial markets and the financial system as a whole. These efforts have led to more than a 92 percent increase in insider trading cases from FY 2010 to FY 2013, and a historic success with the recent ongoing insider trading probe.

Examples of Corporate Fraud include:

1. Falsification of financial information, including:
 - False accounting entries
 - Bogus trades designed to inflate profits or hide losses
 - False transactions designed to evade regulatory oversight
2. Self-dealing by corporate insiders, including:
 - Insider Trading
 - Kickbacks
 - Backdating of Executive Stock Options
 - Misuse of corporate property for personal gain
 - Individual tax violations related to self-dealing
3. Fraud in connection with an otherwise legitimately-operated mutual or hedge fund, including:
 - Late Trading

- Certain market timing schemes
 - Falsification of net asset values
 - Other fraudulent or abusive trading practices by, within, or involving a mutual or hedge fund
4. Obstruction of justice designed to conceal any of the above-noted types of criminal conduct, particularly when the obstruction impedes the inquiries of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), as well as other regulatory and/or law enforcement agencies.

Securities/Commodities Fraud: The FBI focuses its efforts in the securities fraud arena on schemes involving high yield investment fraud market manipulation, and commodities fraud. During and after the recent crisis, the FBI saw an unprecedented rise in the identification of Ponzi and other high yield investment fraud schemes, many of which involve thousands of victims and staggering losses. Indeed, the FBI still continues to open new Ponzi scheme cases on a weekly basis. Additionally, the development of new schemes, such as stock market manipulation via cyber intrusion, continues to indicate that securities fraud is on the rise. Since 2007, FBI securities fraud investigations have increased by 57 percent.

The FBI has adopted an intelligence-led approach to identifying and targeting the most egregious perpetrators of securities fraud, utilizing undercover operations to identify and stop perpetrators before they are able to victimize individuals and damage financial markets. Securities and Futures Industries Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) contain some of the best intelligence available to criminal and regulatory law enforcement personnel. In 2009, the FBI established a process to better exploit this intelligence to identify new securities fraud schemes and perpetrators. With the coordinated effort of special agents and intelligence analysts, these SARs are analyzed on a national level, leading to the creation of targeting packages which are presented to relevant Field Offices to open investigations.

Corporate fraud, along with securities and commodities fraud, remains a top priority of the FBI Financial Crimes Section and the FBI is committed to addressing this significant crime problem. Between FY 2003 and FY 2013, FBI special agent resources dedicated to corporate and securities/commodities fraud increased from 250 to 399 agents while the caseload increased at roughly the same pace, 1,216 to 2,926 cases. The impact of these resources has been significant: since 2001, the FBI has averaged 294 arrests, 595 information and indictments, and 506 convictions per year. These cases have resulted in billions of dollars in asset forfeitures.

Mortgage Fraud and Other Financial Institution Fraud: Mortgage fraud, a subset of financial institution fraud, continues to absorb considerable FBI resources. As long as houses are bought and sold and banks lend to consumers, mortgage fraud will continue. At the end of FY 2013, approximately 72 percent of the FBI's 1,812 mortgage fraud cases involved losses exceeding \$1 million per case. In 2013, the FBI received 74,820 Mortgage Fraud Related SARs, up from 70,921 filed in 2012.

The majority of FBI Mortgage Fraud cases are broken into three types of schemes:

- Loan Origination Schemes. Borrowers and real estate insiders provide false financial information and documentation as part of the loan application package and false appraisals.
- Illegal property-flipping occurs when a property is resold for a profit at an artificially inflated price shortly after being acquired by the seller. The key to this scheme is the fraudulent appraisal.
- Builders employ bailout schemes to offset losses and circumvent excessive debt and potential bankruptcy as home sales suffer from escalating foreclosures, rising inventory, and declining demand. One type of Builder Bail-Out Scheme is the Condo Conversion. Builders entice individuals into purchasing the excess inventory by offering major incentives to buyers, including cash back at close, prepayment of homeowner association dues and other fees, and significant upgrades, all of which are undisclosed to the lender. The perpetrators artificially inflate the value of the condo to offset the cost of these incentives.

Health Care Fraud: Total health care expenditures in the U.S. are expected to surpass the \$4 trillion mark by 2015, representing a 139 percent increase or more than double the 2003 \$1.67 trillion expenditures. This creates an environment prevalent to fraud, as the National Health Care Anti-Fraud Association (NHCAA) estimates conservatively that 3 to 5 percent of total health care expenses are fraudulent, resulting in an estimated \$60-\$100 billion in health care losses. The independent National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB) estimates that health care fraud currently exceeds \$130 billion annually.

Today, the FBI seeks to infiltrate illicit operation and terminate scams involving staged auto accidents, online pharmacies, Durable Medical Equipment, outpatient surgery centers, counterfeit pharmaceuticals, nursing homes, hospital chains, and transportation services. Besides the federal health benefit programs of Medicare and Medicaid, private insurance programs lose billions of dollars each year to fraud schemes in every sector of the industry.

Despite a relatively consistent level of healthcare fraud cases since 2001 (FY 2001: 2,870 / FY 2013: 2,836), over the same period of time the FBI has increased arrests (785 in FY2013 compared to 272 in FY 2001), Information and Indictments (953 compared to 805) and Convictions (736 compared to 682). The scope of the crime problem is also noted in that the DOJ Civil Division's Commercial Litigation Branch has obtained settlements and judgments of \$2.6 billion in 2013 alone which was the fourth straight year of recoveries of more than \$2 billion, a significant part of which comes from joint investigations involving the FBI and Health and Human Services (HHS).

Other Complex Financial Crimes (Insurance, Bankruptcy, and Mass Marketing Fraud): The FBI does not anticipate the trends in insurance fraud to change in the future. If insurance fraud continues to increase, this will contribute to increases in insurance premiums as well as threaten the financial viability of insurance companies. Since 2006, the year after bankruptcy laws were changed to make it more difficult for an individual to discharge all debts, bankruptcy filings have significantly increased each

year. The potential for fraud within bankruptcy is large. According to the Federal Trade Commission, complaints concerning mass marketing fraud have also increased.

Intellectual Property Rights: The FBI's overall strategy for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) enforcement is to disrupt and dismantle international and domestic criminal organizations and individuals that manufacture or traffic in counterfeit and pirated goods and/or steal, distribute or otherwise profit from the theft of intellectual property. Investigative priorities include theft of trade secrets, counterfeit goods that pose a threat to health and safety, and copyright and trademark infringement cases having a national security, organized crime, or significant economic impact.

- The FBI is a primary partner at the DHS-led National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center). The IPR Center serves as a centralized, multiagency entity to coordinate, manage and advocate the U. S. Government's Federal criminal enforcement of intellectual property rights laws. The FBI pursues intellectual property rights enforcement by coordinating investigations with law enforcement partners at the IPR Center. This coordination includes initiating criminal initiatives based on current and emerging threats as well as coordinating intelligence components and investigative strategies with both private industry and domestic and foreign law enforcement partners.

Gang Violence: Across the country, violent street gangs operate in communities of all sizes: urban, suburban and rural areas. FBI Violent Gang Safe Streets Task Forces (VGSSTFs) report that violent street gangs, whether they are neighborhood based or national gangs, are a top threat to our communities followed by prison gangs and outlaw motorcycle gangs. The FBI's Violent Gang strategy is designed to reduce gang related violence by identifying, prioritizing, and targeting the most violent gangs whose activities constitute criminal enterprises. This is accomplished through the administration of 160 VGSSTFs.

Gangs continue to proliferate and commit violent crime and are continuing to expand to suburban and rural areas. This migration is believed to be a result of better organized urban gangs expanding their criminal networks into new market areas in suburban and rural locations, where they can absorb local unaffiliated gangs or use violence to intimidate them. As these expanding gangs encounter resistance from local gangs or other drug distributors in these communities, violent crimes such as assaults, drive-by shootings, and murders can be expected to increase.

Intelligence indicates that gangs are becoming more violent and are establishing strong alliances with drug trafficking organizations. In addition, they are also partaking in less typical gang-related crime, such as human trafficking, white-collar, and cybercrime.

Transnational Criminal Organizations and Enterprises: Transnational organized crime is an immediate and increasing concern of the domestic and international law enforcement and intelligence communities. Geopolitical, economic, social, and technological changes within the last two decades have allowed these criminal enterprises to become increasingly active worldwide. The criminal enterprises include the following distinct groups: Eurasian

Organizations that have emerged since the fall of the Soviet Union; Asian Criminal Enterprises; traditional organizations such as the La Cosa Nostra (LCN) and Italian Organized Crime; Balkan Organized Crime; Middle Eastern Criminal Enterprises, and African Criminal Enterprises.

The potential for terrorism-related events associated with criminal enterprises is ever-increasing due to alien smuggling across the southwest border by drug and gang criminal enterprises; Colombian-based narco-terrorism groups influencing or associating with traditional drug trafficking organizations; prison gangs being recruited by religious, political, or social extremist groups; and major theft criminal enterprises conducting criminal activities in association with terrorist related groups or to facilitate funding of terrorist-related groups. There also remains the ever present concern that criminal enterprises are, or can, facilitate the smuggling of chemical, biological, radioactive, or nuclear weapons and materials.

Civil Rights: The FBI has primary responsibility for investigating all alleged violations of federal civil rights laws. These laws protect the civil rights of all citizens and persons within the U.S., and include the four major areas described below:

- **Hate Crimes:** Hate crimes are the top investigative priority of the Civil Rights Program as they impact not only the victims, but also the entire community. In October 2009, President Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009 into law. For the first time in the history of the nation, the federal government has the authority to prosecute violent hate crimes, including violence directed at the gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender community.
- **Color of Law (COL):** COL violations are the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the U.S. Constitution by someone in his/her official, governmental capacity. The FBI has investigative responsibility for federal COL matters involving local and state law enforcement and concurrent responsibility with the Office of Inspectors General for other federal agencies.
- **Human Trafficking:** Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery and is a significant and persistent problem in America and internationally. Victims are often lured with false promises of good jobs and better lives and then forced to work under brutal and inhumane conditions. Many trafficking victims are forced to work in the sex industry; however, trafficking can also take place in labor settings involving domestic servitude, prison-like factories, and migrant agricultural work. Human trafficking cases require extensive outreach and cooperation with local, state, and federal agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, to properly address the problem.
- **Freedom of Access:** Under the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act, the FBI has the sole investigative responsibility for conducting investigations of potential FACE Act violations. Incidents include murder, death threats, invasions, burglaries, harassing telephone calls, hate mail, assaults, arsons, and other acts of intimidation. The number of FACE Act violations remains relatively low, with occasional spikes during dates which mark significant events in the pro-choice and pro-life movements.

Crimes Against Children: The Violent Crimes Against Children Program has developed a nationwide capacity to provide a rapid and effective investigative response to reported federal crimes involving the victimization of children; reduce the vulnerability of children to acts of

sexual exploitation and abuse; reduce the negative impacts of international parental rights disputes; and strengthen the capabilities of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies through training programs and investigative assistance. The FBI is the only federal agency with sole jurisdiction to investigate child abductions, as legislated in Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1201. The FBI Crimes Against Children Unit supports the Child Abduction Rapid Deployment Team (CARD Team), Innocence Lost National Initiative, Innocent Images National Initiative and the Child Sex Tourism (CST) Initiative.

- Child Abductions: In FY 2013, the FBI investigated 193 pending child abduction cases. In an effort to enhance the FBI's response to abductions and the mysterious disappearance of children, the FBI's Violent Crimes Section in coordination with the Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG)/Behavior Analysis Unit III (BAU III) created regional Child Abduction Rapid Deployment (CARD) Teams. Teams are geographically distributed throughout the five regions of the U.S. The CARD Team represents 35 field divisions with each regional team comprised of 12 Supervisory Special Agents and Special Agents. As of February 2014, the CARD Teams have deployed on 96 occasions resulting in the successful recovery of 42 children.
- Innocence Lost investigations address the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Investigations have identified national criminal organizations responsible for the sex trafficking of hundreds of children, some as young as nine years old. As of January 2014, the Innocence Lost National Initiative (ILNI) has resulted in 976 pending cases, 1182 informations/indictments, and 1477 convictions. Furthermore, subjects of these investigations are regularly sentenced to terms of 25 years or more, while ten have received life sentences. Since its inception, over 3,146 children have been recovered and removed from the cycle of abuse. In FY 2013 alone, 566 children were recovered. In the first quarter of FY 2013, 70 FBI-led Child Exploitation Task Forces designed to combat all child exploitation matters to include the commercial sexual exploitation of children through sex trafficking were established.
- Child Sex Tourism (CST) initiative targets U.S. citizens who travel to foreign countries and engage in sexual activity with children under the age of 18. As of January 2014, the initiative has conducted 10 threat assessments in countries in Southeast Asia and Latin America in order to identify predicated venues where CST is occurring. The initiative has also organized and participated in capacity building for foreign law enforcement, prosecutors, and non-government organizations in these countries. The CST Initiative currently has 60 open investigations, and 19 arrests and 10 convictions.

Indian Country: The Indian Country Crimes (ICC) component of the FBI has developed and implemented strategies to address the most egregious crime problems in Indian Country (IC) where the FBI has responsibility. ICC supports joint investigative efforts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs-Office of Justice Services, tribal law enforcement, and manages 15 Safe Trails Task Forces. ICC cases are mostly reactive; however, many are cross-programmatic in nature and include public corruption and complex financial fraud.

As of February 2014, the FBI had 3,175 pending Indian Country (IC) investigations on approximately 200 reservations and 400 Indian gaming facilities throughout 28 states. Approximately 74 percent of these investigations are in the Minneapolis, Salt Lake City, Phoenix, and Albuquerque Field Offices and the majority of the investigations involve death, sexual/physical assault of children, and/or felony assaults. Statistics indicate more than one-third of all Native American women will be raped at least once during their lifetime and nearly two-thirds will be victims of violent assaults. In addition to the violence, a significant emerging threat for the FBI is white collar crimes associated with the Indian Gaming industry.

Due to jurisdictional issues, the FBI is the primary law enforcement entity in the IC. Furthermore, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has a limited number of investigators, though they are not present on every reservation. Additionally, Tribal authorities can only prosecute misdemeanors of Indians, and state/local law enforcement does not have jurisdiction within the boundaries of the reservation, with the exception of Public Law 280 states¹ and tribes. DOJ has reported that 25 percent of all violent crimes prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney Offices are related to IC. There are 15 Safe Trails Task Forces that are addressing drug/gang and violent crimes in IC.

Fugitives: There are approximately 1.5 million active warrants within the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system. The FBI is conducting investigations on more than 8,000 violent fugitives under the Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution violation. Further, the FBI has more than 6,500 case file fugitives outstanding and approximately 2,143 fugitives from the U.S. are believed to be in foreign countries.

Transportation Crimes: Personal and property crimes continue to be a concern within Special Jurisdiction Crimes areas such as within federal penal institutions, on other federal government properties, and in special jurisdictional areas, such as on the high seas.

Southwest Border: The volatility among Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and violent gangs (e.g., Mexican Mafia, Barrio Azteca, Los Zetas, MS-13, and 18th Street) along the Southwest Border has resulted in increased levels of drug-related violence. As rival TCOs and gangs battle for control over the lucrative drug markets, spikes in kidnappings, homicides and a myriad of other violent acts have occurred along the U.S.-Mexico border. In addition, these transnational groups are utilizing several “tools” to aid in their objectives, such as public corruption, money laundering, human trafficking, and threats to law enforcement.

To address the Southwest Border threat, the FBI has developed an intelligence-driven, cross-programmatic strategy to penetrate, disrupt and dismantle the most dangerous organizations as well as identify and target individuals in leadership roles. This strategy includes the deployment of hybrid squads in areas assessed to be particularly vulnerable to violence and criminality associated with TCOs, regardless of their physical proximity to the border. The primary goal of the hybrid squad model is to bring a threat-based domain view of these dynamic, multi-faceted enterprises, thus fusing strategic and tactical intelligence with investigative operations. In turn,

¹ P.L. 280 is a federal law which transfers criminal jurisdiction of IC to the state government, but generally prohibits states from altering regulations pertaining to Native Americans regarding taxation, natural resources, and wildlife management.

this can increase the likelihood that the FBI is aware of every facet of illicit activity within the organization at all levels and can link them back to priority targets outside the U.S. To that end, hybrid squads consist of multi-disciplinary teams of Special Agents, IAs, Staff Operations Specialists (SOS), and other professionals who approach TCEs holistically. The agent composition on the squads provides different backgrounds and functional expertise, ranging from violent gangs, public corruption, and violent crimes.

C. FBI's 2015 Budget Strategy

Required Capabilities to Address National Security, Cyber, and Criminal Threats: The FBI's budget strategy is based on the FBI's knowledge of current and future national security, cyber, and criminal investigative threats. Based on this information, the FBI has identified critical, enterprise-wide capabilities needed to perform its mission. This capabilities-based approach to planning the FBI's future resource requirements is necessary since it is not possible to project with certainty who will be the future adversary (e.g., nation, combination of nations, non-state actor, gangs, criminal enterprises, or individuals). In other words, future capabilities are designed to enable the FBI to address the range of expected national security and cyber threats and crime problems regardless of who actually perpetrates the acts.

The FBI's FY 2015 budget supports operations and maintenance (O&M) for the Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center (TEDAC) in Huntsville, AL and the mutual legal assistance treaty process. In addition, the budget request continues to fund critical improvements to the National Instant Background Check System (NICS) and investments in Cyber Security. While these program increases are imperative to address high priority threats, the FBI continues to strive for cost savings and efficiencies in all mission essential operations.

Foundation for Achieving the Desired Capabilities: The foundation of the FBI's budget is supported by four objectives: (1) the application of a Strategy Management System (SMS) to FBI planning; (2) accelerated improvements in program management through intelligence-driven operations; (3) continuation of a multi-year planning process; and (4) a directed-growth strategy aligned to the FBI's most critical requirements.

FBI Strategy Management System (SMS):

The FBI uses the SMS to guide its strategy development and decision-making. The SMS is a strategic planning and execution process that is maintained throughout the Bureau. Strategies and priorities are developed at the Enterprise, Branch, and Division levels; those entities then measure, track, and review performance against achieving their priorities on a quarterly basis.

Through the SMS, the FBI aims to strike the appropriate balance between its national security and criminal missions, and between short-term tactical efforts and longer-term strategic initiatives. Strategic management of the FBI's two greatest assets, its employees and information, helps address the current mission and positions the FBI to meet future challenges.

Led by the Director and facilitated by the Resource Planning Office (RPO), SMS is based on the Balanced Scorecard framework and has a twofold purpose: to implement the FBI's strategic

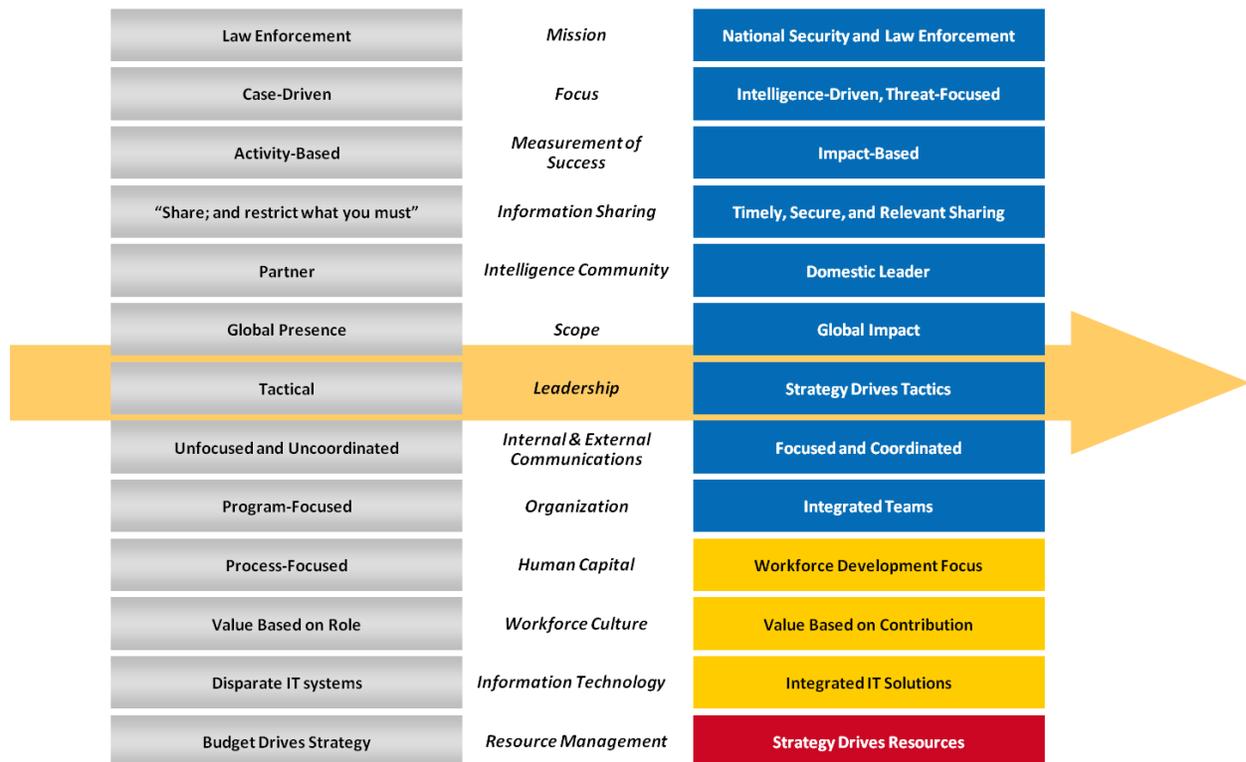
plan, and to unify strategic planning efforts throughout the Bureau. SMS accomplishes this by aligning each Division’s resources and activities to the FBI’s top ten priorities and delineating how the priorities will be achieved.

The FBI’s SMS consists of several major, interrelated components:

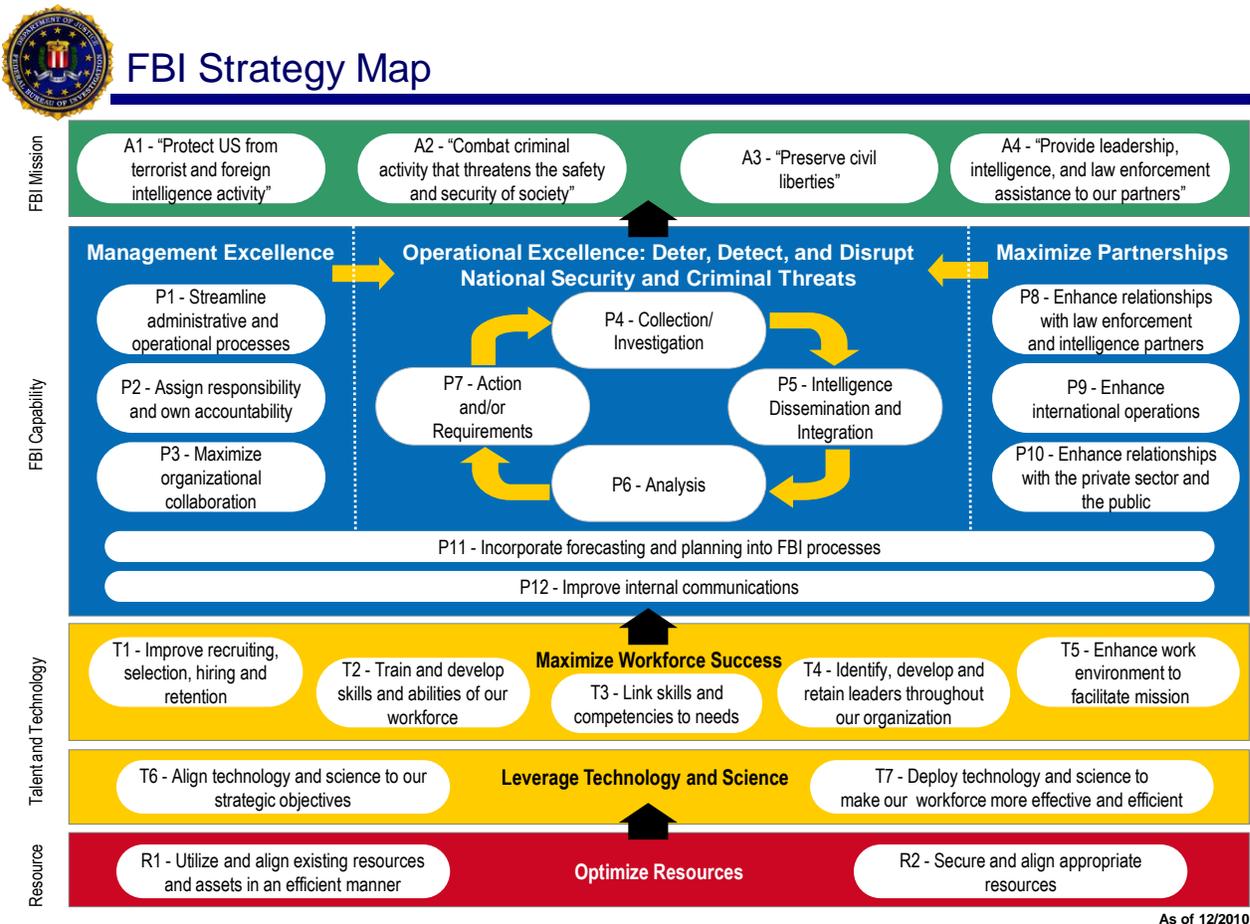
- Strategic Shifts
- Strategy Map
- Balanced Scorecard/SMS Profile
- Strategic Initiatives

Strategic Shifts

The FBI’s strategic shifts, shown below, consist of a set of focus areas selected by FBI leadership, along with the perceived present state (on the left) and intended future state (on the right) for each area. While the focus areas are not designed to be all-encompassing, they represent the key dimensions in which the organization needs to change in order to achieve its mission. The areas are often a combination of organizational, cultural, and technological changes that FBI leadership has identified as necessary to address over the next five years in order to realize the Bureau’s vision. The strategic shifts were initially identified and defined in 2006. Five years later, in 2011, FBI management assessed the Bureau’s progress on each shift and re-defined the strategic shifts, as shown below.



