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I. Overview for Federal Bureau of Investigation

FY 2009 Budget Request Summary: A Pathway to Achieving Critical End-State Capabilities for the Federal Bureau of Investigation

The FY 2009 budget request for the Federal Bureau of Investigation proposes a total of \$7,108,091,000 in direct budget authority, including 31,340 permanent positions (12,225 Special Agent, 2,647 Intelligence Analyst, and 16,468 professional support) and \$7,065,100,000 for Salaries and Expenses and \$42,991,000 for Construction.

- The FBI request for Salaries and Expenses proposes a total of 1,129 new positions, including 280 Special Agents, 271 Intelligence Analysts, and 578 professional support and \$185,692,000 in associated personnel funding. The request for Salaries and Expenses proposes a total of \$252,053,000 in new non-personnel funding for program improvements and increased capabilities.
- The FBI request for Construction proposes a total of \$42,991,000, including \$9,800,000 for new construction at the FBI Academy.

In addition to directly appropriated resources, the FBI proposes reimbursable resources and resources transferred from other agencies in the amount of \$1,249,313,000 and 3,265 FTE for FY 2009. These totals include a transfer of \$123,840,000, which provides funding for 774 FTE, pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA) of 1996. These totals also include \$138,587,000 and 899 FTE under the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement Program. The remaining reimbursable resources are used to facilitate a number of activities, including fingerprint-based background checks, name checks, pre-employment background investigations, and detail assignments to other agencies. An interim fee structure for the Name Check Program and the Fingerprint Identification Program brings resources in line with costs and improves services for those programs.

The FBI's Mission. The mission of the FBI is to protect and defend the United States against terrorism and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.¹

Organization. Since the submission of the FY 2008 Budget to Congress, there have been no major reorganizations within the FBI. FBI Headquarters, located in Washington, D.C., provides centralized operational, policy, and administrative support to FBI investigations conducted throughout the United States and in foreign countries. Major FBI facilities include the FBI Academy, the Engineering Research Facility, and FBI Laboratory at Quantico, Virginia, a large complex in Clarksburg, West Virginia for

¹ Beginning in FY 2007, electronic copies of the Department of Justice's Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded from the Internet using the Internet address: <http://www.usdoj.gov/jmd/2009justification/>.

fingerprint identification and other services, information technology centers in Pocatello, Idaho, and Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and operational support centers in Butte, Montana, and Savannah, Georgia, and the Hazardous Devices School at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.

The FBI operates 56 field offices in major U.S. cities and over 400 resident agencies (RAs) 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 communities that are distant from main field offices. FBI employees assigned to field offices and resident agencies perform the majority of the investigative and intelligence work of the FBI. The FBI also operates 59 Legal Attaché (Legat) offices and 14 sub-offices in foreign countries around the world.

The Deputy Director exercises oversight of the National Security, the Criminal, Cyber, Response and Services Branch, and the Science and Technology Branch. Also reporting to the Deputy Director are the Assistant Directors in Charge/Special Agents in Charge of FBI Field Offices, the Office of Public Affairs, the Office of Congressional Affairs, the Office of the General Counsel, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, the Office of Professional Responsibility, and the Office of the Ombudsman.

- The *National Security Branch* (NSB) includes the Counterterrorism Division (CTD), the Counterintelligence Division (CD), the Directorate of Intelligence (DI) and the newly created Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate (WMDD), which consolidates the FBI's WMD and counterproliferation efforts.
- The *Criminal, Cyber, Response and Services Branch* includes the Criminal Investigative Division (CID), the Cyber Division (CyD), the Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG), the Office of International Operations (OIO), and the Office of Law Enforcement Coordination (OLEC). Placing in one official the responsibility for criminal and cyber investigations, coordination with law enforcement, international operations, and crisis response, ensures that the criminal programs receive strategic guidance and support, and that the FBI maintains its unparalleled level of excellence in criminal investigations.
- The *Science and Technology (S&T) Branch* encompasses the Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS), the Laboratory Division, the Operational Technology Division (OTD), and the Special Technologies and Applications Office (STAO), formerly part of the Cyber Division.

The Associate Deputy Director oversees the Human Resources Branch and the Office of the Chief Information Officer through the respective EADs, and exercises direct oversight of the Inspection Division, the Facilities and Logistics Services Division (FLSD), the Finance Division (FD), the Records Management Division (RMD), the Security Division (SecD), and the Resource Planning Office (RPO).

- The *Human Resources Branch* includes the Human Resources Division (HRD), formerly known as the Administrative Services Division (ASD), and the Training Division (TD).

- The Office of the Chief Information Officer oversees the Office of Information Technology Program Management, the Office of Information Technology Systems Development, the Office of Information Technology Policy and Planning, and the Information Technology Operations Division.

Building the FBI's 2009 Budget Strategy

1. Understanding the challenges, threats, and external environment

The transformation of the FBI into a major partner within the Intelligence Community continues. Among the key shifts has been continued emphasis on threat-based, intelligence-driven investigations and operations, especially in the areas of counterterrorism and counterintelligence, and on internal and external information sharing. Currently, the FBI is undergoing a major internal study on how to speed up this transformation and how to better integrate each Division into the FBI's overall Intelligence Mission. Additionally, within the past three months the FBI has assigned a Senior Executive to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) in order to provide better accountability and reporting between agencies.

Notwithstanding this large scale investment into the FBI's National Security mission, the FBI remains committed to addressing our Nation's most prolific criminal and cyber threats. As the accessibility and capabilities of the internet has exponentially increased, so has the emergence of criminals and criminal enterprises that prey on the innocent. The FBI plays the lead role in addressing many of these crimes: from the single pedophile who preys on children to the wide-scale problem of identity theft, which is estimated to cost the American public billions of dollars in losses. The FBI continues to show high degrees of effectiveness in addressing violent street gangs. The FBI's expertise and ability to provide a sustained effort on eradicating this menace to our society provides valuable tools to our cities and towns in need and provides a force multiplier for our state and local law enforcement partners.

2. Applying Strategy to the Threat: FBI Strategic Management System

The FBI is in the process of implementing a Strategy Management System (SMS) to guide its strategy and decision-making. Through this strategy, the FBI will strike the appropriate balance between its national security and criminal missions, and between short-term tactical efforts and longer-term strategic initiatives. This strategy will also provide for stronger infrastructure and support systems. Strategic management of the FBI's two greatest assets, its employees and information, will both help address the current mission and position the FBI to meet future challenges.

The SMS is based on the balanced scorecard, a well regarded management tool, adapted by the FBI for its own unique structure, culture, and mission. The SMS will provide a formal method for executing and reviewing the strategy, and making strategy a part of daily activities and decision-making. Specifically, the system will:

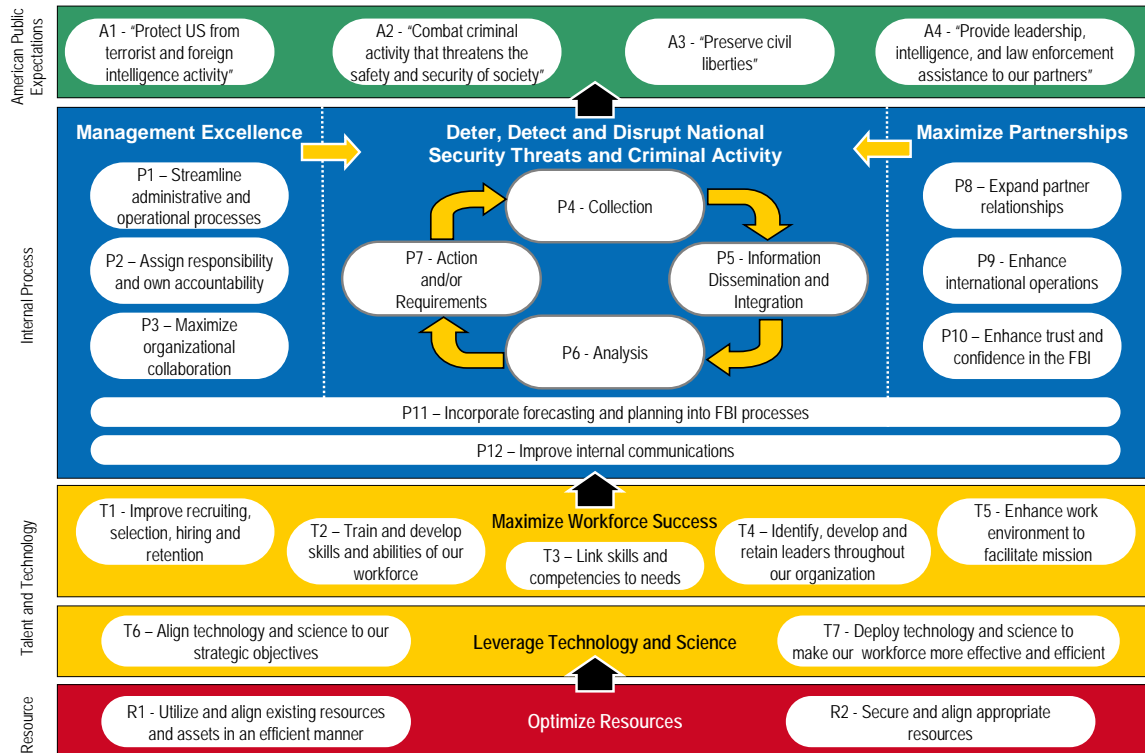
- Provide a common framework to ensure that executive leadership clarifies and gains consensus around a single, unified strategy;
- Link strategic and operational decision-making;
- Provide a balanced set of measures to monitor strategic performance;

- Create a vehicle to assign accountability to leadership and management for specific performance objectives and measures;
- Institute regularly scheduled strategy review meetings to focus executives on strategic objectives/measures and provide a forum for strategy discussions and debates;
- Enable more objective and strategic resource allocation decisions; and
- Communicate the FBI's strategy throughout the organization, thereby creating both a common language and a "line of sight" between individuals and the strategy they support.

The FBI Strategy Map consists of 25 strategic objectives that are grouped into themes such as "Deter, Detect and Disrupt National Security Threats and Criminal Activity" and "Leverage Technology and Science." These themes provide organization to the Strategy Map and also enable the management of groups of similarly focused objectives. Each objective has between one and three measures. In addition, key corporate strategic initiatives have been identified and progress tracked to close any performance gaps. The FBI "enterprise" strategy map is in the process of being cascaded throughout the organization and executive management will review each component's progress in achieving its objectives through regular strategy review meetings and through the performance appraisal system.

The SMS is a continuous process for driving evolutionary improvements. Reviews will not only track strategic progress, they will examine what is working and not working and what needs to be adjusted. Over time, the Strategy Map and its 25 objectives may change. Indeed, four objectives from the original strategy map have been modified in the last year to better reflect the core intelligence functions of the FBI. Initiatives that are not succeeding will be provided with the support they need to succeed or will be eliminated, and other initiatives will be added to address identified gaps. The SMS will provide the flexibility the FBI needs to stay ahead of changing threats and demographic and political trends that impact our mission.

FBI Strategy Map with New Core Functions



The FBI is currently cascading the SMS process to every office and division. Every operational division has developed its own strategy map that supports and aligns with the FBI strategy. In addition, the Human Resource, Training, Inspection, Finance and Security Divisions and the Office of the Chief Information Officer have likewise developed strategy maps to focus their efforts on supporting the missions of the operational divisions. The Divisions within the Science and Technology Branch will be developing their SMS over the next year. Major steps have been taken in aligning division budgets to strategies, including the implementation of quarterly reviews of division spending and requiring that enhancement requests be evaluated against their strategies.

2.1 Applying Strategy to the Budget Formulation Process

The foundation of the FBI's 2009 budget strategy starts with understanding the threat and crime-problem environment facing the FBI's core national security and criminal investigative missions. In the 21st Century, with the ready availability of international travel and telecommunications, neither terrorism nor crime confines itself territorially. Nor do terrorists or criminals restrict themselves, in conformance with the structure of our laws, wholly to one bad act or the other. Instead, they enter into alliances of opportunity as they arise; terrorists commit crimes and, for the right price or reason,

criminals assist terrorists. Today's threats cross geographic and political boundaries with impunity and do not fall solely into a single category of our law.

To address these threats, the FBI formulated its strategic objectives, which are grouped into themes. These themes describe at a high level the purpose of the objectives within that theme. These themes, and their associated strategic objectives, are:

American Public Expectations

- A-01: Protect the U.S. from terrorist and foreign intelligence activity
- A-02: Combat criminal activity that threatens the safety and security of society
- A-03: Preserve civil liberties
- A-04: Provide leadership, intelligence, and law enforcement assistance to our partners

Internal Process

- Management Excellence
 - P-01: Streamline administrative and operational processes
 - P-02: Assign responsibility and own accountability
 - P-03: Maximize organizational collaboration
- Deter, Detect and Disrupt National Security Threats and Criminal Activity
 - P-04: Collection
 - P-05: Information dissemination and integration
 - P-06: Analysis
 - P-07: Action and/or requirements
- Maximize Partnerships
 - P-08: Expand partner relationships
 - P-09: Enhance international operations
 - P-10: Enhance trust and confidence in the FBI
 - P-11: Incorporate forecasting and planning into FBI processes
 - P-12: Improve internal communications

Talent and Technology

- *Maximize Workforce Success*
 - T-01: Improve recruiting, selection, and hiring
 - T-02: Train and develop skills and abilities of our workforce
 - T-03: Link skills and competencies to needs
 - T-04: Identify, develop, and retain leaders throughout our organization
 - T-05: Enhance work environment to facilitate mission

- Leverage Technology and Science
 T-06: Align technology and science to our strategic objectives
 T-07: Deploy technology and science to make our workforce more effective and efficient

Resource

- Optimize Resources
 R-01: Utilize and align existing resources and assets in an efficient manner
 R-02: Secure and align appropriate resources

Based upon this strategy, the FBI then identified a group of critical, enterprise-wide capabilities it requires in order to accomplish objectives within the different themes. This capabilities-based approach to planning the FBI's future budget requirements was adopted 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, the future capabilities are designed to enable the FBI to effectively respond to the range of expected national security threats and crime problems growing out of the current threat environment, regardless of who actually perpetrates the acts.

While the FBI has achieved significant progress to date towards accomplishing the objectives on this Strategy Map, more work remains if the FBI is to meet the expectations of the American public, the Administration, and the Congress in achieving the capabilities required of an integrated domestic intelligence and law enforcement agency.

2.2 Applying Strategy to External Priorities: DOJ and ODNI

Department of Justice

As a component of the Department of Justice (DOJ), the FBI's efforts contribute to the overall strategic goals and objectives in multiple ways. Listed below are the DOJ strategic goals and objectives to which the FBI contributes, along with the total level of resources being requested in FY 2009 (Salaries & Expenses and Construction) that will support each of the goals.

Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security: (\$4,386,650,000)

- 1.1: Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur
- 1.2: Strengthen partnerships to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorist incidents
- 1.4: Combat espionage against the United States

Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People: (\$2,721,441,000)

- 2.1: Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime
- 2.2: Reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime
- 2.3: Prevent, suppress, and intervene in crimes against children

- 2.4: Reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs
- 2.5: Combat public and corporate corruption, fraud, economic crime, and cybercrime
- 2.6: Uphold the civil and constitutional rights of all Americans

Office of the Director of National Intelligence

The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 established the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) and redesignated the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP) as the National Intelligence Program (NIP). The FBI, because of its position in the Intelligence Community, plays a significant role in achieving the goals and objectives in the National Intelligence Strategy. These goals and objectives directly affect the FBI's Intelligence program including intelligence production, reporting, and sharing programs. It is imperative that the FBI achieve the integration of law enforcement and intelligence operations through the development of intelligence policy that is consistent with guidance from the DNI and the Attorney General. This guidance requires the FBI to have the human talent and infrastructure to collect and analyze intelligence and to disseminate it "in seamless cooperation and coordination" with state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners and the IC. The strategic objectives in which the FBI plays a role are as follows:

- Mission Objective M1: Defeat terrorists at home and abroad by disarming their operational capabilities and seizing the initiative from them by promoting the growth of freedom and democracy.
- Mission Objective M2: Prevent and counter the spread of Weapons of Mass Destruction.
- Mission Objective M4: Develop innovative ways to penetrate and analyze the most difficult targets.
- Mission Objective M5: Anticipate developments of strategic concern and identify opportunities as well as vulnerabilities for decision-makers.
- Enterprise Objective E1: Build an integrated intelligence capability to address threats to the homeland, consistent with US laws and the protection of privacy and civil liberties.
- Enterprise Objective E2: Strengthen analytic expertise, methods, and practices; tap expertise wherever it resides; and explore alternative analytic views.
- Enterprise Objective E3: Re-balance, integrate, and optimize collection capabilities to meet current and future customer and analytic priorities.
- Enterprise Objective E4: Attract, engage, and unify an innovative and results-focused IC workforce.
- Enterprise Objective E5: Ensure that Intelligence Community members and customers can access the intelligence they need when they need it.
- Enterprise Objective E7: Create clear, uniform security practices and rules that allow us to work together, protect our nation's secrets, and enable aggressive counterintelligence activities.
- Enterprise Objective E8: Exploit path-breaking scientific and research advances that will enable us to maintain and extend intelligence advantages against emerging threats.

- Enterprise Objective E10: Eliminate redundancy and programs that add little or no value and re-direct savings to existing and emerging national security priorities.

3. External drivers and influences

The key to effective budget formulation is the ability to identify and address our national security threats and crime problems facing the FBI now and in the future. These threats do not exist in a vacuum; rather, they occur in an external environment that the FBI must operate in that presents challenges equal to those of the Bureau's national security and criminal adversaries. The FBI's 2009 budget strategy builds upon both current knowledge of threats and crime problems and a forward-look to how terrorists, foreign agents and spies, and criminal adversaries are likely to adapt tactics and operations in a constantly evolving and changing world. This forward-look helps inform and determine the critical operational and organizational capabilities the FBI must acquire over the same time period to remain vital and effective in meeting future threats and crime problems.

When assessing the impact of the external operating environment, Government, private industry and others generally look to global "drivers" — broad factors that can directly or indirectly cause changes in the future threat environment — to guide their thinking and planning. In examining forecasts and assessments of the future, the most likely "drivers" that the FBI must take into consideration, and some of the likely operational impacts, include the following:

- *Global and domestic demographic changes* — more operations abroad as more investigations and operations include an international nexus; growth in immigrant and émigré populations within the U.S. present new language and cultural barriers during investigations;
- *Communications revolution* — advances in communications technology outpace the ability of the FBI to perform court-authorized intercepts; use of encryption and other communications technologies requires closer access to end-nodes; identity theft will make perpetrator identification more difficult;
- *Global economic changes* — terrorism and organized crime converge; greater need for coordinating countermeasures with foreign countries and financial organizations;
- *Increasing anti-Western values abroad* — increasing danger to agents working abroad as anti-Americanism increases and actors disperse; easier acceptance of "suicide" missions among disaffected, alienated individuals;

- *Technological and scientific revolutions* – reduced ability for threat groups or governments to hide undercover identity of agents; increase in espionage and cyber crime against U.S. corporations; increased opportunity for “bio-terror” as well as “bio-error”; inexpensive computing technology outpaces forensic science capacities
- *Revolutions in security technology and practice* – more “policing” actions abroad by non-government, contract private entities; more espionage against U.S. defense and contractors; advances in biometric technologies and science permit greater opportunities for positive identification of individuals; and
- *Changing role of state and law* – need to cooperate with more entities; need more methods of cooperation beyond task forces and cases.

Sub-national and non-governmental entities are expected to play an increasing role in world affairs in the coming years, presenting new “asymmetric” and non-traditional threats to the U.S. Although the U.S. will continue to occupy a position of economic and political leadership — and although other governments will also continue to be important actors on the world stage — terrorist groups, criminal enterprises, and other non-state actors will assume an increasing role in international affairs. Nation states and their governments will exercise decreasing control over the flow of information, resources, technology, services, and people.

Globalization and the trend of an increasingly networked world economy will become more pronounced within the next five years. The global economy will stabilize some regions, but widening economic divides are likely to make areas, groups, and nations that are left behind breeding grounds for unrest, violence, and terrorism. As corporate, financial, and nationality definitions and structures become more complex and global, the distinction between foreign and domestic entities will increasingly blur. This will lead to further globalization and networking of criminal elements, directly threatening the security of the United States.

Most experts believe that technological innovation will have the most profound impact on the collective ability of the federal, state, and local governments to protect the United States. Advances in information technology, as well as other scientific and technical areas, have created the most significant global transformation since the Industrial Revolution. These advances allow terrorists, disaffected states, weapons proliferators, criminal enterprises, drug traffickers, and other threat enterprises easier and cheaper access to weapons technology. Technological advances will also provide terrorists and others with the potential to stay ahead of law enforcement countermeasures. For example, it will be easier and cheaper for small groups or individuals to acquire designer chemical or biological warfare agents, and correspondingly more difficult for forensic experts to trace an agent to a specific country, company, or group.

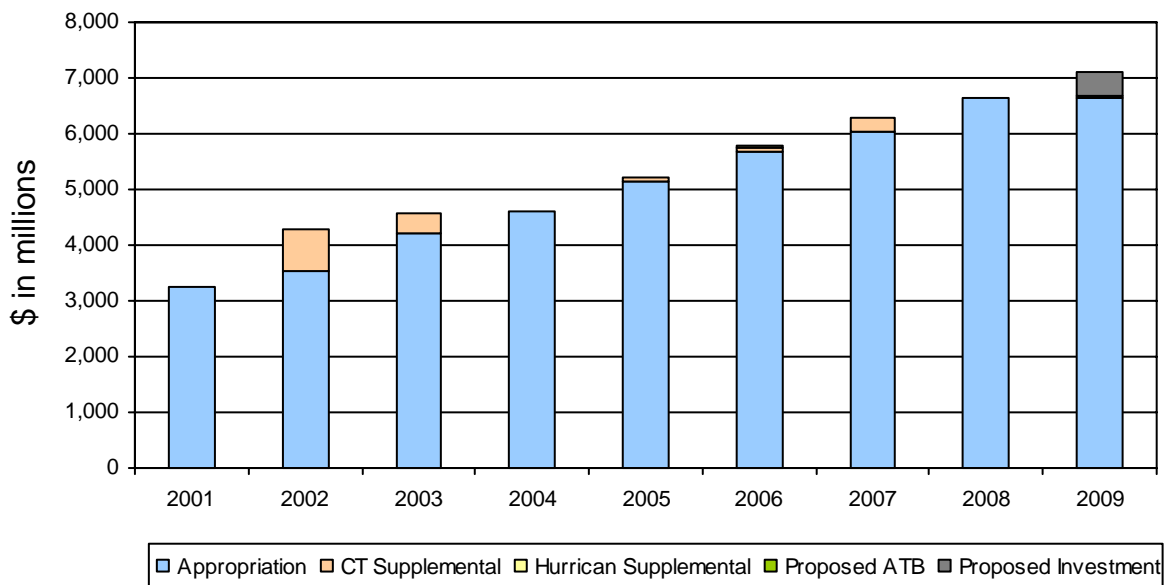
To meet these threats and crime problems, and operate successfully in a challenging external environment, the FBI needs to be able to fuse and integrate intelligence and law enforcement. The FBI must also create an awareness to changes in threats and increase our ability to make immediate corrections in our priorities and focus to address those changes. And, the FBI must recognize that alliances with others in law enforcement, at home and abroad, are absolutely essential.

Congress has expressed a desire for a clearer vision of the long-term funding requirements to support FBI's major activities. The FY 2009 Request to the Office of Management and Budget was a first attempt at requesting and presenting more detailed out-year information from FBI program and project managers. As expected, there was considerable variance in consistency and quality of the data provided. The FBI fully recognizes that building a multiyear budget development capability is itself a multiyear endeavor and will continue to examine and adjust processes in order to work toward a future multiyear plan.

4. The Result: FY 2009 budget profile

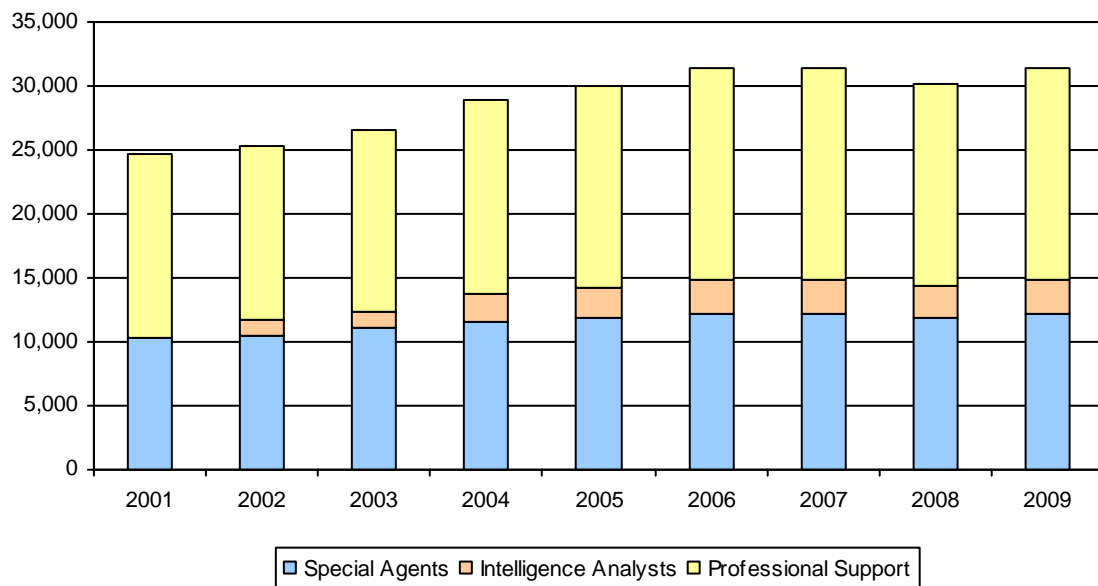
The FY 2009 budget process has begun to identify gaps between the current FBI resources and the resource levels required to meet the responsibilities assigned to the FBI by the Congress, the President, the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI). The FY 2009 request addresses these resource requirements.