The Strategy Map describes the “story of the strategy” through a one-page, concise visual representation.



The story can be told from the “top down:” the FBI will achieve its mission and meet the expectations of the American public by utilizing intelligence and investigations to deter, detect, and disrupt national security threats and criminal activity. It will support these critical operational processes by excelling at managing the organization and by maximizing partnerships with federal, state, local, and international partners. The organization’s people and technology provide the capabilities to operate these critical internal processes. Therefore, the FBI must optimize and align its resources in order to maximize workforce success and leverage technology and science.

Alternatively, the story can be told from the “bottom up:” the FBI will optimize its resources in order to hire, train, and retain the right people, while implementing the necessary technology to support its operations. The Bureau will manage the business effectively and leverage partnerships in order to help deter, detect, and disrupt national security threats and criminal activity. By integrating intelligence with law enforcement, and maintaining traditional standards in other operations, the FBI will execute its mission and meet the expectations of the American people.

SMS Profile and Initiatives

The SMS profile serves as the framework to translate strategy into a list of operational objectives, measures, and initiatives that drive behavior and performance. Each of the objectives identified on the Strategy Map is linked to one or more measures and each measure has a target that defines success. In addition, key strategic initiatives are identified and tracked to ensure that any performance gaps are closed.

The FBI's leadership team uses SMS to manage organizational performance by conducting regular strategy review meetings. At these meetings, leadership reviews SMS profiles, along with information and data on SMS objectives, measures, and initiatives. During these meetings, the leadership team discusses performance and makes decisions on resolving critical performance issues.

Ultimately, the FBI's Field Offices are central to implementing the organization's strategy. Accordingly, in addition to these strategy review meetings, the FBI uses Strategic Performance Sessions (SPS) to better understand key strategic issues from the Field Offices' perspective. These sessions are led by the Deputy Director and typically focus on discussions with field managers on a key area of the FBI's strategy.

The SMS is a continuous process for driving evolutionary improvements. Reviews not only track strategic progress; they also examine what is working and not working and what needs to be adjusted. Over time, the Strategy Map and the 25 objectives may change. Initiatives that are not succeeding are provided with the support they need to succeed or will be eliminated, and other initiatives are added to address identified gaps. The SMS provides the flexibility the FBI needs to stay ahead of changing threats and demographic and other trends that impact its mission.

Intelligence-Driven Operations:

Since the events of September 11, 2001, the FBI significantly increased its intelligence capability. Prior to the 9/11 attacks, the organization's operations were heavily weighted towards its law enforcement mission; intelligence tools and authorities were primarily used for the counterintelligence mission. In the immediate aftermath of 9/11, the FBI quickly identified the need to enhance intelligence programs with improved analytical and information sharing capabilities to detect and prevent future terrorist attacks. The FBI uses intelligence to understand national security threats, and to conduct operations to dismantle or disrupt those threats. Some examples of how the FBI uses intelligence to drive its operations include:

- Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs): The FBI developed a standardized model for field intelligence that can be adjusted to the size and complexity of small, medium, and large offices. There are now 56 FIGs throughout the Nation.
- Fusion Cells: Fusion Cells are intelligence teams within operational divisions designed to integrate all aspects of the intelligence cycle for a unique threat. The Fusion Cells integrate intelligence and operations and collaborate across work roles to ensure intelligence drives and supports operations. Fusion Cells consist of Intelligence Analysts

(IAs) who cover the strategic, domain, collection, and tactical intelligence functions. The structure and process of the Fusion Cells are designed to streamline intelligence support and more directly collaborate with operations.

- The Collection Operations Requirements Environment (CORE): The CORE system is a technology solution that makes FBI and national intelligence requirements easily accessible to all Field Office personnel and improves information flow between operational squads and the FIGs.

Multi-year Planning:

An increasing number of the FBI's programs and initiatives are multi-year in nature, and require phased development, deployment, and operations/maintenance funding. A multi-year planning approach allows FBI management to better understand the implications of proposed initiatives, such as information technology refresh and vehicle fleet replacement.

A newer aspect of the multi-year planning effort is the Corporate Capital Planning Office within the Finance Division, which is currently examining the long-term needs of certain large-scale capital projects in the areas of facilities and information technology.

D. Environmental Accountability

The FBI is currently rolling out an organizational Environmental Management System (EMS) that provides corporate environmental protection standards to deploy to the Field Offices and major facilities (including CJIS, Quantico, and HQ). Individual facility and Field Office EMSs will follow. The FBI established an overarching environmental policy in February 2012 to serve as the guiding framework for developing, implementing, and continually improving the EMS. The organizational EMS is implemented through Environmental Protection Programs (EPPs) that establish policy and procedure in major environmental programmatic areas. The first three EPPs (i.e., Solid Waste & Recycling Management; Petroleum, Oil, & Lubricants (POL) Management; and Hazardous Waste Management) were developed and fully implemented at the end of FY 2012. EPPs for Energy Management and Water Management have been developed in FY 2013. The FBI is currently developing EPPs for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Electronics Stewardship, Green Purchasing, and High Performance & Sustainable Green Buildings—all scheduled for completion in FY 2014.

The FBI has revised its safety committee policy and procedures to expand the jurisdiction of our safety committees to include environmental issues. In essence, these safety committees – which are in place within all Bureau Divisions and major facilities – will become “green teams” and will provide a forum for discussion of environmental issues and a mechanism for EMS implementation. Additionally, the FBI has added a higher level Executive Environmental, Health and Safety Committee that meets every six months to address FBI environmental and safety policies and initiatives.

The FBI actively participates in DOJ's overall efforts to implement Executive Order 13514, “Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance.” The FBI provided

data and input into the Department's Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP) and routinely corresponds with DOJ and the other Bureaus to determine the most efficient, effective methods to protect the environment. A recent audit identified several energy conservation measures (ECMs) and water conservation measures (WCMS) at each of the FBI's major owned and operated facilities. The results of this audit provided additional input to decision makers on how to determine efficiency measures at FBI facilities across the board.

The FBI has developed a sustainable building policy that addresses requirements of Executive Orders 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management" and 13514, referenced above, the Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings Memorandum of Understanding of 2006, the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. The FBI's policy requires that new FBI-owned facilities over \$25 million be designed and constructed to meet the minimum of a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Certified Silver Rating in the New Construction category. In addition, the policy - which was signed and implemented in 2008, requires the installation of advanced metering devices and the use of recycled content or environmentally preferable products in construction of new facilities. The FBI expects to obtain LEED Silver certification for the new Biometrics Technology Center (BTC) at the CJIS Complex by December 2014. The FBI also plans to seek LEED Silver certification for the new TEDAC facility in Huntsville, AL.

The FBI's Fleet Management Program integrates environmental accountability into its operations in various ways. The FBI is in the process of incorporating hybrid vehicles, alternative fuel vehicles (E85), and more fuel efficient vehicles (4 cylinders) into the fleet. Additionally, the FBI's automotive maintenance and repair facilities incorporate environmental accountability through various programs. These facilities use re-refined motor oil for a majority of the vehicles serviced and recycle all used oil. Automotive facilities also use air conditioning and coolant recycling machines in connection with the servicing of vehicles. A battery exchange program is in place to ensure used batteries are returned to the vendor for proper recycling. In addition, many facilities are reviewing the use of environmentally friendly chemicals, including degreasers, hand cleaners, and general purpose cleaners in day to day operations. Finally, facilities are ramping up hazardous waste training through pollution prevention and recycling programs.

II. Summary of Program Changes

	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Salaries and Expenses Enhancements					
Terrorist Explosive Device Analytic Center (TEDAC) Facility O&M	To support O&M costs for the new TEDAC facility; a dedicated forensic and technical laboratory to support intelligence reporting, exploitation, and analysis capabilities for explosives devices.	...	...	\$15,000	5-1
Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) Process Reform	To accelerate and centralize MLAT processing.	14	7	\$3,208	5-4
Total, Salaries and Expenses Enhancements		14	7	\$18,208	
Salaries and Expenses Offsets					
Miscellaneous Program and Administrative Reductions	To reduce funding for unspecified lower priority FBI activities and programs.	...	...	(168,377)	6-1
Total, Salaries and Expenses Offsets		...	...	(\$168,377)	
Construction Offsets					
Secure Work Environment (SWE)	To reduce funding for the FBI's SWE Program and accelerate use of unobligated balances.	...	...	(12,000)	8-2
Total, Construction Offsets		...	...	(\$12,000)	

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language for Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes against the United States, [~~\$8,245,802,000~~] \$8,278,219,000, of which not to exceed \$216,900,000 shall remain available until expended[, and of which \$13,500,000 is for costs related to the outfitting, activation, and operation of facilities supporting the examination, exploitation, and storage of improvised explosive devices and explosive materials, including personnel relocation costs]: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$184,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses[: *Provided further*, That up to \$1,000,000 shall be for a comprehensive review of the implementation of the recommendations related to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that were proposed in the report issued by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States].

Analysis of Appropriations Language

Language is proposed for deletion based on the FY 2015 non-recurrence of the FY 2014 TEDAC increase and the funding provided for the 9/11 Commission Recommendations Review.

IV. Decision Unit Justification

A. Intelligence Decision Unit

INTELLIGENCE DECISION UNIT TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount (\$000)
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration	7,228	6,769	\$1,542,458
2014 Enacted	7,093	6,712	1,608,611
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	21	51	76,453
2015 Current Services	7,114	6,763	1,685,064
2015 Program Increases	4	2	3,744
2015 Program Offsets	...	...	(38,220)
2015 Request	7,118	6,765	\$1,650,588
Total Change 2014-2015	25	53	(\$41,977)

1. Program Description

The FBI's Intelligence Decision Unit (IDU) is comprised of the Directorate of Intelligence (DI); the intelligence functions within the Counterterrorism, Counterintelligence, Cyber, Criminal Investigative, and Weapons of Mass Destruction Divisions; Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs); Special Technologies and Applications Section (STAS); Terrorist Screening Center (TSC); Infrastructure and Technology; Intelligence Training; Critical Incident Response Group; Laboratory Division and the International Operations Division. Additionally, to capture all resources that support these programs, a prorated share of resources from the FBI's support divisions (including Training, Laboratory, Facilities and Logistics Services, Information Technology (IT), and Human Resources) are calculated and scored to the decision unit.

Directorate of Intelligence

The FBI established the DI as a dedicated and integrated intelligence service. The DI is the FBI's core intelligence element and one of the five major organizations that comprise the National Security Branch (NSB). It provides a dedicated national intelligence workforce with delegated authorities and responsibilities for all FBI intelligence functions, including information sharing policies, from three Executive and Legislative documents: a Presidential Memorandum to the Attorney General dated November 16, 2004; the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) of 2004; and the Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 Omnibus Appropriation Bill. The Directorate carries out its functions through embedded intelligence elements at FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) and in each field office.

Intelligence Analysts

The work performed by Intelligence Analysts (IAs) is essential to the FBI's ability to understand today's threats to national security, and to develop a deeper understanding of tomorrow's potential threats. To safeguard national security, the FBI must focus analytic resources to analyze the threat, determine potential courses of action, and place analysis in the context of ongoing intelligence and investigative operations.

The FBI's intelligence analytic cadre covers three career paths (Tactical, Collection/Reporting and Strategic) and performs functions which include: understanding emerging threat streams to enhance domain knowledge and exploit collection opportunities; enhancing collection capabilities through the deployment of collection strategies; reporting raw intelligence in a timely manner; identifying human and technical source collection opportunities; performing domain analysis in the field to articulate the existence of a threat in the field offices' area of responsibility; performing strategic analysis at FBIHQ to ascertain the ability to collect against a national threat; serving as a bridge between intelligence and

operations; performing confidential human source validation; and recommending collection exploitation opportunities at all levels. The products generated by intelligence analysis drive FBI investigative and operational strategies by ensuring they are based on an enterprise-wide understanding of the current and future threat environments.

Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs)

FIGs are the centralized intelligence components in the field that serve to integrate the intelligence cycle (requirements, collection, analysis, and dissemination) into field operations. In accordance with FBI policy and guidance to the field, it is the responsibility of the FIG to coordinate, guide, and support the field office's operational activities through the five core intelligence functions. These functions are: domain management; collection management; requirements-based (sometimes non-case) collection – including human intelligence (HUMINT); tactical intelligence analysis; and intelligence production and dissemination. All five of the core intelligence functions require the FIG to work seamlessly with the operational squads in order to be successful.

FIG Special Agents (SAs) are required to perform one or more of the following primary functions: intelligence collection, collection management, Confidential Human Source (CHS) coordination, focused source recruitment, source development and validation, and intelligence and partner relations. FIG SAs' intelligence collection activities include maintaining CHSs and conducting threat assessments.

All SAs assigned to the FIG work closely with IAs to report observations indicating new trends in the local environment, collect key intelligence based upon the FBI's priority threat or vulnerabilities, and spot areas and targets for source recruitment. FIG SAs serve to facilitate the handling of cross-programmatic intelligence information obtained from CHS debriefings. To do this effectively, HUMINT collectors (SAs) on the FIG must maintain close and constant communication with other collectors (SAs) and embedded IAs on investigative squads in order to augment their collection abilities beyond reporting on the squad's investigations.

Foreign Language Program (FLP)

The FLP provides quality language solutions, analysis, and cultural expertise to the FBI and its partners. The FBI's success at protecting the U.S. from future terrorist attacks, countering foreign intelligence operations and espionage, and dismantling transnational organized criminal enterprises is increasingly dependent upon maximizing the usage and deployment of its linguist workforce, language tools, and technology. As of March 2014, the FBI workforce has certified capabilities in over 90 languages and dialects in a distributed environment spanning approximately 100 FBI domestic and overseas locations. The FLP promulgates policies and compliance requirements to ensure true fidelity of the finished English-language intelligence product. Additionally, the FLP develops the foreign language skills of the FBI employees through on-going language testing, assessments and multi-tiered training strategies designed to build and sustain a high performance intelligence workforce.

Language Analysis

Nearly every major FBI investigation now has a foreign language component, and the demand for highly qualified linguists and foreign language and culture training continues to increase. Language analysis is a critical process in the FBI's effort to acquire and accurately process real-time, actionable intelligence to detect and prevent foreign-originated terrorist attacks against the Nation. The FBI's language analysis capabilities promptly address all of its highest priority counterterrorism intelligence translation requirements, often within 24 hours. Language Analysts also play a significant role in the FBI's counterintelligence and criminal investigative missions.

National Virtual Translation Center (NVTC)

The NVTC was established by Congress under Title IX, Section 907 of the USA Patriot Act (2001) to provide accurate and timely translations to all elements of the U.S. Intelligence Community (USIC). Since its inception, NVTC has complemented foreign language translation capability and provided flexibility and agility in translation support ranging from high-volume surges to immediate needs for rare language translations to its customers. NVTC operates within a virtual model that connects NVTC program staff, translators, field offices and customers nationwide via a common web-based workflow management system. NVTC has achieved steady business growth since inception with an average growth for the past three years of approximately 29% covering customers from the IC, the Department of Defense, and non-IC. It has demonstrated its capability as a living model for inter-agency collaboration with proven effective and economical foreign language translation service that offers scalability, agility, and expansive capabilities of more than 120 foreign languages and dialects from high-priority to rare languages.

Intelligence Training

The FBI strives to ensure that its training programs leverage intelligence training expertise not only within the FBI, but also within the USIC, academia, and industry to ensure the best intelligence training and educational opportunities are available to the FBI workforce. The FBI's training program identifies and coordinates certification of adjunct faculty, communicates relevant training and educational opportunities available outside the FBI, and permits opportunities for research related to intelligence analysis. The FBI "Dual Mission from Day One" initiative was established by the DI and Training Division to provide clear expectations that the responsibilities of the intelligence mission assume the same stature as that of the law enforcement mission. This will be developed by ensuring New Agent Trainees, IAs, Linguists, and Surveillance personnel are introduced to these responsibilities from "Day One" in the FBI, and continuously reinforced throughout the organization. FBI SAs, IAs, Linguists, and Surveillance personnel receive specialized training designed to provide the skill set necessary to conduct the intelligence-driven mission of the FBI. Improving and expanding the FBI's training capacity will allow the FBI to conduct its intelligence-driven mission and to make a greater contribution to the USIC. Since conclusion of the Dual Mission initiative in August 2013, the FBI transitioned to developing curriculum that would facilitate an Integrated Curriculum Initiative (ICI) approach to training. This initiative will ensure the newly developed Dual Mission training content is delivered to IAs and SAs who will be physically located in the same classroom and working in groups that will function as field office squads through a Basic Field Operations Course. The ICI will further enhance the ability of the FBI to train its workforce in an environment that closely mirrors the operational components.

In an effort to train the intelligence workforce and to build a cadre of highly skilled intelligence professionals, the FBI has developed, in addition to the Intelligence Career Path for SAs, three distinct career paths (Strategic, Tactical, Collection/Reporting) for IAs. These career paths will ensure the FBI National Intelligence Workforce (NIW) personnel receive the training, experiences, and opportunities for joint duty assignments appropriate for their position and stage of development. The FBI's Five-Year Intelligence Training Working Group identified 19 new courses to be developed within FY 2013 and early FY 2014 to ensure IAs receive the training necessary for career development and to achieve the FBI mission. Once developed, these courses could be implemented in FY 2015 as part of an IA's career path. The FBI is re-designing its intelligence training curriculum to align with career paths to ensure all NIW personnel have the training necessary to analyze and mitigate current and future threats to the U.S. Homeland.

Exploitation Threat Section (XTS)

XTS leads law enforcement and intelligence efforts in the U.S. to defeat terrorism by targeting electronic and telephonic terrorist communications, and for identifying long-term, threat-related issues that may affect FBI investigative or operational strategy against terrorist targets. XTS serves as the liaison between the intelligence and law enforcement communities for the coordination of domestic (CONUS) threats, and the facilitation of sharing threat information with Federal, state and local authorities.

Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force (FTTTF)

The FTTTF assists in locating, tracking, and removing foreign terrorists and their supporters from the Nation. FTTTF utilizes specialized analytical techniques, technologies, and data analysis to enhance terrorist identification, tracking, and risk assessments.

Terrorist Screening Center (TSC)

The TSC consolidates and coordinates the U.S. Government's approach to terrorist screening, and facilitates the sharing of terrorism information to protect our Nation and foreign partners. In order to identify, prevent, deter, and disrupt potential terrorist activity, the TSC's main objective is to maintain a thorough, accurate, and current database of known and suspected terrorists, and to share this information with law enforcement, intelligence, screening, and regulatory agencies at the federal, state, local, territorial, tribal, and international levels. This effort includes direct support for the FBI, Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, Department of State, the ODNI, the USIC, and other major federal law enforcement, screening, and regulatory agencies. The TSC accomplishes this mission through a unique, interagency business model that incorporates information technology and information sharing, as well as operational and analytical expertise from its interagency specialists.

Special Technologies and Applications Section (STAS)

STAS provides the FBI's investigative and intelligence priorities with technical analysis capability through innovative techniques, tools, and systems. STAS develops and maintains systems that store electronic data lawfully obtained or developed by the FBI, and provides SAs, IAs, and linguists access to that data for the purpose of developing actionable information through the aid of analytic software applications.

Infrastructure and Technology

The FBI's infrastructure and technology helps to manage, process, share, and protect classified and unclassified information critical to national security. Taken together, these efforts form a comprehensive system of security and efficiency. The classified side of the comprehensive system includes secure workspaces, or Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs) and a secure information sharing capability through the Sensitive Compartmented Information Operations Network (SCION), the FBI enterprise network for processing, transmitting, storing and sharing information at the Top Secret (TS)/Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) level, enabling FBI analysts to connect with the USIC through a connection to the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communication System (JWICS) and utilize powerful applications to extract and analyze intelligence data in an efficient and timely manner. The unclassified side of the comprehensive system includes the FBI's ability to share unclassified information with other federal, state, and local governments and other partners through the Criminal Justice Information Services' Law Enforcement Online (LEO) system and UNet, the FBI's unclassified connection to the Internet.

B. Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence Decision Unit

COUNTERTERRORISM/ COUNTERINTELLIGENCE DECISION UNIT TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount (\$000)
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration	12,870	12,288	\$3,001,713
2014 Enacted	13,126	12,370	3,356,825
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	36	143	64,909
2015 Current Services	13,162	12,513	3,421,734
2015 Program Increases	7	4	5,149
2015 Program Offsets	...	...	(70,431)
2015 Request	13,169	12,517	\$3,356,452
Total Change 2014-2015	43	147	(\$373)

1. Program Description

The FBI's Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence (CT/CI) Decision Unit is comprised of the Counterterrorism (CT) Program, the Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate (WMDD), the Counterintelligence (CI) Program, a portion of the Cyber Computer Intrusions Program, a portion of the Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG), and the portion of the Legal Attaché (Legat) Program that supports the FBI's CT and CI missions. Additionally, to capture all resources that support these programs, a prorated share of resources from the FBI's support divisions (including Training, Laboratory, Security, Information Technology Divisions, administrative divisions, and staff offices) are calculated and scored to the decision unit.

Counterterrorism Program

The mission of the FBI's CT program is to prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur; to pursue the appropriate sanctions for those who have conducted, aided, and abetted those engaged in terrorist acts; and to provide crisis management following acts of terrorism against the U.S. and U.S. interests. This mission is accomplished by gathering intelligence from all sources and using intelligence and analysis to enhance preventive efforts and exploit links between terrorist groups and their support networks. Threat information is shared with all affected agencies and personnel to create and maintain efficient threat mitigation response procedures and provide timely and accurate analysis to the Intelligence Community (IC) and senior policy makers.

The FBI is committed to stopping terrorism at any stage, from thwarting those intending to conduct an act of terrorism, to investigating the financiers of terrorist operations. All CT investigations are managed at FBI Headquarters, thereby employing and enhancing a national perspective that focuses on the CT strategy of creating an inhospitable terrorist environment.

The FBI aims to protect the U.S. from terrorist attacks by disrupting terrorists' ability to perpetrate harm. Training, finances, recruiting, logistical support, pre-attack planning, and preparation are all required components of terrorist operations. These requirements create vulnerabilities, and the FBI focuses on creating a comprehensive intelligence base to exploit these vulnerabilities.

To develop a comprehensive intelligence base, the FBI employs its Model Counterterrorism Investigative Strategy, focusing each terrorist case on intelligence, and specifically on the identification of terrorist training, fundraising, recruiting, logistical support, and pre-attack planning.

The FBI has moved aggressively to implement a comprehensive plan that has fundamentally transformed and enhanced the organization. The FBI has overhauled its counterterrorism operations, expanded its intelligence capabilities, modernized its business practices and technology, and improved coordination with its partners. Instead, it is dedicated to disrupting terrorist plots before they are executed. The FBI's CT Program has five priorities:

- Detect, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist sleeper cells in the U.S. before they act;
- Identify and prevent acts of terrorism by individuals with a terrorist agenda acting alone;
- (U) Detect, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist support networks, including financial support networks;
- Enhance its capability to quickly ascertain the reliability, implications and details of terrorist threats, and to improve the capacity to disseminate threat-related information to local, state, and federal agencies, and to the private sector as needed; and
- Enhance its overall contribution to the IC and senior policy makers in government by providing timely and accurate in-depth analysis of the terrorist threat and other information of value on an on-going basis.