FBI Funding and Investment Profile, FY 2001-2009
Salaries & Expenses and Construction



(\$000)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Appropriation	3,244	3,525	4,216	4,591	5,146	5,668	6,040	6,658	6,658
Counter-terrorism Supplementals	76	755	367	16	74	86	258		
Hurricane Supplemental						45			
ATB									3
Investments									448
Total	3,320	4,280	4,583	4,607	5,220	5,799	6,298	6,658	7,109

FBI Staffing Profile, FY 2001-2009



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Special Agent	10,344	10,531	11,035	11,539	11,915	12,212	12,213	11,945	12,225
Intelligence Analyst	-	1,156	1,323	2,140	2,314	2,402	2,402	2,376	2,647
Professional Support	14,315	13,641	14,247	15,156	15,810	16,742	16,744	15,890	16,468
Total	24,659	25,328	26,605	28,835	30,039	31,356	31,359	30,211	31,340

A. Key Drivers for Growth: Special Agents

Based upon the current and anticipated national security threats and crime problems, the FBI's FY 2009 budget proposes to continue to add new Special Agent positions to acquire the capabilities needed to perform the FBI's national security and criminal investigative missions.

Counterterrorism. More than six years after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the FBI continues to need additional Counterterrorism Special Agents. The FY 2009 budget adds 40 new positions for CT field investigations. The strategy would provide for real growth in Counterterrorism field Special Agent capacity to address projected threats, enhance enterprise surveillance capacities, and expand domain knowledge to position the FBI to prevent and disrupt terrorist activities.

Weapons of Mass Destruction. In light of the well established intent of terrorist adversaries to acquire and use weapons of mass destruction against the U.S., it is imperative that the FBI expand its field-based capabilities. The Weapons of Mass Destruction program will add 30 new Special Agent positions in FY 2009 under the proposed budget strategy to meet the WMD threat.

Counterintelligence. Since 2002, the Counterintelligence Program has been systematically implementing a comprehensive strategy to improve the FBI's understanding of the foreign intelligence threat and implementing strategies to counter that threat. As field office understanding of the threat increases, additional Special Agents are being assigned to implement proactive operations to thwart the threat. In FY 2009, the Counterintelligence Program will require an increase of 50 new Special Agents to conduct counterintelligence investigations and operations.

Intelligence. The FBI's Intelligence Program faces several critical challenges that require additional Special Agent positions. The Intelligence Program must acquire the capacity to establish and carry out a positive foreign intelligence collection and reporting effort that allows the FBI to be responsive to taskings received by the Director of National Intelligence. The program must also acquire the capacity to implement a significantly enhanced Confidential Human Source Validation program. The Intelligence Program must also continue to improve and expand the capacity of Field Intelligence Groups to provide intelligence services to FBI field offices and its Intelligence Community and law enforcement partners, including state/local fusion centers. These challenges require the addition of 65 new Special Agent positions in FY 2009.

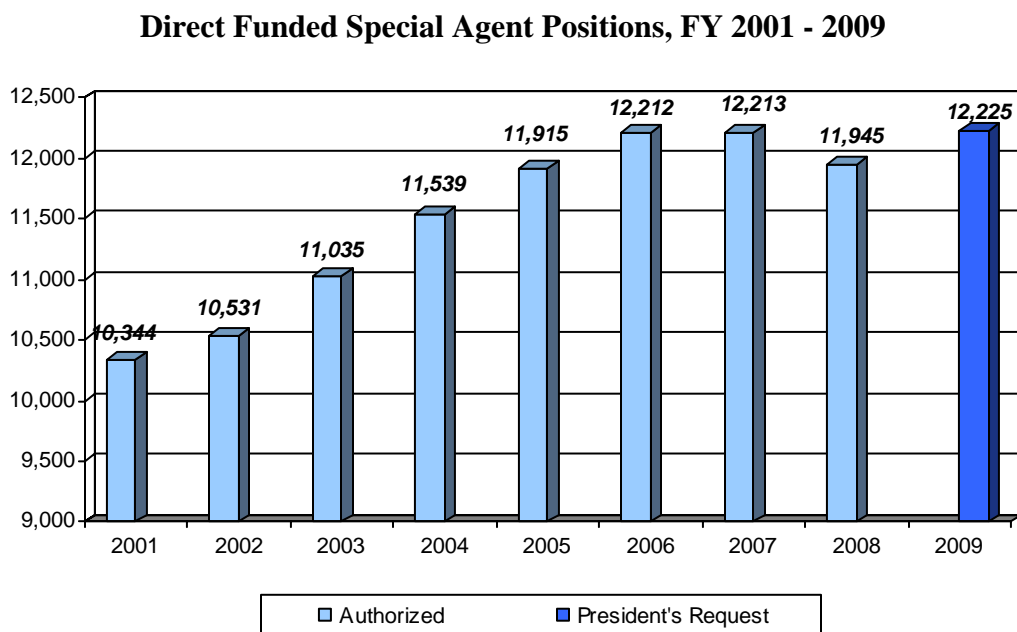
Cyber. The most significant challenge facing the Cyber program in FY 2009 is improving the FBI's capacity for addressing more sophisticated and more frequent computer intrusion events. Acquiring this capability will necessitate the addition of 70 new Special Agent positions in FY 2009.

Other specialized missions/needs. The FBI FY 2009 budget also recognizes that there will be a need for additional Special Agent positions to address specialized mission needs, such as operators in support of crisis response and render safe, tactical operational support, forensic examiners, and to staff proposed new overseas Legal Attaché Offices.

Building training and development capacity. In response to the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 and Presidential memorandum, the FBI is implementing a Special Agent Career Path program to build the competencies of its Special Agents in the areas of Counterterrorism, Counterintelligence, Cyber-crime,

Criminal Investigations, and Intelligence. A key element of this career path plan is a commitment to providing specialized career path training and development. Additionally, there is an increased emphasis on joint duty assignments, where FBI personnel are detailed to other federal (including Intelligence Community), state, and local agencies as part of satisfying requirements for certification as Intelligence Officers and/or management and executive development programs. The FBI is also offering increased opportunities for sabbatical and other education experiences to build subject matter expertise among its personnel. Participation in these programs has an impact on the FBI's day-to-day investigative and operational capacity. Consequently, the FBI must build training and development capacity into each of its investigative and operational programs so that the Bureau, as an organization, and Special Agents, as individuals, can participate without adversely affecting investigative capacity.

The following chart shows actual and proposed Special Agent position levels from FY 2001 – 2009.



Explanatory Note: FY 2008 reflects a reduction of 614 Special Agent positions due to a 2,250 unaffordable FTE reduction.

B. Key Drivers for Growth: Intelligence Analysts

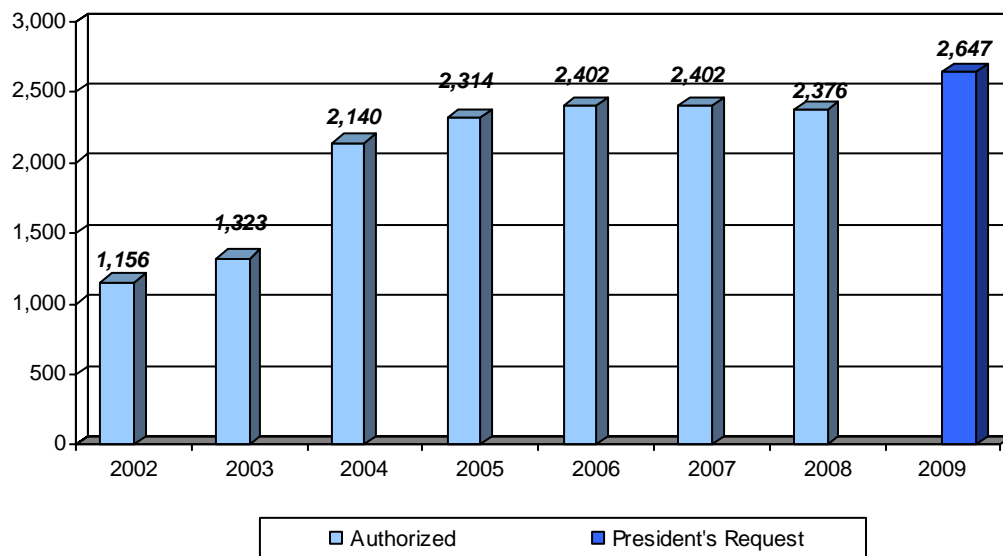
Based upon the current and anticipated national security threats and crime problems, the FBI's FY 2009 budget proposes adding new Intelligence Analyst positions to acquire the capabilities needed to perform the FBI's national security and criminal investigative missions.

Several challenges are driving the need for additional Intelligence Analysts, including: the establishment of a positive foreign intelligence collection and reporting effort that allows the FBI to be responsive to taskings received by the Director of National

Intelligence; the implementation of a significantly enhanced Confidential Human Source Validation program; the continual improvement and expansion of Field Intelligence Group capacities to provide intelligence services (e.g., operational (case-based) analysis, domain/strategic analysis, reporting and dissemination) for FBI field offices and its Intelligence Community and law enforcement partners, including state/local fusion centers; and Headquarters-level strategic analysis and program management.

The requirements associated with specialized career paths, Intelligence Officer certification, sabbatical and other educational development, and joint duty assignments that are factors in the requirement for additional Special Agent positions are also factors in the requirement for additional Intelligence Analyst positions. Participation in these programs has an impact on the FBI's day-to-day analytic and operational capacity. Consequently, the FBI must build training and development capacity into each of its Intelligence Programs so that the Bureau, as an organization, and the Intelligence Workforce, as individuals, can participate without adversely affecting analytic capacity.

Direct Funded Intelligence Analyst Positions, FY 2002 - 2009



Explanatory Note: FY 2008 reflects a reduction of Intelligence Analyst positions due to a 2,250 unaffordable FTE reduction.

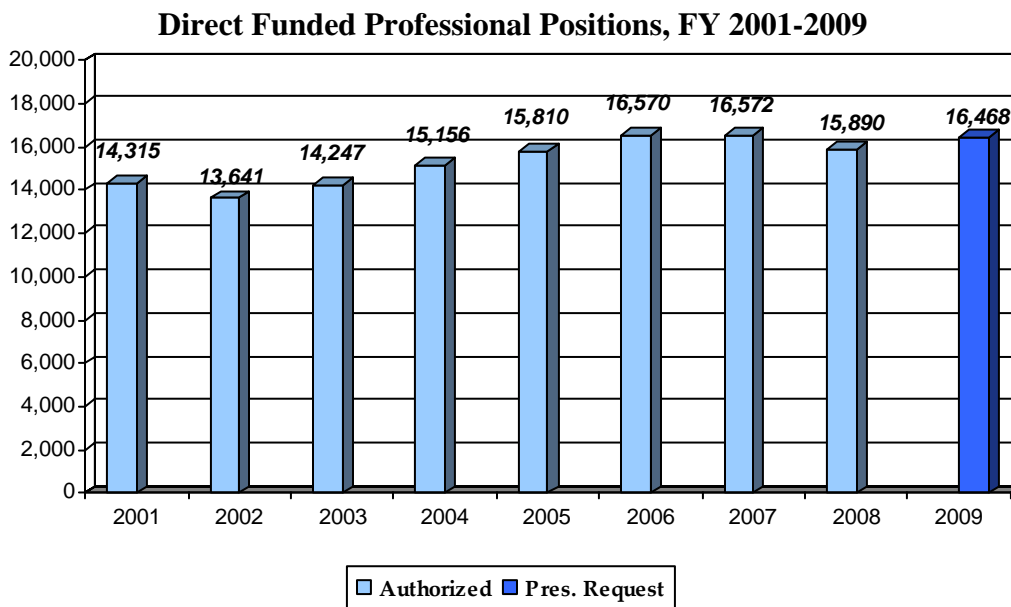
C. Key Drivers for Growth: Professional Support

The FY 2009 budget strategy proposes an increase of 578 professional support positions (excluding IA's). Several factors drive this requirement for growth. The addition of new field Special Agents require an increase of professional staff (investigative, clerical/administrative, and technical), based on the standard field agent to professional

support ratio. Additionally, proposed growth in the number of new Intelligence Analysts also requires an increase in professional staff (clerical/administrative and technical), based on the standard analyst to professional support ratio.

Further, the FBI will also need to increase professional staff in other key areas, such as surveillance support, language analysis, forensic and financial accounting, forensic science, and emergency response. These increases are needed to implement specific strategies, e.g., establish surveillance capacities in each field office; staff specialized missions, e.g., render safe; address growing workloads and demands for laboratory and technical support, e.g, forensic scientists and electronics engineers. Professional staff positions are also needed to expand basic hiring and training capacities, e.g., polygraphers and instructors, so that the FBI can successfully hire and train the new Special Agent, Intelligence Analyst, and other positions.

In recognition of hiring and training capacity limits, the FY 2009 budget also proposes using contractors to augment the FBI's professional workforce in areas where the workload is more variable, such as information technology program management and planning and facilities planning; and in areas where special levels of expertise is needed, such as background investigation security adjudications, threat analysis, and personnel recovery.



Explanatory Note: FY 2008 reflects a reduction of professional positions due to a 2,250 unaffordable FTE reduction.

6. Program Assessment

Beginning with the FY 2004 budget formulation process, OMB developed the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) to assess program performance and to determine ways in which programs can be improved.

During the initial year for PART, OMB conducted two assessments of FBI programs, White-Collar Crime and Cyber Crime/Critical Infrastructure Protection, which was defined as the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC). Both programs were initially rated “Results Not Demonstrated,” primarily because of a lack of performance measurement information that met the standards required by the PART. Since that time, some of the functions of the NIPC were transferred from the FBI to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). In the following year, the FY 2005 budget process included revised PART assessments of the White-Collar Crime and newly reconstituted Cyber Crime program, as well as an initial assessment of the Organized Crime and Drug program. The results of these assessments were ratings of “Adequate” for all three programs.

During the FY 2006 budget formulation process, OMB conducted a PART assessment of the Criminal Justice Services (CJS) decision unit. The primary programs under review in this assessment were in the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) and Laboratory Divisions. The result of the CJS PART was a rating of “Moderately Effective.”

During the FY 2007 budget formulation process, OMB conducted PART assessments of the Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence programs. These programs received ratings of “Adequate” and “Moderately Effective,” respectively.

During the formulation of the FY 2008 budget, OMB conducted PART reviews of the Intelligence Decision Unit, as well as a reassessment of many FBI criminal programs within the Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes Decision Unit. The results of these assessments resulted in ratings of "Adequate" and "Moderately Effective," respectively.

OMB did not perform any PART reviews of FBI programs during the FY 2009 budget cycle. During preparation of the FY 2010 budget, OMB will reassess the FBI's Cybercrime program.

7. Budget Structure

The FBI's budget and resource structure is central to its efforts to effectively support its top priorities. The FY 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act established a new four-decision unit structure for the FBI. The decision units are designed to align with the four key areas of FBI operations. They are:

- Intelligence
- Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence (CT/CI)
- Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes (CEFC)
- Criminal Justice Services (CJS)

The intelligence decision unit includes all resources dedicated to the FBI's intelligence functions, including the DI, all intelligence analysts, and many other specialized intelligence projects. The CT/CI and CEFC decision units include all investigative

personnel and functions for those two areas. The CJS decision unit captures resources dedicated to assisting the FBI's law enforcement partners. The costs of support functions are prorated across these four decision units, providing a better picture of the total cost of each of the four major mission areas represented by the decision units. The resources for these support functions are divided based on the share of the non-support resources allocated to the core functions of each decision unit. For instance, the share of the total operational resources that is dedicated to CT and CI is the same as the share of the total support resources that is allocated to the CT/CI decision unit.

The FBI budget structure links strategic planning to full program costing. It also provides an accurate cost assessment of the FBI's primary missions and enables the development of performance measures and program costing based on those missions. It is also consistent with the President's Management Agenda's long-term objective to fully integrate information about costs and program performance in a single oversight process, including budgeting for the full costs of resources.

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II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Salaries and Expenses Enhancements					
Domain and Operations					
Response to a WMD Incident	To augment Hazardous Devices Response teams and provide the assets required to decrease the time it takes to respond to a WMD incident, and to expand Hostage Rescue Teams and provide associated services, supplies, and communications gear.	34	17	\$30,055	6-1
CBRNE/WMD Forensic Response Capability	To enhance the FBI's Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosive Forensic Response capability and WMD Forensic Response Program.	48	24	20,267	6-6
Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate (WMDD)	To enhance the WMDD's capabilities through increased coordination, subject matter experts, training, outreach, and preparedness initiatives.	50	25	15,522	6-14
National Security Field Investigations	To support the FBI's field investigations program response to emerging national security threats.	143	71	29,723	6-17
Computer Intrusion Program	To conduct CT, CI, and criminal computer intrusion investigations where the Internet, computers, or networks are the primary tools or targets of the activity.	57	28	10,231	6-20
National Security Analysis Center	To continue the development of initial operating capabilities of the NSAC.	18	9	10,777	6-25

Item Name	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Domain Management Technology Program	To ensure that FBI intelligence personnel have the technical capabilities required to assist in the analysis of an ever-increasing volume of information.	...	...	7,000	6-30
Undercover and Sensitive Operations Program	To supplement the FBI's Undercover Program to meet emerging threats and the growth in demand and scope of Undercover Operations.	...	...	3,114	6-33
Counterterrorism Financial Analysts	To provide an increased level of financial analyses for counterterrorism investigations.	15	7	1,390	6-34
Foreign Language Program	To enhance the FBI's ability to translate intelligence collected in a foreign language in support of critical national security investigations.	40	20	10,752	6-37
National Virtual Translation Center (NVTC)	To provide the NVTC a nationwide workforce of proficiency-tested and vetted linguists via state of the art technology.	14	7	4,997	6-41
Foreign Intelligence Collection Program	To support the expansion of the FBI's Foreign Intelligence Program.	129	64	23,850	6-47
Confidential Human Source Validation (CHSV)	To support the CHSV program across all FBI operational programs.	151	75	26,256	6-53
Guardian Counterterrorism IT System	To further the development of Guardian 3.0 / e-Guardian 2.0.	...	...	2,751	6-57
Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative	To allow the FBI to combat computer intrusions that hinder U.S. national security interests.	211	106	38,648	6-60
Open Source Program Staffing	To provide staffing to the FBI's Open Source Program.	1	1	150	6-69

Item Name	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Surveillance					
Surveillance	Provide additional resources for the FBI to conduct surveillance and collect intelligence in national security investigations.	86	43	\$28,342	6-71
Aviation and Surveillance Program	To upgrade the FBI's surveillance capacity through aircraft replacement and operations and maintenance funding, as well as Special Operations Group equipment and training.	...	...	9,196	6-72
Advanced Electronic Technology	To meet the increasing demand for lawfully authorized electronic surveillance of broadband and other data network and Internet communications.	...	...	2,000	6-75
Tactical Operations (TACOPS)	To address the increased demand for the use of the covert entry/search technique, fabrication, and technical countermeasures.	29	15	11,744	6-76
Data Loading and Analysis System (DaLAS)	To continue the development of integrated tools designed to exploit seized digital media and scanned documents for investigative leads.	...	...	11,500	6-79
Physical Surveillance (FISUR) Technology	To enhance the FBI's mission critical surveillance capabilities.	3	2	8,720	6-80
Consolidated Collections	To continue the development and deployment of communications interception techniques and systems.	27	13	10,000	6-84

Item Name	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
NexGen - Electronic Data Management System (EDMS)/ Data Warehouse System (DWS)	To pursue the combined development of the EDMS and the DWS into one single resource.	...	...	7,000	6-88
Infrastructure					
Field Facility Infrastructure	To support the FBI's multi-year field office relocation program, and to address key security requirements.	...	...	\$10,000	6-91
Information Technology Disaster Recovery	To upgrade critical Disaster Recovery capabilities.	...	...	5,000	6-97
Central Records Complex (CRC)	To support the development of the permanent CRC.	...	...	8,367	6-100
Unclassified Network Capabilities (UNet)	To facilitate the FBI's Internet Connectivity and Consolidation program.	...	...	5,000	6-104
Leveraging Technology					
DNA Programs	To expand the operating capacity of the Federal Convicted Offender (FCO) Program and other DNA-related requirements.	47	24	\$30,638	6-107
Counterterrorism & Forensic Analytical Support	To provide enhanced counterterrorism and forensic analysis support to FBI investigations.	5	3	1,450	6-116
Communications Capabilities	Please refer to the classified addendum.	...	...	4,050	6-120
Partnerships					
Expansion of CT Presence Overseas	To support a number of critical overseas counterterrorism investigative efforts.	...	...	\$1,628	6-123
Legal Attache Expansion	To support the expansion of the FBI's Legal Attache program.	3	1	2,375	6-125

Item Name	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Fusion Centers	To support the development of a national integrated network of state and local Fusion Centers.	...	...	1,658	6-129
Workforce					
National Security Branch Training Capabilities	To support the enhanced development of FBI personnel through specialized training.	...	...	\$4,500	6-133
Background Investigations	To address the backlog of security investigations resulting from aggressive hiring over the last several years and to meet future personnel requirements.	18	9	6,730	6-134
Foreign Language Program - Workforce Initiatives	To enhance foreign language recruitment, retention, and training resources.	...	...	8,753	6-37
Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Training	To improve the FBI's HUMINT training capability through the expansion of the Domestic HUMINT Collection Course.	...	...	9,146	6-138
Cyber Training	To provide additional specialized cyber training courses.	...	...	5,389	6-142
Pay Modernization	To support pay modernization efforts sponsored by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.	...	...	9,076	6-146
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses Enhancements		1,129	564	\$437,745	
Salaries and Expenses Offsets					
Intelligence Community (IC) Centralization of LIFECARE Management	The proposed transfer will simplify the administration of the LIFECARE program, reducing costs while still providing the same level of life services to employees and their families.	...	...	(\$130)	6-148
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses Offsets		...	...	(\$130)	

Construction Enhancements					
FBI Academy Construction	To address facility upgrade requirements to meet the current and projected need at the FBI Academy.	...	...	\$9,800	8-1
Subtotal, Construction Enhancements		...	...	\$9,800	
Total, FBI Direct Enhancements and Offsets		1,129	564	\$447,415	

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; [\$6,349,950,000] \$7,065,100,000; of which not to exceed \$150,000,000 shall remain available until expended; and of which [\$2,308,580,000] \$2,725,450,000 shall be for counterterrorism investigations, foreign counterintelligence, and other activities related to our national security: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$205,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses [: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$170,000 shall be available in 2008 for expenses associated with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Federal Bureau of Investigation].

[For an additional amount for “Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses”, \$143,539,000 to address emerging threats in counterterrorism and cyber security: *Provided*, that the amount provided by this paragraph is designated as described in section 5 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).]

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IV. Decision Unit Justification

A. Intelligence Decision Unit

INTELLIGENCE DECISION UNIT TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 Enacted with Rescissions	5,600	5,420	\$1,157,994,000
2007 Supplementals	...	...	44,502,000
2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	5,600	5,420	1,202,496,000
2008 Enacted	5,345	5,071	1,148,779,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	58	109	46,331,000
2009 Current Services	5,403	5,180	1,195,110,000
2009 Program Increases	532	267	161,635,000
2009 Offsets	...	...	(25,000)
2009 Request	5,935	5,447	1,356,720,000
Total Change 2008-2009	590	376	\$ 207,941,000

Intelligence Decision Unit—Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)*	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 Enacted with Rescissions	247	247	\$343,110,000
2007 Supplementals	...	...	10,365,000
2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	247	247	353,475,000
2008 Enacted	259	259	317,357,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	6	6	52,800,000
2009 Current Services	265	265	370,157,000
2009 Program Increases	2	1	35,747,000
2009 Request	267	266	405,904,000
Total Change 2008-2009	8	7	\$ 88,547,000

*Includes both direct and reimbursable funding

1. Program Description

The FBI's Intelligence Decision Unit (IDU) is comprised of the Directorate of Intelligence (DI), intelligence functions within Counterterrorism, Cyber, and Criminal Divisions, Special Technology and Applications Office (STAO), source funding, infrastructure and technology, and intelligence training. 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) Operations, Human Resources, and Staff Offices) is calculated and scored to the decision unit.

Directorate of Intelligence

The FBI established the DI as a dedicated and integrated intelligence service. This action responds to executive and legislative direction as the logical next step in the evolution of the FBI's intelligence capability. The DI is the FBI's core intelligence element and one of the four major organizations that comprise the National Security Branch (NSB).

The DI is the FBI's dedicated national intelligence workforce with delegated authorities and responsibilities for all FBI intelligence functions, including information sharing policies, from three legal documents: A Presidential Memorandum to the Attorney General dated November 16, 2004; the Terrorism Prevention and Intelligence Reform Act 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.

Foreign Intelligence

In May 2006, the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) tasked the FBI to use its collection authorities, consistent with applicable laws and protection of civil liberties, to collect Foreign Intelligence (FI) information against the National Intelligence Priorities Framework and pursuant to the National HUMINT Collection Directives. In November 2006, the Attorney General issued *Supplemental Guidelines for Collection, Retention, and Dissemination of Foreign Intelligence* ("Supplemental Guidelines"). To comply with the DNI tasking and execute the FBI's authorities consistent with Executive Order (EO) 12333, *United States Intelligence Activities*, as amended (Section 1.14); *Attorney General's Guidelines for FBI National Security Investigations and Foreign Intelligence Collection*, dated October 31, 2003; and Attorney General's Supplemental Guidelines, the FBI instituted the Foreign Intelligence Collection Program (FICP). FI, as set forth in EO 12333, pertains to information relating to the capabilities, intentions and activities of foreign powers, organizations or persons, but not including counterintelligence except for information on international terrorist activities. Prior to the establishment of the FICP, the FBI collected FI tangential to its existing cases. There were no concerted efforts by the FBI to collect FI exclusively, nor did the FBI have an investigative program that solely focused on foreign intelligence collection activities. The FBI's new FICP addresses that gap, and avoids duplication with existing Counterintelligence (CI) and Counterterrorism (CT) programs by refraining from focusing on collection of CI information or information about international terrorist activities, both of which are handled by their respective investigative programs.

Intelligence Analysts

A goal of FBI Intelligence Analysts (IAs) is to anticipate customer requirements and proactively identify intelligence gaps associated with criminal or national security threats. Intelligence analysis is fundamental to understanding these threats to national security and ultimately to developing a deeper understanding of tomorrow's potential threats. To protect national security, the FBI must focus significant analytic resources to analyze the threat, its nature, potential courses of action, and to then put this threat analysis in the context of ongoing intelligence and investigative operations. The FBI's intelligence analysis capability consists of various resources that involve analyzing information collected from a variety of Confidential Human Sources (CHSs) and reporting this collected information as "intelligence products" to the customers at all levels of government through a variety of information sharing channels. The products generated by intelligence analysis drive FBI investigative and operational strategies by ensuring that these strategies are based on an enterprise-wide understanding of the current and future threat environment.

Field Intelligence Groups

Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs) are the centralized intelligence components in the field that are crucial to the integration of the intelligence cycle (requirements, collection, analysis and dissemination) into field operations. In accordance with FBI policy and/or guidance to the field, each FIG operates a Collection Management component responsible for identifying and developing Intelligence Information Needs (IINs), formulating intelligence requirements,

assessing collection capabilities, targeting gaps in domain knowledge and source coverage, identifying new collection sources, and producing intelligence products. Accordingly, the FIGs coordinate, manage, and execute all of the functions of the intelligence cycle, which strengthens these efforts into field operations. FIGs perform intelligence functions through integrated teams of FBI Special Agents (SAs), IAs, Language Analysts (LAs), and surveillance personnel, as well as officers and analysts from other intelligence and law enforcement agencies. FIGs have been established in each of the 56 field offices and receive operational guidance from the DI.

FIG personnel receive, analyze, and review information and make recommendations on sharing it within the FBI as well as with its customers and partners within the intelligence and law enforcement communities. FIGs play a major role in ensuring that the FBI shares what it knows with other Intelligence Community (IC) organizations and its federal, state, local, and tribal (FSLT) law enforcement partners.

FIG Agents

FIG SAs are required to perform one or more of the following primary functions: intelligence collection, collection management, confidential human source coordination, and intelligence and partner relations. FIG SAs' intelligence collection activities include maintaining a CHS base and conducting threat assessments. FIG SAs serve as Confidential Human Source Coordinators responsible for the oversight of all administrative, compliance, and program support of the field office Confidential Human Source Validation (CHSV) Program and they manage intelligence and partner relations. Specifically, they are responsible for identifying intelligence customers (government and private); conducting outreach and education; identifying customer needs; processing those needs and soliciting customer feedback; and managing the field office's participation in information sharing initiatives and networks that are established through national or local efforts. The functions they perform build on and exploit the FBI's ability to leverage both law enforcement and intelligence collection capabilities.

Foreign Language Program

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 dependant upon a workforce with high quality, robust language capabilities. This workforce is managed through the FBI's Foreign Language Program (FLP). 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. The mission of the FLP is to provide quality language services to the FBI, intelligence, and law enforcement communities, and to maximize the deployment of the linguist workforce, language tools, and technology in line with critical intelligence, investigative, and administrative priorities. The FBI's FLP also promulgates policies and compliance requirements; manages translation and interpreting resources throughout the world; and develops the foreign language skills of employees through on-going training, as well as language testing and assessment.

National Virtual Translation Center

The National Virtual Translation Center (NVTC) was established under the authority of Section 907 of the USA PATRIOT Act to "provide accurate and timely translations of foreign intelligence material to the U.S. Intelligence Community." On February 11, 2003, the Director of Central Intelligence awarded executive agency authority of the NVTC to the FBI. The NVTC is one of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence's (ODNI) controlled multi-agency centers, which was created to provide language services to the 16 agencies in the IC specifically

working in national security and intelligence arenas. The NVTC is prohibited from assisting in criminal investigations. The NVTC's mission is to provide translation services and a community portal for accessing language-related tools and a broad range of foreign language materials in translated or vernacular form across security domains; function within the IC System for Information Sharing (ICSIS), which provides a common architecture and promotes interoperability and virtual access to databases across the IC; support continued development and fielding of tools, web-based and other, designed to help process and exploit foreign language text; and develop policies, procedures, and systems for managing NVTC translation requirements and translation services.

Language Analysts

Language Analysis is a critical process in the FBI's effort to acquire accurate, real-time, and actionable intelligence to detect and prevent foreign-originated terrorist attacks against the U.S. The FBI's language analysis capabilities promptly address all of its highest priority CT intelligence translation requirements, often within 24 hours. LAs also play a significant role in the FBI's CI and criminal investigation missions.

Intelligence Functions within Counterterrorism Division

Within the IDU, several Counterterrorism Division (CTD) activities are subject to programmatic authority and oversight by FBI Intelligence Program (IP) executives. Three CTD managed activities directly support the FBI's IP, or are critical partners with other FBI IP programs and activities. The three activities include Communications Exploitation Section (CXS); the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC); and the Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force (FTTTF).

Communications Exploitation Section (CXS)

The CXS was officially created in December 2002 through CTD's reorganization to lead law enforcement and intelligence efforts in the U.S. to defeat terrorism by targeting terrorist communications. This coordination allows the FBI to assess threat information; identities and location of terrorists; terrorist capabilities; and gain insight into terrorists' communication, finance, and recruitment methods.

Terrorist Screening Center (TSC)

The TSC was created by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 6 to consolidate the government's approach to terrorist screening by creating a single comprehensive database of known or appropriately suspected terrorists; and to make this consolidated list available to federal, state, and local screeners through the TSC's 24/7 call center. This operation is a combined effort among the Departments of Justice (DOJ), Homeland Security (DHS), State (DOS), Defense (DoD), Treasury (DOT), and the IC. In that capacity, the TSC not only addresses international terrorism, but domestic terrorism as well, serving as a singular bridge between the IC and all levels of law enforcement; including state, local, tribal, and territorial.

Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force (FTTTF)

The Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force (FTTTF) assists in finding, tracking, and removing foreign terrorists and their supporters from the U.S. FTTTF utilizes specialized analytical techniques, technologies, and data access to enhance terrorist identification, tracking, and risk assessment operations.

Special Technology and Applications Office

The mission of Special Technology and Applications Office (STAO) is to provide the FBI's investigative and intelligence priorities with technical analysis capability through innovative techniques, tools, and systems.

Source Funding

Per Attorney General Guidelines and EO 12333, "...reasonable and lawful means must be used to ensure that the U.S. will receive the best intelligence available." Source funding for SAs is critical to the IP as recruitment of CHSs generates virtually all FI for the FBI. With the FICP being a newly-formed program under the IP, resources are required to support recruitment and retention of CHSs.

The FBI recruits and operates CHSs to meet its mission of intelligence collection in order to respond to investigative program priorities. These CHSs have access to, or potential access to, intelligence or the targets of the FBI's investigations and are essential tools in the FBI's fight against terrorism and other crimes. The FBI may reimburse a CHS for expenses incurred as a result of his/her activity on behalf of the FBI and under the specific direction of the FBI, or for services in obtaining information significant to any investigative program. Additionally, the intelligence collected from these CHSs may be disseminated to members of the Intelligence and Law Enforcement Communities in order to support the U.S. Government's national security and law enforcement objectives.

Infrastructure and Technology

The IDU manages several efforts that are critical enablers for FBI Intelligence Career Service (ICS) SAs, IAs, LAs, and Physical Surveillance Specialists (PSSs). These efforts help 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 secure, or classified, side of the comprehensive system includes secure workspaces, or Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs); a secure information sharing capability through the Sensitive Compartmented Information Operations Network (SCION), the FBI's TOP SECRET (TS)/Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI)-certified data network; and Intelligence IT, which are the tools used by FBI intelligence personnel to perform their duties. 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.

Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIF)

A Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) is an accredited area, room, group of rooms, building, or installations where Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) may be stored, used, discussed, and/or electronically processed. SCIFs are afforded physical access control systems to prevent the entry of unauthorized personnel.

Sensitive Compartmented Information Operations Network (SCION)

The Sensitive Compartmented Information Operations Network (SCION) is a compartmented network for Top Secret information which is administered by employing increased security measures, enforcing user accountability, and enhancing information assurance methodology.

Law Enforcement On-Line (LEO)

LEO is a national, web-based communications network exclusively for the use of the local, state, and federal law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety communities. LEO is a 7 days a week, 24 hours a day on-line, controlled-access communications and information sharing data repository. It provides an Internet accessible focal point for electronic Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) communication and information sharing for the FSLT law enforcement agencies, consistent with Computer Security and Privacy Acts. LEO also supports anti-terrorism, intelligence, law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety communities nationwide. LEO provides a secure, interactive communications capability for information-sharing (e.g., e-mail, chat rooms, and newsgroups), threat warning and dissemination, distance learning, and other services. Users anywhere in the world can communicate securely using LEO. LEO supports a user base of over 60,000 users. In addition to the current LEO user base, there are 17,000 Regional Information Sharing System users that have the ability to access LEO. In summary, LEO provides a mechanism for law enforcement entities to share data internally and externally.

Intelligence Training

Intelligence training ensures that training programs leverage intelligence training expertise not only within the FBI, but also within the IC, academia, and industry to ensure the best intelligence training and educational opportunities are available to the FBI workforce. Intelligence training also facilitates the identification of adjunct faculty, communicates relevant training, and educational opportunities available outside the FBI and permits opportunities for research related to intelligence analysis. FBI agents and analysts receive specialized training designed to better equip them with tools and methodologies to analyze existing or potential threats and the enemy mindset. Improving and expanding the FBI's training capacity will allow the FBI to make a greater contribution to the U.S. IC, in a combined effort towards a proactive war strategy. In an effort to build a cadre of highly skilled personnel within the FBI, the FBI is developing a competency-based career path for Special Agents and Intelligence Analysts. These career paths will ensure the FBI ICS personnel receive the training, experiences, and joint duty assignments appropriate for their position or stage of development. The FBI is re-designing its training curriculum to map to the career path to ensure that all ICS personnel have the training necessary to analyze and disrupt current and future terror threats to the U.S. Homeland.

PERFORMANCE/RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Intelligence											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security (Objectives 1.1, 1.2, & 1.4) and Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People (Objectives 2.1-2.6)											
		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		FY 2007		FY 2007		FY 2008 Requirements		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes		FY 2009 Request	
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Total Costs and FTE		4,771	1,195,338	4,619	1,111,446	5,077	1,148,779	376	207,940	5,453	1,356,720
PERFORMANCE		FY 2007		FY 2007		FY 2008 Requirements		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes		FY 2009 Request	
TYPE / GOAL / STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE											
Performance Measure	% of Counterterrorism FISA collection reviewed by the Language Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Audio• Text• Electronic File	100% 100% 100%		98% 91% 95%		100% 100% 100%		- - -		100% 100% 100%	
Performance Measure: Responsiveness	% of FBI Headquarters finished intelligence reports that are responsive to National Intelligence Priority Framework topics (Internally disseminated)	88%		94%		90%		-		90%	
Performance Measure: Responsiveness	% of FBI Field Office finished intelligence reports that are responsive to National Intelligence Priority Framework topics. (Internally disseminated)	72%		90%		74%		2%		76%	
Performance Measure: Responsiveness	% of FBI finished intelligence reports that are responsive to National Intelligence Priority Framework topics. (Disseminated to Intelligence Community)*	80%		92%		85%		5%		90%	

TYPE / GOAL / STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes	FY 2009 Request
Performance Measure: Accuracy	Number of high priority sources put through an enhanced validation process.	Classified.				
Performance Measure: Customer Satisfaction	% of users who visit the Law Enforcement Online (LEO) service (which provides intelligence dissemination) more than one month out of each year.	38%	26%	40%	2%	42%
Efficiency Measure	Staff time (in workyears) saved on asset management activities through changes in the human source business process (via the new "Delta" system).	0	0	660	967	1,627
Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:						
All data are provided by manual records maintained and verified by the FBI's Directorate of Intelligence, except for LEO data which are provided through CJIS Division. No known limitations exist with the data as currently reported. The Delta system will be providing data starting in FY 2008.						
* This measure has been revised to reflect the fact that the intelligence reports disseminated to the Intelligence Community were not limited to reports originating from FBI Field Offices. Only the title was changed.						

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Decision Unit: Intelligence											
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
Performance Measure		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Projected Actual	Target	Target
	% of Counterterrorism FISA collection reviewed by the Language Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Audio• Text• Electronic File	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	94% 100% 99%	88% 99% 94%	100% 100% 100%	98% 91% 95%	100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100%
Performance Measure: Responsiveness	% of FBI Headquarters finished intelligence reports that are responsive to National Intelligence Priority Framework topics (Internally disseminated)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	57%	86%	88%	94%	90%	90%
Performance Measure: Responsiveness	% of FBI Field Office finished intelligence reports that are responsive to National Intelligence Priority Framework topics. (Internally disseminated)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58%	73%	72%	90%	74%	76%
Performance Measure: Responsiveness	% of FBI finished intelligence reports that are responsive to National Intelligence Priority Framework topics. (Disseminated to Intelligence Community)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	79%	86%	80%	92%	85%	90%
Performance Measure: Accuracy	Number of high priority sources put through an enhanced validation process.	Classified.									
Performance Measure: Customer Satisfaction	% of users who visit the Law Enforcement Online (LEO) service (which provides intelligence dissemination) more than one month out of each year.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45%	39%	38%	26%	40%	42%
Efficiency Measure	Staff time (in workyears) saved on asset management activities through changes in the human source business process (via the new “Delta” system).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666	1,627

2. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The Intelligence Decision Unit contributes to DOJ's first two Strategic Goals: Goal 1, "Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security" (Objectives 1.1, 1.2, & 1.4) and Goal 2, "Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People" (Objectives 2.1-2.6). In addition, this decision unit ties directly to the FBI's ten priorities: Priority 1 – Protect the United States from terrorist attack; Priority 2 – Protect the United States against foreign intelligence operations and espionage; Priority 3 – protect the United States against cyber-based attacks and high-technology crimes; Priority 4 – Combat public corruption at all levels; Priority 5 – Protect civil rights; Priority 6 – Combat transnational and national criminal organizations and enterprises; Priority 7 – Combat major white-collar crime; Priority 8 – Combat significant violent crime; and Priority 9 – Support federal, state, local and international partners. Priority 10 – Upgrade technology to successfully perform the FBI's mission.

The mission of the Intelligence Program is to optimally position the FBI to meet current and emerging national security and criminal threats by aiming core investigative work proactively against threats to U.S. interests; building and sustaining enterprise-wide intelligence policies and capabilities; and providing useful, appropriate, and timely information and analysis to the national security, homeland security, and law enforcement communities. The Directorate of Intelligence (DI) is responsible for managing all projects and activities that encompass the FBI's Intelligence Program and for prioritizing those functions through the formulation of budgetary requirements. The Directorate carries out its functions through embedded intelligence elements at FBI HQ and in each field division.

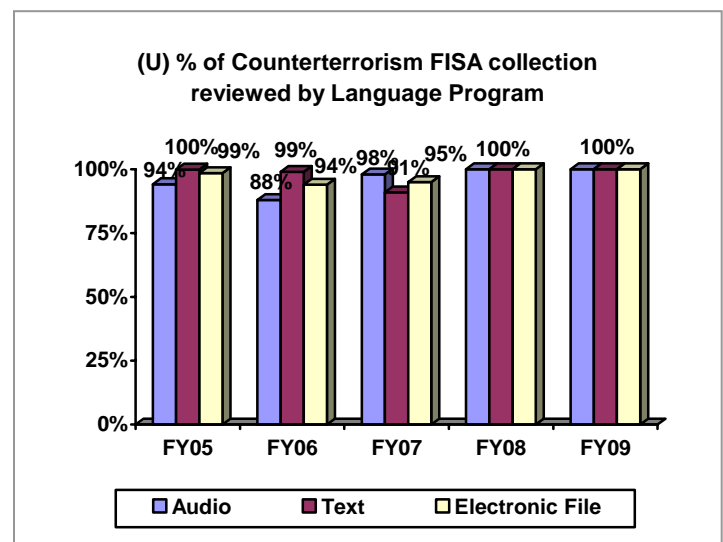
The DI has produced a complete set of performance metrics through its own planning efforts and in conjunction with DOJ and OMB through the PART review process. As the FBI builds its Directorate of Intelligence, it is likely that there will be additions or changes to this list of measures.

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Performance Measure: % of Counterterrorism Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) collection reviewed by the language program.

FY 2007 Target: 100% for Audio
100% for Text
100% for Electronic File

FY 2007 Actual: 97% for Audio
102% for Text
95% for Electronic File



Discussion: The FBI now possesses sufficient translation capability to promptly address all of the highest priority counterterrorism intelligence, often within 24 hours. The FBI's prioritization and triage processes are helping reduce the accrued backlog. The Text

review percentage is greater than 100% due to progress against the accrued backlog. At current resource levels, linguists normally address close to 100% of Counterterrorism FISA, but at the expense of other priorities.

FY 2008 Target: 100% for each category

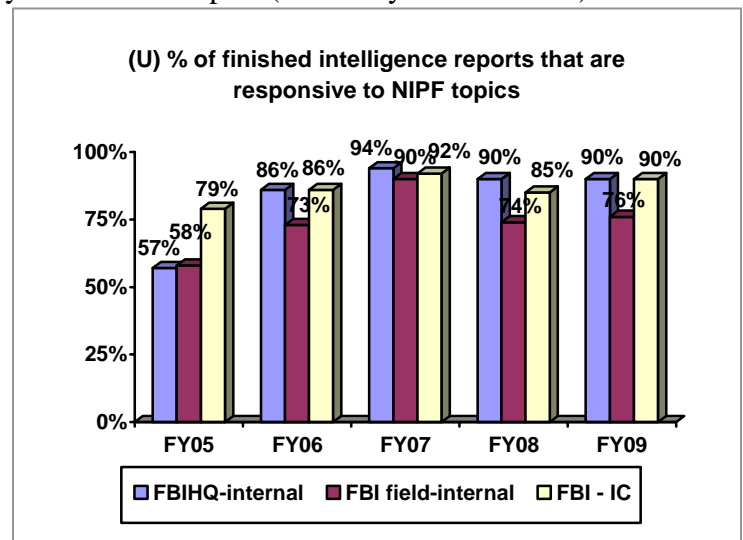
FY 2009 Target: 100% for each category

Performance Measure - Responsiveness: % of FBI Headquarters finished intelligence reports that are responsive to National Intelligence Priority Framework topics (Internally disseminated)

FY 2007 Target: 88%

FY 2007 Actual: 94%

Discussion: This measure illustrates the Intelligence Program's responsiveness to Intelligence Community collection requirements (i.e., whether or not the intelligence produced by the FBI is filling important, high priority collection needs). Because the FBI has some regional or local priorities to fulfill, there will always be some intelligence reports filed that are of interest to the Bureau and its law enforcement colleagues but are not responsive to national-level NIPF topics. Accordingly, the maximum attainable percentage for this measure is estimated at 90%.



FY 2008 Target: 90%

FY 2009 Target: 90%

Performance Measure - Responsiveness: % of FBI Field Office finished intelligence reports that are responsive to National Intelligence Priority Framework topics. (Internally disseminated)

FY 2007 Target: 72%

FY 2007 Actual: 90%

Discussion: This measure illustrates the Intelligence Program's responsiveness to Intelligence Community collection requirements (i.e., whether or not the intelligence produced by the FBI is filling important, high priority collection needs). Because the FBI has some regional or local priorities to fulfill, there will always be some intelligence reports filed that are of interest to the Bureau and its law enforcement colleagues but are not responsive to national-level NIPF topics. Accordingly, the maximum attainable percentage for this measure is estimated at 80% (less than the maximum for headquarters reports because Field Offices are more likely to be involved in regional or local events than the national headquarters office).

FY 2008 Target: 74%
FY 2009 Target: 76%

Performance Measure - Responsiveness: % of FBI finished intelligence reports that are responsive to National Intelligence Priority Framework topics. (Disseminated to Intelligence Community)

FY 2007 Target: 80%
FY 2007 Actual: 92%

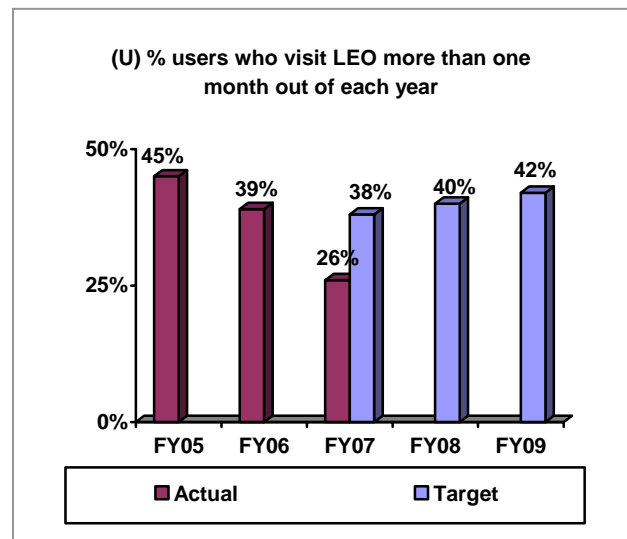
Discussion: This measure illustrates the Intelligence Program's responsiveness to Intelligence Community collection requirements (i.e., whether or not the intelligence produced by the FBI is filling important, high priority collection needs). Because the FBI has some regional or local priorities to fulfill, there will always be some intelligence reports filed that are of interest to the Bureau and its law enforcement colleagues but are not responsive to national-level NIPF topics. Accordingly, the maximum attainable percentage for this measure is estimated at 95%.

FY 2008 Target: 85%
FY 2009 Target: 90%

Performance Measure -- Customer Satisfaction: % of users who visit the Law Enforcement Online (LEO) service (which provides intelligence dissemination) more than one month out of each year.

FY 2007 Target: 38%
FY 2007 Actual: 26%

Discussion: This measure serves as a proxy for customer satisfaction. Repeated use of LEO is a strong indication that customers (other intelligence agencies, state and local law enforcement, etc.) find the information they are obtaining on the site useful. Targets for this measure are increased at a conservative rate (2% per year) because of the many factors that influence this number. Note that FY 2005 actual performance is considered uncharacteristically high--usage numbers were artificially driven up by the occurrence of the London subway bombings and a domestic emergency response training exercise in 2005. Future targets were set without assuming any repeat event-based surges in user levels, but, if future performance continues to trend high, the



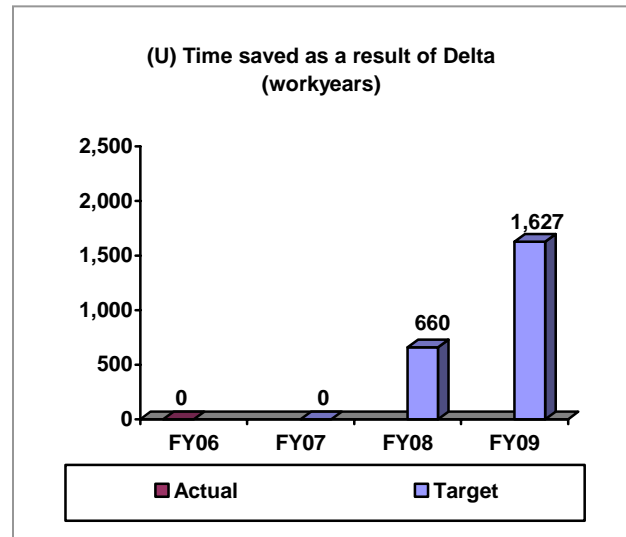
targets will be adjusted at that time. Additionally, the FBI is working toward a more viable customer satisfaction measure based upon survey data, which would replace this measure in the future.

A new customer satisfaction survey instrument is under development now. Once implemented, it will collect additional data on FBI intelligence products.

FY 2008 Target: 40%
FY 2009 Target: 42%

Efficiency Measure: Staff time (in workyears) saved on source management activities through changes in the human source business process (via the new "Delta" system).

FY 2007 Target: 0
FY 2007 Actual: 0



Discussion: The FBI is preparing to implement a major change in its source management business process by introducing a new system, the “Delta” system, to automate source management tasks and activities. The new technology will provide a centralized database of human sources and allow new functions, such as text searches, geographical displays, and data reporting, that are currently done manually. This functionality is expected to generate savings in staff time each year, particularly as the number of human sources continues to grow, in addition to streamlining processes and reducing paperwork and human error. Revisions to the developmental requirements as a result of changes in human source policies and procedures (e.g., new Attorney General Guidelines) extended the timeline for delivery to 3rd Quarter FY 2008.