To implement these priorities, the FBI has increased the number of Special Agents (SAs) assigned to terrorism matters. The FBI has also established a number of operational units and entities that provide new or improved capabilities to address the terrorist threat. The National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF) and the around-the-clock Counterterrorism Watch manage and share threat information. Additionally, the Terrorism Financing Operations Section centralizes efforts to stop terrorist financing. The FBI also utilizes document/media exploitation squads to exploit material found both domestically and overseas for its intelligence value. Deployable "Fly Teams" lend counterterrorism expertise wherever it is needed. The Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) and Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force (FTTTF)² help identify terrorists and keep them out of the U.S. Finally, the Counterterrorism Analysis Section¹ "connects the dots" and assesses the indicators of terrorist activity against the U.S. from a strategic perspective.

Transformation efforts are making the FBI more efficient and more responsive to operational needs. The FBI has revised its approach to strategic planning, and refocused recruiting and hiring efforts to attract individuals with skills critical to its counterterrorism and intelligence missions. The FBI has also developed a comprehensive training program and instituted new leadership initiatives to keep its workforce flexible.

The FBI has divided its CT operations into branches, each of which focuses on a different aspect of the terrorism threats facing the Nation. These components are staffed with SAs, Intelligence Analysts (IAs), and subject matter experts who work closely with investigators in the field and integrate intelligence across component lines. This integration allows for real-time responses to threat information and quick communication with decision-makers and the field.

² Please note that while the TSC and the FTTTF are part of the FBI's CT Program, their resources are scored to the Intelligence Decision Unit (IDU). Similarly, the Counterterrorism Analysis Section is embedded within CTD but is scored to the IDU.

The FBI has also established strong working relationships with other members of the IC. Through the Director's daily meetings with other IC executives, the regular exchange of personnel among agencies, joint efforts in specific investigations and in the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), the TSC, other multi-agency entities, and the co-location of personnel at Liberty Crossing, it is clear that the FBI and its partners in the IC are now integrated at every level of operations.

With terrorists traveling, communicating, and planning attacks all around the world, coordination with foreign partners has become more critical than ever before. The FBI has steadily increased its overseas presence, and now routinely deploys SAs and crime scene experts to assist in the investigation of overseas attacks. Their work has played a major role in successful international operations.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate (WMDD)

The WMDD was established in FY 2006 to create a unique combination of law enforcement authorities, intelligence analysis capabilities, and technical subject matter expertise. Creation of the WMDD enabled the FBI to bring its WMD preparedness, prevention, and response capabilities into a single, focused organization, which builds a cohesive and coordinated FBI approach to WMD.

The WMDD's mission is to lead the FBI's efforts to deny state and non-state sponsored adversaries' access to WMD materials and technologies, to detect and disrupt the use of WMDs, and to respond to WMD threats and incidents. WMDD is responsible for preventing, countering, and investigating threats of terrorism or proliferation involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive weapons.

The WMDD coordinates the FBI's WMD program through a multifaceted approach that addresses all areas of the WMD incident spectrum from prevention through response. This approach includes:

- *Preparedness* - This perspective incorporates the development of comprehensive plans and policies. It also implements planning, training, and practice exercises to ensure that the FBI and its USG partners are ready to respond to WMD threats.
- *Countermeasures* – Countermeasures are actions taken to counter, eliminate, or offset the WMD threat. This includes outreach activities, tripwires, and more specialized countermeasures.
- *Investigations and Operations* – The WMDD investigates the threatened, attempted, and actual use of a WMD, as well as the attempted or actual transfer of materials, knowledge, and technology needed to create a WMD. WMDD coordinates the FBI's efforts to ensure a robust capability that can collect evidence in contaminated areas, disarm hazardous devices, and provide direct command and control support in on-scene situations.
- *Intelligence* – The WMDD proactively leverages timely and relevant intelligence to drive preparedness, countermeasures, and investigative programs that are designed to prevent a threat from becoming a reality. The FBI utilizes this intelligence to combat WMD threats and events and also shares the intelligence products with the intelligence community to globally improve awareness of the WMD threat.

WMDD's case management responsibilities fall into two primary categories: WMD terrorism and WMD proliferation. The WMD terrorism cases include non-attributed instances involving the threat, attempt, or use of a WMD. Cases fall into the proliferation category, however, when an organization or nation state attempts to acquire material and expertise relevant to a WMD program.

In July 2011, the FBI combined the operational activities of the Counterintelligence Division's counterproliferation program with the subject matter expertise of the WMDD, and the analytical capabilities of the Directorate of Intelligence to create a Counterproliferation Center (CPC) in order to detect, deter, and defeat the threat posed by state-sponsored groups, individuals, and/or organizations as they attempt to obtain WMD or other sensitive technologies. All investigations concerning counterproliferation will be managed by the CPC, including all investigations directed to prevent the acquisition of information and technologies which would enhance a foreign government's abilities to create, use, share, or sell WMDs, including: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive, missile delivery system, space, or advanced conventional weapons or components. The Counterproliferation Center has been extremely successful in combating illegal/illicit technology transfer and proliferation. Since the stand-up of the CPC, there have been over 50 arrests stemming from CPC cases.

Counterintelligence Program

In connection with its efforts to enhance the CI Program's detection, penetration and defeat of foreign intelligence threats, the Counterintelligence Division has developed a National Strategy for Counterintelligence to delineate specific actions designed to enhance the FBI's capacity to address its counterintelligence responsibilities by providing:

- A centrally controlled and managed CI Program that guides, directs, and provides adequate resources to support an effective national CI effort.
- A shift in emphasis of the FBI's organizational culture from a reactive criminal emphasis to a proactive national security emphasis.
- An approach that emphasizes both prosecutions for espionage activity, when warranted, and other lawful neutralization techniques when espionage prosecution is not possible.
- A reinvigorated asset (human source) recruitment and validation program.
- A dynamic analytical process to assess and rank both foreign intelligence threats and, by extension, national counterintelligence priorities.
- A restructured and improved CI information management and sharing program both within the FBI and between the FBI and other IC components.
- A commitment to maintain a fully trained, highly experienced workforce of FBI agents, analysts, and professional support with recognized expertise in priority areas.

Cyber Program

The FBI's Cyber Program integrates Headquarters and field resources dedicated to combating national security computer intrusions. This enables the Cyber Program to coordinate, supervise, and facilitate the FBI's investigation of those federal violations in which the Internet, computer systems, or networks are exploited as the principal instruments or targets of terrorist organizations, foreign government-sponsored intelligence operations, or criminal activity. Included under the purview of the Cyber Program within the CT/CI DU are counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and national security computer intrusion investigations.

Also within the FBI Cyber Program is the FBI-led National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force (NCIJTF). The NCIJTF serves as a multi-agency national focal point for coordinating, integrating, and sharing pertinent information relating to cybersecurity threat investigations. The NCIJTF maximizes the government's impact under a unified strategy that identifies, mitigates, and neutralizes cyber threats through the combined counterintelligence, counterterrorism, intelligence, and law enforcement authorities and capabilities of its member agencies.

The FBI's Cyber Program, which is heavily supported by the Operational Technology Division, benefitted from additional resources in FY 2014, which will enable the FBI to increase victim engagement, improve cyber collection and analysis, and extend centralized capabilities to the field.

Critical Incident Response Program

The CIRG facilitates the FBI's rapid response to, and management of, crisis incidents. CIRG was established to integrate tactical and investigative resources and expertise for incidents requiring an immediate law enforcement response. CIRG furnishes distinctive operational assistance and training to FBI field personnel as well as state, local, federal, tribal and international law enforcement partners. CIRG personnel are on call around the clock to respond to crisis incidents.

CIRG's readiness posture provides the USG with the ability to counter a myriad of CT/CI threats—from incidents involving WMDs to a mass hostage taking. The FBI's crisis response protocols are built upon lessons learned from past incidents. They include a tiered response, streamlined command and control, standardized training, equipment, and operating procedures, and coordination with other partners. To counter the range of potential crises, an integrated response package that brings command and control, aviation, and technical and tactical assets under a unified structure is essential, and CIRG encompasses all of these elements.

CIRG also manages the FBI's mobile surveillance programs – the Mobile Surveillance Teams - Armed (MST-A) and the Mobile Surveillance Teams (MST) - and its Aviation Surveillance program. MST-As are comprised of armed agents who perform surveillances of targets that might have the propensity for violence; MSTs are comprised of unarmed investigative specialists who perform surveillances of targets who are unlikely to be violent. MST-As, MSTs, and Aviation Surveillance perform surveillances of targets who are unlikely to be violent and provide critical support to CT and CI investigations.

Legal Attaché (Legat) Program

Legats are the forward element of the FBI's international law enforcement effort and often provide the first response to crimes against the U.S. and its citizens that have an international nexus. The counterterrorism component of the Legat Program is comprised of SAs stationed overseas who work closely with their foreign counterparts to prevent terrorism from reaching into the U.S., help solve crimes, and assist with the apprehension of international terrorists who violate U.S. laws.

C. Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes Decision Unit

CRIMINAL ENTERPRISES AND FEDERAL CRIMES DECISION UNIT TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount (\$000)
2013 Enacted with Sequester	12,129	11,522	\$2,477,389
2014 Appropriation	12,489	11,899	2,790,645
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	(49)	(74)	62,533
2015 Current Services	12,440	11,825	2,853,179
2015 Program Increases	3	1	6,962
2015 Program Offsets	0	0	(53,471)
2015 Request	12,443	11,826	\$2,806,669
Total Change 2014-2015	(46)	(73)	\$16,024

1. Program Description

The Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes (CEFC) decision unit (DU) comprises all headquarters and field programs that support the FBI's criminal investigative missions. The DU includes:

- The FBI's Organized Crime, Gang/Criminal Enterprise (G/CE), and Criminal Intelligence programs;
- The Financial Crime, Integrity in Government/Civil Rights, and Violent Crime programs;
- The Public Corruption and Government Fraud programs, part of the Financial Crime program, which investigate state, local and federal government acts of impropriety, including the rising level of federal and state legislative corruption;
- The criminal investigative components of the Cyber Division's programs including, Criminal Computer Intrusions and the Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3); and a share of the FBI's Legal Attaché (Legat) program.

Additionally, the decision unit includes a prorata share of resources from the FBI's support divisions (including Training, Laboratory, Security, Information Technology, and the administrative divisions and offices).

The structure of the FBI's Criminal Intelligence Program maximizes the effectiveness of resources; improves investigation and intelligence gathering processes; focuses on threats from criminal enterprises; and promotes the collection, exchange, and dissemination of intelligence throughout the FBI and other authorized agencies.

Financial Crime

White Collar Crime: The White Collar Crime (WCC) program addresses the following principal threats: public corruption (including government fraud, economic stimulus fraud, and border corruption); corporate fraud; securities and commodities fraud; mortgage fraud and other financial institution fraud; health care fraud; money laundering; and other complex financial crimes.

- **Public Corruption:** Public Corruption involves the corruption of local, state, and federally elected, appointed, or contracted officials. This sort of corruption undermines our democratic institutions and threatens public safety and national security. More specifically, it can affect how well U.S. borders are secured and neighborhoods protected; how verdicts are handed down in court; and the quality of public infrastructure such as schools and roads. Many taxpayer dollars are wasted or lost as a result of corrupt acts by public officials.

- **Border Corruption:** The federal government is responsible for protecting approximately 7,000 miles of the U.S. border and 95,000 miles of shoreline. Each day, approximately 1.1 million persons visit the U.S. and enter through one of the 329 official Ports of Entry (POEs) located along the southwestern and northern land borders of the U.S., as well as at seaports and international airports. The documented presence of corrupt border officials facilitates a wide range of illegal activities along the northern and southern borders. Resource-rich cartels and criminal enterprises employ a variety of methods in order to target and recruit U.S. Border Patrol Agents, Customs and Border Protection Officers, and local police officers who can facilitate criminal activity. Corrupt officials assist these entities by providing intelligence and contraband across these borders. To help address this threat, the Border Corruption Initiative (BCI) was established in 2009. The BCI has developed a threat-tiered methodology, targeting border corruption in all land, air and sea ports of entry in order to mitigate the threat posed to national security. The FBI has established the National Border Corruption Task Force (NBCTF) and established 24 Border Corruption Task Forces (BCTFs) in high-risk cities along the northern and southern borders.
- **Corporate Fraud:** As the lead agency investigating corporate fraud, the FBI focuses on cases that involve accounting schemes designed to deceive investors, auditors, and analysts about the true financial condition of a corporation, self-dealing corporate executives, and obstruction of justice. Through the manipulation of financial data, the share price of a corporation remains artificially inflated based on fictitious performance indicators provided to the investing public. In addition to significant financial losses to investors, corporate fraud has the potential to cause immeasurable damage to the U.S. economy and investor confidence. At the end of FY 2013, the FBI had 920 pending corporate fraud cases.

Insider trading continues to pose a serious threat to the U.S. financial markets. Through national-level coordination, the FBI strives to protect the fair and orderly operation of the U.S. financial markets and help maintain public trust in the financial markets and the financial system as a whole. These efforts have led to more than a 92 percent increase in insider trading cases from FY 2010 to FY 2013.

- **Securities/Commodities Fraud:** The FBI focuses its efforts in the securities fraud arena on schemes involving high yield investment fraud, market manipulation, and commodities fraud. During and after the financial crisis, the FBI saw an unprecedented rise in the identification of Ponzi and other high yield investment fraud schemes, many of which involve thousands of victims and staggering losses. Indeed, the FBI still continues to open new Ponzi scheme cases on a weekly basis. Additionally, the development of new schemes, such as stock market manipulation via cyber intrusion, continues to indicate that securities fraud is on the rise.

The FBI has adopted an intelligence-led approach to identifying and targeting the most egregious perpetrators of securities fraud, utilizing undercover operations to identify and stop perpetrators before they are able to victimize individuals and damage financial markets. Securities and Futures Industries Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) contain some of the best intelligence available to criminal and regulatory law enforcement personnel. In 2009, the FBI established a process to better exploit this intelligence to identify new securities fraud schemes and perpetrators. With the coordinated effort of special agents and intelligence analysts, these SARs are analyzed on a national level, leading to the creation of targeting packages which are presented to relevant Field Offices to open investigations.

Corporate fraud, along with securities and commodities fraud, remains a top priority of the FBI and the FBI is committed to address this significant crime problem. Between FY 2003 and FY 2013, FBI special agent resources dedicated to corporate and securities/commodities fraud increased from 250 to 399 agents while the caseload increased at roughly the same pace, 1,216 to 2,926 cases. Since 2001, the FBI has averaged 294 arrests, 595 information and indictments, and 506 convictions per year.

- **Health Care Fraud:** Total health care expenditures in the U.S. are expected to surpass the \$4 trillion mark by 2015, representing a 139 percent increase or more than double the 2003 \$1.67 trillion expenditures. This creates an environment prevalent to fraud, as the National Health Care Anti-Fraud Association (NHCAA) estimates conservatively that 3 to 5 percent of total health care expenses are fraudulent, resulting in an estimated \$60-\$100 billion in health care losses. The independent National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB) estimates that health care fraud currently exceeds \$130 billion annually.

Today, the FBI partners with HHS to infiltrate illicit operation and terminate scams involving staged auto accidents, online pharmacies, Durable Medical Equipment, outpatient surgery centers, counterfeit pharmaceuticals, nursing homes, hospital chains, and transportation services. Besides the federal health benefit programs of Medicare and Medicaid, private insurance programs lose billions of dollars each year to blatant fraud schemes in every sector of the industry.

Despite a relatively consistent level of Health Care Fraud cases since 2001 (FY 2001: 2,870 / FY 2013: 2,836), over the same period of time the FBI has increased arrests (785 in FY 2013 compared to 272 in FY 2001), Information and Indictments (953 compared to 805) and Convictions (736 compared to 682). The scope of the crime problem is also noted in that the DOJ Civil Division's Commercial Litigation Branch has obtained settlements and judgments of \$2.6 billion in 2013 alone which was the fourth straight year of recoveries of more than \$2 billion, a significant part of which comes from joint investigations involving the FBI.

- **Mortgage Fraud and Other Financial Institution Fraud:** Mortgage fraud, a subset of financial institution fraud, continues to absorb considerable FBI resources. Although total cases have subsided from crisis levels, the criminal threat of mortgage fraud remains relatively constant with no indication of decline in the near future. For as long as houses are bought and sold and banks lend to consumers, mortgage fraud will continue and require FBI resources. At the end of FY 2013, approximately 72 percent of the FBI's 1,812 mortgage fraud cases involved losses exceeding \$1 million per case. Rising home prices may lead to an increase in both loan origination and distressed homeowner fraud schemes that involve equity skimming. In 2013, the FBI received 74,820 Mortgage Fraud Related SARs, up from 70,921 filed in 2012.
- **Money Laundering:** Money laundering allows criminals to infuse illegal money into the stream of commerce, thus corrupting financial institutions and the money supply while providing the criminals with unwarranted economic power. The FBI investigates money laundering cases by identifying the process by which criminals conceal or disguise the proceeds of their crimes or convert those proceeds into goods and services. The major threats in this area stem from emerging technologies, such as stored value devices, pre-paid gift cards and reloadable debit cards, in order to move criminal proceeds; as well as shell corporations, which are used to conceal the beneficial ownership of funds being moved through financial institutions and

international commerce. In FY 2010, the FBI initiated the Priority International Money Laundering Threat (PIMLAT) initiative. Through this program, FBI Headquarters applies a variety of intelligence and investigative resources to address money laundering schemes which are international, occur across multiple FBI Field Offices, or support significant threats to the U.S.

- **Other Complex Financial Crimes (Insurance, Bankruptcy, and Mass Marketing Fraud):** The FBI anticipates insurance fraud to continue to increase, contributing to increases in insurance premiums as well as threatening the financial viability of insurance companies. Since 2006—the year after bankruptcy laws were changed to make it more difficult for an individual to discharge all debts—bankruptcy filings have significantly increased each year. The potential for fraud within bankruptcy is large. According to the Federal Trade Commission, complaints concerning mass marketing fraud have also increased.
- **Intellectual Property Rights** The FBI’s overall strategy for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) enforcement is to disrupt and dismantle international and domestic criminal organizations and individuals that manufacture or traffic in counterfeit and pirated goods and/or steal, distribute or otherwise profit from the theft of intellectual property. Investigative priorities include theft of trade secrets, counterfeit goods that pose a threat to health and safety, and copyright and trademark infringement cases having a national security, organized crime, or significant economic impact.

The FBI is a primary partner at the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)-led National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center). The IPR Center serves as a centralized, multiagency entity to coordinate, manage and advocate the U. S. Government’s Federal criminal enforcement of intellectual property rights laws. The FBI pursues intellectual property rights enforcement by coordinating investigations with law enforcement partners at the IPR Center. This coordination includes initiating aggressive criminal initiatives based on current and emerging threats as well as coordinating intelligence components and investigative strategies with both private industry and domestic and foreign law enforcement partners.

Civil Rights: The FBI has primary responsibility for investigating all alleged violations of federal civil rights laws. These laws protect the civil rights of all citizens and persons within the U.S., and include the four major areas described below:

- **Hate Crimes:** Hate crimes are the top investigative priority of the Civil Rights Program as they impact not only the victims, but also the entire community. In October 2009, President Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009 into law. For the first time in the history of the nation, the federal government has the authority to prosecute violent hate crimes, including violence directed at the gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender community, to the fullest extent of its jurisdiction.
- **Color of Law (COL):** COL violations are the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the U.S. Constitution by someone in his/her official, governmental capacity. The FBI has investigative responsibility for federal COL matters involving local and state law enforcement and concurrent responsibility with the Office of Inspectors General for other federal agencies.

- **Human Trafficking:** Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery and a significant and persistent problem in America and internationally. Victims are often lured with false promises of good jobs and better lives and then forced to work under brutal and inhumane conditions. Many trafficking victims are forced to work in the sex industry; however, trafficking can also take place in labor settings involving domestic servitude, prison-like factories, and migrant agricultural work. Human trafficking cases require extensive outreach and cooperation with local, state, and federal agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, to properly address the problem.
- **Freedom of Access:** Under the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act, the FBI has the sole investigative responsibility for conducting investigations of potential FACE Act violations. Incidents include murder, death threats, invasions, burglaries, harassing telephone calls, hate mail, assaults, arsons, and other acts of intimidation. The number of FACE Act violations remains relatively low, with occasional spikes during dates which mark significant events in the pro-choice and pro-life movements.

Organized Crime: Transnational organized crime is an immediate and increasing concern of the domestic and international law enforcement and intelligence communities. Geopolitical, economic, social, and technological changes within the last two decades have allowed these criminal enterprises to become increasingly active worldwide. The criminal enterprises include the following distinct groups: Eurasian Organizations that have emerged since the fall of the Soviet Union; Asian Criminal Enterprises; traditional organizations such as the La Cosa Nostra (LCN) and Italian Organized Crime; Balkan Organized Crime; Middle Eastern Criminal Enterprises, and African Criminal Enterprises.

The potential for terrorism-related events associated with criminal enterprises is ever-increasing due to alien smuggling across the southwest border by drug and gang criminal enterprises; Colombian-based narco-terrorism groups influencing or associating with traditional drug trafficking organizations; prison gangs being recruited by religious, political, or social extremist groups; and major theft criminal enterprises conducting criminal activities in association with terrorist related groups or to facilitate funding of terrorist-related groups. There also remains the ever present concern that criminal enterprises are, or can, facilitate the smuggling of chemical, biological, radioactive, or nuclear weapons and materials.

- **Major Theft** crimes caused by transnational, national, and regionally based criminal enterprises have a devastating effect on the U.S. economy, not only contributing to the rise of consumer prices, but also to the loss of tax revenues to states and communities. More than 60 percent of the crimes reported to the police are theft/fraud related crimes, according to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. Major Theft crimes can be directly related to organized crime groups, drug trafficking organizations, gang criminal enterprises and illegal alien groups. Major Theft groups actively engage in other criminal activities such as violent crime, fraud, money laundering, wire and mail fraud, and public corruption matters. Estimates from certain Major Theft crimes, such as cargo theft and organized retail crime, are nearly impossible to calculate, but industry experts estimate losses in the tens of billions of dollars. Monetary and product losses from vehicle thefts are estimated at more than \$8 billion per year. The Jewelry and Gem Industry estimates losses in excess of \$135 million annually and the Art/Cultural Property Community estimate thefts to be about \$500 million annually.

Violent Criminal Threats

The mission of the Violent Criminal Threat Section (VCTS) is to combat violent criminal threats and to disrupt and dismantle local, regional, national, and transnational cells of criminal enterprises that pose the greatest threat to the economic and national security of the United States. This is accomplished through initiatives established in the VCTS of Violent Gangs, Violent Crimes, Crimes Against Children, and Indian Country Crimes.

Gang Violence: Across the country, violent street gangs operate with impunity in communities of all sizes: urban, suburban, and even rural areas. According to law enforcement officials throughout the Nation, criminal gangs commit as much as 80 percent of the crime in our communities. FBI Violent Gang Safe Streets Task Forces (VGSSTFs) report that violent street gangs, whether they are neighborhood based or national gangs, are a top threat to our communities followed by prison gangs and outlaw motorcycle gangs. The FBI's Violent Gang strategy is designed to reduce gang related violence by identifying, prioritizing, and targeting the most violent gangs whose activities constitute criminal enterprises. This is accomplished through the administration of 160 VGSSTFs.

Gangs are becoming more violent and establishing strong alliances with drug trafficking organizations. In addition, they are also partaking in less typical gang-related crime, such as human trafficking, white-collar, and cyber crime. Gang members are also migrating from urban areas to suburban and rural communities in order to expand the gang's influence. In most instances, this allows the gang to expand drug distribution territories, increase illicit revenue, recruit new members, hide from law enforcement, and escape other gangs. Many suburban and rural communities are experiencing an increase in gang-related crime and violence due to gang expansion. The direct economic impact of gang activity in the U.S. is estimated at \$5 billion and the indirect impact as much greater.

Violent Crime: The FBI's Violent Crime (VC) component combats the most significant violent crime threats falling within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. Violent crime continues to threaten communities within the U.S. and its citizens. Major violent crime incidents such as mass killings, sniper murders, serial killings, and violent fugitives can paralyze whole communities and stretch state and local law enforcement resources to their limits. Particular emphasis is directed toward matters involving significant violence, including bank robberies, armored car robberies, fugitives, kidnappings for ransom, extortions, police killings, and assault on federal officers.

- Fugitives remain a concern to law enforcement as approximately 1.5 million active warrants currently exist within the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system. The FBI is conducting investigations on more than 8,000 violent fugitives under the Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution violation. Further, the FBI has more than 6,500 substantive case file fugitives outstanding and approximately 2,143 fugitives from the U.S. are believed to be in foreign countries.
- Within the Transportation Crimes area, personal and property crimes continue to be a concern within Special Jurisdiction Crime areas such as within federal penal institutions, on other federal government properties, and in special jurisdictional areas, such as on the high seas.

Crimes Against Children: The Violent Crimes Against Children Program has developed a nationwide capacity to provide a rapid and effective investigative response to reported federal crimes involving the victimization of children; reduce the vulnerability of children to acts of sexual exploitation and abuse; reduce the negative impacts of international parental rights disputes; and strengthen the capabilities of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies through training programs and investigative assistance.

The FBI is the only federal agency with sole jurisdiction to investigate child abductions, as legislated in Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1201. The FBI Crimes Against Children Unit supports the Child Abduction Rapid Deployment Team (CARD Team), Innocence Lost National Initiative, Innocent Images National Initiative and the Child Sex Tourism (CST) Initiative.

- Child Abductions: In an effort to enhance the FBI's response to abductions and the mysterious disappearance of children, the FBI's Violent Crimes Section in coordination with the Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG)/Behavior Analysis Unit III (BAU III) created regional Child Abduction Rapid Deployment (CARD) Teams. The nationwide CARD Team cadre consists of 60 field agents. Teams are geographically distributed throughout the five regions of the U.S., consistent with the FBI Corporate Management Structure. Each region has two teams comprised of Supervisory Special Agents and Special Agents representing 35 field divisions. To date, the CARD Teams have deployed on 87 occasions resulting in the successful recovery of 36 children.
- Innocence Lost investigations address the commercial sexual exploitation of children. These investigations have led the FBI to identify national criminal organizations responsible for the sex trafficking of hundreds of children, some as young as nine years old. As of January 2014, the Innocence Lost National Initiative (ILNI) has resulted in 976 pending cases, 1182 informations/indictments, and 1,477 convictions. Furthermore, subjects of these investigations are regularly sentenced to terms of 25 years or more, while ten have received life sentences. Since its inception, over 3,146 children have been recovered and removed from the cycle of abuse. In FY 2013 alone, 566 children were recovered. In FY 2013, the FBI's Crimes Against Children and Innocent Images investigative resources were merged resulting in the establishment of 70 Child Exploitation Task Forces designed to combat all child exploitation matters to include the commercial sexual exploitation of children through sex trafficking.
- Child Sex Tourism (CST) initiative targets U.S. citizens who travel to foreign countries and engage in sexual activity with children under the age of 18. As of the end of FY 2013, the initiative had conducted 10 threat assessments in countries in Southeast Asia and Latin America in order to identify predicated venues where CST is occurring. The initiative has also organized and participated in capacity building for foreign law enforcement, prosecutors, and non-government organizations in these countries. The CST Initiative currently has 63 open investigations, and a statistical accomplishment record of 17 arrests and 8 convictions.

Indian Country: The FBI's Indian Country Crimes (ICC) component has developed and implemented strategies to address the most egregious crime problems in Indian Country (IC) where the FBI has responsibility. ICC supports joint investigative efforts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs-Office of Justice Services, tribal law enforcement, and manages 15 Safe Trails Task Forces. ICC cases are mostly reactive; however, many are cross-programmatic in nature and include public corruption and complex financial fraud.

As of February 2013, the FBI had more than 3,000 pending Indian Country (IC) investigations on approximately 200 reservations and 400 Indian gaming facilities throughout 28 states. Approximately 75 percent of these investigations are in the Minneapolis, Salt Lake City, Phoenix, and Albuquerque Field Offices and the majority of the investigations involve death, sexual/physical assault of children, and/or felony assaults. Statistics indicate more than one-third of all Native American women will be raped at least once during their lifetime and nearly two-thirds will be victims of violent assaults. In addition to the violence, a significant emerging threat for the FBI is white collar crimes associated with the Indian Gaming industry.

Due to jurisdictional issues, the FBI is the primary law enforcement entity in the IC. Furthermore, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has a limited number of investigators, though they are not present on every reservation. Additionally, Tribal authorities can only prosecute misdemeanors of Indians, and state/local law enforcement does not have jurisdiction within the boundaries of the reservation, with the exception of Public Law 280 states and tribes. DOJ has reported that 25 percent of all violent crimes prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney Offices are related to IC. There are 15 Safe Trails Task Forces that are addressing drug/gang and violent crimes in IC. The gang threat on Indian Reservations has become evident to the tribal community leaders and gang-related violent crime is reported to be increasing.

Latin America/Southwest Border: The volatility among Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and violent gangs (e.g., Mexican Mafia, Barrio Azteca, Los Zetas, MS-13, and 18th Street) along the Southwest Border has resulted in historic levels of drug-related violence. As rival TCOs and gangs battle for control over the lucrative drug markets, spikes in kidnappings, homicides, and a myriad of other violent acts have occurred along the U.S.-Mexico border. In addition, these transnational groups are utilizing several “tools” to aid in their objectives, such as public corruption, money laundering, human trafficking, and threats to law enforcement.

To address the Southwest Border threat, the FBI has developed an intelligence-driven, cross-programmatic strategy to penetrate, disrupt, and dismantle the most dangerous organizations as well as identify and target individuals in leadership roles. This strategy includes the deployment of hybrid squads in areas assessed to be particularly vulnerable to violence and criminality associated with TCOs, regardless of their physical proximity to the border. The primary goal of the hybrid squad model is to bring a threat-based domain view of these dynamic, multi-faceted enterprises, thus fusing strategic and tactical intelligence with investigative operations. In turn, this can increase the likelihood that the FBI is aware of every facet of illicit activity within the organization at all levels and can link them back to priority targets outside the United States. To that end, hybrid squads consist of multi-disciplinary teams of Special Agents, IAs, Staff Operations Specialists (SOS), and other professionals who approach Transnational Criminal Enterprises holistically. The agent composition on the squads provides different backgrounds and functional expertise, ranging from violent gangs, public corruption, and violent crimes.

Cyber Program

Included under the purview of the Cyber Program within the CEFC DU are criminal computer intrusion investigations and the FBI’s Internet Crime Complaint Center.

Legal Attaché Program

Crime-fighting in an era of increasing globalization and interconnectivity has become a truly international effort, and the people who make up the FBI’s International Operations Division (IOD) and Legal Attaché (Legat) Program work together to lead and direct the FBI’s growing number of operations around the globe.

The FBI’s Legats and their staffs work hard to combat crime, even as they partner with, and strengthen the bonds between law enforcement personnel throughout the world. Special Agents and professional staff working in IOD use their unique skill sets and knowledge to coordinate investigations large and small, by partnering with the FBI’s criminal and intelligence divisions, foreign law enforcement, and U.S. and foreign intelligence and security services.

The IOD and Legat program work also includes a major training component, whether it is the support of the International Law Enforcement Academies in Budapest or Botswana, or teaching their law enforcement partners about conducting proper investigations at crime scenes or crisis management.

Management and Support Services

In addition to the Criminal Investigative and Legat programs that make up the core elements of the CEFC DU, the FBI's various administrative and other security programs provide essential support services.

Program Objectives

White Collar Crime:

- Facilitate the intelligence and administrative requirements related to complex public corruption investigations to reduce the incidence of government fraud within targeted sectors of local, state, and federal government.
- Reduce the amount of reported economic loss due to fraud and abuse in federally funded procurement, contracts, Electronic Benefits Transfer, and entitlement programs.
- Expand the Border Corruption Initiative (BCI) and threat methodology to better target border corruption in all land, air, and sea ports of entry to mitigate the threat posted to national security.
- Continue Border Corruption Task Force (BCTFs) coordination with other field divisions and agencies on cross-program strategies regarding the threats associated with counter terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, and counter intelligence matters.
- Deploy FBI resources to combat significant complex financial crimes in order to:
 - Minimize the economic loss due to mortgage fraud by identifying, investigating, and disrupting fraudulent activity.
 - Reduce the economic loss associated with the theft of U.S. intellectual property by criminals.
 - Reduce the amount of economic loss and market instability resulting from corporate fraud committed by both individuals and enterprises.
 - Identify, disrupt, and dismantle money laundering industries and confiscate criminal assets associated with said industries.
 - Reduce the economic loss attributable to fraudulent billing practices affecting private and public health care insurers.
 - Minimize economic loss due to crimes such as check fraud, loan fraud, and cyber-banking fraud in federally-insured financial institutions.
 - Reduce the amount of economic loss to the insurance industry due to fraud, both internal and external.
 - Reduce economic loss to investors due to fraud in the investment marketplace, bogus securities, and Internet fraud.
 - Reduce the amount of economic loss caused by fraudulent bankruptcy filings throughout the U.S.
 - Reduce the amount of economic loss associated with the theft of U.S. intellectual property by criminals.

Cyber:

- Develop partnerships between the FBI and private sector, academia, and other public entities to support the FBI's mission and assist those institutions.
- Serve as a vehicle to receive, develop, and refer criminal complaints regarding cyber crime.
- Identify, develop, and deliver core and continuing education for Cyber investigators across all levels of the law enforcement, both domestic and international.

Civil Rights:

- Deter civil rights violations through aggressive investigation of those crimes wherein the motivation appears to have been based on race, sexuality, color, religion, or ethnic/national origin; reports of abuse of authority under color of law; reports of slavery and involuntary servitude; and reports of the use of force or the threat of force for the purpose of injuring, intimidating, or interfering with a person seeking to obtain or provide reproductive health services and through proactive measures such as the training of local law enforcement in civil rights matters.

Gang Violence:

- Infiltrate, disrupt, and dismantle violent gang activities by targeting groups of gangs using sensitive investigative and intelligence techniques to initiate long term proactive investigations.

Organized Crime:

- Combat transnational criminal organizations and collect resources supporting intelligence and investigation actions to disrupt and dismantle organized criminal activities worldwide.
- Continually assess the international organized crime threat in the country by outlining current state of FBI resources and better position the FBI to strategically direct investigatory resources to the highest threat areas.
- Execute a comprehensive strategy to disrupt and dismantle Semion Mogilevich Organization and Brothers' Circle through coordination with other agencies, including through the Threat Fusion Cells (TFCs).

Violent Crime:

- Investigate the most egregious and violent criminal acts across Indian Country including homicide, child sexual/physical assault, violent assault, drugs/gangs, gaming violations, and property crimes.
- Promote and encourage a level of self-sufficiency for tribal law enforcement on Indian Reservations and allotment territory, thereby allowing the FBI to improve the response and efficiency of Special Agents and support resources in IC; improve the overall quality of law enforcement service in IC through increased coordination with BIA and tribal police, joint training efforts, and joint investigative efforts; establish Safe Trails Task Forces, with objectives focused on specific priority crime problem(s) not effectively addressed by the FBI or other law enforcement agencies in IC; provide training to IC Special Agents, support personnel, and BIA/tribal police; and support DOJ efforts to professionalize law enforcement operations in IC, including crime statistics reporting, records management, automation, and case management.
- Provide a rapid and effective investigative response to reported federal crimes involving the victimization of children; reduce the vulnerability of children to acts of sexual exploitation and abuse; reduce the negative impact of domestic/international parental rights disputes; and strengthen the capabilities of federal, state and local law enforcement through training programs and investigative assistance.

Latin America/Southwest Border:

- Infiltrate, disrupt and dismantle Mexican and South and Central American Criminal Enterprises by targeting their center of gravity utilizing sensitive investigative and intelligence techniques to initiate long term proactive investigations.

- Expand and create new partnerships with the USIC and OGA in order to better coordinate and facilitate the flow and utilization of intelligence against the threat posed by Mexican and South, and Central American Criminal Enterprises.
- Continually assess the in-country threat posed by Mexican and South and Central American Criminal Enterprises by outlining the current state of FBI resources and better positioning the FBI to strategically direct investigatory and intelligence resources to the highest threat areas.

2. PERFORMANCE/RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes

DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law. Objectives 2.1-2.5.

WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments & FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
Workload -- # of cases investigated (pending and received)		†		†		†		†		†	
Total Costs and FTE		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		11,522	2,477,389	11,480	2,477,389	11,899	2,790,645	(73)	16,034	11,826	2,806,669
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments & FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
Program Activity/ 2.3, 2.5	1. White-Collar Crime/Cybercrime	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		5,185	1,114,825	5,166	1,114,825	5,474	1,283,697	(34)	7,371	5,440	1,291,068
Workload -- # of cases investigated (pending and received)		†		†		†		†		†	
Performance Measure	Restitutions & Recoveries / Fines (\$000) • Intellectual Property Rights Violations • Public Corruption • White-Collar Crimes (all other)	††		††		††		††		††	
Performance Measure	Convictions/Pre-Trial Diversions (total) • Intellectual Property Rights Violations [Discontinued measure] • Public Corruption • White-Collar Crimes (all other)	††		††		††		††		††	
Performance Measure	Number of Criminal Organizations Engaging in White-Collar Crimes Dismantled	368		458		368		...		368	
Efficiency Measure	% of Major Mortgage Fraud Investigations to all pending Mortgage Fraud Investigations	72%		72%		72%		...		72%	
Performance Measure	Number of Children Depicted in Child Pornography Identified by the FBI	††		††		††		††		††	
Performance Measure	Number of convictions for Internet fraud	††		22		††		††		††	
Performance Measure	Number of high-impact Internet fraud targets neutralized [Discontinued measure]	††		††		††		††		††	

TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments & FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Program Activity/ 2.2, 2.4, 2.6	2. Criminal Enterprises/Civil Rights/Violent Crimes	6,337	1,362,564	6,314	1,362,564	6,425	1,506,948	(39)	8,653	6,386	1,515,601
Workload -- # of cases investigated (pending and received)			†		†		†		†		†
Performance Measure	Convictions/Pre-trial Diversions • Organized Criminal Enterprises • Gang/Criminal Enterprises • Crimes Against Children • Civil Rights		††		833 †† 1,312 238		796 †† 1,352 ††		... †† ... ††		796 †† 1,352 ††
Efficiency Measure	% of FBI OCDETF Investigations with links to CPOT-linked DTOs		12%		20%		15%		...		15%
Performance Measure	CPOT-Linked DTOs • Disruptions • Dismantlements		30 15		139 40		40 20		... ...		40 20
Performance Measure	Number of Organized Criminal Enterprise Dismantlements		38		70		38		...		38
Performance Measure	Number of Gang/Criminal Enterprises Dismantlements		99		251		99		...		99
Performance Measure	Number of Agents serving on Violent Crime Task Forces		N/A		1,131		†		†		†
Performance Measure	Average length of sentence in months Violent Crime		N/A		††		††		††		††
Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disruption means impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization, as indicated by changes in organizational leadership and/or changes in methods of operation, including, for example, financing, trafficking patterns, communications or drug production. Dismantlement means destroying the organization's leadership, financial base, and supply network such that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself. - The Executive Office of OCDETF may sometimes edit CPOT disruptions/dismantlements data after the end of the reporting period. Such changes are reflected in later reports. - Accomplishment and caseload data are obtained from the FBI's Resource Management Information System (RMIS), which houses the Integrated Statistical Reporting and Analysis Application (ISRAA) and Monthly Administrative Report (MAR) applications that report these data. Data are verified by an FBI field manager before being entered into that system and are subsequently verified through the FBI's Inspection process. Other non-standardized data are maintained in files by their respective FBIHQ programs. FBI field personnel are required to enter accomplishment data within 30 days of the accomplishment or a change in the status of an accomplishment, such as those resulting from appeals. - The data source for IINI program data is a database maintained by FBI personnel detailed to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, as well as statistics derived by the FBI's Cyber Division's program personnel. Limitations on these data are explained in the Discussion of the measure. - Internet Fraud data come from a record system maintained by the IC3. The list of targets is updated each year. Targets are determined by subject matter expert teams at the IC3 and approved by the Unit Chief. IC3 staff maintains the list and determine when a target has been the subject of a take-down. There is some possibility of underreporting of accomplishments resulting from referrals to state, local, and other federal law enforcement organizations. This underreporting is possible where investigations resulting from IC3 referrals do not involve the FBI. 											
† FBI does not project targets for case workload data.											
†† FBI does not set targets for investigative output data.											

		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Performance Measure	Restitutions/Recoveries/Fines (\$000) • Intellectual Property Fraud • Public Corruption • White-Collar Crimes (all other)	111,877 321,815 7,799,218	238,832 157,440 19,516,406	260,219 676,889 18,502,635	5,389 220,787 15,956,528	17,100 6,559,531 8,383,458	4,628 1,178,976 14,027,036	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A
Performance Measure	Convictions/Pre-Trial Diversions (total) • Intellectual Property Fraud • Public Corruption • White-Collar Crimes (all other)	194 929 3,707	136 943 3,347	116 987 3,834	88 981 2,910	84 954 3,357	81 969 3,384	N/A 924 3,529	N/A N/A N/A	N/A 1,038 2,958	N/A N/A 3,351	N/A N/A 3,351
Performance Measure	Number of Criminal Organizations Engaging in White-Collar Crimes Dismantled	231	277	211	250	236	368	409	360	458	368	368
Efficiency Measure	% of Major Mortgage Fraud Investigations to all pending Mortgage Fraud investigations	N/A	56%	63%	66%	71%	71%	71%	71%	72%	72%	72%
Performance Measure	Number of Children Depicted in Child Pornography Identified by the FBI (*only partial year data available for FY06)	37*	73	187	118	246	240	175	155	N/A	N/A	N/A
Performance Measure	Number of convictions for Internet fraud	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27	21	N/A	22	N/A	N/A
Performance Measure	Number of high-impact Internet fraud targets neutralized	9	11	11	13	12	11	23	13	N/A	N/A	N/A
Performance Measure	Convictions/Pre-Trial Diversions: • Organized Criminal Enterprises • Gang/Criminal Enterprises • Crimes Against Children • Civil Rights	674 2,070 170 195	693 2,218 207 207	595 2,242 246 208	395 2,136 270 222	424 2,163 245 248	812 N/A 338 268	845 6,467 373 227	N/A N/A N/A N/A	833 N/A 1,312 238	796 N/A 350 N/A	747 N/A N/A 350
Efficiency Measure	% of FBI OCDETF Investigations with links to CPOT-linked DTOs	13%	14%	15.47%	14%	15.89%	16.35%	19%	12%	20%	15%	15%
Performance Measure	CPOT-Linked DTOs • Disruptions • Dismantlements	36 17	45 15	50 18	35 20	40 12	54 22	64 30	30 15	139 40	40 20	40 20
Performance Measure	Number of Organized Criminal Enterprise Dismantlements	36	43	38	43	39	39	47	38	70	38	38
Performance Measure	Number of Gang/Criminal Enterprise Dismantlements	119	144	114	135	124	165	163	99	251	99	99
Performance Measure	Number of Agents serving on Violent Crime Task Forces [Priority Goal indicator]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,050	1,071	1,012	1,131	N/A	N/A
Performance Measure	Average length of sentence in months: Violent Crime [Priority Goal indicator]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72	74	100	N/A	N/A	N/A

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

White-Collar Crime

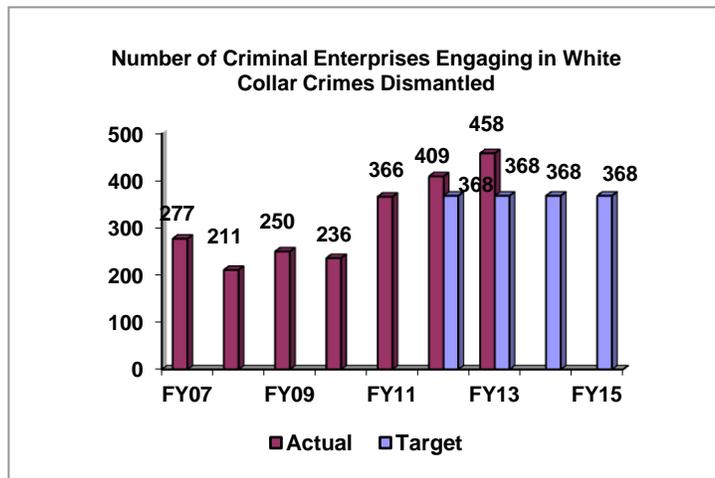
a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The White-Collar Crime (WCC) program uses a suite of performance measures that concentrate on priority programs such as Corporate Fraud, Health Care Fraud, Mortgage Fraud, as well as traditional accomplishment data such as convictions and pre-trial diversions and the level of recoveries, restitutions, and fines generated by the WCC program.

Performance Measure: Number of Criminal Organizations Engaging in White-Collar Crimes Dismantled.

FY 2015 Target: 368

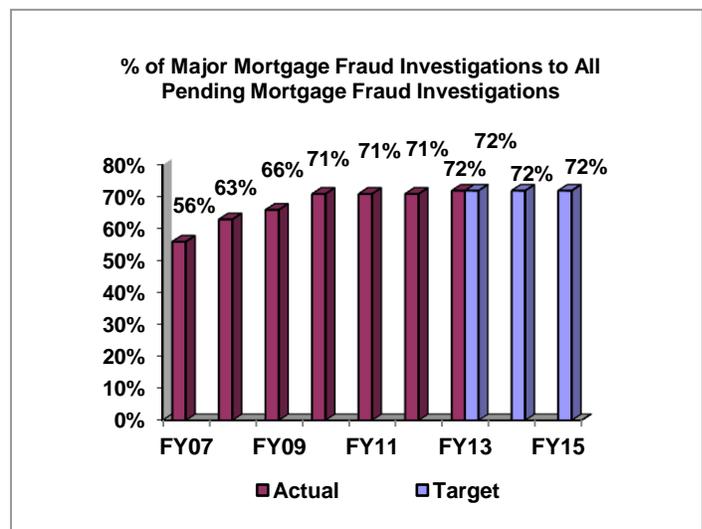
Discussion: The FBI established the FY 2015 target based on past performance and the increased activity of WCC enterprises, particularly in Health Care Fraud and Mortgage Fraud. Securities, corporate and mortgage fraud investigations are frequently long-term and resource-intensive. The impacts of resources received in one year are often not realized until several years later. Further, accomplishments in WCC can reach peaks at times when long-term cases initiated in prior years come to conclusion.



Efficiency Measure: Percentage of Major Mortgage Fraud Investigations to all Pending Mortgage Fraud Investigations

FY 2015 Target: 72%

Discussion: The nature of the mortgage fraud threat and recent trends indicate that high loss schemes, schemes involving industry insiders and the sophisticated criminal enterprises will persist into FY 2015. The FBI's long-term objective is to lower the incidence of mortgage fraud through detection, deterrence, and investigation so that the FBI can concentrate on neutralizing current and emerging financial threats, as well as financial industry fraud schemes that target our Nation's financial institutions.



b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2015, the FBI will continue to pursue corporate fraud, securities fraud, mortgage fraud, other types of financial institution fraud, health care fraud, money laundering, and insurance fraud, which all threaten to undermine our Nation's financial infrastructure. The FBI will aggressively leverage the money laundering and asset forfeiture statutes to ensure that fraudulently obtained funds are located and proper restitution is made to the victims of fraud. The enforcement strategy is a coordinated approach whereby the FBI will continue to work with other federal agencies to identify and target fraud schemes by successfully investigating, prosecuting, and obtaining judgments and settlements.

c. Priority Goals

The FBI contributes to the Vulnerable People Priority Goal 4, which aims to protect those most in need of help by increasing the number of investigations concerning child exploitation, human trafficking, and non-compliant sex offenders.

Internet Fraud

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

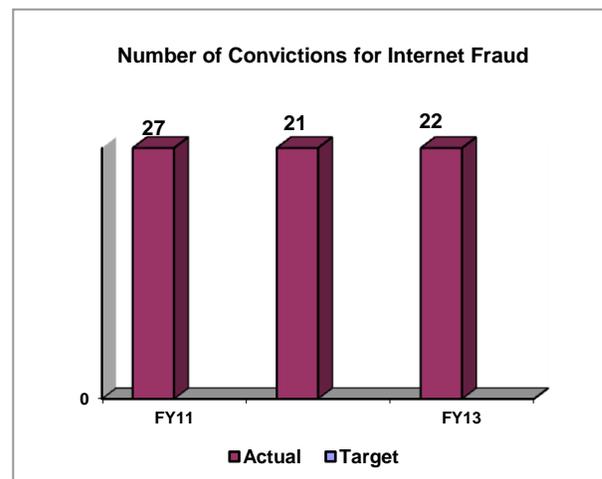
The FBI and National White Collar Crime Center partnered in May 2000 to create the Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3), a national repository for receipt and exchange of consumer, federal, and industry Internet crimes data. The IC3 allows for an enhanced capability for intelligence development to assist in these multi-divisional investigations. The FBI uses the IC3 data to develop law enforcement referrals focusing on Internet crimes with significant financial impact, large numbers of victims, and/or social impact on Internet users. Periodically, the FBI synchronizes nationwide takedowns (i.e., arrests, seizures, search warrants, indictments) to target the most significant perpetrators of on-line schemes and draw attention to identified crime problems.