FY 2008 Target: 660
FY 2009 Target: 1,627

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The FBI Intelligence Program was created by Congressional and Presidential mandate to provide centralized management of the nation’s domestic intelligence efforts; no other federal, state or local program shares the FBI’s specific authorities and responsibilities for domestic intelligence collection. With respect to broader intelligence collection and analysis authorities, including foreign intelligence and counterintelligence, Executive Order 12333 governs the division of responsibility between FBI and other Intelligence Community members in order to ensure coordination and prevent duplication of effort. Managers of the Intelligence Program also work extensively with external partners to ensure that the FBI’s program is not redundant or duplicative of other efforts, both public and private. In some instances, this involves the active co-location of groups so that activities and policies can be better coordinated. For example, many of the FBI’s Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs), which manage the FBI’s intelligence functions in each Field Office, include members of state and local law enforcement and other intelligence

agencies. Additionally, in 22 of the FBI's Field Offices, personnel assigned to the FIGs are members of regional Fusion Centers, and work alongside members of state and local law enforcement and other intelligence community personnel. In other instances, special inter-agency committees have been created to allow senior leaders to monitor and minimize any redundancy between programs. The FBI Director or other senior managers sit on the Justice Intelligence Coordinating Council (JICC), GLOBAL Intelligence Working Group, and the National Intelligence Analysis and Production Board (NIAPB), just to name a few.

c. Results of Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Reviews

OMB conducted a PART review of the FBI's Intelligence Decision Unit in FY 2006, concurrent with the preparation of the FY 2008 budget. The results of this review are as follows:

Section	Score
Program Purpose and Design	100%
Strategic Planning	86%
Program Management	86%
Program Results	33%
Total*	62%

*Note that the total does not reflect an average of the four sections because the sections are not weighted equally.

The PART evaluation of the Intelligence Program was largely weighted upon the establishment of its performance measures. The Intelligence PART lost some scores in the Strategic Planning and Program Management areas due to FBI-wide concerns that were not within the direct management responsibility of the Intelligence program. However, the relatively new organization of the Intelligence Decision Unit and its evaluation as a comprehensive program allowed for only a short period to establish a performance measurement regime that met the criteria of the PART review. Ultimately, the Directorate of Intelligence was able to identify performance measures deemed acceptable by OMB for the Program Results area. However, it will take a few years of data collection to provide a historical basis for OMB to determine whether or not the Intelligence Program was successful in meeting its performance standards.

The Intelligence Program has agreed upon the following Improvement Plan with OMB, based upon the results of the PART review:

Year Begun	Type	Follow-up Actions	Status
2006	Performance	Improving the measurement of the value that customers receive from FBI intelligence products.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Budgetary	Identifying realistic linkages between budget requests and program performance.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Management	Developing systems for improved management and validation of human sources, the intelligence they produce, and the ability to identify source gaps in our domain.	Action taken, but not completed

B. Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence Decision Unit

COUNTERTERRORISM/COUNTERINTELLIGENCE DECISION UNIT TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 Enacted with Rescissions	11,404	11,312	\$2,342,320,000
2007 Supplementals	...	...	161,728,000
2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	11,404	11,312	2,504,048,000
2008 Enacted	11,675	11,144	2,759,251,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	(51)	441	30,122,000
2009 Current Services	11,624	11,585	2,789,373,000
2009 Program Increases	491	243	204,152,000
2009 Offset	...	...	(53,000)
2009 Request	12,115	11,828	2,993,472,000
Total Change 2008-2009	440	684	\$ 234,221,000

Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence Decision Unit— Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)*	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 Enacted with Rescissions	301	301	\$288,173,000
2007 Supplementals	...	...	3,811,000
2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	301	301	291,984,000
2008 Enacted	348	348	302,767,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	(7)	(7)	2,309,000
2009 Current Services	341	341	305,076,000
2009 Program Increases	(2)	(1)	2,206,000
2009 Request	339	340	307,282,000
Total Change 2008-2009	(9)	(8)	\$ 4,515,000

*Includes both direct and reimbursable funding

1. Program Description

The FBI's Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence (CT/CI) Decision Unit is comprised of the Counterterrorism Program, the Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate (WMDD), the Foreign Counterintelligence (FCI) Program, a portion of the Cyber Computer Intrusions Program, the Critical Incident Response Group, 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 Operations, administrative divisions, and staff offices) is 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, specifically on identification of terrorist training, fundraising, recruiting, logistical support, and pre-attack planning.

Under the leadership of Director Mueller, the FBI has moved aggressively to implement a comprehensive plan that has fundamentally transformed the FBI. The FBI has overhauled its counterterrorism operations, expanded its intelligence capabilities, modernized its business practices and technology, and improved coordination with its partners. The FBI is no longer content to concentrate on investigating terrorist crimes after they occur; it is dedicated to disrupting terrorist plots before they are executed. The FBI's CT Program has five priorities:

- To detect, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist sleeper cells in the U.S. before they act;
- To identify and prevent acts of terrorism by individuals with a terrorist agenda acting alone;
- To detect, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist support networks, including financial support networks;
- To 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
- To 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 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. These include the around-the-clock Counterterrorism Watch and the National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF) to manage and share threat information, the Terrorism Financing Operation Section to centralize efforts to stop terrorist financing, document/media exploitation squads to exploit material found both domestically and overseas for its intelligence value, deployable "Fly Teams" to lend counterterrorism expertise wherever it is needed; the 24/7 Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) and Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force (FTTTF)¹ to help identify terrorists and keep them out of

¹ 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.

the U.S., the Terrorism Reports and Requirements Section (TRRS) to disseminate FBI terrorism-related intelligence to the IC, and the Counterterrorism Analysis Section to “connect the dots” and assess the indicators of terrorist activity against the U.S. from a strategic perspective.

Re-engineering 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 continues to expand its CT program by increasing analytic strength and intelligence output. During FY 2006, the FBI’s TRRS produced over 5,500 CT intelligence information reports. In FY 2005, the FBI produced 5,146 CT intelligence reports, an increase of 89 percent over FY 2004 production. The FBI is working with partners both in the Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) and at national centers such as the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) to ensure that information from the FBI and its partners is integrated into intelligence products that are both timely and actionable. The FBI’s Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs) are fully functional, integrating investigative and intelligence operations.

The FBI has divided its CT operations into branches, each of which focuses on a different aspect of the current terrorism threat facing the U.S. These components are staffed with Special Agents, Intelligence Analysts, 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.

The FBI has also established strong working relationships with other members of the IC. From the Director’s daily meetings with other IC executives, to the regular exchange of personnel among agencies, to joint efforts in specific investigations and in the NCTC, the TSC, and other multi-agency entities, to the co-location of personnel at Liberty Crossing, the FBI and its partners in the IC are now integrated at virtually 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 Special Agents and crime scene experts to assist in the investigation of overseas attacks. Their efforts have played a critical role in successful international operations.

FBI Headquarters CT management was responsible for a vital disruption of a plot to bomb US-bound airplanes from the United Kingdom (U.K.) in July 2006. The experience of the Counterterrorism Field Agents on 18-month temporary (TDY) assignments provided the critical workforce at FBI Headquarters that was needed to accomplish the intelligence-based investigations that detected and prevented recent terrorist act/s from occurring against the U.S. and its interests. The disruption and arrests in the U.K. are a testament to the FBI’s partnership with British intelligence.

The FBI recently realigned and consolidated existing WMD and counterproliferation initiatives, formerly managed in multiple divisions, under a single organizational entity, the WMD Directorate. The strategic focus of this Directorate is to prevent and disrupt the acquisition of WMD capabilities and technologies for use against the U.S. homeland by terrorists and other

adversaries, including nation-states. The WMD Directorate integrates and links all of the necessary counterterrorism, intelligence, counterintelligence, and scientific and technological components to accomplish the FBI's overall WMD mission. The WMD Directorate is organized to provide a mechanism to perform the following essential capabilities:

- Intelligence
- Countermeasures
- Preparedness
- Assessment and Response
- Investigative
- Science and Technology Support
- Policy and Planning

The WMD Directorate provides flexibility for growth and development and represents a flexible structure to leverage federal resources and coordinate with interagency partners. The Directorate addresses the identified essential capabilities through the establishment of three new sections which reside in the Directorate. These include: Countermeasures and Preparedness Section (CPS), Investigations and Operations Section (IOS), and Intelligence and Analysis Section (IAS). The WMD Directorate also has components to address policy, planning, budget, administrative, detailee matters and other functions which serve the entire Directorate. A joint reporting relationship with the Laboratory Division (LD) and the Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG) exists.

Foreign Counterintelligence Program

Please see classified addendum for more details.

Dedicated Technical Program

The FBI's Dedicated Technical Program (DTP) administers resources to provide technical support as well as research and development activities through which the FBI ensures that investigative tools keep pace with evolving investigative requirements and private sector technologies. In compliance with Executive Order 12333 - United States Intelligence Activities and Director of National Intelligence (DNI) requests/guidance, the DTP deploys technical systems in support of foreign intelligence requirements of other IC entities. The DTP provides support enabling achievement of the following strategic goals:

- Identify, prevent, and defeat intelligence operations conducted by any foreign power within the U.S. or against certain U.S. interests abroad that constitute a threat to U.S. national security.
- Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations.

Cyber Program

The FBI's Cyber Program consolidates Headquarters and field resources dedicated to combating cyber-crime under a single entity. This allows 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 are counterterrorism, counterintelligence and criminal computer intrusion investigations; intellectual property rights-related investigations

involving theft of trade secrets and signals; copyright infringement investigations involving computer software; credit/debit card fraud where there is substantial Internet and online involvement; online fraud and related identity theft investigations; and the Innocent Images National Initiative.

Critical Incident Response Program

The Critical Incident Response Group (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 continual readiness posture provides the U.S. Government with the ability to counter a myriad of CT/CI threats—from incidents involving WMD 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; CIRG encompasses all of these elements.

Please see classified addendum for more details.

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 Special Agents 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.

Management and Support Services

In addition to the CT, FCI, Cyber, CIRG, and Legat Programs, which make up the core elements of the CT/CI Decision Unit, the FBI's various human resources, administrative and security programs provide essential support services. A prorated share of human resources, administrative and support services is scored to the CT/CI Decision Unit based on the percentage of the FBI's core functions that contain CT/CI core elements.

The FBI's human resources and administrative programs lead the FBI through the challenges and changes that are continuously presented to federal law enforcement; provide direction and support to investigative personnel; and ensure that adequate resources are available to address the FBI's criminal investigative, national security, and law enforcement support responsibilities. A prorated share of the resources associated with the Finance Division, Human Resources Division, Inspection Division, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of General Counsel, and Office of Professional Responsibility support the CT/CI Decision Unit.

The FBI's Security Program enables the FBI to serve and protect the American people and protecting and keeping secure FBI people, information, operations and facilities by providing

services that enable the FBI to achieve its mission. The FBI's Security Program seeks to prevent and/or neutralize the possibility of the hostile penetration of the FBI by foreign intelligence services (FISs), terrorist groups, or other persons/organizations, and is responsible for the oversight and national coordination of the FBI's efforts to protect national security information (NSI) and sensitive but unclassified (SBU) information within the FBI. The program develops policies and guidelines relative to the FBI's security functions and oversees field security activities.

The mission of the FBI's Training Program is to lead and inspire, through excellence in training and research, the education and development of FBI personnel. The FBI's Training Program provides training to FBI personnel and the law enforcement community. The cornerstone of FBI training efforts is the New Agent training program, which provides comprehensive instruction to ensure entry level Special Agents possess the basic knowledge and skills required to serve the American public.

The FBI also recognizes a continuing need to provide training and development courses for FBI personnel. This training maintains and enhances the professional skills of FBI personnel in their current assignments, equips personnel to handle investigative and administrative requirements, and develops the leadership and management skills of potential managers and executives.

The FBI Laboratory, one of the largest and most comprehensive criminal laboratories in the world and the only full-service civilian federal forensic laboratory in the U.S., performs examinations of evidence for all duly constituted federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies in the U.S. upon request. The FBI Laboratory is recognized as the leader in the scientific analysis and solution of crime in the U.S. The successful investigation and prosecution of crimes requires the collection, examination, and scientific analysis of evidence recovered at the scene of the incident and obtained during the course of the investigation. Prosecutors frequently use physical evidence to demonstrate the guilt, either directly or circumstantially, of the person on trial. In other instances, evidence can exonerate individuals wrongly accused of crimes.

The mission of the FBI's Information Technology (IT) Program, which includes the Office of the Chief Information Officer, the Office of IT Policy and Planning, the Office of the Chief Technology Officer, the Office of IT Program Management, and the IT Operations Division, is to provide secure information management and information technology services for the FBI's worldwide operational and administrative activities. This organizational model, which is based on best practices within industry and the federal government, ensured that all FBI IT functions work closely with each other in implementing full life cycle management of all FBI IT systems, programs, and projects. The Information Technology Program develops and procures systems capable of performing effective and efficient case management, information analysis, and intelligence sharing, both internally and with other law enforcement entities. The program is responsible for maintenance of over 50 FBI computer systems, computer data centers, and information technology centers.

The mission of the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division is to reduce terrorist and criminal activities by maximizing the ability to provide timely and relevant criminal justice information to the FBI and qualified law enforcement, criminal justice, civilian, academic, employment, and licensing agencies concerning individuals, stolen property, criminal organizations and activities, and other law enforcement-related data. The CJIS Division has

several major program activities that support this mission including the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), National Crime Information Center (NCIC), National Instant Criminal Background Check System, Uniform Crime Reporting, and Law Enforcement Online (LEO).

PERFORMANCE/RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security (Objectives 1.1, 1.2, & 1.4)											
WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2007		FY 2007		FY 2008 Requirements		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes		FY 2009 Request	
Workload – Number of Cases		†		41,915		†		†		†	
Total Costs and FTE											
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2007		FY 2007		FY 2008 Requirements		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes		FY 2009 Request	
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Program Activity/ 1.1; 1.2	1. Counterterrorism (CT)	5,941	1,463,863	5,752	1,333,643	6,034	1,647,525	308	107,537	6,342	1,755,062
Performance Measure	Terrorist acts committed by foreign nationals against U.S. interests (within U.S. borders)	0		0		0		-		0	
Performance Measure	Catastrophic Acts of Domestic Terrorism	0		0		0		-		0	
Performance Measure	Positive encounters with subjects through screening process	22,400		21,041		20,000		250		20,250	
Performance Measure	Number of participants in the JTTF	3,600		3,641		3,625		5		3,630	
Performance Measure	Percentage of CT personnel completing training within competency profile	77%		77%		80%		5%		85%	
Performance Measure	Percentage of CTD human sources validated	100%		60%		100%		-		100%	
Efficiency Measure	Percentage of human sources reporting on Tier 1 groups	38%		33%		42%		3%		45%	
Program Activity/ 1.4	2. Counterintelligence	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		4,382	903,830	4,243	823,779	4,673	963,645	303	102,134	4,976	1,065,780
Performance Measure	Percentage of offices that have sufficiently identified Foreign Intelligence Service (FIS) activities	Classified.									

PERFORMANCE/RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security (Objectives 1.1, 1.2, & 1.4)											
Performance Measure	Percentage of field offices with adequate coverage of known or suspected intelligence officers					Classified.					
Performance Measure	Percentage of field offices satisfactorily engaged in strategic partnerships with other USIC entities					Classified.					
Performance Measure	Percentage of field offices that have satisfactorily demonstrated knowledge of and liaison with vulnerable entities within their domain					Classified.					
Performance Measure	Percentage of field offices that have identified and documented priority threat country operations					Classified.					
Efficiency Measure	Cost savings through the Interactive Multimedia Instruction and Simulation Program (\$000)					2,842	4,388	3,043	209		3,252
Program Activity/ 1.1	3. Cyber Program (Intrusions)					FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
						568	136,575	550	123,967	73	24,550
Performance Measure	Computer Intrusion Program Convictions/Pre-trial diversions					††		107		††	
Performance Measure	Number of new tradecraft tools identified					500		700		100	
										700	

PERFORMANCE/RESOURCES TABLE	
Decision Unit: Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence	
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security (Objectives 1.1, 1.2, & 1.4)	
Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:	<p>- For purposes of FBI Counterterrorism program performance measures, terrorist acts concern the "unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives." (28 C.F.R. Section 0.85). The FBI defines a terrorist act as an attack against a single target (e.g. a building or physical structure, an aircraft, etc.). Acts against single targets are counted as separate acts, even if they are coordinated to have simultaneous impact. For example, each of the September 11, 2001 acts (North Tower of the World Trade Center (WTC), South Tower of the WTC, the Pentagon, and the Pennsylvania crash site) could have occurred independently of each other and still have been a significant terrorist act in and of itself. The FBI uses the term terrorist incident to describe the overall concerted terrorist attack. A terrorist incident may consist of multiple terrorist acts. The September 11, 2001 attacks, therefore, are counted as four terrorist acts and one terrorist incident.</p> <p>- Other Counterterrorism measures are provided through records kept by the FBI's Counterterrorism Program, including the Terrorist Screening Center. No known data limitations exist.</p> <p>- Counterintelligence measures are based on records kept by the FBI's Counterintelligence Program. These records are based upon the results of field reviews of CI squads done on a periodic basis. Since the end of March 2007, all FBI field offices have undergone at least one CI field review. Percentages are updated based upon the most recent field review. IMIS cost savings data are based upon estimates of cost savings per student taking an online course, compared with an in-service training. No known data limitations exist.</p> <p>- Tradecraft tools data are based upon a database of known tools and variants tracked by FBI Cyber Division. No known data limitations exist.</p> <p>- The data source for conviction/pre-trial diversion data is the FBI's Integrated Statistical Reporting and Analysis Application (ISRAA) database. The database tracks statistical accomplishments from inception to closure. Before data are entered into the system, they are reviewed and approved by an FBI field manager. They are subsequently verified through FBI's inspection process. Inspections occur on a two to three year cycle. Using statistical sampling methods, data in ISRAA are tracked back to source documents contained in FBI files. 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. Data for this report are compiled less than 30 days after the end of the fiscal year, and thus may not fully represent the accomplishments during the reporting period. Previous data subject to this limitation were revised during FY 2005.</p> <p>† Due to the large number of external and uncontrollable factors influencing these data, the FBI does not project numbers of cases.</p> <p>†† FBI does not set targets for investigative output data.</p>

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Decision Unit: Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence											
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Terrorist Acts Committed by Foreign Nationals Against U.S. Interests (within U.S. borders)	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Performance Measure	Catastrophic Acts of Domestic Terrorism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Performance Measure	Positive encounters with subjects through screening process	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,396	15,730	19,967	22,400	20,500	20,000	20,250
Performance Measure	Increase the number of participants in the JTTF	N/A	N/A	2,394	3,163	3,714	3,540	3,600	3,600	3,625	3,630
Performance Measure	Percentage of CT personnel completing training within competency profile	N/A	N/A	3%	10%	15%	74%	77%	77%	80%	85%
Performance Measure	Percentage of CTD human sources validated	N/A	N/A	3%	10%	0%	0%	100%	55%	100%	100%
Efficiency Measure	Increase the percentage of human sources reporting on Tier 1 groups	N/A	N/A	15%	35%	34%	33%	38%	34%	42%	45%
Performance Measure	Percentage of offices that have sufficiently identified Foreign Intelligence Service (FIS) activities	Classified.									
Performance Measure	Percentage of field offices with adequate coverage of known or suspected intelligence officers	Classified.									
Performance Measure	Percentage of field offices satisfactorily engaged in strategic partnerships with other USJC entities	Classified.									

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit: Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence										
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Performance Measure	Percentage of field offices that have satisfactorily demonstrated knowledge of and liaison with vulnerable entities within their domain	Classified.								
Performance Measure	Percentage of field offices that have identified and documented priority threat country operations	Classified.								
Efficiency Measure	Cost savings through the Interactive Multimedia Instruction and Simulation Program (\$000)	264	209	272	706	1,210	2,746	2,842	4,388	3,252
Performance Measure	Computer Intrusion Program Convictions/Pre-trial diversions	100	108	99	86	80	118	N/A	TBD	N/A
Performance Measure	Number of new tradecraft tools identified	N/A	2	11	48	100	1,126	500	700	700

2. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence decision unit contributes to the Department's Strategic Goal 1, "Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security," specifically Objectives 1.1, 1.2, & 1.4 within that Goal. This decision unit also ties directly to four FBI priorities: Priority 1 – Protect the United States from terrorist attack; Priority 2 – Protect the United States against foreign intelligence operations and espionage; Priority 3 – Protect the United States against cyber-based attacks and high-technology crimes; and Priority 9 – Support federal, state, local and international partners.

Counterterrorism

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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 strategy of creating an inhospitable environment for terrorists. As the leader of the nation's CT efforts, the FBI must understand all dimensions of the threats facing the nation and address them with new and innovative investigative and operational strategies. The FBI must be able to effectively respond to the challenges posed by unconventional terrorist methods, such as the use of chemical, biological, radiological, explosive, and nuclear materials. When terrorist acts do occur, the FBI must rapidly identify, locate, and apprehend. As part of its CT mission, the FBI will continue to combat terrorism by investigating those persons and countries that finance terrorist acts.

Under the leadership of Director Mueller, the FBI has moved aggressively to implement a comprehensive plan that has fundamentally transformed the FBI. Director Mueller has overhauled the FBI's CT operations, expanded its intelligence capabilities, modernized its business practices and technology, and improved coordination with its partners. The FBI is no longer content to concentrate on investigating terrorist crimes after they occur; it is dedicated to disrupting terrorist plots before they are executed.

The FBI has also established strong working relationships with other members of the Intelligence Community (IC). From the FBI Director's daily meetings with other IC executives, to regular exchange of personnel among agencies, to joint efforts in specific investigations and in the National Counterterrorism Center, the Terrorist Screening Center, and other multi-agency entities, to the co-location of personnel at Liberty Crossing, the FBI and its partners in the IC are now integrated at virtually every level of operations.

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

Performance Measure: Terrorist Acts Committed by Foreign Nationals Against U.S. Interests (within U.S. Borders)

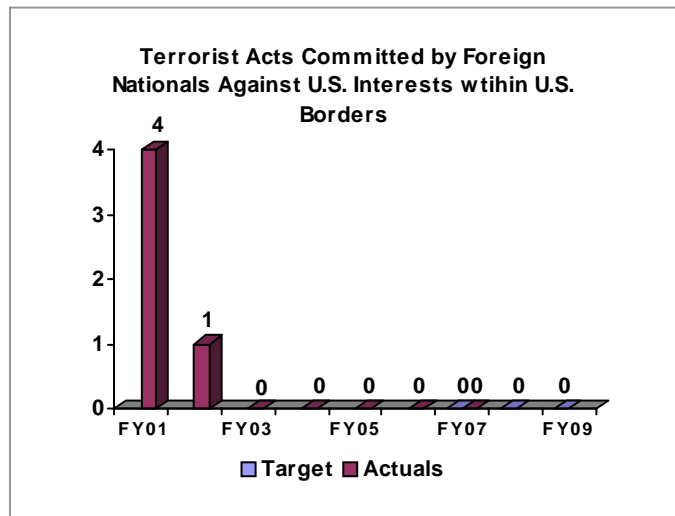
FY 2007 Target:

Zero terrorist acts.

FY 2007 Actual:

Zero terrorist acts.

Discussion: No incidents falling into this category were reported in FY 2007. No incidents of this kind occurred during FY 2007. The FBI continues to vigorously investigate international terrorist threats to prevent attacks against the U.S. One result of a FBI investigation came in June 1, 2007, when the U.S. Attorney of the Eastern District of New York charged four individuals with conspiracy to conduct a terrorism attack, destroy U.S. property, attack an air navigation facility, and bomb public use facilities. Another case involving the FBI Philadelphia Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), in cooperation with state and local agencies, resulted in the arrest of six individuals and disruption of an alleged plot to attack Fort Dix, New Jersey. This group included a Jordanian-born, naturalized U.S. citizen, Mohammed Shnewer. The group also included two legal resident aliens: Serdar Tatar, born in Turkey, and Agron Abdullahu, a Kosovar Albanian, who entered the U.S. as a refugee in 1999. The group also included three Albanian brothers, Shain, Eljvir, and Dritan Duka, all of whom were born in Macedonia, and entered the country illegally.



FY 2008 Target: Regardless of terrorist activity, the target will always remain the same: zero terrorist acts.

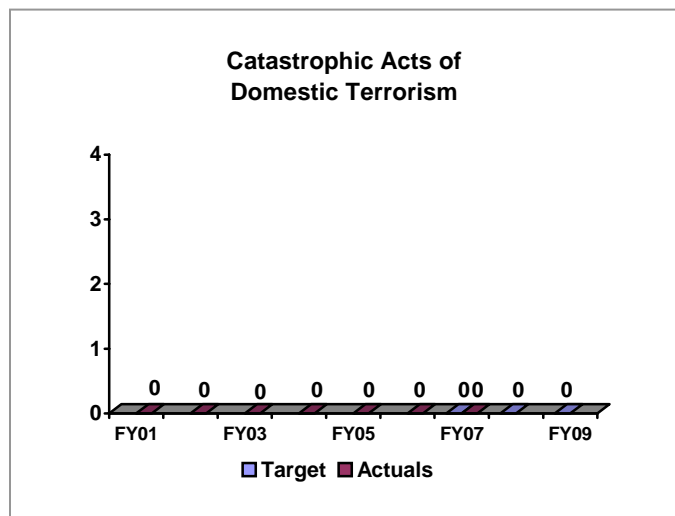
FY 2009 Target: Zero terrorist acts.

Performance Measure: Catastrophic Acts of Domestic Terrorism

FY 2007 Target: Zero terrorist acts.

FY 2007 Actual: Zero terrorist acts.

Discussion: No incidents of this kind occurred during FY 2007. A notable domestic terrorism case during FY 2007 involved a box received by a mutual fund company via mail on January 31, 2007. The box contained a functional bomb that was designed to detonate when the box was



opened, except for a final connection that was left incomplete. A note inside the box threatened to send more devices of the same type to the victim's family and associates that would function as designed unless a demand were met that a specific corporate stock reached a set price. On February 1, 2007, FBI Denver was notified by the United States Postal Inspectors Service (USPIS) of a similar package mailed at the same time to a location in Cherry Hill, Denver, Colorado. The two pipe bombs were linked by handwriting analysis to a series of threat and extortion letters received by various investment firms throughout the country over the course of the past two years. On April 25, 2007, John Patrick Tomkins was arrested without incident at his place of employment in Dubuque, Iowa. Subsequent to Tomkins' arrest, FBI Chicago and the USPIS searched storage facilities rented by him. The searches resulted in the recovery of additional threat letters and three pipe bombs similar to the bombs mailed earlier in the year. Tomkins was charged with violation of Title 18, U.S.C., Section 876 (Mailing a Threatening Communication with Intent to Extort) and Title 18, U.S.C., Section 842 (Possession of an Unregistered Destructive Device).