Performance Measure: Number of convictions for Internet fraud [New measure]

FY 2015 Target: In accordance with DOJ guidance, targeted levels of performance are not projected for this indicator.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The FBI will continue to aggressively pursue criminals that pose a threat to the national information infrastructure and, in the course of such endeavors, commit fraud. In cases that the Internet is but an instrumentality of a traditional fraud scheme, the FBI's Cyber Program will continue to pursue the most egregious, high-impact, and sophisticated non-intrusion schemes with an international nexus.



Gang/Criminal Enterprises - Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOT)

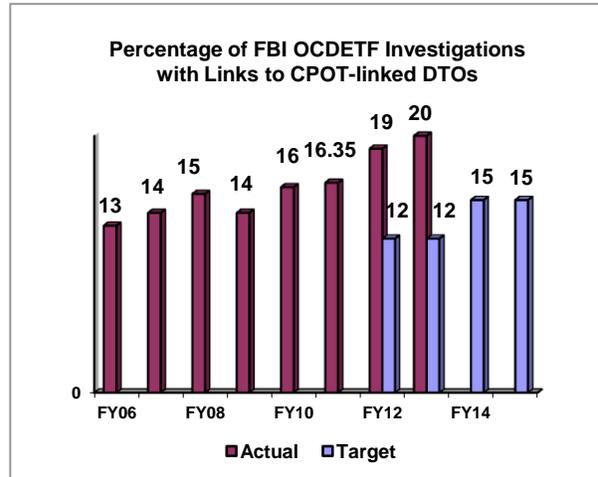
a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

DOJ maintains a single national list of major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. This list of targets, known as the CPOT list, reflects the most significant international narcotic supply and related money laundering organizations, poly-drug traffickers, clandestine drug manufacturers and producers, and major drug transporters supplying the U.S.

Performance Measure: Percentage of FBI OCDETF Investigations with Links to CPOT-linked Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs)

FY 2015 Target: 15%

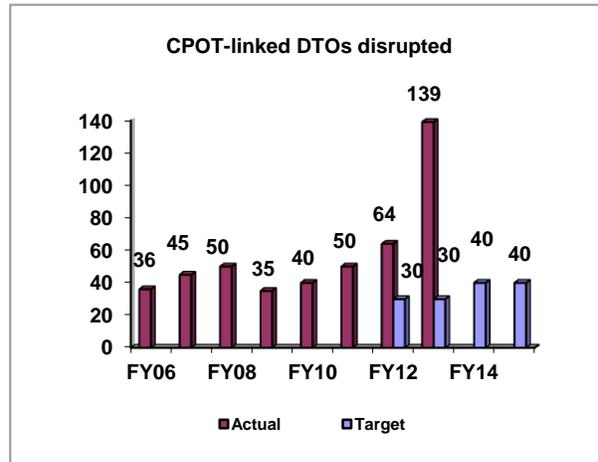
Discussion: CPOT-linked DTOs are identified through involved complex and coordinated intelligence, as well as analyzing drug investigative data and related financial data. Resources are focused on CPOT-linked organizations that traffic in narcotics and launder illicit proceeds. Resources, expertise and unique investigative capabilities are utilized to target their infrastructure.



Performance Measure: CPOT-linked DTOs Disrupted

FY 2015 Target: 40

Discussion: CPOT-linked DTOs are disrupted through complex and coordinated intelligence-driven investigations as well as analysis of drug investigative data and related financial data. These efforts effectively alter the operations of major trafficking organizations.

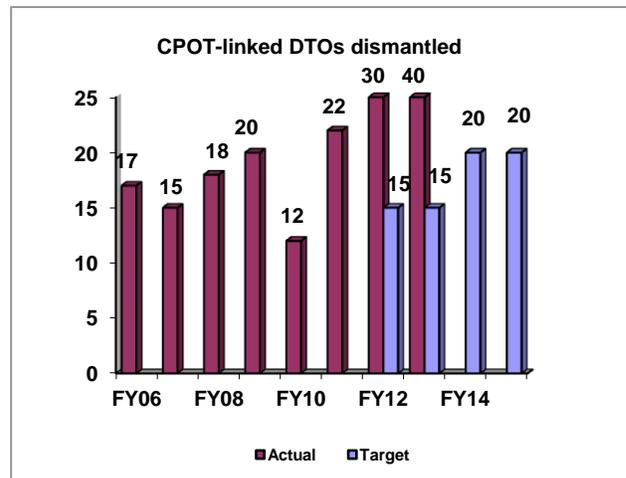


Performance Measure: CPOT-linked DTOs Dismantled

FY 2015 Target: 20

Discussion: The FBI exceeded their FY 13 goals and increased performance by 54% for the number of CPOT linked organizations disrupted or dismantled compared to FY 12. It is anticipated the FBI will continue to achieve greater efficiency linking cases to CPOTs which were not previously identified or documented; therefore, allowing higher documented production.

To fully engage the field in support of the FBI's initiative to increase CPOT linkages, the Latin American Southwest Border Threat Section/OCDETF unit provided communications outreach and instruction to the field by utilizing the Regional OCDETF Coordinators (ROC's), OCDETF Program Analysts (PA's), as well as, the substantive units at Headquarters. In addition the OCDETF Unit continued to provide education as well as provided more funding to CPOT linked cases thereby increasing CPOT links and subsequent disruptions and dismantlements.



b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Asian criminal enterprises (ACEs) are involved in criminal violations that include organized crime activities, such as murder, alien smuggling, extortion, loan sharking, illegal gambling, counterfeit currency and credit cards, prostitution, money laundering, drug distribution, and various acts of violence. Loosely knit, flexible, and highly mobile, ACEs have become more sophisticated, diverse, and aggressive in directing their activities, and profiting through legitimate and illegitimate businesses to avoid law enforcement attention and scrutiny. Russian/Eastern European/Eurasian criminal enterprise groups (ECEs) in the U.S. are engaged in traditional racketeering activity such as extortion, murder, prostitution, and drugs. Both Russian/Eastern European/Eurasian Criminal Enterprises (ECEs) and Middle Eastern criminal enterprise organizations are also deeply involved in large-scale white-collar crimes, such as gasoline excise tax scams, fraudulent insurance claims, stock fraud, and bank fraud. The FBI's strategy for criminal organization investigations emphasizes the development and focusing of resources on national targets, the use of the Enterprise Theory of Investigations (which focuses investigations on the overall organization in question), the enhanced use of intelligence, and the exploitation and development of FBI technical capabilities.

To address the threat that violent urban gangs pose on a local, regional, national and even international level, the FBI first established a National Gang Strategy in the 1990s to identify the gangs posing the greatest danger to American communities; combine and coordinate the efforts of the local, state, and federal law enforcement in Violent Gang Safe Streets Task Forces throughout the U.S.; and utilize the same techniques previously used against organized criminal enterprises. The increasingly violent activity of MS-13 has prompted an FBI initiative that will assure extensive coordination between all Field Offices involved in the investigation of MS-13 matters. Additionally, due to a significant number of MS-13 gang members residing in Central America and Mexico, liaising with international law

enforcement partners abroad will be a key part of the FBI’s strategy against this gang threat. In FY 2006, DOJ and DHS established the National Gang Tracking Enforcement Coordination Center (GangTECC), now known as Special Operations Division/Operational Section: Gangs (SOD/OSG), a multi-agency initiative anti-gang enforcement, deconfliction, coordination and targeting center headed by a Director from the DEA and a Deputy Director from the FBI, and staffed with representatives from ATF, BOP, DEA, FBI, ICE and the USMS.

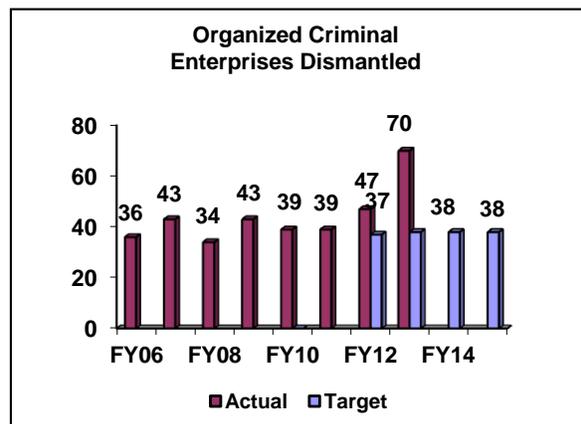
DOJ defines gangs as associations of three or more individuals whose members collectively identify themselves by adopting a group identity which they use to create an atmosphere of fear or intimidation frequently by employing one or more of the following: a common name, slogan, identifying sign, symbol, tattoo or other physical marking, style or color of clothing, hairstyle, hand sign or graffiti. The association's purpose, in part, is to engage in criminal activity and the association uses violence or intimidation to further its criminal objectives. Its members engage in criminal activity or acts of juvenile delinquency that, if committed by an adult, would be crimes with the intent to enhance or preserve the association's power, reputation, or economic resources. The association may also possess some of the following characteristics: (a) the members employ rules for joining and operating within the association; (b) the members meet on a recurring basis; (c) the association provides physical protection of its members from other criminals and gangs; (d) the association seeks to exercise control over a particular location or region, or it may simply defend its perceived interests against rivals; or (e) the association has an identifiable structure. This definition is not intended to include traditional organized crime groups such as La Cosa Nostra, groups that fall within the Department's definition of "international organized crime," drug trafficking organizations or terrorist organizations.

The FBI concentrates counter-narcotics resources against DTOs with the most extensive drug networks in the U.S. As entire drug trafficking networks, from sources of supply through the transporters/distributors are disrupted or dismantled, the availability of drugs within the U.S. will be reduced. To assess its performance in combating criminal enterprises that engage in drug trafficking, the Gang/Criminal Enterprise Program works in tandem with DEA and the Executive Office for OCDETF to track the number of organizations linked to targets on DOJ’s CPOT list.

Organized Criminal Enterprises & Gangs/Criminal Enterprises

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes Organized Criminal Enterprises

FBI investigations of criminal enterprises involved in sustained racketeering activities that are focused on those enterprises with ethnic ties to Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Europe. Organized criminal enterprise investigations, through the use of the Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization statute, target the entire entity responsible for the crime problem. Each of these groups is engaged in a myriad of criminal activities.



Performance Measure: Organized Criminal Enterprises Dismantled

FY 2015 Target: 38

Discussion: Based on National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs) and other factors that gauge threats posed to U.S. national security by organized crime, the FBI targets high-priority organizations related to such threats.

The Organized Crime Program (OCP) anticipates additional collection, the establishment of additional cases, the development of additional confidential human sources, and an increase in IIR production. FBI efforts also include the initial targeting and operational activities against criminal bosses that support the associated thieves and members of high priority organizations, and target the financial and communications avenues of the criminal enterprises already identified as potential vulnerabilities.

Gang/Criminal Enterprises

The mission of the FBI's Gang/Criminal Enterprise Program is to disrupt and dismantle the domestic cells (local, regional, national, and transnational) of criminal enterprises, which pose the greatest threat to the economic and national security of the U.S. Many of these criminal enterprises have ties to North, Central, and South America. This will be accomplished through the FBI's criminal investigations, involvement in the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program (OCDETF), and support and leadership of HIDTA initiatives. The majority of the FBI's anti-gang efforts are directed towards the gangs that the Bureau has identified as presenting priority threats. The FBI works closely with local, state, federal, and international law enforcement agencies to accomplish this mission.

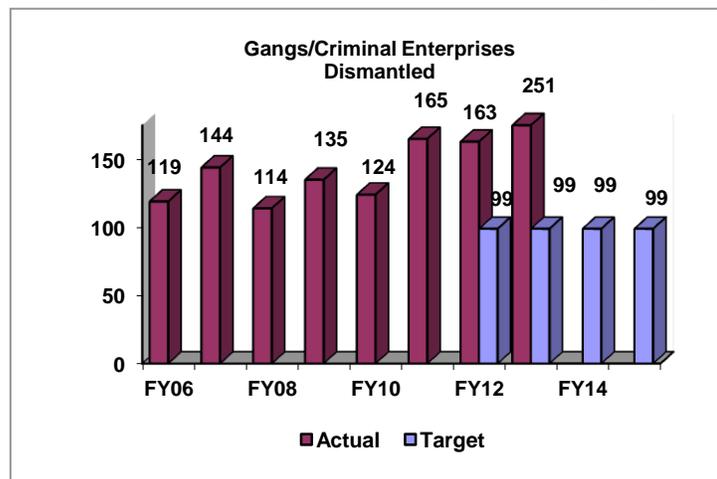
The Gang Targeting and Coordination Center (GangTECC) focuses on enhancing gang investigations of all federal agencies by acting as a deconfliction and case coordination center. GangTECC facilitates operations across agency lines and seeks to dismantle national and trans-national violent gangs.

Performance Measure: Gang/ Criminal Enterprises Dismantled

Note: This measure does not include CPOT-linked dismantlements.

FY 2015 Target: 99

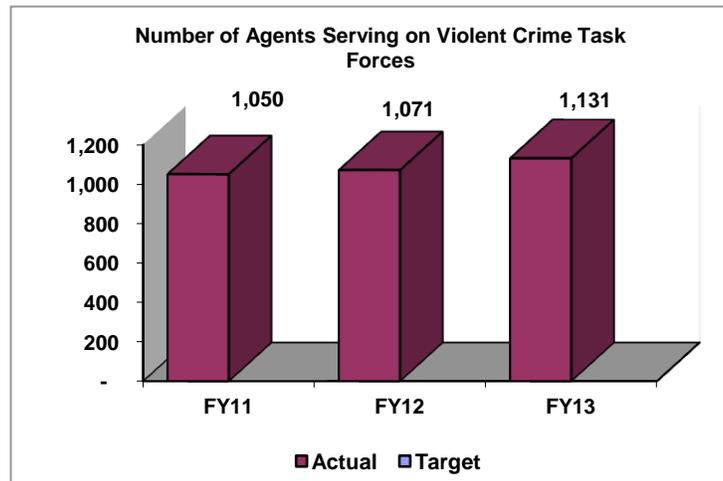
Discussion: DTOs are dismantled through complex and coordinated intelligence driven investigations that include analysis of drug investigative data and related financial data. These efforts effectively disrupt the operations of major trafficking organizations and ultimately destroy them. Resources are focused on coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of major DTOs. DTO members who traffic in narcotics and launder illicit proceeds are targeted. Strategic initiatives are developed to effectively exploit the DTO's most vulnerable points, thus attacking its infrastructure.



Performance Measure: Number of agents serving on Violent Crime Task Forces

FY 2014 Target: N/A³

Discussion: This new measure serves as an indication of the FBI's contribution to DOJ's overall goal of targeting reduction of crime in areas particularly prone to violent crime.



³ Targets previously reported for this measure did not accurately represent increases to performance as a result of meeting the identified target. Therefore, these targets are no longer shown in this section. The FBI will continue to reflect actual data as it is made available.

D. Criminal Justice Services Decision Unit

Criminal Justice Services Decision Unit	Direct Pos.	FTE	Amount (000)
2013 Enacted with Sequester	2,127	2,018	\$462,023
2014 Appropriation	2,248	1,976	489,721
Adjustment to Base and Technical Adjustments	...	...	(21,309)
2015 Current Services	2,240	2,129	468,412
2015 Program Increases	...	...	2,353
2015 Program Offsets	...	...	(6,255)
2015 Request	2,240	2,129	\$464,510
Total Change 2014-2015	(8)	153	(25,211)

1. Program Description

The Criminal Justice Services (CJS) Decision Unit is comprised of all programs of the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division, the portion of the Laboratory Division that provides criminal justice information and forensic services to the FBI's state and local law enforcement partners, as well as the state and local training programs of the Training Division. Additionally, to capture all resources that support the CJS program, a prorated share of resources from the FBI's support divisions (Security, Information Technology, and the administrative divisions and offices) are calculated and scored to this decision unit.

CJIS Division

The mission of the CJIS Division is to equip our law enforcement, national security, and intelligence community partners with the criminal justice information they need to protect the U.S. while preserving civil liberties. The CJIS Division includes several major program activities that support this mission, all of which are described below.

Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS)/Next Generation Identification (NGI):

IAFIS provides timely and accurate identification services in a paperless environment 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The system identifies individuals through name, date-of-birth, fingerprint image comparisons, and/or other descriptors and provides criminal history records on individuals for law enforcement and civil purposes. IAFIS is designed to process criminal fingerprint submissions in two hours or less and civil submissions in 24 hours or less. In FY 2011, the FBI conducted over 50.7 million fingerprint background checks. In FY 2012, the FBI conducted over 58 million fingerprint background checks. The primary drivers for the fingerprint background check increases in 2012 were DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Department of State benefit transactions, as well as Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Customs and Border Protection Port of Entry checks. In FY 2013, approximately 62.7 million fingerprint background checks were processed.

In FY 2008, the CJIS Division awarded a contract for the development and integration of the NGI system. NGI is a major upgrade and replacement to the current IAFIS. The FBI initiated the NGI Program in response to advances in technology, FBI customer requirements, growing demand for IAFIS services, and degradation of the IAFIS information technology infrastructure. NGI advances the FBI's biometric identification and investigation services, providing an incremental replacement of current IAFIS technical capabilities, while introducing new biometric functionality. When fully deployed, the NGI system will offer state-of-the-art biometric services and capabilities that will serve as a platform for multiple modes of biometric functionality.

The NGI serves as the cornerstone to enable the FBI to meet its criminal justice service mission and support the intelligence community. Through incremental replacement of IAFIS, the FBI has dramatically improved system flexibility, storage capacity, accuracy and timeliness of responses, and interoperability with other systems - including the DHS and the Department of Defense biometric matching systems. The NGI is comprised of six overlapping increments. Increment 1 (Advanced Fingerprint Identification Technology [AFIT]) was achieved more than one month ahead of schedule in February 2011. Increment 2 (Repository for Individuals of Special Concern [RISC]) was deployed on schedule in August 2011. Increment 3 (Latent, Palms, Rapid DHS Response, and Full Infrastructure) was deployed on schedule on May 5, 2013. NGI will achieve full operating capability with the deployment of Increment 4 in June 2014. Increment 5 remains an iris pilot, and Increment 6 is technology refreshment occurring between 2014 and 2017.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC): The NCIC is a nationwide information system that supports local, state, tribal, federal, and international law enforcement agencies in their mission to uphold the law and protect the public. The NCIC allows for the compilation, dissemination, and exchange of timely and critical criminal justice and law enforcement information, such as data on wanted persons, violent persons, stolen property, sex offenders, immigration violators, terrorists, and other records. On September 13, 2013, NCIC had a peak daily transaction volume of 12.2 million transactions. The average transactions per day in FY 2012 were 8.7 million and in FY 2013, 9.6 million.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS): The NICS is a national system established to enforce the provisions of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993. The NICS allows Federal Firearms Licensees to determine whether receipt of a firearm by a prospective purchaser would violate state or federal law. The system ensures the timely transfer of firearms to individuals who are not specifically prohibited and denies transfer to prohibited persons. For FY 2012, the NICS processed 17.9 million inquiries. The FBI conducted approximately 7.8 million of these checks, resulting in 83,144 denials to prohibited persons. The remaining 10.1 million checks were conducted by individual states. In FY 2013, the NICS processed over 22 million inquiries. The FBI conducted approximately 10 million of these checks, resulting in 92,111 denials to prohibited persons. The remaining 12 million checks were conducted by individual states. The tragic shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School on December 14, 2012, and subsequent discussions of potential changes in gun laws, caused the FBI's workload to increase by 46 percent in FY 2013. Prior to the Sandy Hook shooting, the busiest week in NICS history was the week of December 3 – 9, 2012, when 527,095 firearms checks were initiated. The week after the Sandy Hook shooting, December 17 – 23, 2012, NICS approached 1 million transactions (953,613). In FY 2013 the number of background checks increased dramatically largely as a result of the unintended consequence of the national gun safety debate. More purchases of firearms culminated in an uptick in the number of background checks processed. In FY 2014, the NICS transaction volume remains 18 percent higher when compared to the same months in FY 2012. As such, this is an area where the FBI is focusing substantially increased resources.

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR): The FBI's UCR Program has served as the national clearinghouse for the collection of crimes reported to law enforcement since 1930. It is the CJIS Division of the FBI that collects, analyzes, reviews, and publishes the data collected from participating local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies. Recognizing the need for improved statistics, law enforcement called for a thorough evaluative study to modernize the UCR Program, resulting in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). In the NIBRS, more detailed data are collected on each single crime occurrence made up of 49 specific offenses. In 2012, 6,115 law enforcement agencies

(approximately 33 percent of all UCR agencies) reported crime to the FBI UCR Program using NIBRS data specifications. Information derived from the data collected within the UCR Program is the basis for the annual publications *Crime in the United States*, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* (LEOKA), and *Hate Crime Statistics* that fulfill the FBI's obligations under Title 28 United States Code Section 534. The publications provide statistical compilations of crimes such as murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson; officers killed and assaulted in the line of duty; and hate crime statistics. Currently, the UCR Program is working to complete the UCR Redevelopment Project (UCRRP) to manage the acquisition, development, and integration of a new information systems solution. The UCRRP will decrease the time it takes to analyze data and respond sooner with data quality questions and concerns; reduce the exchange of printed materials between submitting agencies and the FBI; provide an external data query tool to allow public users the ability to view and analyze published UCR data from the Internet; and implement a flexible and scalable systems framework, including industry standard interfaces that better accommodate future changes. Also, in the interest of improving crime data collections, the UCR Program is partnering with the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Academy of Sciences in a multi-year study to determine the relevance of current crime classifications, examine the potential for new crime data indicators, and recommend improvements on data collection and dissemination methods. The UCR Program also conducts officer safety awareness training for the Nation's law enforcement community based on the statistics and research collected in the UCR LEOKA Program. The LEOKA Program is currently embarking on a comprehensive study "Ambushes and Unprovoked Attacks: Assault on Our Nation's Law Enforcement Officers". This two-year study will focus on felonious killings and assaults of law enforcement officers during ambush situations.

Law Enforcement National Data Exchange (N-DEx): N-DEx is the first and only national criminal justice investigative information-sharing system. N-DEx is a national asset that provides criminal justice agencies with a tool for sharing, searching, linking, and analyzing criminal justice information across our country. By using N-DEx as a pointer and data discovery system, users can detect relationships between people, crime characteristics, property, and locations; eliminate information gaps by linking information across jurisdictions; "connect the dots" between non-obvious and seemingly unrelated data; and obtain contact information of investigators and agencies working investigations. N-DEx complements existing state and regional systems and is positioned to fill in gaps in the many areas of the country where no information sharing system or program currently exists. N-DEx is unique to other systems in scale, scope, and sustainability.

N-DEx is a criminal justice information sharing network that allows law enforcement agencies to share law enforcement records from over 4,500 agencies with nearly 140,000 criminal justice users. The N-DEx network contains over 225 million searchable records (incident reports, arrest reports, booking data, etc.) shared by local, state, tribal, and federal agencies. At the end of FY 2013, the N-DEx network has expanded to allow information sharing for law enforcement agencies responsible for protecting 58.52 percent of the U.S. population. It is projected that by the end of FY 2014, N-DEx information sharing will be available to law enforcement agencies covering 59.8 percent of the U.S. population. The American people benefit from criminal justice information sharing when shared documents assist in solving and preventing crimes.

N-DEx recently completed a series of enhancements known as the Multi-Enrichment Project (MEP) as a part of the System of Services Refreshment Program (SoSRP). The objective of the effort was to design, develop, and implement seven major enhancements during two phases to the current N-DEx system. The first phase became operational on June 26, 2013. It included improvements to the overall record ingest workflow process (hardware, storage, network infrastructure, and enhancements to the

Initiate Identity Hub engine) as well as search enhancements made to the N-DEx Portal user interface. The second phase of the project was completed on January 31, 2014. Included were additional ingest stability improvements and tuning, a new probabilistic name matching capability for searching person names, implementation of the LEXS 4.0 specification, non-obvious relationship discovery capabilities, an improved internal statistical reporting capability, and data sharing tools for federal criminal justice agencies.

Law Enforcement On-line (LEO): LEO is a 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week, on-line (real time), information-sharing system that is accredited and approved by the FBI for the transmission of sensitive but unclassified information throughout the world to the local, state, tribal, federal, and international law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety communities. The LEO system provides a vehicle for these communities to exchange information, conduct online education programs, and participate in professional special interest and topically focused dialog. LEO gives these communities simplified and increased one-stop access to information sharing systems, such as E-Guardian, Operational Response and Investigative Online Network, Violent Crime Apprehension Program, Hostage/Barricade Data System, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, as well as many other systems in order to eliminate such information being isolated within a single agency's system. LEO provides law enforcement and criminal justice communities a secure "anytime and anywhere" national and international method to support antiterrorism, intelligence, investigative operations; sends notifications and alerts; and provides an avenue to remotely access other law enforcement and intelligence systems and resources. LEO also offers an incident management system, the Virtual Command Center (VCC), which allows all levels of law enforcement to securely share critically needed information in real time across any Internet connection in order to provide safety and security at all major events and natural disaster areas. At the end of FY 2013, LEO supported a user base of over 57,300 active members. In FY 2013, LEO was re-hosted on new hardware and software. Upgrades to the VCC were implemented to enhance its capabilities and increase user friendliness.

In FY 2012, LEO began the merger of the CJIS Division's Enterprise Identity Management Services and the LEO re-hosted system of services, which created the LEO Enterprise Portal (LEO EP). The LEO EP is now offering all LEO services, including Virtual Command Centers and current database services. This merger provided the LEO system with a user-friendly e-Portal environment with increased system functionality and customization; a more robust search feature; an upgraded webmail application; and advanced chat application. LEO EP offers a cost-effective, single sign-on capability which allows access to services such as the Regional Information Sharing System Network (RISSNET), National Law Enforcement Data Exchange (N-DEx), Joint Automated Booking System (JABS), National Gang Intelligence Center (NGIC), Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3), and Intelink. Also in FY 2012, LEO provided a new service by adding Virtual Office (VO) capability. The VO is a secure Private LEO Special Interest Group, which enables a Law Enforcement Agency to store sensitive information they may not need to share with other agencies such as building blueprints, evacuation plans, internal agency documents/forms, case information etc. It also allows secure access from any internet connection. VOs are used in a wide variety of law enforcement and emergency situations to strengthen counterterrorism, safety, and local and multi-agency law enforcement efforts.

Laboratory Division

A portion of the Laboratory Division programs that provide forensic services to the FBI's state and local law enforcement partners is scored in the CJS Decision Unit.

The successful investigation and prosecution of crimes require the collection, examination, and scientific analysis of evidence recovered at the scene of the incident and obtained during the course of the

investigation. Without such evidence, many crimes would go unsolved and unpunished. At the same time, forensic examination of evidence exonerates individuals wrongly accused of crimes.

The FBI Laboratory, established in 1932, is the only full-service civilian federal forensic laboratory in the U.S. The FBI Laboratory was accredited in August 2008 by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors – Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD-LAB) for meeting or exceeding the requirements for *international* accreditation (ISO/IEC 17025). Examinations support investigations that cross all FBI investigative programs, international, federal, state, and local boundaries. Examinations of evidence for duly constituted U.S. law enforcement agencies, whether federal, state or local, and foreign law enforcement unable to perform the examinations at their own facilities are performed, free of charge. The FBI Laboratory also provides comprehensive technical reports, training, and expert testimony to federal, state, and local agencies.

In addition to providing forensic analysis services, the FBI Laboratory also provides operational response capabilities with respect to chemical, biological, nuclear, radiological and explosive devices/incidents and evidence collection. Biometric identification services are provided through the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) and the Federal Convicted Offender Program (FCOP). The FBI Laboratory is the executive agent for the Terrorist Explosive Devices Analytic Center (TEDAC), a multi-agency center that forensically and technically exploits terrorist improvised explosive devices and related materials and generates actionable investigative and intelligence information for use by the U.S. law enforcement, the Intelligence Community, the U.S. military, and other partners.

In FY 2013, the FBI conducted approximately 468,300 forensic examinations (this included FBI, and other Federal, state and local examinations).

Training Division

(U) In addition to training FBI agents, the FBI provides instruction for state and locals at minimal cost, both at the FBI Academy and throughout the U. S. at state, regional, and local training facilities. The principal course for state and local law enforcement officers is the FBI National Academy, a 10-week multi-disciplinary program for officers who are considered to have potential for further advancement in their careers.

In FY 2013, there were 954 state and local law enforcement officers that participated in the National Academy program at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

In addition to sessions offered at the FBI Academy, the FBI conducts and participates in courses and seminars at state, regional, and local training facilities. These training sessions cover the full range of law enforcement training topics such as hostage negotiation, computer-related crimes, death investigations, violent crimes, criminal psychology, forensic science, and arson.

In FY 2013 an estimated 97,000 criminal justice personnel received training from FBI instructors at state, regional and local training facilities.

Due to the increasingly global nature of many of the FBI's investigative initiatives, the FBI has in recent years emphasized the need to train its foreign law enforcement partners through the International Training and Assistance Program, for which the FBI is partially reimbursed by the State Department. In FY 2013, the FBI provided training to 990 international police officers and executives representing 48 countries.

Program Objectives

- Reduce criminal activity by providing timely and qualitative criminal justice information to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.
- Provide new technologies and address critical shortfalls in forensic investigative capabilities including latent fingerprint, firearms/toolmark, explosive, trace evidence, DNA, and training of personnel.
- Lead and inspire, through excellence in training and research, the education and development of the criminal justice community.

D. Criminal Justice Services Decision Unit

2. PERFORMANCE/RESOURCES TABLE										
Decision Unit: Criminal Justice Services										
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective Goal 3: Ensure the Fair, and Efficient Administration of Justice: Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of state and local justice systems. (Objective 3. 6)										
WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES	Target		Actual		Enacted		Changes		Requested (Total)	
	FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments & FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
IAFIS fingerprint background checks	53,182,216		62,721,744		66,677,703		4,265,443		70,943,146	
NCIC transactions	3,459,753,000		3,,516,071,876		3,826,396,000		338,253,000		4,164,649,000	
Total number of federal, state, and local investigations aided by the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS)	†				†		†		†	
Total number of forensic and offender matches identified at CODIS	†				†		†		†	
Total Costs and FTE	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	2,028	462,023	2,018	462,023	1,976	489,721	153	(25,211)	2,129	464,510
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE		FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014 Current Rate		Current Services Adjustments & FY 2015 Program Changes	
Efficiency Measures	IAFIS/NGI: [Revived measures] % of IAFIS/NGI routine fingerprint checks: Criminal: • Completed w/in 2 hours		N/A				95%		-	
	Civil: • Completed w/in 24 hours		N/A				99%		-	
Performance Measure	RISC Searches Response Time: [New Measure for FY 2014] Average NGI response time of RISC rapid searches		N/A		N/A		<10 seconds		<10 seconds	
Performance Measure	IAFIS/NGI: [Discontinued measures] • Average daily identification searches		187,706				200,232		-	
	• Average daily latent searches		686				753		-	
	• Response time for routine criminal submissions		1 hour				30 m		-	
	• Response time for routine civil submissions		12 hours				6 hours		-	
Performance Measure	NCIC: • System availability		99.5%				99.5%		-	
	• Downtime in minutes		1,440		1,000		1,440		-	

2. PERFORMANCE/RESOURCES TABLE

Performance Measure	NICS: % of NICS system availability	98.0%	99.90%	98.0%	-	98.0%
Performance Measure	NICS: % of NICS checks with an Immediate Determination	90.0%	91.64%	90.0%	-	90.0%
Performance Measure	Average turnaround time for Federal DNA Sample entry in the National DNA Index System (NDIS) of submissions fulfilling the processing and upload requirements	30 days	18 days	30 days	-	30 days
Performance Measure	Student-weeks of Instruction at the Hazardous Devices School (HDS)	2,668	2,024	1,764	-	1,764
Performance Measure	N-DEx: Percent of population covered by N-DEx via state and local law enforcement participation	58%	58.52%	59.80%	11.04%	70.84%
Performance Measure	[Discontinued measure] Number of products and services deployed in support of customers	260	193	210	-	-
Performance Measure	LEO: Number of active members	71,106	56,170	57,300	-	57,300
Performance Measure	LEO: Number of VCC new events boards open	743	807	743	15	758
Performance Measure	LEO: [New Measure for FY 2014] Number of identity or service providers on-boarded to the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP)	N/A	N/A	14	(4)	10
Performance Measure: Customer Satisfaction	LEO: [Discontinued measure] % of users who visit the Law Enforcement Online (LEO) service (which provides intelligence dissemination) more than one month out of each year.	26		N/A	-	N/A

2. PERFORMANCE/RESOURCES TABLE

Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:

- IAFIS Response Times are captured automatically from in-house developed software code residing on the Electronic Fingerprint Transaction Standard (EFTS) Fingerprint Conversion (EFCON) System. The software that captures this information, time stamps all incoming and out-going transactions and produces a report that calculates transaction response times. The developed code for this requirement was rigorously tested through System Integration and Test (SIT) prior to being put into operations. The information produced by EFCON was validated using Transaction Status (TS), a contractor developed statistical capture program that runs on the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System. The data collected from EFCON is imported into a spreadsheet to calculate the average response time and percentage for electronic criminal and electronic civil responses. CJIS Division staff review this information prior to release.
- NCIC Transaction Volumes are captured similarly to the IAFIS Response Time statistics in that they are also capture automatically from developed code. This program was developed as a requirement by a contractor during the development of the NCIC 2000 system. The developed code for this requirement was also rigorously tested through System Integration and Test (SIT) prior to being put into operations. The information produced in the NCIC reports is also validated by CJIS Division staff prior to release.
- System Availability data are collected manually from System Management Center (SMC) logs. System Availability is based on the time a system is out of service until it is returned to service as recorded by SMC personnel. CJIS Division staff input the information into spreadsheets that calculate percent averages. The algorithms used within the spreadsheets were validated prior to being used by in-house personnel. The System Availability figures are tracked closely on a weekly basis by Systems Managers and the Section Chief in charge of the operations and maintenance of the CJIS Division's systems.
- HDS data are maintained in central files and databases located at the HDS. The HDS Program Administrator reviews and approves all statistical accomplishment data for dissemination.
- N-DEX targets are estimated based upon limited historical data. Marketing results are dependent upon executive advocacy, state policy and technical readiness for participation.

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Efficiency Measures	IAFIS/NGI: [Revived measures] % of IAFIS/NGI routine fingerprint checks: Criminal: • Completed w/in 2 hours • DHS checks completed w/in 72 hours	98.20% 100%	99.32% 99.51%	99.30% 100%	N/A N/A	99.30%	95.00% N/A	95.00% N/A	95.00%
	Civil: • Completed w/in 24 hours • DOS checks completed w/in 15 minutes	98.80% 99.70%	99.70% 99.11%	99.80% 99.90%	N/A N/A	99.83%	99.00% N/A	99.00% N/A	99.00%
Performance Measure	RISC Searches Response Time: [New Measure for FY 2014] Average NGI response time of RISC rapid searches	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<10 seconds	< 10 seconds
Performance Measure	IAFIS/NGI: [Discontinued measures] • Average daily identification searches	N/A	132,064	139,125	187,706	157,979	200,232	N/A	N/A
	• Average daily latent searches • Response time for routine criminal submissions • Response time for routine civil submissions	N/A N/A	682 8m 42s	597 10 min	686 1 hour	700 7 min 43s	753 30 min	N/A N/A	N/A
Performance Measure	NICS: % of NICS checks with an Immediate Determination	91.9%	91.36%	91.40%	90.00%	91.72	90.00%	90.00%	90.0%
Performance Measure	NICS: % of NICS system availability	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	99.93%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%
Performance Measure	NCIC: • System availability • Downtime in minutes	99.80% 1,028	99.79% 1,152	99.76% 1,273	99.50% 1,440	99.75% 1,351	99.50% 1,440	99.50% 1,440	99.50% 1,440
Performance Measure	Average turnaround time for Federal DNA Sample entry in the National DNA Index System (NDIS) of submissions fulfilling the processing and upload requirements	N/A	N/A	N/A	30 days	25 days	30 days	30 days	30 days
Performance Measure	N-DEX: Percent of population covered by N-DEX via state and local law enforcement participation	N/A	27%	35.30%	50.00%	50.00%	58.00%	59.80%	59.80%
Performance Measure	[Discontinued measures] Number of products and services deployed in support of customers	N/A	N/A	299	260	193	210	N/A	N/A
Performance Measure: Customer Satisfaction	LEO: [Discontinued measure] % of users who visit the Law Enforcement Online (LEO) service (which provides intelligence dissemination) more than one month out of each year.	42.00%	45.00%	41.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Performance Measure	LEO: Number of Active Members	N/A	N/A	55,147	64,980	58,863	71,106	57,300	N/A

Performance Measure	LEO: Number of VCC new events boards open	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	743	743	758
Performance Measure	LEO: [New Measure for FY 2014] Number of identity or service providers on-boarded to the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	14	10
Performance Measure	Student-weeks of Instruction at the Hazardous Devices School (HDS)	2,437	2,326	2,295	2,668	2,052	2,122	1,764	1,764

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The Criminal Justice Services Decision Unit contributes to the Department of Justice’s Strategic Goal 3, “Ensure the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice.” Within this goal, the resources specifically support Strategic Objective 3.6, “Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of state and local justice systems.” This Decision Unit ties directly to the FBI’s ninth priority: Support federal, state, local, and international partners; and to the “Maximize Partnerships” theme and its related objectives on the FBI’s strategy map.

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System/Next Generation Identification

Performance Measure: REVIVED MEASURE: Percentage of IAFIS/NGI routine criminal fingerprint checks completed within 2 hours.

Discussion: The new measure replaces the discontinued measures that follow below and may be updated once NGI is fully deployed in June 2014. Fingerprint identification, which includes the processing of fingerprint submissions and criminal history records, has been a responsibility of the FBI since 1924. With an ever-increasing demand for fingerprint services, on July 28, 1999, the FBI launched the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), which is managed by the FBI’s CJIS Division in Clarksburg, West Virginia. The IAFIS is a national fingerprint and criminal history system that provides automated fingerprint search capabilities, latent searching capability, electronic image storage, and electronic exchange of fingerprints and responses, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

FY 2015 Target: 95%

Performance Measure: REVIVED MEASURE: Percentage of IAFIS/NGI routine civil fingerprint checks completed within 24 hours.

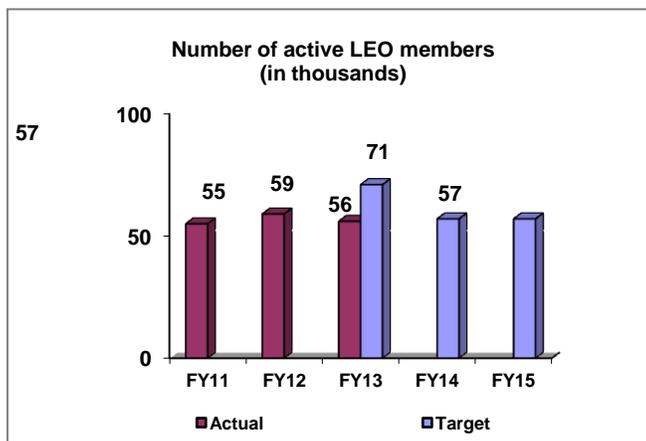
Discussion: This new measure replaces the discontinued measure that follows and may be updated once NGI is fully deployed in June 2014.

FY 2015 Target: 99%

Law Enforcement Online

Performance Measure: Number of active LEO members:

Discussion: This measure reports the number of total active members brought onto the LEO system from state, local, and federal law enforcement, and criminal justice entities. The target projections are based on historical system data with planned current system enhancements. With the implementation of the LEO Enterprise Portal (LEO-EP), LEO will have



the ability to on-board entire law enforcement organizations as LEO users. In FY 2013, the FBI reviewed all LEO accounts and deleted those that had not been active for at least six months. The deletion of inactive accounts necessitated a significant downward revision to the target number of active LEO members in FY 2014 and FY 2015. LEO continues to increase awareness of LEO services through the FBI Field Office, and Tribal and Virtual Office initiatives. The FY 2014 target is based on rates increasing with LEO becoming a service on the LEO-EP and the addition of whole organizations/agencies. It is anticipated that FY 2014 membership will increase significantly as a result.

FY 2015 Target: 57,300

National DNA Index System (NDIS)

Performance Measure: Average turnaround time for Federal DNA Sample entry in the National DNA Index System (NDIS) of submissions fulfilling the processing and upload requirements.

Discussion: The FBI Laboratory has established a 30-day turnaround time for processing and uploading samples based upon community expectations to receive, process, analyze, and upload samples. To reduce the turnaround time for the samples requiring re-analysis, the Federal DNA Database Program is (1) implementing process improvements in how samples are re-analyzed/reworked to increase efficiency, and (2) specifically monitoring the turnaround time of samples that require re-analysis. For the 4th quarter of FY2012, the FDD program significantly exceeded their target of an average 30-day turnaround time for sample processing/upload by achieving 14 days, 12 days, and 13 days, respectively, for the months of July, August and September.

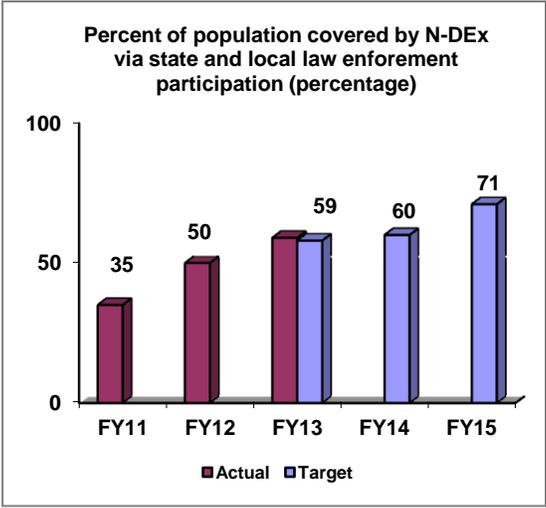
FY 2015 Target: 30 days

Law Enforcement National Data Exchange (N-DEx)

N-DEx provides criminal justice agencies the ability to share data and detect, deter, and disrupt criminal activity and national security threats. N-DEx is the result of collaboration among local, county, state, tribal, and federal criminal justice communities to establish a secure, national, criminal justice information sharing capability at the sensitive but unclassified level. The application of N-DEx capabilities provides the missing links and creates partnerships that lead to more effective investigations that will help disrupt and apprehend individuals and organizations responsible for criminal activities and national security threats.

Performance Measure: Percent of population covered by N-DEx via state and local law enforcement participation

Discussion: This measure is intended to demonstrate the law enforcement agencies' desire to share its data on a national scale through participation with N-DEx. This data also indicates that N-DEx has been accepted by the law enforcement community as a major national criminal justice information sharing vehicle. Participation with N-DEx is voluntary for local, state, regional, tribal, and federal agencies. The data for this measure is defined as the portion of the U. S. population living in jurisdictions where the state or local law enforcement entities participate in N-DEx. While federal data from throughout the U. S. is contained in N-DEx, it is not included in calculating this percentage. The effectiveness of N-DEx is dependent upon widespread participation of organizations sharing their data. Annual targets are set based on historical information and planned agency participation. Marketing results are dependent upon executive advocacy, state policy, and technical readiness for participations. Continuing challenges include insufficient state and local resources, legal and policy constraints, and cultural challenges. N-DEx outreach and marketing efforts remain focused on the criminal justice community's adoption of N-DEx as the national information sharing tool.



FY 2015 Target: 71%

STB Product Deployment

Performance Measure: Number of products and services deployed in support of customers [Proposed to be discontinued].

Discussion: The FBI proposes to discontinue this measure because the target for the number of products/services to be deployed does not reflect the customers' needs. The FBI's Science and Technology Branch (STB) and its Divisions aim to develop and deploy those products and services that will be of the greatest benefit to stakeholders and will most help the FBI in addressing its investigative and operational needs. To that end, STB is constantly searching for opportunities to discover, develop, and deliver new capabilities to partners throughout the FBI, Law Enforcement (LE) community and the Intelligence Community (IC). STB's products and services assist partners with the prevention of crime and enforcement of federal laws. In support of intelligence and investigative requirements, the STB oversees the application of innovative scientific, engineering, and technical solutions. In order to assist the FBI, LE community and the IC, STB is continually searching for opportunities to discover, develop, and deliver new capabilities. STB's products and services assist partners with the prevention of crime and enforcement of federal laws. The numerical decrease in FY 2012 to FY 2013 targets reflects the loss of STB's Special Technology Application Services to Information Technology Branch, in

which DIVS is stored/housed. A target is always hard to set when it is based on the outside environment (customer needs).

FY 2015 Target: N/A

Hazardous Devices School (HDS)

Two key elements of domestic preparedness are expertise in hazardous devices and emergency response capabilities to address threats such as weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The HDS is the only formal domestic training school for state and local law enforcement to learn safe and effective bomb disposal operations. The HDS prepares bomb technicians to locate, identify, render safe, and dispose of improvised hazardous devices, including those containing explosives, incendiary materials, and materials classified as WMD.

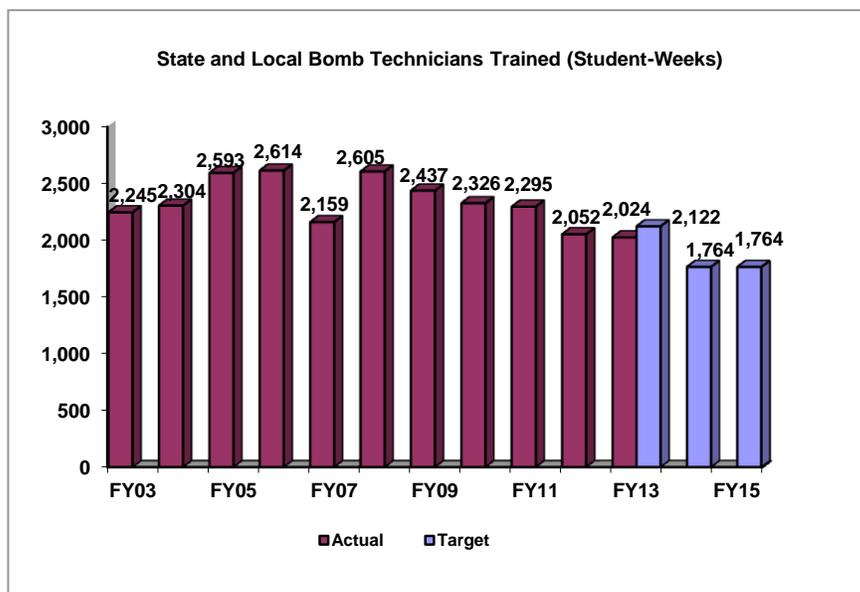
Performance Measure: State and Local Bomb Technicians Trained (number of student-weeks) at the HDS

Discussion: The HDS program is a reimbursable inter-service support agreement between the FBI and the U. S. Army.

The amount of projected training is based upon the amount of reimbursable funding received, which drives the frequency of training courses available, duration

of training courses, and the number of courses that can be offered per fiscal year. The FBI does not expect an increase in the FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets.

FY 2015 Target: 1,764



b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The FBI’s Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS) provides law enforcement and civil identification and information services with timely and critical information that matches individuals with their criminal history records, criminal activity (e. g. , stolen property, gang or terrorist affiliation, fugitive status, etc.), and latent fingerprints, and provides information used for employment, licensing, or gun purchase consideration. Automation and computer technology inherently require constant upgrading and enhancement if such systems are to remain viable and flexible to accommodate changing customer requirements.

The FBI's HDS provides state-of-the-art technical intelligence to state, local, and federal first responders in courses regarding the criminal and terrorist use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and the tactics, techniques, and procedures to render these hazardous devices safe. Additionally, HDS provides training on emerging threats targeting the U. S. and its interests. This training includes countermeasures targeting suicide bombers, vehicle borne IEDs, stand-off weapons, WMD devices, and radio-controlled IEDs.

c. Priority Goals

The FBI contributes to Violent Crime Priority Goal 2, Protect Our Communities by Reducing Gun Violence. By September 30, 2015, the Department of Justice will increase the number of records submitted to the NICS by state and federal agencies by 10 percent, through the increase of additional non-Point of Contact State background checks.