FY 2008 Target: Regardless of terrorist activity, the target will always remain the same: zero terrorist acts.

FY 2008 Target: Zero terrorist acts.

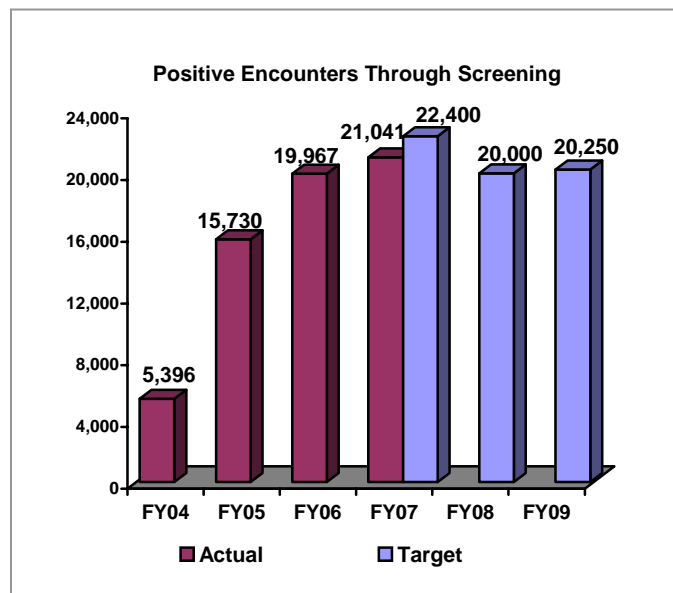
Performance Measure: Positive encounters with subjects through screening process.

FY 2007 Target: 22,400

FY 2007 Actual: 21,041

Discussion: Identifying terrorists and preventing their entry into the U.S. is the function of the FBI's Terrorist Screening Center (TSC), a joint venture with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The TSC was started in December 2003, and consolidates the U.S. Government's approach to screening for individual terrorists by creating a single comprehensive database of known or appropriately

suspected terrorists. A positive encounter is one in which an encountered individual is positively matched with an identity in the Terrorist Screening Data Base (TSDB).



The FBI originally believed that the Transportation Security Administration's "Secure Flight" initiative would go online with its initial build in 2007, continue to develop in 2008, and be fully implemented by 2009. It now appears that Secure Flight is delayed, so that it will not be fully operational until late 2009 or early 2010. Since TSC originally

anticipated a large increase in its volume of referrals from Secure Flight, TSC's anticipated results are revised downward for FY 2008 and FY 2009.

FY 2008 Target: 20,000

FY 2009 Target: 20,250

Performance Measure: Number of participants in the Joint Terrorism Task Force.

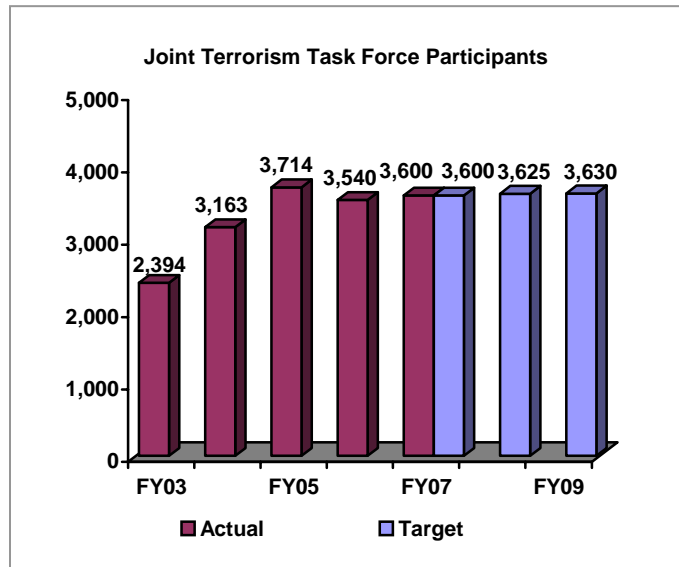
FY 2007 Target: 3,600

FY 2007 Actual: 3,641

Discussion: The FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force participants serve as the "operational arm" of the US Government's domestic Counterterrorism strategy, and partner FBI personnel with hundreds of investigators from various federal, state, and local agencies in field offices across the country and are important force multipliers aiding our fight against terrorism.

FY 2008 Target: 3,625

FY 2009 Target: 3,630

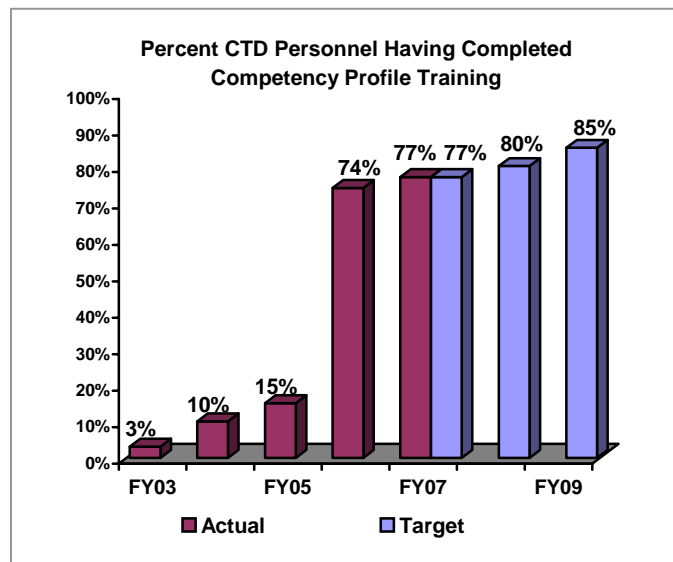


Performance Measure: Percent CTD personnel having completed competency profile training.

FY 2007 Target: 77%

FY 2007 Actual: 77%

Discussion: The CTD, in conjunction with the FBI's Training Division, has developed a competency profile for Special Agents and JTTF members assigned to the CT program, with plans to expand the competency profile to analysts under CTD program management as well. Current data only reflect the Basic portion of the training envisioned by the competency profile, since this is the only part of the relevant training program currently implemented. These data will be revised as the training program is expanded.



FY 2008 Target: 80%

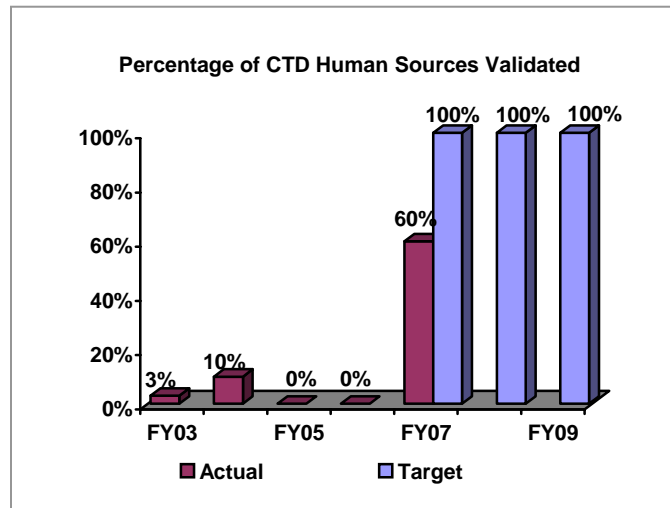
FY 2009 Target: 85%

Performance Measure: Percentage of CTD human sources validated.

FY 2007 Target: 100%

FY 2007 Actual: 60%

Discussion: Gathering intelligence from all sources to stop terrorism requires CTD to ensure the validity, reliability, and productivity of all CTD human sources. Source validation is a process which allows CTD to measure value and manage risks associated with the operation of a confidential human source. It also serves as a check against the inherently secretive nature of Human Source activities ensuring that sources are who they say they are, free of external control. The validation of human sources is an essential component of CTD human intelligence that is used to further CTD investigations and contribute to intelligence gathering that protects the nation from terrorists.



On December 13, 2006, the Attorney General issued new guidelines concerning use of confidential human sources (CHSs) and directed the FBI to implement them by June 13, 2007. These new guidelines require CTD to subject all of its CHSs to an annual validation process. Since the release of these new guidelines, CTD has adapted the validation of its CHSs to a phased approach. Phase I incorporates the FBI's Directorate of Intelligence's May 25, 2006 mandate that all FBI Field Offices provide their top two CT sources for validation. As of the end of FY 2007, 60% of the CHSs identified during Phase I have been validated. Phase II, beginning FY 2008, will cover all of the CHSs opened prior to June 13, 2007. Phase III, beginning on June 13, 2008, will affect all new CHSs opened on or after June 13, 2007.

FY 2008 Target: 100%

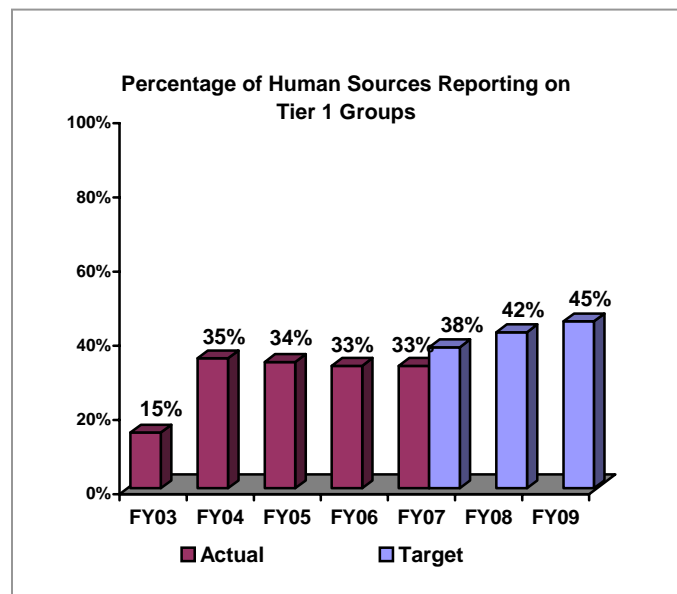
FY 2009 Target: 100%

Efficiency Measure: Percentage of human sources reporting on Tier 1 groups.

FY 2007 Target: 38%

FY 2007 Actual: 33%

Discussion: In December 2002, the FBI's Counterterrorism Division (CTD) completed a comprehensive national assessment of the terrorist threat to the U.S. homeland based on comprehensive intelligence and priority groups were identified. The groups were prioritized by their intent to harm the US homeland, their links to al-Qa'ida, and their capabilities. Those prioritized in the first tier have high intentions to harm the homeland, moderate or strong links with al-Qa'ida, and high capabilities to inflict harm. CTD will increase human source reporting on Tier 1 threat groups by focusing collection, analytical and intelligence/investigative resources on groups listed in Tier 1. The enhancement request of 40 field agents would allow for additional resources to be dedicated to recruiting human sources that fall into the Tier 1 category.



FY 2008 Target: 42%

FY 2009 Target: 45%

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

As the leader of the nation's counterterrorism efforts, the FBI must understand all dimensions of the threats facing the nation and address them with new and innovative investigative and operational strategies. The FY 2009 budget request directly addresses these threats and assists in pursuing the FBI's missions and objectives. The FBI must be able to effectively respond to the challenges posed by unconventional terrorist methods, such as the use of chemical, biological, radiological, explosive, and nuclear materials. When terrorist acts do occur, the FBI must rapidly identify, locate, apprehend, and prosecute those responsible. As part of its counterterrorism mission, the FBI will continue to combat terrorism by investigating those persons and countries that finance terrorist acts. The FBI will aggressively use the money laundering and asset forfeiture statutes to locate and disrupt the financial sources of terrorist organizations. The FBI will also work to effectively and efficiently utilize the tools authorized by Congress in the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001. While the ultimate goal is to prevent a terrorist act before it occurs, the FBI must be able to respond should an act occur. The FBI's efforts in this area include improved intelligence gathering and sharing, improved analytical capabilities, and enhanced training and liaison.

c. Results of Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Reviews

The Counterterrorism program went through its first PART review during the preparation of the FY 2007 budget. It received a rating of "Adequate." Numerical scores are as follows:

Section	Score
Program Purpose and Design	100%
Strategic Planning	86%
Program Management	86%
Program Results	33%
Total*	62%

*Note that the total does not reflect an average of the four sections because the sections are not weighted equally.

Much of the strategic planning that the CT program has engaged in since the events of September 11, 2001 has contributed towards the development of performance measures that were approved by OMB during the PART process. However, the CT program had not established targets for their measures until recently, which limited the scope of the data available for scoring in the Program Results section. Some initiatives towards managing the CT program through its new performance metrics were still in the early stages at the time of the review, and thus were not able to achieve higher scores through OMB's rating. The FBI believes that future comparison of the CT program's progress against the targets it has set will result in higher marks for its Program Results.

The FBI's Counterterrorism Program has agreed upon the following Improvement Plan with OMB, based upon the results of the PART review:

Year Begun	Type	Follow-up Actions	Status
2005	Management	Ensuring human intelligence sources provide reliable information and increasing training opportunities for counterterrorism personnel.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Management	Strengthening the links between budget requests and performance levels.	Action taken, but not completed

Counterintelligence

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

During FY 2005, the Counterintelligence program underwent a review of its performance measurement in conjunction with the PART review by OMB. The FBI has adopted several performance measures related to the review of field operations conducted by the Counterintelligence program. Percentages in the performance measures below are based on the sample of field offices that have undergone the CI program review process. As of March 31, 2007, all FBI field offices have gone through this review at least once. Data will continue to be updated as field offices undergo reevaluations.

Data based upon Counterintelligence Program reviews of field operations are classified, and can not appear in unclassified budget reports.

Efficiency Measure: Cost savings through the Interactive Multimedia Instruction and Simulation (IMIS) Program (\$000)

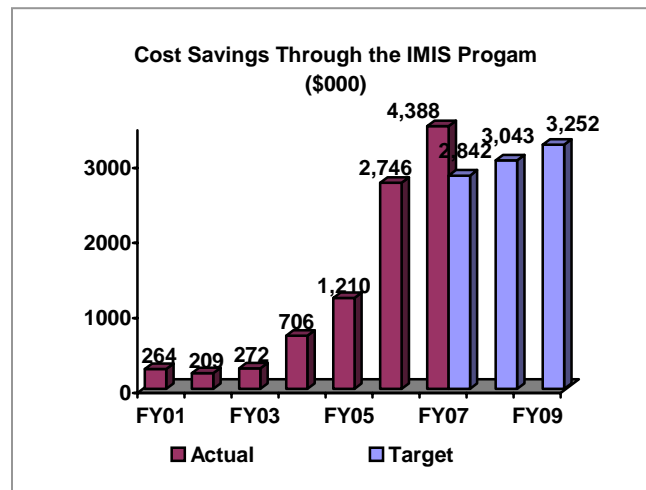
FY 2007 Target: \$2,842

FY 2007 Actual: \$4,388

Discussion: Cost savings based upon number of students completing online course, as opposed to traveling to attend platform instruction.

FY 2008 Target: \$3,043

FY 2009 Target: \$3,252



b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The FBI's CI Program has completed a thorough and wide-ranging internal review of its operations and, as a result, has developed a comprehensive new Counterintelligence strategy. The CI program is now actively carrying out this strategy, which is predicated on the need for a centralized national direction that facilitates a focus on common priorities and specific objectives in all areas of the country. It also recognizes the need for collaboration with other members of the U.S. Intelligence Community. This new strategy will enable the program to more effectively combat the intelligence threats facing the U.S. The FBI's FY 2009 request for field agent and support resources is based on the implementation of this strategy. The enhanced resources will allow the FBI to continue growth in its coverage of areas potentially vulnerable to the work of foreign intelligence operatives within the U.S. The FBI needs to maintain its resources that are currently directed against the CI symmetrical threat, while concurrently obtaining resource enhancements to deploy against the CI asymmetrical threat throughout the CI domain fieldwide.

c. Results of Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Reviews

The Counterintelligence program went through its first PART review during the preparation of the FY 2007 budget. It received a rating of "Moderately Effective." Numerical scores are as follows:

Section	Score
Program Purpose and Design	100%
Strategic Planning	86%
Program Management	86%
Program Results	50%
Total*	71%

*Note that the total does not reflect an average of the four sections because the sections are not weighted equally.

The CI program has spent the past few years developing a program evaluation scheme that reviews the organization and performance of CI squads in each FBI Field Division. The data from these evaluations has resulted in performance measures approved by OMB during the PART process. Many new CI squads were reviewed, and the CI program noted a great deal of progress that it would like to achieve in the next few years as far as the level of activity engaged in by these squads. The FBI scores in future PART exercises reviewing CI should be higher due to these newer CI squads benefiting from experience and program guidance.

The Counterintelligence Program has agreed upon the following Improvement Plan with OMB, based upon the results of the PART review:

Year Begun	Type	Improvement Plan	Status
2005	Management	Completing program reviews on the remaining field offices.	Completed
2005	Management	Improving performance on annual measures.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Management	Strengthening the links between budget requests and performance levels.	Action taken, but not completed

Computer Intrusions

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The Computer Intrusions Program (CIP) is the national security aspect of the FBI's Cyber Division. The mission of the CIP is to identify, assess and neutralize computer intrusions emanating from terrorist organizations, state sponsors or criminal matters targeting the national information infrastructure.

Performance Measure: Computer Intrusion Program Convictions/Pre-Trial Diversions

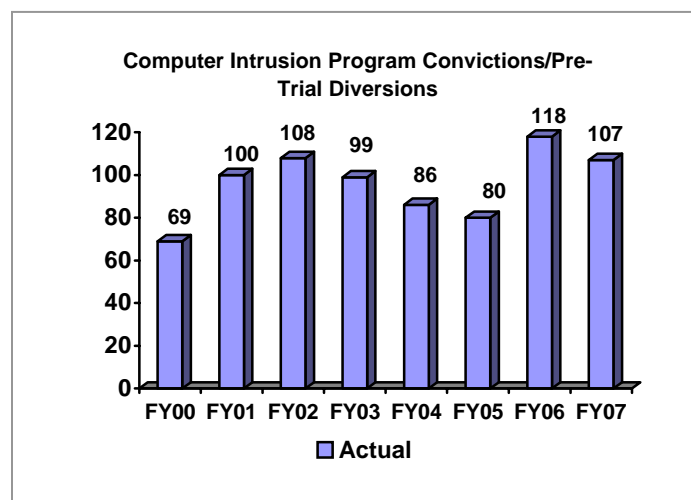
FY 2007 Target: In accordance with Department guidance, targeted levels of performance are not projected for this indicator.

FY 2007 Actual: 107

Discussion: Computer intrusion convictions are expected to rise as a result of increased investigations and level of agent expertise.

FY 2008 Target: N/A

FY 2009 Target: N/A



Performance Measure: Number of New Tradecraft Tools Identified

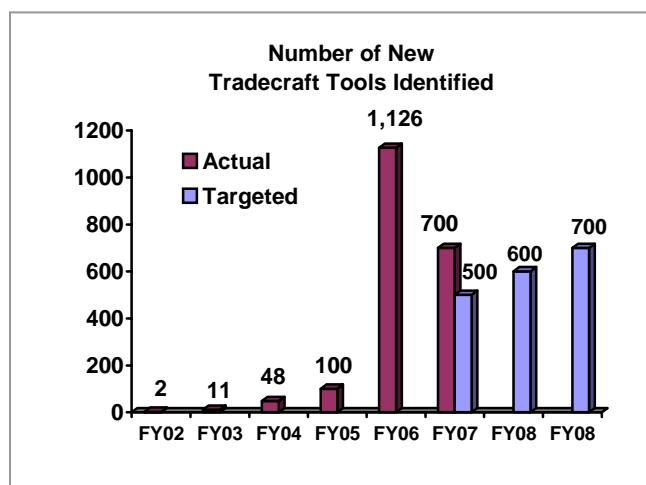
FY 2007 Target: 500

FY 2007 Actual: 700

Discussion: The target for FY 2009 is based upon a sizable increase in the advancements of new types of technologies such as PDA, cell phone, etc. This finding is tempered by the fact that malware writers are winning the “arms race” with the antivirus security industry by enhancing new variants rather than developing new malware.

FY 2008 Target: 600

FY 2009 Target: 700



b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

With the current FY 2009 budget enhancement, the FBI anticipates addressing an ever-increasing caseload and hence changes in the amount of subsequent convictions/pre-trial diversions. The strategies to accomplish these outcomes includes; continuing and enhancing the alliances with the Intelligence Community (IC), the coordination of intelligence across the IC, and the most critical - the chairmanship of the Strategic Alliance Cyber Crime Working Group. This strategic alliance is a key initiative that addresses the increasing need for defending national security through joint cyber training, curriculum exchanges and joint investigative initiatives among five countries. This high-profile initiative has vast potential, with the ability to identify and exploit the Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence efforts within each of the participating countries. The Working Group has put forth a set of initiatives to develop cyber crime law enforcement strategy, leverage international cooperation between governments, law enforcement, and private industry, share information and training, share and develop new tools, and educate the public. Given the transnational nature of cyber crime, it is imperative to establish effective international cooperation and develop appropriate and consistent legislation. As cyber crimes cross national boundaries, international law enforcement cooperation is crucial. Because most laws and agencies operate within national borders, gaps exist in international legal coverage and harmonization of offences, and agencies seek (or provide) international assistance only when a crime impacts their interests. A lack of staff with sufficient technical skills to effectively assist in investigating cyber crimes compounds this situation.

c. Results of Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Reviews

In 2002, the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC) underwent a PART review and was rated “Results not Demonstrated.” Since then, that program has been transferred to the Department of Homeland Security and the FBI is therefore not responsible for any programmatic changes that it has made.

In 2003, the full Cyber program, including the Computer Intrusions Program, underwent a PART review as a follow up on the previous year’s NIPC PART. It received a rating of “Adequate.” Numerical scores are as follows:

Section	Score
Program Purpose and Design	100%
Strategic Planning	75%
Program Management	86%
Program Results	33%
Total*	61%

(U)*Note that the total does not reflect an average of the four sections because the sections are not weighted equally.

As part of the development of its new National Strategy and the completion of the PART assessment, the Cyber Program established new performance measures and targets for those measures. This effort to develop a centralized plan and performance measures helped to significantly improve the score in the Strategic Planning over the previous NIPC review. The score in the Program Results section also benefited from these efforts. In general, the areas of concern noted in the Cyber PART tended to be common across the FBI programs assessed the same year.

FBI’s Cyber Division has agreed upon the following Improvement Plan with OMB, based upon the results of the PART review:

Year Begun	Type	Follow-up Action	Status
2003	Performance	Monitoring program success against performance goals, while investigating opportunities for additional measures.	Action taken, but not completed

During FY 2008, OMB will update the PART review of the FBI’s Cyber Program.

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C. Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes Decision Unit

CRIMINAL ENTERPRISES AND FEDERAL CRIMES DECISION UNIT TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 Enacted with Rescissions	12,050	11,970	\$2,076,530,000
2007 Supplementals	...	...	26,410
2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	12,050	11,970	2,102,940,000
2008 Enacted	11,034	10,967	2,176,416,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	(1)	11	55,710,000
2009 Current Services	11,033	10,978	2,232,126,000
2009 Program Increases	76	38	48,993,000
2009 Offset	...	...	(45,000)
2009 Request	11,109	11,016	2,281,074,000
Total Change 2008-2009	75	49	\$ 104,658,000

Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes Decision Unit - Information Technology Breakout*	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 Enacted with Rescissions	267	267	\$257,521,000
2007 Supplementals	...	...	2,796,000
2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	267	267	260,317,000
2008 Enacted	262	262	225,167,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	9	9	(13,134,000)
2009 Current Services	271	271	212,033,000
2009 Program Increases	0	(1)	1,658,000
2009 Request	271	270	213,691,000
Total Change 2008-2009	9	8	\$(11,476,000)

*Includes both direct and reimbursable funding

1. Program Description

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

- 1) the FBI's Criminal Enterprise Program, consisting of the Transnational and Americas Criminal Enterprise Programs and the Criminal Intelligence Section;
- 2) the National Crimes Program, with investigative responsibilities in Financial Crimes, Integrity in Government/Civil Rights, and Violent Crimes;
- 3) the Public Corruption and Government Fraud programs which investigate state, local and federal government acts of impropriety and including the rising level of federal and state legislative corruption;
- 4) the Criminal investigative components of the Cyber Division's programs, such as the Innocent Images National Initiative (IINI) and the Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3); and
- 5) a share of the FBI's Legal Attaché (Legat) program.

Additionally, the decision unit includes a pro rata share of resources from the FBI's support divisions (including Training, Laboratory, Security, Information Technology Operations, 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. The total base for the FBI's Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes decision unit is 10,501 positions (5,965 agents), 10,454 FTE, and \$2,245,399,000.

Public Corruption/Civil Rights

The Public Corruption and Government Fraud programs involve sensitive and complex cases where the FBI is the only law enforcement agency primarily charged with investigating legislative, executive, judicial, and significant law enforcement corruption. The FBI is the only law enforcement agency that targets federal campaign finance violations and ballot fraud, most obstruction of justice violations, and Foreign Corruption Practices Act (FPCA) violations.

Criminal Enterprises

Through the Transnational and Americas Criminal Enterprise (ACE) Programs, the FBI seeks to dismantle criminal organizations by employing the enterprise theory of investigation to identify, investigate, and prosecute members of the groups. Within these programs, the FBI's investigative mission is to disrupt and dismantle the local, regional, national, and transnational criminal enterprises that pose the greatest threats to the economic and national security of the United States. ACE crime elements involve gangs, narcotics, or a combination of both.

The FBI's Safe Streets, Violent Gang, and major theft programs have combined efforts to increase the number of investigations and cases, sharing equitable intelligence resources in similar areas of interest and providing leadership to state and local law enforcement agencies.

To challenge the growing narcotics industry, often controlled by violent gang elements, the FBI provides resources to major Department of Justice initiatives such as the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) initiative. Both programs work closely with other federal law enforcement agencies in addition to state and local government authorities.

The FBI has developed a comprehensive counter-drug strategy designed to investigate and prosecute illegal drug traffickers and distributors, reduce drug related crime and violence, provide assistance to other law enforcement agencies, and strengthen international cooperation. The strategy focuses the FBI's counter-drug resources on 42 international organizations identified on DOJ's Consolidated Priority Organizational Targets (CPOT) list. These organizations are associated primarily with the Colombian, Mexican, and Caribbean drug trafficking organizations that have the most adverse impact on U.S. national interests.

The FBI will maintain focus on transnational criminal enterprise groups, including the La Cosa Nostra; Middle Eastern criminal enterprises; Asian criminal enterprises; Eurasian and Italian organized crime

groups; and Nigerian/West African criminal organizations. Transnational criminal enterprise groups are responsible for many identity theft crimes and cases of human smuggling.

Violent Crime

Through the Violent Crime Program, the FBI investigates a wide range of Federal criminal violations, including crimes against children; crimes on federal reservations/property (including Indian reservations); assaults against public officials; unlawful flight to avoid prosecution; and manufacturing and distribution of child pornography.

In addition to responding to reports of individual crimes, the FBI employs proactive investigative techniques such as joint agency violent crime Safe Streets Task Forces; wire intercepts; the Indian Gaming Working Group; and undercover operations. The current major areas of focus for the Violent Crime Program are crimes against children, child abductions, and violent gangs.

Financial Crime

Through the Financial Crime program, the FBI investigates a myriad of financial crimes including health care fraud, public corruption, financial institution fraud, insurance fraud, securities and commodities fraud, telemarketing fraud, bankruptcy fraud, money laundering, and intellectual property rights violations. In addition, the program facilitates the forfeiture of assets from those engaging in federal crimes.

In the United States, citizens and businesses lose billions of dollars each year to criminals engaged in non-violent fraudulent enterprises. The globalization of economic and financial systems, advancement of technology, decline of corporate and individual ethics, and sophistication of criminal organizations have resulted in annual increases in the number of illegal acts characterized by deceit, concealment, or violations of trust. The loss incurred as a result of these crimes is not merely monetary. These crimes also contribute to a loss of confidence and trust in financial institutions, public institutions, and industry.

Cyber Program

The Cyber Program consolidates, under a single entity, headquarters and field resources dedicated to combating cyber-crime. For a more detailed explanation, please refer to the Cyber Program description in the Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence Decision Unit justification.

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 United States that have an international nexus. The criminal component of the Legat program provides for a prompt and continuous exchange of information with foreign law enforcement and supports the FBI's efforts to meet its investigative responsibilities.

Management and Support Services

In addition to the criminal investigative, cyber, and Legat programs that make up the core elements of the CEFC decision unit, the FBI's various administrative and other security programs provide essential support services.

Program Objectives

- 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.
- Infiltrate, disrupt and dismantle violent gang activities by targeting groups of gangs using sensitive investigative and intelligence techniques to initiate long term proactive investigations. This objective is achieved through identifying gang leadership and hierarchy with the use of task forces and working closely with state and local law enforcement.
- Reduce the economic loss associated with the theft and loss of United States intellectual property by criminal conspiracies and other major offenders.
- Reduce the incidence of public corruption within targeted sectors of local, state, and federal government.
- Deter civil rights violations through aggressive investigation of those crimes wherein the motivation appears to have been based on race, 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.
- Identify, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle major criminal enterprises (CEs), including violent gangs.
- Continue to support the Southwest Border Initiative, which focuses the FBI's efforts on the most significant CEs operating along the southwest border.
- Identify, disrupt, and dismantle corrupted money laundering industries and confiscate criminal assets.
- 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 reported economic loss due to fraud and abuse in federally funded procurement, contracts, Electronic Benefits Transfer, and entitlement programs.
- 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 in the United States due to national and international telemarketing fraud and internet fraud.
- Reduce the amount of economic loss caused by fraudulent bankruptcy filings throughout the United States.
- Provide timely and coordinated responses to violent and serious crimes in connection with the FBI's investigative mandate in Indian Country and strengthen the capabilities of Indian Country law enforcement investigators through training programs and investigative assistance.

PERFORMANCE/RESOURCES TABLE										
Decision Unit: Criminal Enterprises/Federal Crimes										
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People, Objectives 2.2-2.6.										
Workload / Resources	Final Target		Actual		Enacted		Changes		Requested (Total)	
	FY 2007		FY 2007		FY 2008		Current Services Adjustments & FY 2009 Program Changes		FY 2009 Request	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Workload -- # of cases investigated (pending and received)	†		99,913		†		†		†	
Total Costs and FTE	12,573	2,102,953	12,173	2,047,401	12,764	2,176,416	833	104,658	13,597	2,281,074
TYPE/STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	FY 2007		FY 2007		FY 2008		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes		FY 2009 Request	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	5,618	960,360	5,439	934,183	5,738	993,943	469	58,744	6,207	1,052,687
Workload -- # of cases investigated (pending and received)	†		40,498		†		†		†	
Performance Measure	Restitutions & Recoveries / Fines (\$000) • Intellectual Property Rights Violations • Public Corruption • White-Collar Crimes (all other)		238,832 / 6,587 157,440 / 73,710 19,516,406 / 1,252,963		††		††		††	
Performance Measure	Convictions/Pre-Trial Diversions (total) • Intellectual Property Rights Violations • Public Corruption • White-Collar Crimes (all other)		136 943 3,347		††		††		††	
Efficiency Measure	% of Major Financial Institution Fraud (FIF) Investigations to all pending		85%		50%		-		50%	
Performance Measure	Number of Criminal Enterprises Engaging in White-Collar Crimes Dismantled		125		150		25		175	
Performance Measure	Number of Major Corporate Fraud Cases Successfully Investigated		60		50		--		50	

TYPE/STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2007			FY 2008			Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes			FY 2009 Request	
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	
Efficiency Measure	Turnaround Time for Data Processing on Seized Storage Devices for Computer-Related Investigations (hours)		37			37			--			37
Performance Measure	Number of Child Pornography Websites or Web Hosts Shut Down		1,000			1,000			--			1,000
Performance Measure	Number of high-impact Internet fraud targets neutralized		10			11			1			12
Program Activity/ 2.2, 2.4, 2.6	2. Criminal Enterprises/Civil Rights /Violent Crimes	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	
		6,955	1,142,593	6,734	1,113,218	7,026	1,182,473	364	45,914	7,390	1,228,387	
Workload -- # of cases investigated (pending and received)			†			†			†			†
Performance Measure	Convictions/Pre-trial Diversions • Organized Criminal Enterprises • Gangs/Criminal Enterprises • Crimes Against Children • Civil Rights		††			††			††			††
Efficiency Measure	% of FBI OCDETF Investigations with links to CPOT-linked DTOs		12%			12%			--			12%
Performance Measure	CPOT-Linked DTOs • Disruptions • Dismantlements		30 15			30 15			-- --			30 15
Performance Measure	Number of Organized Criminal Enterprise Dismantlements		32			34			2			36
Performance Measure	Number of Gangs/Criminal Enterprises Dismantlements		111			111			--			111

Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:

- 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 submission of the President's Budget Submission to Congress. These changes are reflected in the current tables.
 - 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. Data for this report are compiled less than 30 days after the end of the fiscal year, and thus may not fully represent the accomplishments when reported close to the end of the fiscal year.
 - Information on data processing for storage devices comes from the Special Technologies & Applications Office (STAO), and is based upon requests processed through the Data Loading and Analysis System (DaLAS).
 - 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 are no known data limitations for this measure.
- † FBI does not project targets for case workload data.
†† FBI does not set targets for investigative output data.

Performance Measure Table											
Decision Unit: Criminal Enterprises/Federal Crimes											
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Restitutions & Recoveries (\$000)										
	● Intellectual Property Fraud	24,932	46,106	205,120	115,967	432,316	111,877	N/A	238,832	N/A	N/A
	● Public Corruption	20,437	28,223	1,631,692	101,647	1,116,266	321,815	N/A	157,440	N/A	N/A
	● White-Collar Crimes (all other)	4,971,886	9,113,549	8,433,421	7,881,151	13,056,937	7,799,218	N/A	19,516,406	N/A	N/A
Performance Measure	Fines (\$000)										
	● Intellectual Property Fraud	25,593	203	1,053	208	538	1,005	N/A	6,587	N/A	N/A
	● Public Corruption	11,188	10,792	3,293	22,657	25,500	29,542	N/A	73,710	N/A	N/A
	● White-Collar Crimes (all other)	485,251	501,380	362,396	532,496	757,113	1,363,711	N/A	1,252,963	N/A	N/A
Performance Measure	Convictions/Pre-Trial Diversions (total)										
	● Intellectual Property Fraud	179	104	110	116	121	194	N/A	136	N/A	N/A
	● Public Corruption	507	650	579	661	812	929	N/A	943	N/A	N/A
	● White-Collar Crimes (all other)	6,451	6,783	5,022	4,368	3,976	3,707	N/A	3,347	N/A	N/A
Efficiency Measure	% of Major Financial Institution Fraud (FIF) Investigations to all pending	53%	59%	68%	76%	82%	82%	85%	44%	50%	50%
Performance Measure	Number of Criminal Enterprises Engaging in White-Collar Crimes Dismantled	59	49	73	137	163	231	125	277	150	175
Performance Measure	Number of Major Corporate Fraud Cases Successfully Investigated	N/A	18	58	46	35	45	60	64	50	50
Efficiency Measure	Turnaround Time for Data Processing on Seized Storage Devices for Computer-Related Investigations (hours)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.1	37	37	38	37	37
Performance Measure	Number of Child Pornography Websites or Web Hosts Shut Down	N/A	18	201	2,638	2,088	906	1,000	1,667	1,000	1,000
Performance Measure	Number of high-impact Internet fraud targets neutralized	N/A	N/A	5	7	10	9	10	11	11	12
Performance Measure	Convictions/Pre-Trial Diversions										
	● Organized Criminal Enterprises	794	714	824	572	897	674	N/A	693	N/A	N/A
	● Gangs/Criminal Enterprises	6,109	5,284	4,089	2,923	4,292	2,070	N/A	2,218	N/A	N/A
	● Crimes Against Children	310	205	154	145	164	170	N/A	207	N/A	N/A
	● Civil Rights	229	195	163	155	139	195	N/A	207	N/A	N/A

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
Efficiency Measure		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
	% of FBI OCDETF Investigations with links to CPOT-linked DTOs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11%	13%	12%	14%	12%	12%
Performance Measure	CPOT-Linked DTOs • Disruptions • Dismantlements	49 18	30 16	41 15	27 12	25 18	36 17	30 15	45 15	30 15	30 15
Performance Measure	Number of Organized Criminal Enterprise Dismantlements	21	17	17	29	34	36	32	43	34	36
Performance Measure	Number of Gangs/Criminal Enterprise Dismantlements	240	185	138	112	149	135	111	156	111	111

2. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The Criminal Enterprises/Federal Crimes decision unit contributes to the Department's Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People, Objectives 2.2-2.6. This decision unit also ties directly to six FBI priorities: Priority 3 – Protect the United States against cyber-based attacks and high-technology crimes; Priority 4 – Combat public corruption at all levels; Priority 5 – Protect civil rights; Priority 6 – Combat transnational and national criminal organizations and enterprises; Priority 7 – Combat major white-collar crime; and Priority 8 – Combat significant violent crime.

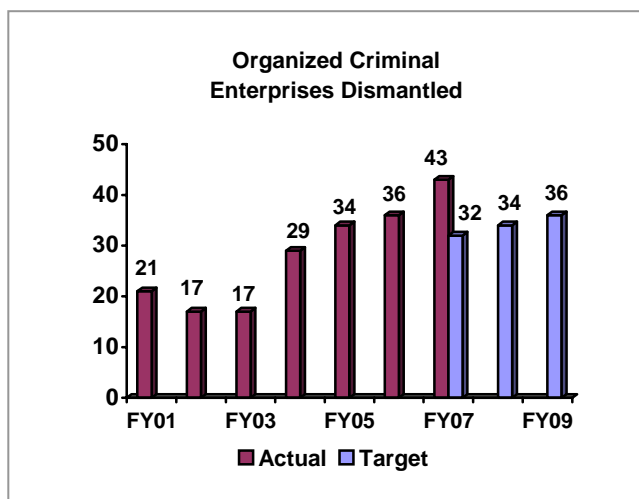
Organized Criminal Enterprises & Gangs/Criminal Enterprises

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

In FY 2004 and the first three quarters of FY 2005, the Criminal Investigative Division (CID) at FBI Headquarters reorganized several of its programs. Future performance data will be reported to reflect the realigned focus of the FBI towards these types of criminal enterprises. In May 2006, CID changed the name of the Transnational Criminal Enterprises Program back to its original name, the Organized Crime Program, and the Americas Criminal Enterprises Program to the Gangs/Criminal Enterprise Program.

Organized Criminal Enterprises

Investigative subprograms that focus on criminal enterprises involved in sustained racketeering activities and that are mainly comprised of ethnic groups with ties to Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Europe are consolidated into the Organized Criminal Enterprise program. Organized criminal enterprise investigations, through the use of the Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization statute, target the entire entity responsible for the crime problem. With respect to groups involved in racketeering activities, the FBI focuses on: the La Cosa Nostra and Italian organized crime groups, Russian/Eastern European/Eurasian organized crime groups, Balkan/Albanian Organized crime groups, Middle Eastern criminal enterprises, Asian criminal enterprises and Nigerian/West African criminal enterprises. Each of these groups is engaged in a myriad of criminal activities.



Performance Measure: Organized Criminal Enterprises Dismantled

FY 2007 Target: 32

FY 2007 Actual: 43

Discussion:

FBI met its target for this measure in FY 2007. Of the notable accomplishments during FY 2007:

- FBI New York Division, along with the U.S. Department of Labor, New York State Organized Crime Task Force, New York State Police, and the Rockland County District Attorney's Office executed arrests warrants on 31 members and associates of the Colombo LCN Family on charges ranging from violating the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) and Hobbs Act (i.e., prohibitions on actual or attempted robbery or extortion affecting interstate commerce) to participating in an illegal gambling business, extortion, extortionate extension of credit (i.e., loan sharking), commercial bribery, and wire and mail fraud. To date, 27 out of the 31 defendants have been convicted.
- FBI Miami Division dismantled a cell of approximately 9 individuals closely associated with the Rizzuto Crime Family based in Montreal, Canada. They were indicted for developing a cocaine and heroin smuggling cell that shipped heroin from Eastern Europe and cocaine from South America to South Florida. The South Florida cell then arranged for tractor trailers with hidden compartments to transport the drugs to Montreal, Canada.
- FBI Chicago Division initiated an investigation based on information received from multiple sources regarding the distribution of methamphetamine, cocaine, and ecstasy in the Filipino Community in Chicago. Currently, Chicago has the third largest Filipino population in the United States. The source identified the leader of the drug distribution network and as a result, five subjects were charged, arrested and convicted. The criminal enterprise linked to the original targets was dismantled following their guilty pleas.

FY 2008 Target: 34

FY 2009 Target: 36

Gangs/Criminal Enterprises

Investigative subprograms under the Criminal Enterprise Program that specifically focus on those criminal enterprises in North, Central, and South America were consolidated into the Americas Criminal Enterprise Section. The mission of the FBI's Americas Criminal Enterprise Program is to disrupt and dismantle the domestic cells (local, regional, national, and transnational) of criminal enterprises with ethnic ties to North, Central, and South America that pose the greatest threats to the economic and national security of the United States (U.S.). This will be accomplished through the FBI's Safe Streets and Violent Gang Program, Major Theft Initiatives, increased involvement in the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program, and support and leadership of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) initiatives.

Performance Measure:

Gangs/Criminal Enterprises Dismantled

Note: These measures do not include CPOT-linked dismantlements, which are recorded below.

FY 2007 Target: 111

FY 2007 Actual: 156

Discussion:

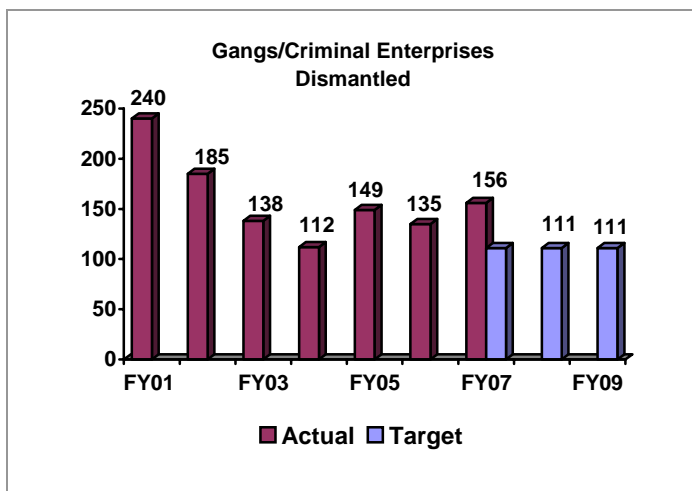
The FBI has met its target for this measure. The FBI has identified the following recent trends in its investigations of national gangs:

- Conversion of neighborhood-based gang members to national gangs after serving prison sentence.
- Use of codes and cryptology.
- Use of Internet (e.g., My Space, instant messaging, online chat).
- Women playing a larger role in gangs.
- Migration from larger cities to smaller communities.
- Ties between Mexican gangs and International Drug Trafficking Organizations.

Among its notable accomplishments during FY 2007, the FBI recorded successes in a gang-related investigation of two homicides that occurred in New York in 2004. On September 21, 2004, the bodies of Genaro Venegas and 16-year-old Olivia Mendoza were discovered in the Long Island area of New York. Venegas, an admitted MS-13 member, had been repeatedly shot in the head and torso and repeatedly stabbed. Mendoza had been shot once in the head. Following the two homicides, the Long Island Gang Task Force, led by the FBI and comprised of members from state and local enforcement agencies, began an intensive investigation. The investigation revealed that both Venegas and Mendoza were murdered by members of MS-13 because they believed the two victims had provided information to law enforcement authorities. Over 25 defendants have been arrested and prosecuted as a result of this FBI-led investigation. Most of the MS-13 defendants have pled guilty. On July 26, 2007, Edgardo Noel Salina-Galiano, aka "Maldito" pled guilty for his role in the murder of Genaro Venegas. On August 16, 2007, Rene Diaz Salgado, aka "Bunny" pled guilty for his role in the murder of Venegas.

FY 2008 Target: 111

FY 2009 Target: 111



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

With respect to criminal enterprises engaged in drug trafficking, the DOJ has developed 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. The FBI tracked its own priority list, the National Priority Threat List (NPTL), before DOJ established the CPOT list in FY 2003.

The FBI has developed a comprehensive counter-drug strategy that is designed to investigate and prosecute illegal drug traffickers and distributors, reduce drug related crime and violence, provide assistance to other law enforcement agencies, and strengthen international cooperation. The strategy focuses the FBI's counter-drug resources on 50 identified CPOTs associated primarily with Colombian, Mexican, and Caribbean drug trafficking organizations that have the most adverse impact on U.S. national interests.

Performance Measure: CPOT-linked Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) dismantled

FY 2007 Target: 15

FY 2007 Actual: 15

FY 2008 Target: 15

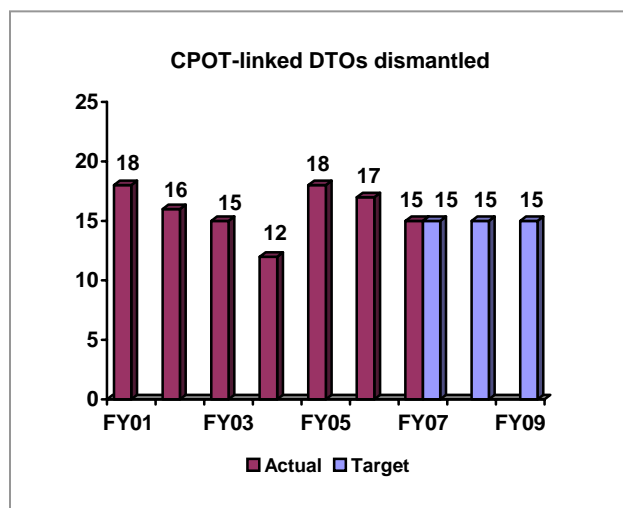
FY 2009 Target: 15

Discussion:

The FBI met its targets for CPOT-linked dismantlements and disruptions. When a full accounting of the year's accomplishments is complete, the FBI expects that there will be more accomplishments of this type to record.

The FBI's leading OCDETF initiative is known as "Operation Panama Express," which comprises two independent task forces. Panama Express-North, located in Tampa, concentrates on maritime drug transportation organizations operating from the north coast of Colombia through the Caribbean transit zone. Panama Express-South, located in Sarasota, concentrates on maritime drug transportation organizations operating from the west coast of Colombia through the Eastern Pacific transit zone. The FBI's effectiveness is largely attributable to its partnership in this initiative with the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the Joint Interagency Task Force South, and the United States Coast Guard.

During FY 2007, Operation Panama Express is responsible for the seizure of more than 40 tons of cocaine and scores of arrests. The amount of cocaine seized in this investigation has increased steadily over time and the operation has also produced numerous second, third and fourth-tier indictments due to the cooperation obtained from many of the defendants. The stellar results of the Panama Express Operations undoubtedly may have had a direct impact on criminal organizations who distribute



cocaine in the United States. Recent intelligence reporting indicates that there has been a disruption to cocaine availability in many U.S. drug markets.

Performance Measure: CPOT-linked Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) disrupted

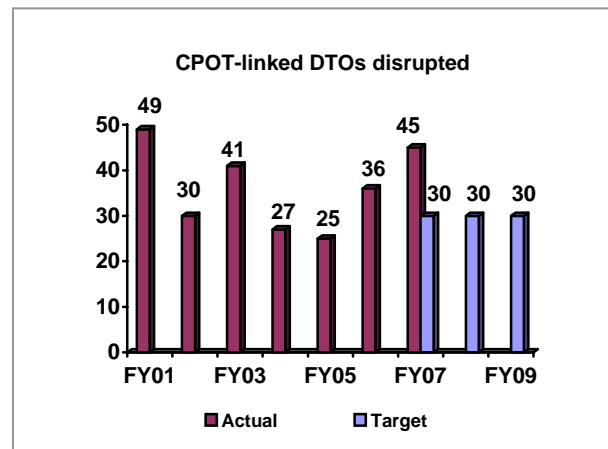
FY 2007 Target: 30

FY 2007 Actual: 45

Discussion: See above.

FY 2008 Target: 30

FY 2009 Target: 30

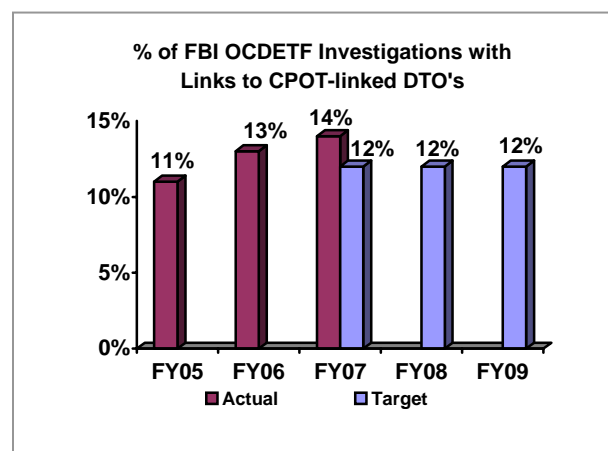


Performance Measure: Percentage of FBI OCDETF Investigations with Links to CPOT-linked DTO's

FY 2007 Target: 12%

FY 2007 Actual: 14%

Discussion: The FBI, in conjunction with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Executive Office of Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) strives to increase the proportion of investigations that are linked to CPOT targets. Reclassification of organizations listed on the CPOT List can potentially have an impact on the accomplishments reported. The CPOT Working Group diligently reviews proposals from the OCDETF member agencies for additions to and deletions from the CPOT List.



FY 2008 Target: 12%

FY 2009 Target: 12%

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, loansharking, 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 United States are engaged in traditional racketeering activity such as extortion, murder, prostitution, and drugs. Both 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 strategy for the FBI's Criminal Enterprise Program, encompassing both the Organized and the Gang/Criminal Enterprise programs, emphasizes the development and focusing of resources on national targets, the use of the Enterprise Theory of Investigations, 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 established a National Gang Strategy to identify the gangs posing the greatest danger to American communities, to combine and coordinate the efforts of local, state, and federal law enforcement in Safe Streets/Violent Gang Task Forces throughout the U.S., and to utilize the same techniques previously used against organized criminal enterprises. In particular, the increasingly violent activity of Mara Salvatrucha-13 (MS-13), a primarily El Salvadorian gang, 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, liaison with international law enforcement partners abroad will be a key part of the FBI's strategy against this gang threat. In FY 2005, Congress approved funding for a National Gang Intelligence Center, which is being used as a mechanism for gathering data on violent gangs. In FY 2006, DOJ and DHS established the National Gang Targeting Enforcement Coordination Center (GangTECC), a multi-agency initiative anti-gang enforcement, deconfliction, coordination and targeting center headed by an experienced DOJ criminal division prosecutor staffed with representatives from ATF, BOP, DEA, FBI, ICE and the USMS.