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name: Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center (TEDAC)

Strategic Goal: 3
Strategic Objective: 1
Budget Decision Unit(s): Criminal Justice Services

Organizational Program: Laboratory

Program Increase: Positions ... Agt ... IA ... FTE ... Dollars \$15,000,000 (All non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$15,000,000 (all non-personnel) to fund operations and maintenance (O&M) of the new TEDAC facility at the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama. TEDAC provides direct support to broader U.S. Government (USG) efforts to prevent and mitigate improvised explosive device (IED) attacks both in the Homeland and in the war theaters by performing advanced exploitation of IEDs through physical examination resulting in scientific and technical information and intelligence of value. Additionally, through its integration of intelligence resources, TEDAC provides expeditious reporting of raw and finished intelligence relating to device attributes and terrorist tactics, techniques, and procedures to intelligence and law enforcement partners to enhance knowledge and understanding of current and future potential use. The requested resources would enable the TEDAC to operate and maintain its new facility expected to be completed in 2014.

In addition to maintaining the FBI Laboratory's accreditation, an environmental goal of TEDAC Huntsville is to achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver accreditation. The LEED rating system is a third-party certification program and an internationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction and operation of high performance green buildings. LEED promotes a whole-building approach to sustainability by recognizing performance in five key areas of human and environmental health: sustainable site development; water efficiency; energy efficiency; materials selection; and indoor environmental quality.

Justification

Construction of initial TEDAC facilities in Huntsville, Alabama is expected to be completed in late summer 2014, with initial operation capacity anticipated during the first quarter of FY 2015. Activation of the facilities, which include a forensic laboratory, shipping/receiving building, an explosives synthesis laboratory, intentional detonation range, and storage bunkers, requires \$15,000,000 annually for operations and maintenance costs. These costs include services the FBI intends to acquire from Redstone Arsenal and other sources, e.g., custodial and maintenance services; water, sewer, gas and electrical service and consumption; refuse removal; grounds maintenance; hazardous waste removal; telephone and telecommunications services and circuits; security/guard services; preventive maintenance of facility systems; and service contracts for laboratory and technical instruments and equipment. Failure to fund operating and maintenance

costs could jeopardize planned activation of the facility and impact the safe operation of these facilities which include specialized environmental, health and safety, and other systems required for forensic operations and the handling of explosive materials. As the host agency for TEDAC, the FBI is assuming responsibility for basic operations and maintenance costs. Operations and maintenance costs do not include the costs of processing and exploiting improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and related materials submitted for examination; TEDAC anticipates developing a cost-sharing agreement with its partners for processing and exploitation of IEDs and related materials and specific projects and activities.

O&M services to be acquired from Redstone Arsenal

The FBI intends to acquire most facility-related O&M services from Redstone Arsenal. These services include: utilities (water, sewer, natural gas, and electricity), custodial, pest control, refuse removal, grounds maintenance, hazardous waste removal, facilities maintenance, including preventive maintenance and repairs of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other equipment-in-place, and inter-base cable connectivity. The Department of Public Works (DPW) at Redstone Arsenal provides tenants access to these services which are performed for the base by a private contractor. Costs are based on an established rate schedule.

O&M services to be acquired from other sources

Not all O&M services can be provided by DPW, Redstone Arsenal. Operation of the TEDAC Huntsville facilities also requires the acquisition of O&M services from other vendors. These services include: security, telecommunications (e.g., lease of IT circuits for network connectivity and telephone and cellular service), preventive maintenance and service agreements and refresh for laboratory and technical instrumentation, IT and other government furnished equipment purchased with one-time construction funding, and facility life-cycle maintenance and repairs.

Impact on Performance

Operations and maintenance resources supported by this funding are critical for the daily operations of the new TEDAC facility in Huntsville, Alabama, which is necessary to allow TEDAC to continue to support the domestic counter-IED mission (e.g., HSPD-19). A lack of adequate funding would immediately degrade and severely disrupt TEDAC exploitation and analysis capabilities.

TEDAC O&M funding will enable the FBI to ensure reliable forensic techniques and processes that cannot be readily deployed to or performed in the field. TEDAC funding provides for exploitation and analysis capabilities, as well as intelligence reporting and dissemination impacting defensive and offensive counter IED operations for our personnel in theater.

Funding

Base Funding*

Program	FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
TEDAC	\$...	\$...	\$...

*The FBI does not have any resources specific to O&M of the Huntsville TEDAC facility.

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
O&M	n/a	n/a	\$15,000	\$...	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (Change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$...
Increases	15,000	15,000	...	...
Grand Total	\$...	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$...	\$...

Item Name: **Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) Reform**

Strategic Goal: 3
Strategic Objective: 1
Budget Decision Unit(s): All

Organizational Program: International Operations

Program Increase: Positions 14 Agt/Atty 8 FTE 7 Dollars \$3,208,000 (\$500,000 non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 14 positions (7 Agents, 1 Attorney, 2 IAs, and 4 Professional Staff) and \$3,208,000 (\$500,000 non-personnel) to support the Department's efforts to reform the MLAT process. The funds support centralizing, streamlining, and expediting the Department's responses to foreign government requests for assistance.

Justification

Requests for mutual legal assistance have grown dramatically, particularly related to ISP records; however, Department resources, including FBI Special Agent and support personnel, to address the influx of new requests are woefully inadequate. Additional resources will allow the FBI to establish an MLAT processing unit which will centralized and standardize a variety of services for the entire FBI:

- The intake, tracking and management of all MLAT requests
- Utilization of BIDMAS software, currently being successfully leveraged by Criminal Investigative Division, to review and filter the voluminous amounts of documentation associated with MLAT responses
- The training of Legats and their foreign partners in the MLAT process and structure of requests
- Outreach efforts to Internet Service Providers to ensure transparency of legal requirements and processes

Specifically, this request will fund personnel to staff a MLAT processing unit which will centralize and standardize a variety of FBI responsibilities related to MLAT requests. This unit will utilize the Bureau Investigative Document Management and Analysis System (BIDMAS) software and training to increase the efficient and effective review of voluminous amounts of documents and data.

Impact on Performance

The FBI's lack of dedicated personnel to support the Department's efforts in promptly address MLAT requests not only jeopardizes U.S. foreign policy interests but also the effectiveness of the FBI's working relationships with host country law enforcement partners as well as the

response time and thoroughness of those requests that the FBI, and other federal law enforcement partners, need executed on its behalf.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
...	\$...	\$...	\$...

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Special Agent	\$263	7	\$1,841	\$(546)	637
Attorney	136	1	136	62	22
Intelligence Analyst	125	2	250	(6)	94
Information Technology	130	1	130	35	54
Professional Support	\$117	3	351	12	153
Total Personnel		14	\$2,708	\$(443)	\$960

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
BIDMAS	n/a	n/a	\$500	\$...	\$...
Total Non-Personnel			\$500	\$...	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services	...	...	...	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$...
Increases	14	8	7	2,708	500	3,208	(443)	960
Grand Total	14	8	7	\$2,708	\$500	\$3,208	\$(443)	\$960

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name: Miscellaneous Program and Administrative Reductions

Strategic Goals: DOJ Strategic Goals

Strategic Objectives: DOJ Strategic Objectives

Budget Decision Unit(s): All

Organizational Program: All

Program Offset: Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars (\$168,377,000) (All non-personnel)

Description of Item

Program and administrative reductions to be identified once funds are appropriated.

Justification

Reductions to existing operations and services necessary to pay for increases in existing costs, including pay raises, FERS contributions, State Department charges, and GSA rent, among others. Program and administrative reductions to be identified once funds are appropriated.

Impact on Performance

Performance impact information is not yet available for this offset.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
34,354	12,979	32,628	\$7,470,415	34,956	13,043	32,957	\$8,245,802	34,956	13,043	33,230	\$8,428,388

Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Misc. Program & Admin. Reductions	n/a	n/a	(\$168,377)	...	...
Total Non-Personnel			(\$168,377)	...	...

Total Offset for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services	34,956	13,043	33,230	\$4,974,293	\$3,454,095	\$8,428,388	...	...
Offset	...	...	...	...	(168,377)	(168,377)	...	...
Grand Total	34,956	13,043	33,230	\$4,974,293	\$3,285,718	\$8,260,011	...	...

VIII. Construction

Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language for Construction

For necessary expenses, to include the cost of equipment, furniture, and information technology requirements, related to construction or acquisition of buildings, facilities and sites by purchase, or as otherwise authorized by law; conversion, modification and extension of Federally-owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects; and operation and maintenance of secure work environment facilities and secure networking capabilities; [\$97,482,000] \$68,982,000, to remain available until expended[, of which \$16,500,000 is for costs related to the construction, outfitting, activation, and operation of facilities supporting the examination, exploitation, and storage of improvised explosive devices and explosive materials].

Analysis of Appropriations Language

Language is proposed for deletion based on the FY 2015 non-recurrence of the FY 2014 TEDAC increase.

Item Name: Secure Work Environment (SWE)

Strategic Goal(s): 1
Strategic Objective(s): 4
Budget Decision Unit(s): N/A

Organizational Program: Facilities & Logistics, National Security

Program Offset: Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars (\$12,000,000) (All non-personnel)

Description of Item

As a national security agency, sufficient funding for the Secure Work Environment (SWE) Program is critical to ensuring the FBI's Field Offices, Resident Agencies, Legats and employees have the proper facilities and robust network and analytical tools to gather, store and analyze classified information provided by our Intelligence Community (IC) partners. This funding not only ensures the FBI's classified information technology remains current and in compliance with IC standards, it provides tools not available elsewhere in the FBI to conduct analysis in support of active national security intelligence and investigative matters. Providing secure facilities, workspace, and information technology is a core requirement and expectation for the FBI as an IC partner.

Justification

The \$12 million reduction in 2015 enables the Program to maintain the existing 430 SCIF facilities and 14,000 Top Secret workstations while providing an increase in capabilities at high priority locations.

Impact on Performance

At the FY 2015 funding level, SCIF facilities and TS/SCI workstations will incur net growth allowing the FBI to improve the current TS/SCI network, voice, data and video platforms. However, without continuous Information Technology improvements, the TS network could become less reliable over time as investments are needed to make upgrades the TS/SCI network infrastructure. These efforts include a TS/SCI Voice over IP communications platform, a cross domain solution and virtual desktop.

Funding

Base Funding

Initiative	FY 2013 Enacted w/ Resc. & Sequestration				FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Current Services			
	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
Secure Work Environment	\$73,271	...	...	...	\$78,982	...	...	...	\$78,982
Total	\$73,271	...	...	...	\$78,982	...	...	...	\$78,982

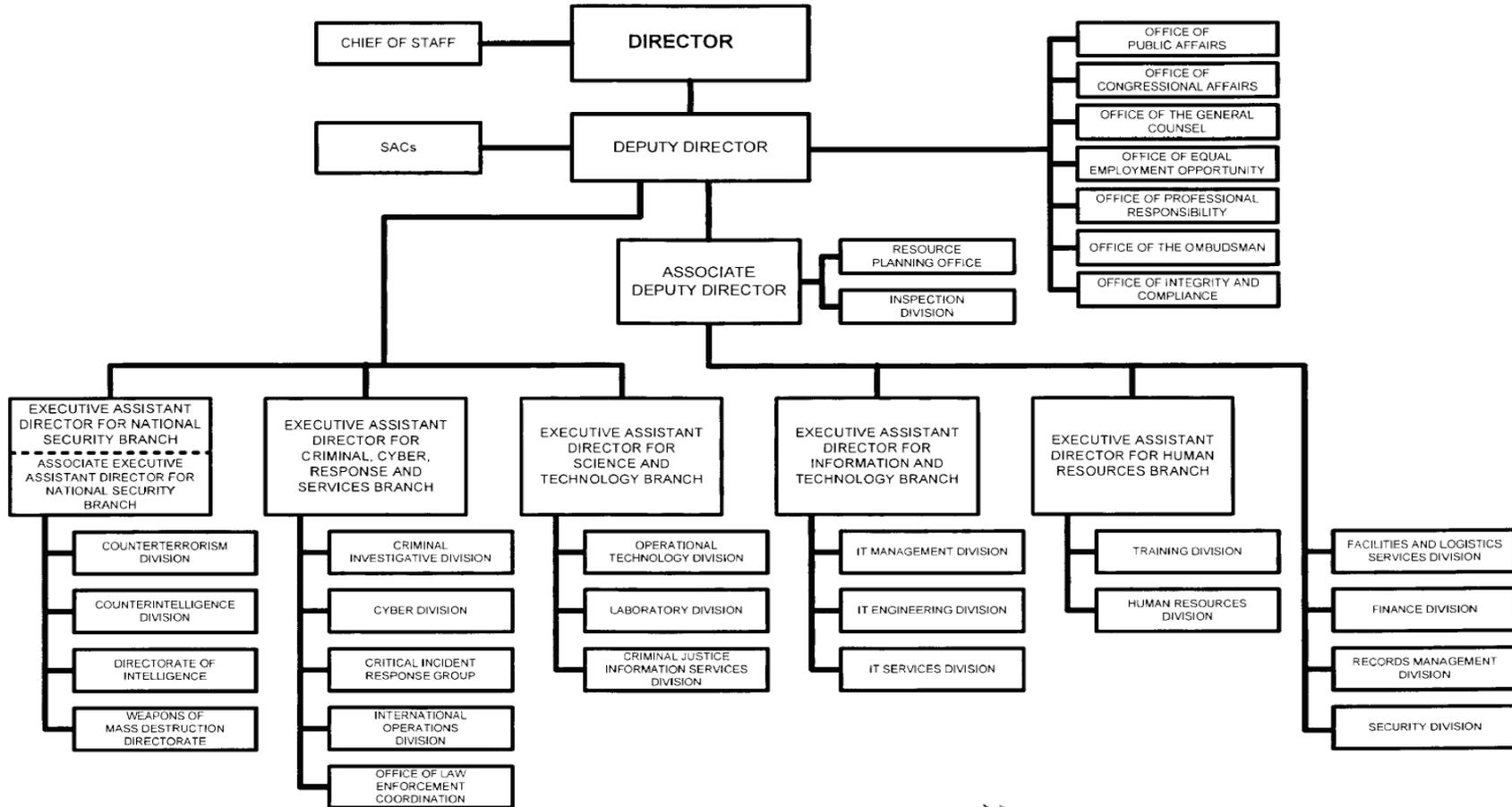
Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

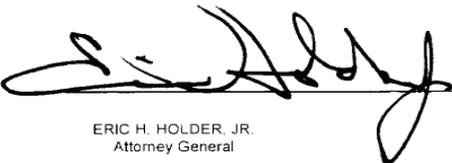
Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2015 Request (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Secure Work Environment	n/a	n/a	(\$12,000)	\$...	\$...
Total Non-Personnel			(\$12,000)	\$...	\$...

Total Offset for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)
Current Services	\$...	\$78,982	\$78,982	\$...	\$...
Decreases	(12,000)	(12,000)	...	...
Grand Total	\$...	\$66,982	\$66,982	\$...	\$...

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Approved by: 
 ERIC H. HOLDER, JR.
 Attorney General

Date: 11/26/12

Exhibit A - Organizational Chart

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted	34,354	32,628	8,185,007
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			-169,695
2013 Sequester			-541,749
2013 Balance Rescission			-13,168
2013 Hurricane Sandy Supplemental			10,020
Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)	34,354	32,628	7,470,415
2014 Enacted	34,956	32,957	8,245,802
2014 Balance Rescission	0	0	0
Total 2014 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)	34,956	32,957	8,245,802
Base Adjustments			
Pay and Benefits	0	273	159,610
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	15,250
Other Adjustments	0	0	6,005
Foreign Expenses	0	0	17,382
Prison and Detention	0	0	0
Non-Personnel Related Decreases			
Non-Recurrence of FY 2014 Non-Personnel Increases	0	0	-15,661
Total Base Adjustments	0	273	182,586
Total Technical and Base Adjustments	0	273	182,586
2015 Current Services	34,956	33,230	8,428,388
Program Changes			
Increases:			
Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center (TEDAC) O&M	0	0	15,000
Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty Reform	14	7	3,208
Subtotal, Increases	14	7	18,208
Offsets:			
Miscellaneous Program and Administrative Reductions	0	0	-168,377
Subtotal, Offsets	0	0	-168,377
Total Program Changes	14	7	-150,169
2015 Total Request	34,970	33,237	8,278,219
2015 Balance Rescission			0
2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	34,970	33,237	8,278,219
2014 - 2015 Total Change	14	280	32,417

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

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 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.	Req. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Req. FTE	Amount
Intelligence	7,228	6,769	1,542,458	7,093	6,712	1,608,611	21	51	76,453	7,114	6,763	1,685,064
Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence	12,870	12,361	3,001,713	13,126	12,370	3,356,825	36	143	64,909	13,162	12,513	3,421,734
Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes	12,129	11,480	2,477,389	12,489	11,899	2,790,645	-49	-74	62,533	12,440	11,825	2,853,178
Criminal Justice Services	2,127	2,018	462,023	2,248	1,976	489,721	-8	153	-21,309	2,240	2,129	468,412
Total Direct	34,354	32,628	7,483,583	34,956	32,957	8,245,802	0	273	182,586	34,956	33,230	8,428,388
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			7,483,583			8,245,802			182,586			8,428,388
Reimbursable FTE		3,062			3,167			0			3,167	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		35,690			36,124			273			36,397	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		35,690			36,124			273			36,397	

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Req. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Req. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Req. FTE	Amount
Intelligence	4	2	3,744	0	0	-38,220	7,118	6,765	1,650,588
Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence	7	4	5,149	0	0	-70,431	13,169	12,517	3,356,452
Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes	3	1	6,962	0	0	-53,471	12,443	11,826	2,806,669
Criminal Justice Services	0	0	2,353	0	0	-6,255	2,240	2,129	464,510
Total Direct	14	7	18,208	0	0	-168,377	34,970	33,237	8,278,219
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			18,208			-168,377			8,278,219
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			3,167	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		7			0			36,404	
Other FTE:								0	
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		7			0			36,404	

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

FY 2015 Program Changes by Decision Unit

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Intelligence				CT/CI			
	Direct Pos.	Agt.	Req. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt.	Req. FTE	Amount
TEDAC O& M	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,600
MLATs	4	2	2	744	7	4	4	1,549
Total Program Increases	4	2	2	3,744	7	4	4	5,149

Program Increases	CEFC				CJS				Total Increases			
	Direct Pos.	Agt.	Req. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt.	Req. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt.	Req. FTE	Amount
TEDAC O& M	0	0	0	6,150	0	0	0	2,250	0	0	0	15,000
MLATs	3	1	1	812	0	0	0	103	14	7	7	3,208
Total Program Increases	3	1	1	6,962	0	0	0	2,353	14	7	7	18,208

Program Offsets	Intelligence				CT/CI			
	Direct Pos.	Agt.	Req. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt.	Req. FTE	Amount
Miscellaneous Offset	0	0	0	(38,220)	0	0	0	(70,431)
Total Program Offsets	0	0	0	(38,220)	0	0	0	(70,431)

Program Offsets	CEFC				CJS				Total Offsets			
	Direct Pos.	Agt.	Req. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt.	Req. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt.	Req. FTE	Amount
Miscellaneous Offset	0	0	0	(53,471)	0	0	0	(6,255)	0	0	0	(168,377)
Total Program Offsets	0	0	0	(53,471)	0	0	0	(6,255)	0	0	0	(168,377)

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 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	12,757	2,674,978	12,912	2,947,430	13,010	3,012,695	3	6,508	0	-60,186	13,013	2,959,018
1.2 Prosecute those involved in terrorist acts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3 Investigate and prosecute espionage activity against the United States, strengthen partnerships with potential targets of intelligence intrusions, and proactively prevent insider threats	6,859	1,438,250	6,942	1,584,739	6,995	1,619,830	1	3,499	0	-32,360	6,996	1,590,969
Subtotal, Goal 1	19,616	4,113,228	19,855	4,532,169	20,005	4,632,524	4	10,008	0	-92,546	20,009	4,549,987
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	4,290	899,592	4,342	991,217	4,375	1,013,166	1	2,189	0	-20,240	4,376	995,114
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to America's crime victims	1,523	319,369	1,542	351,897	1,553	359,689	0	777	0	-7,186	1,553	353,281
2.3 Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4 Investigate and prosecute corruption, economic crimes, and transnational organized crime	6,439	1,350,149	6,517	1,487,665	6,566	1,520,606	1	3,285	0	-30,378	6,567	1,493,513
2.5 Promote and protect American civil rights by preventing and prosecuting discriminatory practices	590	123,714	597	136,315	602	139,333	0	301	0	-2,784	602	136,850
Subtotal, Goal 2	12,842	2,692,824	12,998	2,967,094	13,096	3,032,794	3	6,552	0	-60,587	13,099	2,978,759
Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.												
3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs	3,232	677,531	3,271	746,539	3,296	763,070	1	1,648	0	-15,244	3,297	749,474
Subtotal, Goal 3	3,232	677,531	3,271	746,539	3,296	763,070	1	1,648	0	-15,244	3,297	749,474
TOTAL	35,690	7,483,583	36,124	8,245,802	36,397	8,428,388	7	18,208	0	-168,377	36,404	8,278,219

Note: Excludes Balance Rescission

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

			Direct Pos.	Requested 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 requested, \$35,214,000, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$26,780,000 for pay and \$8,434,000 for benefits.)					35,214
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, \$10,367,000 represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$7,884,000 for pay and \$2,483,000 for benefits).					10,367
<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, \$66,159,000, represents the funds needed to cover this increase.					66,159
3 <u>Annualization of New Positions Approved in 2014:</u> Personnel: This provides for the annualization of 602 new positions appropriated in 2013. Annualization of new positions extends up to 3 years to provide entry level funding in the first year, with a 1 or 2-year progression to a journeyman level. For 2014 increases, this request includes an increase of \$63,159,101 for full-year payroll costs associated with these additional positions. Non-Personnel: This request includes a decrease of \$33,289,101 for one-time items associated with the new positions, for a net of +\$29,870,000.			0	273	29,870
		2014 New Positions		Annualization Required for 2015	
Annual Salary Rate of 602 new Positions		47,604		96,306	
Less Lapse (50%)		<u>-23,802</u>		<u>-48,153</u>	
Net compensation		23,802		48,153	
Associated Employee Benefits		<u>9,497</u>		<u>15,006</u>	
Total Personnel Cost		33,299		63,159	
Travel		3,214		-338	
Transportation of Things		720		-641	
Communications/Utilities		841		571	
Printing/Reproduction		1,069		-894	
Other Contractual Services		13,180		-9,545	
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		743		257	
25.2 Other Services		10,112		-7,953	
25.3 Purchase of Goods and Services from Government Accounts		0		0	

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

			Direct Pos.	Requested FTE	Amount
25.4 Operations and Maintenance of Facilities	2,300	-1,994			
25.6 Medical Care	0	0			
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	25	145			
Supplies and Materials	1,771	-513			
Equipment	28,163	-21,929			
Total Non-Personnel Cost	48,958	-33,289			
Total New Position Costs Subject to Annualization	82,257	29,870			
6 Health Insurance:					
Effective January 2015, the component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance increases by 3.787 percent. Applied against the 2014 estimate of \$265,182,000 the additional amount required is \$10,043,000.					10,043
7 Retirement:					
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 \$7,957,000 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.					7,957
Subtotal, Pay and Benefits			0	273	159,610
Domestic Rent and Facilities					
1 General Services Administration (GSA) Rent:					
GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$14,127,000 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.					14,127
2 Guard Services:					
This includes Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Protective Service charges, Justice Protective Service charges and other security services across the country. The requested increase of \$1,123,000 is required to meet these commitments.					1,123
Subtotal, Domestic Rent and Facilities			0	0	15,250
Other Adjustments					
1 Land Mobile Radio O&M:					
O&M funding to address additional costs not covered within the base funding as the FBI assumes a managerial role for the Department's Shared LMR (SLMR) systems according to the plan to transfer the Law Enforcement Wireless Communication (LEWC) program from the Department of Justice (DOJ), Wireless Management Office (WMO) to the FBI.					6,005
Subtotal, Other Adjustments			0	0	6,005

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Requested FTE	Amount
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.			2,746
2 <u>Living Quarter Allowance:</u> The living quarter allowance (LQA) is an allowance granted an employee for the annual cost of adequate living quarters for the employee and the employee's family at a foreign post. The rates are designed to cover the average cost of rent, heat, light, fuel, gas, electricity, water, local taxes, and insurance paid by the employee. Employees who receive the GLQ do not receive LQA and vice versa. \$12,000 reflects the change in cost to support existing staffing levels.			12
3 <u>Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS):</u> Per P.L. 108-447 and subsequent acts, "all agencies with personnel overseas subject to chief of mission authority...shall participate and provide funding in advance for their share of costs of providing new, safe, secure U.S. diplomatic facilities, without offsets, on the basis of the total overseas presence of each agency as determined by the Secretary of State." Originally authorized for FY 2000-2004, the program has been extended annually by OMB and Congress and has also been expanded beyond new embassy construction to include maintenance and renovation costs of the new facilities. For the purpose of this program, State's personnel totals for DOJ include current and projected staffing.			14,624
Subtotal, Foreign Expenses	0	0	17,382
Non-Personnel Related Decreases			
1 A total of \$15,661,000 is proposed to non-recur from the FY 2014 increase for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).	0	0	-15,661
Subtotal, Non-Recur Non-Personnel	0	0	-15,661
TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS	0	273	182,586
ATB Reimbursable FTE Changes			
1 <u>ATB Reimbursable FTE Adjustments</u>			0
Subtotal, Reimbursable FTE Changes	0	0	0

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission ¹			Supplementals			Balance Rescission ²			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	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Intelligence	7,228	6,769	1,667,852	0	0	2,099	0	0	0	0	0	-127,493	0	0	30,120	59,416	3,851	7,228	6,769	1,635,845
Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence	12,870	12,361	3,253,626	0	0	4,026	0	0	0	0	0	-255,939	0	0	58,758	115,908	7,512	12,870	12,361	3,183,892
Criminal Enterprises/Federal Crimes	12,129	11,480	2,607,173	0	0	3,272	0	0	0	0	0	-133,056	0	0	47,083	92,879	6,020	12,129	11,480	2,623,371
Criminal Justice Services	2,127	2,018	486,661	0	0	623	0	0	0	0	0	-25,261	0	0	8,789	17,337	1,124	2,127	2,018	489,272
Total Direct	34,354	32,628	8,015,312	0	0	10,020	0	0	0	0	0	-541,749	0	0	144,750	285,540	18,507	34,354	32,628	7,932,380
Reimbursable FTE		3,062			0			0			0			0						3,062
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		35,690			0			0			0			0						35,690
Other FTE:																				
LEAP		0			0			0			0			0						0
Overtime		0			0			0			0			0						0
Grand Total, FTE		35,690			0			0			0			0						35,690

Footnotes:

- 1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the 2 across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%
- 2) There was a balance rescission of \$13,168K in FY 2013. However, the FBI does not score balance rescissions to decision units.