In order to make the most progress with the resources available, 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.

c. Results of Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Reviews

OMB conducted a revised PART assessment of the Organized Crime/Drug PART during FY 2006. This new assessment expanded the scope of the original by including the remaining programs managed by the FBI's Criminal Investigative Division (CID) not covered by previous assessments, particularly those within the Violent Crimes program. This broader Criminal Enterprises PART assessment reflected the Criminal Investigative Division's reorganization. The revised PART resulted in an initial rating of "Moderately Effective," a 13-point increase

from the previous “Adequate” rating for the Organized Crime/Drug PART. This is the highest score attained by an FBI PART assessment to date.

Section	2003 Score	2006 Score	(U)Change
Program Purpose and Design	100%	100%	0%
Strategic Planning	75%	88%	+13%
Program Management	83%	86%	+3%
Program Results	45%	67%	+22%
Total*	67%	80%	+13%

*Note that the total does not reflect an average of the four sections because the sections are not weighted equally.

The original Organized Crime/Drug PART assessment identified some areas where the OC/Drug program needed to improve in order to increase its score. Follow-up actions currently defined in OMB’s PARTWeb database were modified during the finalization of the PART ratings in Fall 2006. Below are the Follow-up Actions as currently entered in PARTWeb:

Year Begun	Type	Improvement Plan	Status
2006	Management	Identifying realistic linkages between budget requests and program performance.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Budgetary	Completing corrective actions on all material weaknesses identified during financial audits.	Action taken, but not completed

White-Collar Crime

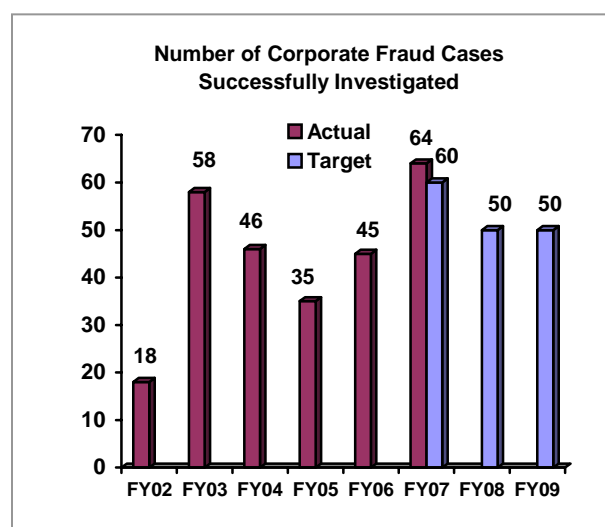
a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

To track its performance, the White-Collar Crime (WCC) program uses performance measures that concentrate on priority programs such as Corporate 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 Major Corporate Fraud Cases Successfully Investigated.

FY 2007 Target: 60

FY 2007 Actual: 64



Discussion: The FBI met its target, recording substantial successes in its Corporate Fraud investigations. In FY 2007, the FBI's Corporate Fraud investigations resulted in a total of 183 Informations and Indictments (22% increase from FY 2001) and 173 convictions (21% increase from FY 2001). Among some of the notable cases:

- Qwest Communications International (Qwest) is a Fortune 500 company and one of the largest providers of telecommunications services in the United States. In the aftermath of the company's multi-billion dollar accounting scandal, the former CEO and CFO were indicted on federal insider trading violations. After the ex-CFO pled guilty to one count of insider trading, on 04/19/2007 the ex-CEO was convicted on 19 counts of insider trading. He was later sentenced to six years in prison, was fined \$19 million, and was ordered to forfeit \$52 million.
- Hollinger International, Inc. (Hollinger) is an international newspaper holding company whose executives engaged in a multi-million dollar fraud. The company's CEO and three other corporate executives were indicted and tried on racketeering, mail and wire fraud, money laundering, obstruction of justice, and tax fraud charges. In July, 2007, all four Hollinger executives were found guilty; the CEO was later sentenced to 78 months in prison.
- Mercury Finance Company (Mercury) was a sub-prime lender whose corporate officers intentionally misstated the company's financial records in order to obtain more than \$1.5 billion in loan commitments and lines of credit. Investors lost nearly \$2 billion in market value when the fraud was discovered and lenders additionally lost over \$40 million in loans extended to the company. Mercury's Accounting Manager, Treasurer, and CEO all pleaded guilty to charges stemming from the fraud and received sentences ranging from one to ten years in prison.

FY 2008 Target: 50

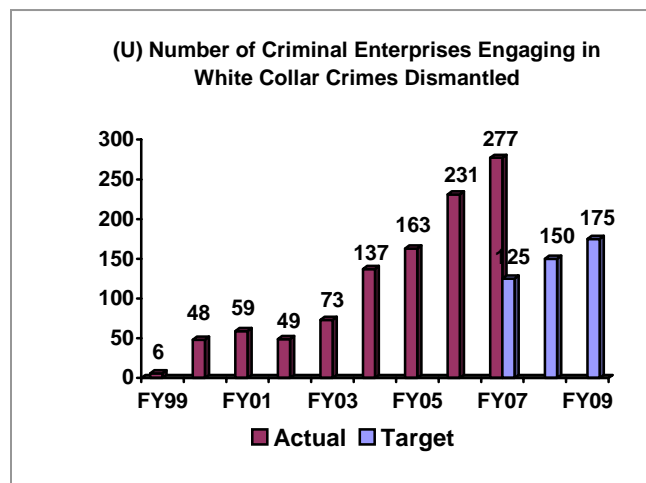
FY 2009 Target: 50

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

FY 2007 Target: 125

FY 2007 Actual: 277

Discussion: The FBI met and surpassed the target for this measure. Reallocation of available resources continues to impact WCC investigations since the events of September 11, 2001 and may have an effect on future WCC dismantlements. However, CID program managers suspect that the



upward trend reported for WCC dismantlements in recent years may partially be due to more diligent reporting of these types of accomplishments.

In addition to the cases noted above in the Corporate Fraud measure, a notable accomplishment for FY 2007 regarded a scheme involving Mutual Benefits Corporation (MBC). MBC was a viatical settlement company (i.e., sale of a life insurance policy by its owner before it matures) that sold interests in insurance policies to investors. In order to increase profits for themselves, MBC executives falsified the life expectancies of the insured parties and paid kickbacks to physicians for signing fraudulent documents that were provided to investors. The scheme defrauded over 28,000 investors out of approximately \$956 million. To date, seven individuals have been convicted of securities fraud charges for their roles in the scheme, including former MBC president Peter Lombardi, who was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment in January 2007.

FY 2008 Target: 150

FY 2009 Target: 175

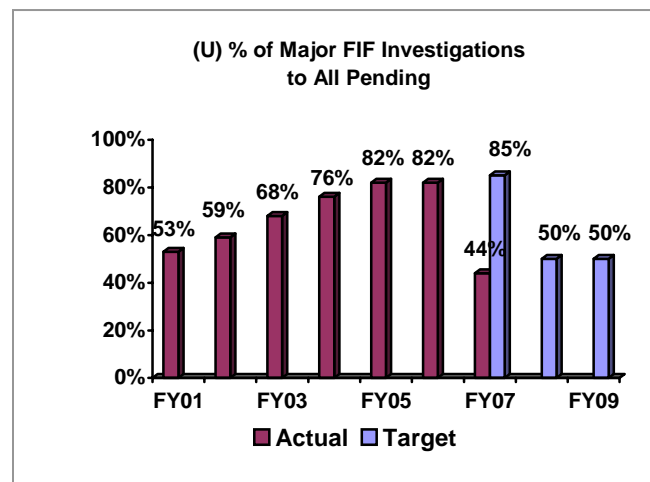
Performance Measure: REVISED MEASURE: Percentage of Major Financial Institution Fraud (FIF) Investigations to all Pending

FY 2007 Target: 85%

FY 2007 Actual: 44%

Discussion: Starting in FY 2007, the FBI has revised the way it prioritizes its FIF caseload. The White-Collar Crime program has substantially increased the threshold for a case to be regarded as a Major FIF Investigation, and revised its classification codes accordingly. Due to an increasing volume of high-loss FIF cases being reported, the minimum dollar loss required for a case to be considered a Major FIF investigation is now 500% of its former amount for some FIF cases, and 1000% for other FIF cases. Accordingly, the percentage of investigations in the FBI caseload that meet the new Major FIF investigation threshold will be lower than that reported in previous years.

Starting in FY 2008, the targets for this measure on will be readjusted to reflect the White-Collar Crime program's change in prioritization. Because of the policy change in FIF thresholds, all FIF cases have been reclassified. As a result, a consistent comparison to pre-FY 2007 data will be impossible. The FBI will report major case data using the new system for FY 2007.



FBI Field offices desiring to open FIF investigations with less than the minimum threshold of estimated loss must obtain approval from FBIHQ, thus giving a limited degree of latitude to address FIF issues with relatively low dollar losses, but which may have a high community impact in any given area.

FY 2008 Target: 50%

FY 2009 Target: 50%

Performance Measure: Convictions/Pre-Trial Diversions in White Collar Crime

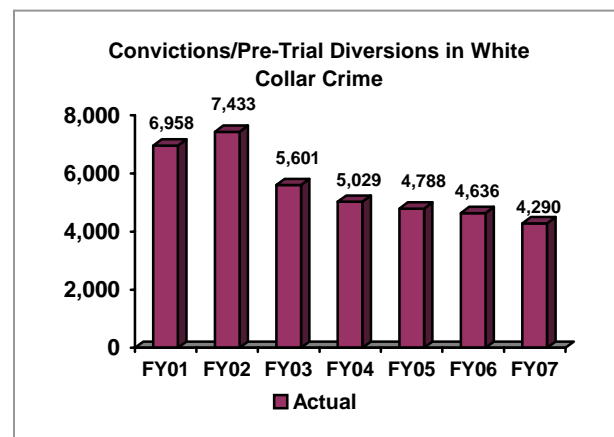
FY 2007 Target: N/A

FY 2007 Actual: 4,290

Discussion: In accordance with Department guidance, targeted levels of performance are not projected for this indicator.

FY 2008 Target: N/A

FY 2009 Target: N/A



Performance Measure: Recoveries, Restitutions, and Fines in billions.

FY 2007 Target: N/A

FY 2007 Actual:

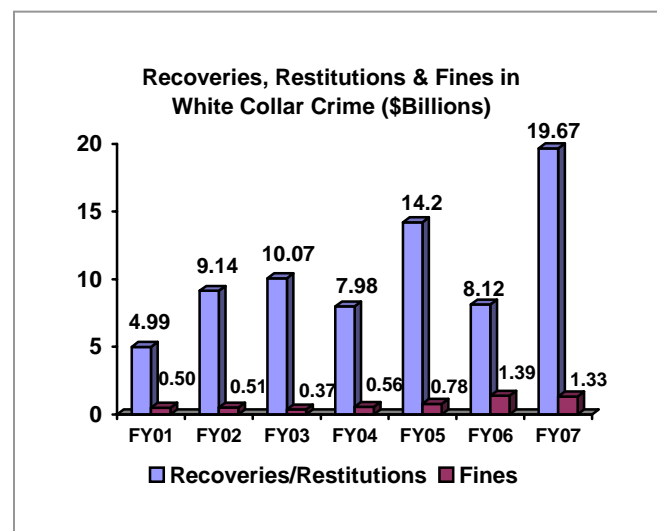
- Recoveries/Restitutions: \$19.67

- Fines: \$ 1.33

Discussion: In accordance with Department guidance, targeted levels of performance are not projected for this indicator.

FY 2008 Target: N/A

FY 2009 Target: N/A



b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2008, under the leadership of the Corporate Fraud Task Force, the FBI will continue to identify and target fraud schemes such as corporate fraud. The FBI will also continue to pursue health care fraud, money laundering, financial institution fraud, insurance fraud, securities/commodities fraud, and identity theft, which threaten to undermine our nation's financial institutions. The FBI will aggressively utilize 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.

In the area of Public Corruption, the FBI will address the problem through: (1) increasing awareness of the significant harm caused by public corruption and thus interest in combating it; (2) making public corruption investigations top priority; and (3) holding training events for state, local, international and other federal law enforcement.

One of the key strategic goals in the FBI regarding public corruption is the increased awareness and pursuit of international matters, including U.S. contract corruption and violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). The current caseload of investigations is not indicative of the true extent of the problem, but is an indication of the difficulty of pursuing these inquiries. Unfortunately, investigation of U.S. crimes in foreign jurisdictions may present legal and diplomatic problems with the host country. In addition, foreign countries oftentimes do not have the financial or personnel resources, political structure, or subject matter expertise to provide significant assistance on such matters. However, the FBI is making a concerted effort to gain intelligence into such activities to support its own investigations.

c. Results of Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Reviews

The FBI's White-Collar Crime (WCC) program has undergone two PART reviews in recent budget cycles. The FY 2002 PART originally rated the program "Results not Demonstrated," mainly due to low scores in the reporting of its performance measures. In FY 2003, the WCC program completed its second PART review and, as shown in the table below, demonstrated that it had made significant progress in several areas in the intervening year. The program received an overall rating of "Adequate."

Section	2002 Score	2003 Score	(U)Change
Program Purpose and Design	100%	100%	0%
Strategic Planning	17%	71%	+54%
Program Management	67%	83%	+16%
Program Results	0%	33%	+33%
Total*	35%	60%	+25%

*Note that the total does not represent an average of the sections scores because sections are not weighted equally.

As is apparent from the scores, the program improved significantly in Strategic Planning and Program Results and moderately in Program Management between the two years. This change in scoring resulted from the following improvements in the program:

- The program developed a number of long-term and annual performance measures for which it could establish targets and measure its success against them. This improvement greatly affects the PART scores in several sections.
- The program received some additional "credit" from OMB for acting on the results of the 2002 PART assessment and improving some of the weaknesses.
- The program's score was further improved in that the new performance measures allowed the program to demonstrate that it was, in fact, effectively meeting some of its goals. In 2002, due to the lack of performance measures that could be targeted, there were no means for demonstrating progress. However, the program's new annual performance measures were not allowed a score since they did not have previously established performance targets.

The FBI has agreed upon the following updated Improvement Plan for White-Collar Crime with OMB, based upon the results of the PART review and current progress in meeting performance targets:

Year Begun	Type	Follow-up Action	Status
2006	Performance	Monitoring success against long-term and annual performance goals to demonstrate the contribution of the program, and to justify continued investment.	Action taken, but not completed

Cyber Crime

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The changing economy and the emergence of Internet technology have created an unprecedented flow, exchange, and production of data. They have also created new arenas and techniques for criminal transactions. Three priority areas of concern with the new vulnerabilities in the era of the Internet's emergence are the online exploitation of children, computer facilitated theft of intellectual property, and Internet fraud. In June 2002, Director Mueller approved the organizational structure of the new Cyber Division. The Cyber Division addresses cyber threats in a coordinated manner, allowing the FBI to stay technologically one step ahead of the cyber adversaries threatening the U.S.

Innocent Images National Initiative

Background/Program Objectives: Facilitation of crimes against children through the use of a computer and the Internet is a national crime problem that is growing dramatically. The Innocent Images National Initiative (IINI), part of the Cyber Division, uses the following performance measure to track its progress in combating the exploitation of children through the Internet. The FBI will continue to make efforts to apprehend those who commit sexual exploitation offenses against children, including those who traffic in child pornography.

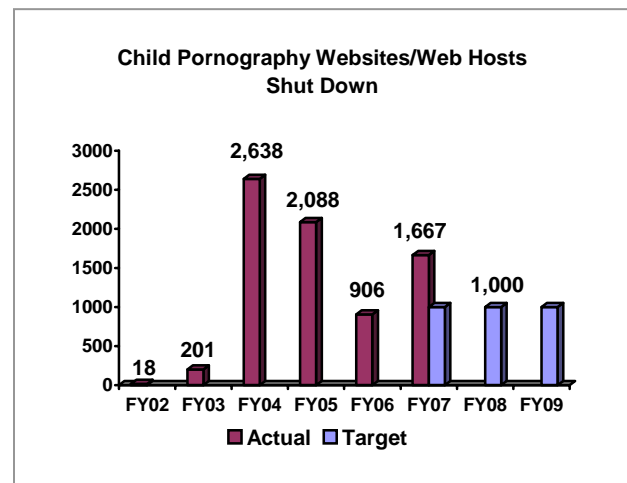
The Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to End the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (the “PROTECT Act”), Pub. L. No. 108-066, 117 Stat. 650, was signed into law by President Bush on 04/30/2003 to enhance federal child exploitation laws in several significant ways. This law updated Title 42 USC §13032 - Reporting of Child Pornography by Electronic Communication Service Providers, which created a mandatory reporting requirement for electronic communication service providers, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), and remote computing service providers, to report violations of federal child pornography laws to any law enforcement agency and/or the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). This law comes with a penalty of civil fines up to \$50,000 per day per infraction that is not reported.

Performance Measure: Number of Child Pornography Websites or Web Hosts Shut Down

FY 2007 Target: 1,000

FY 2007 Actual: 1,667

Discussion: The FBI met its target for this measure. Although the FBI increased the number of open and pending investigations in the Innocent Images program by 5% in FY 2007, the increase in results for this measure is probably due to better reporting of accomplishments. In FY 2007, FBI Cyber Division devoted extra personnel resources to managing and recording data for this performance measure.



A website/web host gets shut down at the request of the FBI once a subpoena is served to obtain information on who is responsible for the illicit content. Often the subpoena would be the factor that alerted the Internet service provider (ISP) of the illegal content. The reported websites/web hosts shut down by the FBI's staff assigned to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) account for approximately half of the FBI's reported totals. According to the Innocent Images FBI Supervisor detailed to NCMEC, ISPs are now getting in compliance with the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today (PROTECT) Act of 2003. This compliance has led to several changes that have reduced the way that the FBI receives data on the number of websites shut down:

- The largest ISPs where offenders host child pornography websites on, including AOL and Yahoo, are now aggressively and automatically shutting down the website upon confirmation of illicit material. Previously ISPs waited for the FBI and other law enforcement to investigate and request the website be shut down. The ISPs continue report the website to the NCMEC to fulfill their reporting obligations, but the number

of reports where the website is still active by the time the lead is referred to the FBI has significantly decreased.

- FBI subpoenas to effect the shutting down of a website typically contained only a few websites on each subpoena to shut down. This was due to the fact that NCMEC's reporting mechanism only allowed ISPs to make a few reports per tip submitted. However, NCMEC recently changed their submission form to allow ISPs to include many more reports per tip submitted. This allows greater efficiency and reduced duplication of reporting by the ISPs. It also provides more viable leads to the FBI at one time that can be contained in the same subpoena. This results in less subpoenas being served, but those that are served shutdown more websites. This method of serving subpoenas is much more efficient, but decreased the number of subpoenas served on each ISP, which are currently the only data available used to track this measure.
- Several FBI Divisions reported that it has become common practice for the FBI to request that citizens refer their complaints directly to NCMEC, since they can efficiently triage these tips. Therefore some of the complaints that previously went to the FBI are now directed to NCMEC. This shift in procedures ensures that NCMEC does not send out leads that were already referred to other qualified law enforcement agencies to avoid duplication of efforts. NCMEC will only refer a lead to the FBI if an administrative subpoena is required.

The FBI is exploring alternative methods to track accomplishments in the fight against child pornography and those who use computers to commit sexual exploitation offenses against children. The FY 2008 update to the FBI's Cyber Program PART review will revisit this measure.

FY 2008 Target: 1,000

FY 2009 Target: 1,000

Internet Fraud

Background/Program Objectives:

Internet fraud is any scam that uses one or more components of the Internet to present fraudulent solicitations to prospective victims, conduct fraudulent transactions, or transmit the proceeds of fraud to financial institutions or others that are connected with the scheme. Identity theft and Internet auction fraud are problems that plague millions of U.S. victims, and the threat of illegitimate online pharmacies exposes the American public to unregulated, often dangerous drugs.

The FBI will use synchronized, nation-wide takedowns (i.e., arrests, seizures, search warrants, indictments) to target the most significant perpetrators of on-line schemes. In addition, the FBI and National White Collar Crime Center partnered in May 2000 to support the Internet Crime Complaint Center (ICCC or IC3), a national repository for receipt and exchange of federal and industry Internet crimes data. The IC3 allows for an enhanced capability for intelligence development to assist in these multi-divisional investigations.

Performance Measure: Number of high-impact Internet fraud targets neutralized

FY 2007 Target: 10

FY 2007 Actual: 11

Discussion:

The FBI met its FY 2007 target for this measure. One of the notable cases in FY 2007 involved Robert Alan Soloway, a man described as one of the world's top spammers. Soloway was able to send millions of unsolicited e-mails advertising his Web sites by utilizing networks of compromised computers, or botnets. Recipients who clicked on a link in the e-mail were directed to his Web site,

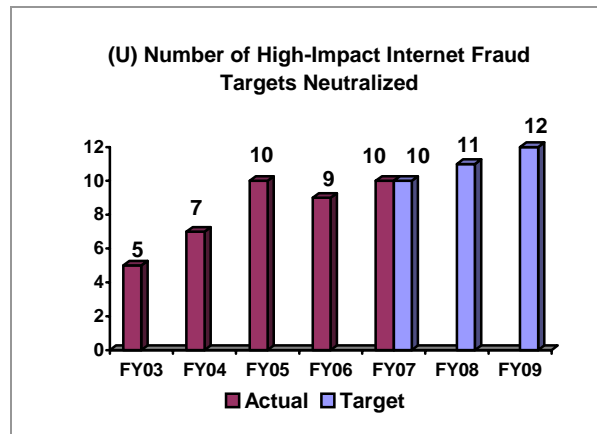
where he advertised two types of services. In one, he would agree to send out as many as 20 million e-mail advertisements over 15 days for \$495. In another, he would offer to sell software the buyer could use to "broadcast" e-mails to 80 million e-mail addresses. He falsely claimed the e-mail addresses were all legal from people who had chosen to receive his solicitations.

Soloway was arrested on May 29, 2007, a week after a federal grand jury returned a 35-count indictment charging him with mail fraud, wire fraud, e-mail fraud, aggravated identity theft, and money laundering. Another case involved brothers Bartholomew and Steven Stephens, who spoofed a Salvation Army Web site during the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in order to divert hurricane relief donations to their PayPal accounts.

The brothers were able to collect \$48,000 fraudulently in the name of Hurricane Katrina relief. After an FBI investigation, arrest, and criminal trial, the Stephens were found guilty on all nine counts of conspiracy, wire fraud, and aggravated identity theft on June 14, 2007.

FY 2007 Target: 11

FY 2008 Target: 12



Performance Measure: Turnaround Time for Data Processing on Seized Storage Devices for Computer-Related Investigations

FY 2007 Target: 37 hours

FY 2007 Actual: 38 hours

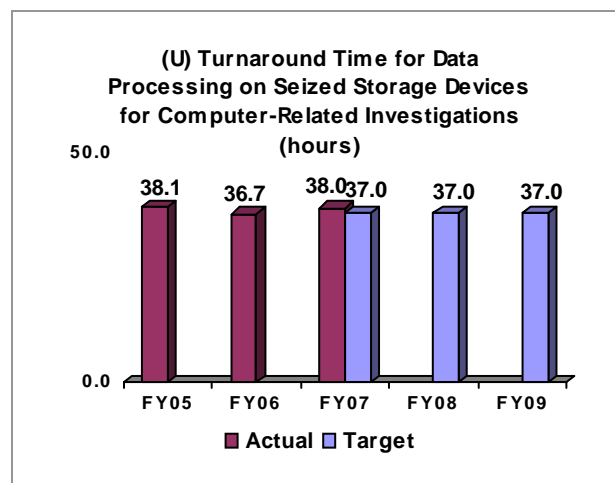
Discussion: One of the responsibilities of the FBI's Special Technologies and Applications Office (STAO) is the data processing of computer hard drives and other storage devices for purposes of forensic analysis associated with Cybercrime and other types of investigations. The FBI strives to enable investigators to have access to copies

of seized storage devices as fast as possible so that this analysis can commence without any alteration of the actual evidence seized.

The FBI will replace this measure with an alternative efficiency measure during its scheduled FY 2008 PART review of its Cybercrime program.

FY 2008 Target: 37 hours

FY 2009 Target: 37 hours



b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In its effort to thwart the online exploitation of children, the FBI will prioritize those investigations involving organizations, e-groups, or enterprises that exploit children for profit. The second priority will be cases involving travelers. The third priority will be the producers, distributors, and possessors of child pornography. These priorities will be addressed by expanding current UCOs and undercover techniques to target and identify sexual predators and enterprises. The FBI also will develop and implement proactive initiatives designed to identify child victims and prevent exploitation before it can occur.

The FBI has formed the Innocent Images International Task Force (IIITF), where investigators from more than five countries are assigned to the Innocent Images program within the US. These international investigators are helping the FBI address this global crime problem. The current focus on several large international cases draws upon extensive resources, thus potentially diminishing the attention to shutting down individual websites.

The FBI's IPR program is in the process of building the FBI HQ capacity to support field divisions with HQ-driven undercover operations. While field offices should tackle the IPR crime problem where it exists, this centralization will allow the FBI to target the heads of organizations that have tentacles throughout the U.S. and the world, and then give those cases back to the division or country with jurisdiction.

The FBI's main mechanism to address Internet fraud is the Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3). The IC3 receives and analyzes Internet fraud complaint data and serves as a "one-stop-shop" for Internet crime referrals. IC3 started strongly, and needs to continue building on its strength to combat the steadily growing criminal activity on the Internet. By acting as a central hub that links the FBI to the American public to private industry to local law enforcement, the IC3 is quickly becoming an invaluable tool for sharing and relaying information among these sources. As the IC3 continues to develop, it is accumulating a tremendously valuable asset: a centralized repository of Internet crime data. If properly maintained and analyzed, this body of

information is likely to yield significant insights about trends, technologies, prevention, and combating techniques for Internet fraud and crime.

c. Results of Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Reviews

In 2003, the full Cyber Program, including the Cyber Crime Program, underwent a PART review as a follow up on the previous year's NIPC PART. It received a rating of "Adequate." For a more detailed explanation, please refer to the Cyber Program PART results description for the Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence Decision Unit. In FY 2008, OMB has scheduled an update of this review of the Cyber Program.