Reprogramming/Transfers

Reprogrammings/Transfers: The amount reflects the following:

- a) \$188K transferred from FBI's 15 12/13 0200 account to Office of National Drug Control Policy for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.
- b) \$291K transferred to FBI's 15 12/13 0200 account from Office of National Drug Control Policy for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.
- c) \$2.001M transferred to FBI's 15 13/14 0200 account from Office of National Drug Control Policy for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.
- d) \$270.6M transferred to FBI's 15X0200 account from expired balances for sequestration mitigation.
- e) \$46.2M transferred from FBI's 15 13 0200 to FBI's 15X0200 account for the Law Enforcement Wireless Communication program.
Because funding was transferred between two current FBI accounts, there is a net zero effect on availability from this transfer.
- f) \$128M transferred from FBI's 15 13 0200 to the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to address BOP sequestration shortfall.

Carryover:

Carryover: The FBI Carried-Over: \$277.887M direct in the 15 X 0200 account (\$103M CRC; \$41M Information Safeguarding; \$38M Spectrum; \$21M TEDAC; \$16M Boston Field Office; \$8M Legal Demand Services; \$7M Sentinel; \$24M Other Projects) and \$7.653M direct in HIDTA & vehicle and aircraft proceeds in the 15 12/13 0200 account.

Recoveries/Refunds:

- a) The FBI realized refund/return of advances of \$1,530 in 15 12/13 0200 accounts.
- b) The FBI realized recycling proceeds/refunds/return of advances of \$415.9K in 15 X 0200 account.
- c) The FBI realized recoveries of \$3.054M in 15 X 0200 account.
- d) The FBI realized vehicle & aircraft proceeds of \$15.034M in 15 13/14 0200 account.

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Crosswalk of 2014 Availability
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 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
Intelligence	7,251	6,785	1,608,611	0	0	156	49,509	7,520	7,251	6,785	1,665,796
Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence	13,013	12,441	3,356,825	0	0	324	103,314	15,694	13,013	12,441	3,476,157
Criminal Enterprises/Federal Crimes	12,226	11,539	2,790,645	0	0	270	85,888	13,047	12,226	11,539	2,889,850
Criminal Justice Services	2,466	2,192	489,721	0	0	47	15,072	2,289	2,466	2,192	507,129
Total Direct	34,956	32,957	8,245,802	0	0	797	253,783	38,550	34,956	32,957	8,538,932
Balance Rescission			0								0
Total Direct with Rescission			8,245,802								8,245,802
Reimbursable FTE		3,167			0		0			3,167	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		36,124			0		0			36,124	
Other FTE:											
LEAP		0			0		0			0	
Overtime		0			0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		36,124			0		0			36,124	

Reprogramming/Transfers

- a) \$500K transferred to FBI's 15X0200 account from FBI's 15 13 0200 account for the 9/11 Comprehensive Review.
- b) \$297K transferred to FBI's 15 13/14 0200 account from the Office of National Drug Control Policy for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.

Carryover:

Carryover: The FBI Carried-Over: \$247.406M direct in the 15X0200 account (\$103M CRC; \$41M Information Safeguarding; \$38M Spectrum; \$21M TEDAC; \$16M Boston Field Office; \$8M Legal Demand Services; \$7M Sentinel); and \$6.377M direct in HIDTA & vehicle and aircraft proceeds in the 15 13/14 0200 account.

Recoveries/Refunds/Proceeds:

- a) The FBI realized recoveries of \$94.60M in the 15X0200 account and has remaining anticipated recoveries of \$28.999M.
- b) The FBI realized recycling proceeds of \$5K in the 15X0200 account and has remaining anticipated collections of \$495K.
- c) The FBI has remaining anticipated recoveries in the 15 13/14 0200 account of \$1.05M.
- d) The FBI realized vehicle proceeds of \$516K in 15 14/15 0200 accounts and has remaining anticipated collections of \$17.484M.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2013 Actuals			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
Annual Account Resources												
DEA - Use of FBI Academy	14	14	12,250	14	14	6,000	14	14	6,000	0	0	0
Department of State - International Law Enforcement Cooperation	0	0	28,500	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	0
Department of State - International Law Enforcement Cooperation (Category B)	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	0
Other Federal Agencies - Background Investigations	19	19	5,652	19	19	5,000	19	19	5,000	0	0	0
Other Federal Agencies - National Name Check Program	256	256	56,500	261	261	55,000	261	261	55,000	0	0	0
Department of Justice - OCDETF Allocation	779	779	145,550	779	779	123,000	779	779	123,000	0	0	0
Department of Justice - AFMS - Asset Forfeiture Fund Allocation	0	0	116,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	0
Other Federal Agencies - Intelligence Community Operational Support	78	78	314,000	78	78	300,000	78	78	300,000	0	0	0
HHS - Health Care Fraud Enforcement	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	0
Other Federal Agencies - Miscellaneous Reimbursable Orders	159	139	116,000	104	84	100,000	104	84	100,000	0	0	0
Department of Justice - Miscellaneous Reimbursable Orders	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	0
Department of Justice - Wireless Management Program	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Justice - Victim Witness Program	134	134	33,750	134	134	9,000	134	134	9,000	0	0	0
Other Federal Agencies - National Virtual Translation Center	0	0	21,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	0
Department of Justice - Working Capital Fund	0	0	151,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	0
Other Federal Agencies - Travel and Training	0	0	17,550	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	0
Other Federal/State & Local Agencies - CJIS Fingerprint Program	1,001	1,001	202,000	1,001	1,001	192,000	1,001	1,001	192,000	0	0	0
Department of Interior - Indian Country Program	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	0
No Year (NY) Account Resources												
Department of State - International Law Enforcement Cooperation (NY)	0	0	2,140	0	0	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	0
Department of Justice - WMO Wireless Management Program (NY)	0	0	2,350	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	0
Department of Justice - OCDETF Allocation (NY)	0	0	8,050	0	0	8,050	0	0	8,050	0	0	0
Department of Justice - Miscellaneous Reimbursable Orders (NY)	0	0	5,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	0
Department of Justice - AFMS - Asset Forfeiture Fund Allocation (NY)	0	0	2,100	0	0	90,000	0	0	90,000	0	0	0
Department of Justice - Victim Witness Program (NY)	0	0	890	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	0
HHS - Health Care Fraud Enforcement (NY)	801	801	139,708	797	797	140,000	797	797	140,000	0	0	0
Department of Justice - Working Capital Fund - UFMS (NY)	0	0	76,527	0	0	75,000	0	0	75,000	0	0	0
Other Federal Agencies - Miscellaneous Reimbursable Orders (NY)	0	0	13,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	0
Fingerprint User Fee Surcharge	0	0	297,389	0	0	200,000	0	0	200,000	0	0	0
Name Check Surcharge	0	0	4,175	0	0	95,000	0	0	95,000	0	0	0
FY 2013/2014 Account Resources												
Proceeds from Sale of Automobiles (13/14)	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
FY 2014/2015 Account Resources												
Department of State - International Law Enforcement Cooperation (14/15)	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	0	0	18,000	0	0	0
Other Federal Agencies - Intelligence Community Operational Support (14/15)	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	0
Other Federal Agencies - Miscellaneous Reimbursable Orders (14/15))	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	0
Department of Justice - Miscellaneous Reimbursable Orders (14/15)	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	0
Department of Justice - Victim Witness Program (14/15)	0	0	0	0	0	16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	0
Other Federal Agencies - National Virtual Translation Center (14/15)	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	0
Other Federal Agencies - Travel and Training (14/15)	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	0
Proceeds from Sale of Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	0
FTE under-utilization	0	-159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	3,241	3,062	1,861,084	3,187	3,167	1,731,553	3,187	3,167	1,731,553	0	0	0

I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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 (0001-0099)	333	1	333	1	0	0	0	333	1
Fingerprint Identification (0072)	47	187	47	187	0	0	0	47	187
Security Specialists (0080)	750	20	750	20	0	0	0	750	20
Social Sciences, Econ, & Psychology (0100-0199)	63	135	63	135	0	0	0	63	135
Intelligence Series (0132)	3,038	214	3,046	207	0	2	0	3,048	207
Personnel Management (0200-0299)	262	11	262	11	0	0	0	262	11
Clerical and Office Services (0300-0399)	7,915	936	8,183	926	0	3	0	8,186	926
Biological Sciences (0400-0499)	125	2	125	0	0	0	0	125	0
Accounting and Budget (0500-0599)	1,008	83	1,008	83	0	0	0	1,008	83
Medical (0600-0699)	72	1	72	1	0	0	0	72	1
Engineering/Architecture (0800-0899)	798	35	811	35	0	0	0	811	35
Paralegals / Other Law (0900-0999)	921	21	1,021	21	0	0	0	1,021	21
Attorneys (0905)	235	3	235	3	0	1	0	236	3
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	913	7	913	7	0	0	0	913	7
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	198	5	198	5	0	0	0	198	5
Forensic/Physical Sciences (1300-1399)	203	29	237	0	0	0	0	237	0
Library (1400-1499)	294	14	294	14	0	0	0	294	14
Mathematics/Computer Science (1500-1599)	188	0	245	0	0	0	0	245	0
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)	73	4	73	4	0	0	0	73	4
Education/Training (1700-1799)	81	4	81	4	0	0	0	81	4
General Investigative (1800-1899)	1,786	34	1,810	34	0	0	0	1,810	34
Miscellaneous Inspectors Series (1802)	193	264	193	264	0	0	0	193	264
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)	12,979	991	13,043	987	0	7	0	13,050	987
Quality Assurance (1900-1999)	18	5	18	3	0	0	0	18	3
Supply Services (2000-2099)	123	6	123	6	0	0	0	123	6
Transportation (2100-2199)	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	24	0
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	1,396	200	1,430	200	0	1	0	1,431	200
Motor Vehicle Operations (5703)	24	1	24	1	0	0	0	24	1
Other Positions	294	28	294	28	0	0	0	294	28
Total	34,354	3,241	34,956	3,187	0	14	0	34,970	3,187
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	12,675	1,625	12,415	1,573	0	14	0	12,429	1,573
U.S. Field	21,394	1,616	22,260	1,614	0	0	0	22,260	1,614
Foreign Field	285	0	281	0	0	0	0	281	0
Total	34,354	3,241	34,956	3,187	0	14	0	34,970	3,187

Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	Intelligence						Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence					
	Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center (TEDAC)		Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT)		Miscellaneous Program Reductions		Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center (TEDAC)		Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT)		Miscellaneous Program Reductions	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
GS-15	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	2	69	0	0
GS-13	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	2	48	0	0
GS-11	0	0	4	163	0	0	0	0	4	98	0	0
GS-10	0	0	2	88	0	0	0	0	8	229	0	0
Total Positions and Annual Amount	0	0	6	296	0	0	0	0	16	444	0	0
Lapse (-)	0	0	-3	-148	0	0	0	0	-8	-222	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		0		13		0		0		31		0
Total FTEs and Personnel Compensation	0	0	3	161	0	0	0	0	8	253	0	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits		0		70		0		0		116		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		0		25		(961)		0		42		(1,508)
22.0 Transportation of Things		0		9		(542)		0		16		(850)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0		4		(1,029)		0		7		(1,614)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		0		11		0		0		20		0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		0		3		(3,686)		0		4		(5,782)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		0		213		(6,900)		0		395		(10,824)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		0		34		0		0		59		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		(312)		0		0		(489)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		(791)		0		0		(1,241)
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		11		(1,076)		0		20		(1,689)
31.0 Equipment		3,000		203		(2,200)		3,600		618		(3,451)
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		(26)		0		0		(40)
92.0 Undistributed		0		0		(20,697)		0		0		(42,943)
Total Program Change Requests	0	3,000	3	744	0	(38,220)	0	3,600	8	1,549	0	(70,431)

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	Criminal Enterprises/Federal Crimes						Criminal Justice Services						Total Program Changes	
	Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center (TEDAC)		Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT)		Miscellaneous Program Reductions		Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center (TEDAC)		Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT)		Miscellaneous Program Reductions			
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
GS-15	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	133
GS-13	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	92
GS-11	0	0	2	47	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	10	314
GS-10	0	0	4	110	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	14	440
Total Positions and Annual Amount	0	0	6	213	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	28	979
Lapse (-)	0	0	-3	-107	0	0	0	0	0	-13	0	0	-14	-490
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0		15		0		0		2		0		60
Total FTEs and Personnel Compensation	0	0	3	121	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	14	550
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits		0		64		0		0		8		0		258
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		0		33		(948)		0		5		0		(3,313)
22.0 Transportation of Things		0		15		(548)		0		3		0		(1,898)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0		7		(1,082)		0		1		0		(3,706)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		0		20		0		0		3		0		54
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		0		4		(3,551)		0		1		0		(13,008)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		0		250		(6,802)		0		36		0		(23,633)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		0		58		0		0		10		0		160
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		(308)		0		0		0		(1,109)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		(780)		0		0		0		(2,811)
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		19		(1,061)		0		4		0		(3,772)
31.0 Equipment		6,150		222		-2,168		2,250		18		0		-57,169
32.0 Land and Structures		0		0		-27		0		0		0		1,743
92.0 Undistributed		0		0		(36,196)		0		0		(6,255)		(42,517)
Total Program Change Requests	0	6,150	3	812	0	(53,471)	0	2,250	0	103	0	(6,255)	14	(150,169)

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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	32,628	2,930,950	32,957	3,078,413	33,237	3,431,021	280	352,608
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	13,462	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	358,499	0	412,610	0	106,708	0	-305,902
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32,628	3,302,911	32,957	3,491,023	33,237	3,537,729	280	46,706
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		1,284,273		1,370,574		1,436,514		65,940
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		64		0		0		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		152,207		141,777		134,256		-7,521
22.0 Transportation of Things		8,511		79,460		75,692		-3,768
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		598,698		715,741		704,157		-11,584
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		92,450		71,775		68,263		-3,512
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		174,348		178,407		143,660		-34,747
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		2,002		1,245		1,150		-95
25.1 Misc. Other Services		1,510,019		102,432				-102,432
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		0		540,339		514,719		-25,620
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		0		990,964		963,496		-27,468
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		0		28,953		28,484		-469
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		0		36,450		35,860		-590
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		45,740		43,572		-2,168
25.6 Medical Care		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		115,926		110,430		-5,496
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		16,703		16,432		-271
26.0 Supplies and Materials		146,788		158,380		150,303		-8,077
31.0 Equipment		286,598		409,682		307,151		-102,531
32.0 Land and Structures		23,155		40,567		3,601		-36,966
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		3,026		0		0		0
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		190		2,794		2,750		-44
Total Obligations	32,628	7,585,240	32,957	8,538,932	33,237	8,278,219	280	-260,713
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		-285,540		-253,783		0		253,783
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming		-144,750		-797		0		797
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds		-18,507		-38,550		0		38,550
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		253,783		0		0		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		80,189		0		0		0
Total Direct Requirements	32,628	7,470,415	32,957	8,245,802	33,237	8,278,219	280	32,417
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	3,062		3,167		3,167		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

L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

1. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, page 23, directs the FBI to continue the comprehensive external review of the implementation of recommendations for the FBI proposed in the report by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (the "9/11 Commission") and report findings of the independent review specified in the explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2013 DOJ Appropriations. Target response to Committee January 2015.
2. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, pages 20 and 71, directs the FBI to submit a report on agent utilization and overall staff resources dedicated to combat human trafficking in fiscal years 2010 through 2014. Target response to Committee May 2014.
3. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, page 20, directs the FBI to submit a report on trends in espionage in U.S. laboratories, industry, and academia. Target response to Committee May 2014.
4. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, page 44, directs the FBI to submit a report on trends in the relationship between gang involvement in alien smuggling, human trafficking, and prostitution, and how FBI anti-gang programs are disrupting gang trafficking rings. Target response to Committee May 2014.
5. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, page 70, directs the FBI to submit a report on the activities of its dedicated agents investigating Intellectual Property Rights cases. Target response to Committee May 2014.
6. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, page 43, directs the FBI to submit an updated annual national cyber threat assessment. The report should identify and rank foreign governments and non-state actors according to the cyber threats they pose to the United States. Target response to Committee May 2014.
7. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, page 43, directs the FBI to submit a report describing organizations, promoting educational, cultural or professional exchanges, that are controlled by the Chinese government and its military, intelligence or Communist party entities that involve U.S. officials, and measures taken to ensure those officials are informed of Chinese government involvement in the programs. Target response to Committee March 2014.
8. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, page 43, directs the FBI to submit a report on investigative and related support for the prosecution of human rights violations by foreign nationals. Target response to Committee April 2014.
9. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, page 34, directs the FBI to produce an updated National Gang Threat Assessment, including presentation of anti-gang initiatives, their performance to date, and plans for continued cooperation with State and local law enforcement to combat activities of multijurisdictional gangs. Target response to Committee May 2014.
10. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, page 67, directs the FBI to continue pursuing the 5-year budget within the administration and to provide a progress update of this pursuit. Target response to Committee April 2014.

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Construction

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted	0	0	80,982
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			(1,679)
2013 Sequester			(4,074)
2013 Balance Rescission			0
2013 Hurricane Sandy Supplemental			
Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)	0	0	75,229
2014 Enacted	0	0	97,482
2014 Balance Rescission	0	0	0
Total 2014 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	97,482
Technical Adjustments			
Total Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
Base Adjustments			
TEDAC Non-recrural	0	0	(16,500)
Total Base Adjustments	0	0	(16,500)
Total Technical and Base Adjustments	0	0	(16,500)
2015 Current Services	0	0	80,982
Program Changes			
Offsets			
Secure Work Environment Offset	0	0	(12,000)
Subtotal, Offsets	0	0	(12,000)
Total Program Changes	0	0	(12,000)
2015 Total Request	0	0	68,982
2015 Balance Rescission			0
2015 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	0	0	68,982
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	0	(28,500)

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Construction

(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
Construction	0	0	75,229	0	0	97,482	0	0	(16,500)	0	0	80,982
Total Direct	0	0	75,229	0	0	97,482	0	0	(16,500)	0	0	80,982
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			75,229			97,482			(16,500)			80,982
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0			0	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0			0	

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	(12,000)	0	0	68,982
Total Direct	0	0	0	0	0	(12,000)	0	0	68,982
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			0			(12,000)			68,982
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			0	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			0	

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Construction
 (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	0	74,059	0	95,966	0	79,723	0	0	0	(11,813)	0	67,909
1.3 Investigate and prosecute espionage activity against the United States, strengthen partnerships with potential targets of intelligence intrusions, and proactively prevent insider threats	0	353	0	457	0	380	0	0	0	(56)	0	324
Subtotal, Goal 1	0	74,412	0	96,423	0	80,103	0	0	0	(11,870)	0	68,233
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	0	223	0	289	0	240	0	0	0	(36)	0	204
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to America's crime victims	0	74	0	96	0	80	0	0	0	(12)	0	68
2.4 Investigate and prosecute corruption, economic crimes, and transnational organized crime	0	334	0	433	0	360	0	0	0	(53)	0	306
2.5 Promote and protect American civil rights by preventing and prosecuting discriminatory practices	0	37	0	48	0	40	0	0	0	(6)	0	34
Subtotal, Goal 2	0	668	0	866	0	719	0	0	0	(107)	0	613
Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.												
3.1 Promote and strengthen relationships and strategies for the administration of justice with law enforcement agencies, organizations, prosecutors, and defenders, through innovative leadership and programs	0	149	0	193	0	160	0	0	0	(24)	0	137
Subtotal, Goal 3	0	149	0	193	0	160	0	0	0	(24)	0	137
TOTAL	0	75,229	0	97,482	0	80,982	0	0	0	(12,000)	0	68,982

Note: Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Construction

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission ¹			Supplementals			Balance Rescission			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	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Construction	0	0	79,303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4,074)	0	0	0	96,690	19,296	0	0	191,215
Total Direct	0	0	79,303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4,074)	0	0	0	96,690	\$ 19,296	0	0	191,215

Footnotes:

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

Carryover: The FBI brought forward \$96.690M from funds provided in prior years for Biometrics Technology Center (\$49.296M), SCIF Program (\$19.107M), TEDAC Expansion (\$16.953M), FBI Academy Construction (\$4.789M), Central Records Complex (\$5.341M), Firearms Range (\$1.135M) and miscellaneous projects pending closeout (\$69K).

Recoveries/Refunds: The \$19.296M Recovery/Refund Amount includes \$19.03M realized recoveries and \$0.266M realized refunds (SCIF Program - \$17.203M, BTC - \$.368M, TEDAC - \$.590M, Quantico - \$1.087M, Other - \$.048M).

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Construction

(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
Construction	0	0	97,482	0	0	0	76,566	22,500	0	0	196,548
Total Direct	0	0	\$ 97,482	0	0	0	\$ 76,566	\$ 22,500	0	0	\$ 196,548
Balance Rescission			0			0	0	0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			\$ 97,482			0	\$ 76,566	\$ 22,500			\$ 196,548

Carryover: The FBI brought forward \$76.566M from funds provided in prior years for Biometrics Technology Center (\$43.391M), SCIF Program (\$11.961M), TEDAC Expansion (\$15.795M), Miscellaneous-Central Records Complex (\$5.371M), and Miscellaneous-Other (\$48K).

Recoveries/Refunds: The \$22.5M Recoveries/Refunds amount includes \$1.773M realized recoveries (SCIF Program - \$.084M, BTC - \$1.689M) and \$20.727M anticipated recovery authority .

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Construction

(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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Object Classes								
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		691		275		0		-275
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		1,109		1,736		0		-1,736
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		0		37,534		30,836		-6,698
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		55,969		70,629		9,492		-61,137
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		0		922		461		-461
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		4,061		1,629		-2,432
26.0 Supplies and Materials		2,045		1,695		1,696		1
31.0 Equipment		16,411		47,049		13,008		-34,041
32.0 Land and Structures		38,424		32,647		11,860		-20,787
Total Obligations		114,649		196,548		68,982		-127,566
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		-96,690		-76,566		0		76,566
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming		0		0		0		0
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds		-19,296		-22,500		0		22,500
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		76,566		0		0		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		0		0		0		0
Total Direct Requirements	0	75,229	0	97,482	0	68,982	0	-28,500
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0		0		0		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