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D. Criminal Justice Services Decision Unit

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES DECISION UNIT TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 Enacted with Rescissions	2,305	2,310	\$412,337,000
2007 Supplementals	...	...	25,360,000
2007 Enacted w/ Rescissions and Supplementals	2,305	2,310	437,697,000
2008 Enacted	2,157	2,167	409,043,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	(6)	(8)	1,833,000
2009 Current Services	2,151	2,159	410,876,000
2009 Program Increases	30	16	22,965,000
2009 Offsets	...	...	(7)
2009 Request	2,181	2,175	433,834,000
Total Change 2008-2009	24	8	\$ 24,791,000

Criminal Justice Services Decision Unit— Information Technology Breakout*	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 Enacted with Rescissions	2,236	2,236	\$525,641,000
2007 Supplementals	...	...	3,028,000
2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	2,236	2,236	528,669,000
2008 Requirements	2,241	2,241	574,158,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	64	64	43,452,000
2009 Current Services	2,305	2,305	617,610,000
2009 Program Increases	2	1	44,727,000
2009 Request	2,307	2,306	662,337,000
Total Change 2008-2009	66	65	\$ 88,179,000

*Includes both direct and reimbursable funding

1. Program Description

The Criminal Justice Services (CJS) Decision Unit is comprised of all programs of the Criminal Justice Information Services 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; and 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 Operations, and the administrative divisions and offices) are calculated and scored to this decision unit.

Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division

The CJIS Division provides timely and relevant criminal justice information to the FBI and to qualified law enforcement, criminal justice, civilian, academic, employment, and licensing agencies regarding individuals, stolen property, criminal organizations and activities, and other

law enforcement data. The total FY 2009 base for CJIS is 1,745 direct positions (10 agents), 1,756 FTE, and \$302,001,149. Additionally, CJIS has 692 reimbursable FTE. The CJIS Division includes several major program activities that support this mission:

Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS): 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, other descriptors, and/or fingerprint image comparisons, and provides criminal history records on individuals for law enforcement and civil purposes. IAFIS is designed to process criminal fingerprint submissions in 2 hours or less and civil submissions in 24 hours or less. In FY 2007, the FBI conducted over 26.1 million fingerprint background checks. As of December 15, 2007, the FBI had conducted over 5.4 million fingerprint background checks in FY 2008.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC): The NCIC is a nationwide information system that supports the FBI and other 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 criminal history records available from IAFIS, wanted person information, stolen vehicles, and other data. In FY 2007, the NCIC processed over 5.7 million transactions per day. As of December 15, 2007, the NCIC is averaging over 5.7 million transactions per day in FY 2008.

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. 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. In FY 2006, the NICS processed over 9.7 million inquiries. The FBI conducted over 5.2 million of these checks, resulting in 71,217 denials to prohibited persons. The remaining 4.4 million checks were conducted by individual states. As of December 15, 2007, the NICS had processed over 2.7 million inquiries in FY 2008. The FBI conducted approximately 1.4 million of these checks, resulting in 17,617 denials to prohibited persons. Approximately 1.3 million checks had been conducted by individual states as of December 15, 2007.

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR): The UCR Program collects, analyzes, and publishes nationwide crime statistics based on crime data submitted from more than 17,000 state and local law enforcement agencies. The program produces the official measure of crime in the United States. Through the use of this data, policy makers can study crime trends and strategically allocate resources.

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 total FY 2009 base for the FBI Laboratory is 678 positions (62 agents), 668 FTE, and \$200,864,875.

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 is the only full-service civilian federal forensic laboratory in the United States. Examinations support investigations that cross all FBI investigative programs and international, federal, state, and local boundaries. With the exception of property crimes and drug investigations, the FBI Laboratory performs examinations of evidence, free of charge, for all duly constituted law enforcement agencies in the United States that are unable to perform the examinations at their own facilities. In addition to the actual processing of physical evidence, the FBI Laboratory provides comprehensive technical reports, training, and expert testimony to federal, state, and local agencies.

The Laboratory at Quantico, which spans nearly 500,000 square feet, has significantly improved the FBI's forensic capabilities since the laboratory began operating in 2003. The facility includes 5 floors for specialized laboratories and offices, a 900-space parking garage, and a stand-alone central utilities plant. The advanced design of the FBI's laboratory features a multi-building concept that incorporates both a laboratory and a main office building. The unique design emphasizes the secure transfer, handling, and processing of evidence, with specified paths for the acceptance, circulation, and return of evidence. Laboratory work space is separated from offices and public areas to avoid evidence contamination and to provide examination areas free of distractions.

In FY 2007, the FBI Laboratory conducted over 773,000 forensic examinations. The Laboratory estimates that it will conduct approximately 785,000 forensic examinations in FY 2008.

Training Division

The state and local law enforcement training programs of the Training Division (TD) are scored in the CJS Decision Unit. Additionally, to capture the administrative resources required to support the CJS program, a prorated share of other TD and field training resources are scored in this decision unit. The total FY 2009 base for the Training Program is 617 positions (284 agents), 602 FTE, and \$154,297,682.

The FBI provides instruction for state and local criminal justice practitioners, both at the FBI Academy and throughout the United States 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 2007, 1,015 state and local law enforcement officers participated in the National Academy program at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. The FY 2008 estimate for National Academy participants is 1,020.

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 2007, 97,000 criminal justice personnel received training from FBI instructors at state, regional, and local training facilities. TD estimates that it will train 97,000 criminal justice personnel in FY 2008.

Due to the increasingly global nature and mandate 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. In FY 2007, the FBI provided training to 6,049 international police officers and executives representing 124 countries. It is expected that the number of international police officers trained will be 5,350 in FY 2008.

Management and Support Services

In addition to CJIS and other investigative support divisions which make up the core elements of the CJS Decision Unit, the FBI's various administrative and other support programs provide essential services. A prorated share of these administrative and other support services are scored to the CJS Decision Unit. The administrative programs lead the FBI effectively through the challenges and changes that are continuously presented to federal law enforcement; provide effective direction and support to investigative personnel; and ensure that adequate resources exist to address the FBI's criminal investigative, national security, and law enforcement support responsibilities. A prorated share of resources associated with the Finance Division, Human Resources Division, Inspection Division, and other administrative entities support the CJS mission.

Program Objectives

- Reduce criminal activity by providing timely and quality 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.

PERFORMANCE/RESOURCES TABLE									
Decision Unit: Criminal Justice Services									
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People (Objective 2.1: Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime)									
WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Final Target	Actual		Enacted		Changes		Requested (Total)
		FY 2007	FTE	\$000	FY 2008	FTE	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes	FY 2009 Request	
IAFIS fingerprint background checks		19,800,000		26,065,552	26,657,126		1,785,729		28,442,855
NCIC transactions		1,809,365,000		2,150,633,455	2,342,039,832		208,441,545		2,550,481,377
Total number of federal, state, and local investigations aided by the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS)		†		16,223	†		†		†
Total number of forensic and offender matches identified at the National DNA Index System (NDIS), State DNA Index System (SDIS), and Local DNA Index System (LDIS)		†		17,016	†		†		†
Total Costs and FTE		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	FTE	\$000	\$000
		3,037	444,622	2,940	409,480	3,471	10	24,791	3,481
									433,835
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2007	FY 2007		FY 2008		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes		FY 2009 Request
			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	
Performance Measure	IAFIS: % of electronically submitted fingerprint identification requests: - Criminal: completed within 2 hours - Civil: completed within 24 hours	94% 98%		98.0% 98.8%	98.8% 98.8%			.06% -.06%	99.4% 98.2%
Performance Measure	NCIC: - System availability - Downtime in minutes	99.5% 2,635		99.8% 1,100	99.5% 2,635			-- -7	99.5% 2,628
Performance Measure	NICS: % of NICS checks with an Immediate Determination	90%		91.6%	90%			1.5%	91.5%

TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes	FY 2009 Request
Performance Measure	Student-weeks of Instruction at the Hazardous Devices School (HDS)	2,678	2,159	2,775	-107	2,668
Performance Measure	Number of Accredited Bomb Squads	478	471	482	1	483
<p>Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 that 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. <p>† DOJ is no longer requesting estimates for these data. Actual data will be reported as current workload only.</p>						

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Decision Unit: Criminal Justice Services											
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	IAFIS: % of electronically submitted fingerprint identification requests: - Criminal: completed within 2 hours - Civil: completed within 24 hours	89.1% 99.6%	90.3% 98.9%	91.6% 97.5%	94.8% 99.2%	96.5% 99.2%	97% 98%	94% 98%	98.0% 98.8%	98.8% 98.8%	99.4% 98.2%
Performance Measure	NICS: % of NICS checks with an Immediate Determination	70.0%	77.8%	91.23%	91.85%	91.6%	91%	90%	91.6%	90%	91.5%
Performance Measure	NCIC: • System availability • Downtime in minutes	N/A N/A	99.5% 2,497	99.7% 1,788	99.7% 1,606	99.7% 1,602	99.8% 1,277	99.5% 2,635	99.8% 1,100	99.5% 2,635	99.5% 2,628
Performance Measure	Student-weeks of Instruction at the Hazardous Devices School (HDS)	2,013	1,963	2,245	2,304	2,593	2,614	2,678	2,159	2,775	2,668
Performance Measure	Number of Accredited Bomb Squads	390	421	444	455	458	469	478	471	482	483

2. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The Criminal Justice Services decision unit contributes to the Department of Justice's Strategic Goal 2, "Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People." Within this goal, the resources specifically support Strategic Objective 2.1, "Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime." This decision unit ties directly to the FBI's ninth priority: Support federal, state, local, and international partners.

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Hazardous Devices School

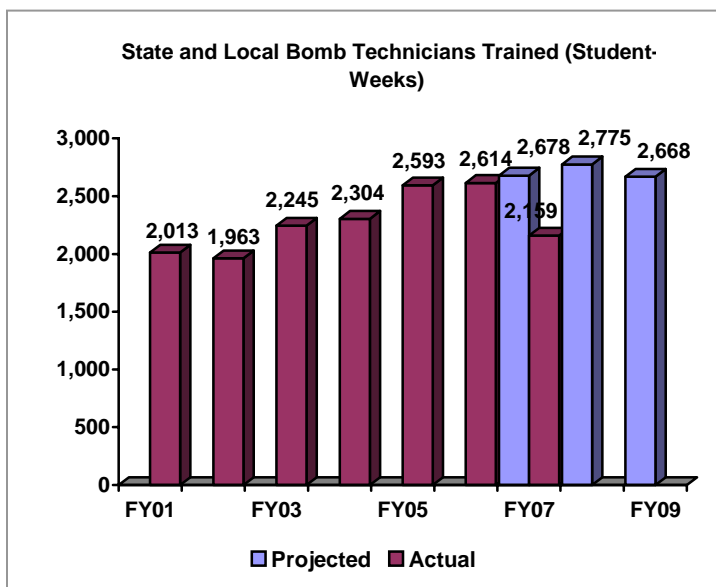
Two key elements of domestic preparedness are expertise in hazardous devices and emergency response capabilities to address threats such as weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The HDS is the only formal domestic training school for state and local law enforcement to learn safe and effective bomb disposal 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 (# of student-weeks) at the Hazardous Devices School (HDS)

FY 2007 Target: 2,678

FY 2007 Actual: 2,159

Discussion: The FBI is currently starting up the building project for the Secure Training Facility, which has December 2008 as the estimated time of completion. HDS will lower the maximum students-per-class from 24 to 15 as part of the transition to the new facility, which will initially cause a small drop in overall student-weeks of instruction from FY08 to FY09. However, the number of classes will steadily be increased at the new facility, and HDS currently projects growth in student-weeks of instruction to 3,064 by FY 2013.



There was a drop in FY 2007 expected volume due to cancellation of one Executive Management class, which had an insufficient number of candidates. Also, FY 2007 had less non-resident road schools than FY 2006.

FY 2008 Target: 2,775

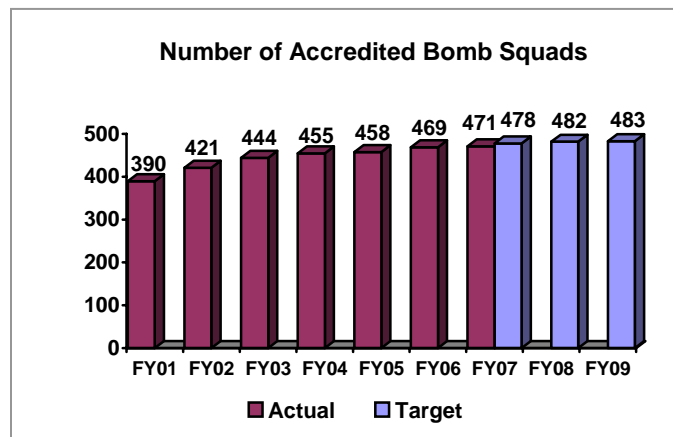
FY 2009 Target: 2,668

Performance Measure: Number of Accredited Bomb Squads

FY 2007 Target: 478

FY 2007 Actual: 471

Discussion: See information about the Secure Training Facility, above; the change in instruction will have a similar impact on this measure. Every bomb technician is required to be recertified every three years. Attrition due to separation of service, transfers, retirements, deaths, etc. cannot be planned on. FY 2007 data are as of the date of this budget presentation.



In FY 2007, the number of requests for the formation of new bomb squads dropped significantly. HDS expects that this decrease may be due to the difficulty some law enforcement organizations are having meeting the costs of standing up a bomb squad, such as required safety equipment necessary to conduct operations (e.g., bomb suits, vehicles, X-Ray systems, etc.).

FY 2008 Target: 482

FY 2009 Target: 483

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Through its Laboratory Division, the FBI strives to provide timely, high-quality forensic science services (i.e., examinations, reports, testimony, and support to law enforcement partners across all levels of government) to its customers consistent with the FBI's priorities. As the presence of terrorist cases persists, the Laboratory Division's workload increases not only in terms of the examination of the volume of evidence, but in the administrative aspects associated with the volume of physical evidence. The FBI Federal Convicted Offender Program (FCOP) was expanded to comply with the USA Patriot Act of 2001, which requires persons convicted of terrorist acts and crimes of violence to be included in the National DNA Index System (NDIS). In addition, NDIS includes an index for DNA profiles from relatives of missing persons and known reference DNA profiles of missing children.

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. To meet future demand, such as civil fingerprint-based background checks for employment, licensing, and border entry, CJIS needs to

significantly increase its systems capacity. 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 Hazardous Devices School (HDS) provides state-of-the-art technical intelligence to state, local, and federal first responders in five separate courses regarding the criminal and terrorist use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and the tactics, techniques, and procedures to render these hazardous devices safe. As the U.S. Government's only civilian bomb disposal training facility, HDS provides training on emerging threats targeting the United States and its interests. This training includes countermeasures targeting suicide bombers, vehicle borne IED's, stand-off weapons, WMD devices, and radio-controlled IED's. To meet future demand for the training of first responders, HDS needs to add additional courses and increase student capacity to significantly impact the preparedness of our first responder public safety bomb squads throughout the country. HDS is meeting the FBI's number one priority of terrorism prevention.

c. Results of Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Reviews

Programs within the FBI's Criminal Justice Services decision unit underwent a PART review in spring 2004. As shown in the table below, these FBI programs did well under the criteria used in the PART. The program received an overall rating of "Moderately Effective."

Section	Score
Program Purpose and Design	100%
Strategic Planning	88%
Program Management	86%
Program Results	67%
Total*	79%

*Note that the total does not represent an average of the sections scores because sections are not weighted equally.

Of note during this PART assessment was the implementation of the FBI's new program evaluation protocol, started through a joint initiative of Finance Division and Inspection Division. This initiative relies upon the efforts of the Organizational Program Evaluation and Analysis Unit (OPEAU) to conduct program evaluations designed to meet OMB's criteria for independent evaluations. OMB has recognized this effort as sufficient to satisfy its requirements.

The FBI has agreed upon the following Improvement Plan with OMB, based upon the results of the PART review:

Year Begun	Type	Follow-up Action	Status
2004	Performance	Developing a comprehensive measure for the forensic services program.	Action taken, but not completed

V. E-Government Initiatives

The Justice Department is fully committed to the President's Management Agenda (PMA) and the E-Government initiatives that are integral to achieving the objectives of the PMA. The E-Government initiatives serve citizens, business, and federal employees by delivering high quality services more efficiently at a lower price. The Department is in varying stages of implementing E-Government solutions and services including initiatives focused on integrating government wide transactions, processes, standards adoption, and consolidation of administrative systems that are necessary tools for agency administration, but are not core to DOJ's mission. To ensure that DOJ obtains value from the various initiatives, the Department actively participates in the governance bodies that direct the initiatives and we communicate regularly with the other federal agencies that are serving as the "Managing Partners" to ensure that the initiatives meet the needs of the Department and its customers. The Department believes that working with other agencies to implement common or consolidated solutions will help DOJ to reduce the funding requirements for administrative and public-facing systems, thereby allowing DOJ to focus more of its scarce resources on higher priority, mission related needs. DOJ's modest contributions to the Administration's E-Government projects will facilitate achievement of this objective.

A. Funding and Costs

The Department of Justice participates in the following E-Government initiatives and Lines of Business:

Business Gateway	E-Travel	Integrated Acquisition Environment	Case Management LoB
Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	Federal Asset Sales	IAE - Loans & Grants - Dunn & Bradstreet	Geospatial LoB
Disaster Assist. Improvement Plan - Capacity Surge	Geospatial One-Stop	Financial Mgmt. Consolidated LoB	Budget Formulation and Execution LoB
E-Authentication	GovBenefits.gov	Human Resources LoB	IT Infrastructure LoB
E-Rulemaking	Grants.gov	Grants Management LoB	

The Department of Justice E-Government expenses – i.e. DOJ's share of e-Gov initiatives managed by other federal agencies – are paid for from the Department's Working Capital Fund. These costs, along with other internal E-Government related expenses (oversight and administrative expenses such as salaries, rent, etc.) are reimbursed by the components to the WCF. The FBI reimbursement amount is based on the anticipated or realized benefits from an e-Government initiative. The table below identifies the FBI's actual or planned reimbursement to the Department's Working Capital Fund. As such, the FBI E-Government reimbursement to the WCF is \$1,917,000 for FY2008. The anticipated FBI e-Government reimbursement to WCF is \$2,320,000 for FY2009.

B. Benefits

The FBI established baseline cost estimates for each IT investment being (or planned to be) modified, replaced, or retired due to the Department's use of an E-Government or Line of Business initiative. The FBI is measuring actual costs of these investments on an ongoing basis. As the FBI completes

migrations to common solutions provided by an E-Government or Line of Business initiative, the FBI expects to realize cost savings or avoidance through retirement or replacement of legacy systems and/or decreased operational costs. The table below represents only those E-Government initiatives and Lines of Businesses where the FBI expects to realize benefits in FY2008 and FY2009.

E-Gov Initiative	FY 2008 Benefits	FY 2009 Anticipated Benefits	Comments
E-Travel			Underdevelopment; no operational capabilities. Full implementation is anticipated by September 2009.
Integrated Acquisition Environment			Under development with portions operational.
E-Authentication			Under development; no operational capabilities.
Financial Mgmt. Consolidated LoB			Under development, no operational capability.
Human Resource LoB			Under development, no operational capability.
Geospatial LoB			Under development with portions operational.
IT Infrastructure LoB			Under development; no operational capabilities.

Domain & Operations

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VI. Program Increases and Offsets

Item Name:	<u>Response to a WMD Incident</u>
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Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>CT/CI, CEFC</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1
FBI SMS Objective (s):	A-1, A-2
Organizational Program:	<u>Critical Incident Response Group</u>

End State Capability:	<u>Domain and Operations</u>
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Program Increase:	Positions <u>34</u> Agt <u>11</u> FTE <u>17</u> Dollars <u>\$30,055,000</u> <u>(\$21,003,000 non-personnel)</u>
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Description of Item

The FBI requests an enhancement for the technical response capability to a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD), to ensure that the FBI's Render Safe Mission (RSM) program is a seamless, comprehensive, cohesive, and coordinated effort. The FBI requests the necessary Telecommunications Specialists, Special Mission Planners and Advanced Life Support capabilities to maintain the required alert posture in support of deploying National Render Safe assets. In response to a tasking by the National Security Council, the FBI developed a "West Coast" deployment response, for which annual recurring costs are required to maintain this emergency deployment capability. In addition, the FBI also requests funding to augment tactical response capabilities. This expansion to the FBI's counter-terrorist tactical team (the Hostage Rescue Team) by 11 Operator positions would include associated costs such as Operator Bags.

Justification

Technical Response to a WMD

The RSM fulfills the White House directive to develop and maintain a capability to assess, access, diagnose, and render safe a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear device within the United States and its territories. In 1999 the FBI, with its primary responsibility for counterterrorism, was directed to staff, equip, and train WMD response teams in order to increase the United States Government's capability and capacity to locate, diagnose, and render safe a WMD device.

The initial requirement for the FBI was met in April 2005 with the assumption of the mission to respond to the National Capital Region (NCR). Follow on requirements, approved by the President in Annex II to NSPD 46/HSPD 15, directs the FBI to be prepared to deploy render safe assets in support of a deliberate deployment within the remainder of the United States. A deliberate deployment is characterized by an event which allows for the pre-positioning of response assets prior to an event occurring. Deliberate deployments are normally associated with the development of intelligence threat streams, but may also include the support of designated National Special Security Events (NSSE). In April 2006, the FBI assumed mission posture in support of the new deliberate deployment requirement. Thus, on a daily basis, the FBI must be prepared to

respond to two simultaneous events (NCR and U.S. deliberate deployment). The Render Safe alert requirement could expand to three teams during the conduct of an NSSE. To meet the task of rendering safe WMD, the FBI created four technical teams (Hazardous Devices Teams - HDT): an NCR team; a deliberate deployment team; an NSSE team and a training team (that is, a team that is receiving training). Based on the existing duty cycles, the HDTs and command and control teams are on alert for 50 percent of the time and are available for NSSE taskings and conduct training/participate in exercises the remaining 50 percent.

Telecommunications Specialist, 4 Support

The Telecommunications Specialists provide remote, redundant, secure voice (Secret and Top Secret) and data communications from the incident site to multiple sites including: FBI Strategic Information Operations Center (SIOC), the White House Situation Room, the Department of Justice Command Post and the Department of Energy National Laboratories. Operating the satellite communications and tactical radio communications equipment requires a team of five personnel. Current staffing profiles have resulted in a shortfall in these critical positions. Four additional positions are requested to provide sufficient personnel to rotate between on-call (deployment), training (initial and recertification requirements), and leave status. Not staffing these positions will make the Render Safe program unable to respond to multiple simultaneous events.

Special Mission Planner, 7 Support

Special Mission Planners (SMP) develop courses of action and tailor crisis plans to optimize the probability of mission success. These individuals work for the National Asset Commander (NAC) as his deployable staff and monitor event execution checklists, assist in coordination with local field offices, support Department of Defense assets, answer the requirements of the SIOC, and complete other tasks as assigned by the NAC. There is a total staff requirement of 14 SMPs, and there are currently seven SMPs. Ten positions must be on constant alert status and an additional four positions will allow for personnel to rotate out of alert status to complete training and administrative requirements.

Advanced Life Support, 12 Support

The FBI will increase its advanced life support operational medical capabilities by hiring additional Physical Security Specialists – Weapons of Mass Destruction (PSS-WMD) positions. Once on board, these additional positions will provide the assets required to allow for a rotation between on-call (deployment), training (initial and recertification requirements), and leave status allowing the FBI to meet its requirement to respond to multiple simultaneous events (NSSE, NCR and remainder of CONUS) with adequate medical support. Twelve PSS-WMD are requested to provide the Advanced Life Support capability for Toxicological Antidotes for specific Chemical, Biological, and Radiological agents/weapons, and certain toxic industrial materials. PSS-WMD, who are FBI approved Paramedics, will provide medical care for deployed members of the Render Safe teams; obtain a pre-entry medical screen prior to downrange operations; coordinate with any local FBI medical assets; and provide a Medical Operations Plan based on locality as soon as practical.

Emergency Response, \$19,444,000

- Aircraft Lease "Wet Lease" (\$14,500,000) - This includes the annual cost to base the aircraft for the period of performance and a flight hour cost which will be applied to hours flown throughout the period of performance. This aircraft option is only offered to include aircraft, crew, maintenance, insurance, and fuel. The offer also includes an aircraft capable of meeting the stringent response time and provides a backup aircraft within 40 minutes of the staging base, in the event the primary alert aircraft becomes inoperable. Insurance provided for the aircraft includes aircraft hull and passenger liability insurance, a crew capable of meeting the established call out, maintenance conducted in accordance with FAA maintenance standards and a maintenance technician based with the aircraft. Approximately 500 hours of air hours (annually) for use in support of Render Safe deployments are included.
- Infrastructure (\$4,944,000) – Leased space provides parking for the aircraft, 24 hour access to the aircraft ramp, taxiways and runway, and storage space for mission critical equipment to reduce time required to load the aircraft.

Tactical Response to a WMD

The Hostage Rescue Team (HRT) is the only full-time civilian asset of the US Government with the enhanced manpower, training, resources and authority to confront the most complex of tactical threats within the United States. Presidential Decision Directives, Homeland Security Presidential Directives, and National Security Presidential Directives have placed responsibilities upon the FBI to be the lead agency in an operational response to a terrorist threat or incident, including attacks using WMD; to coordinate the activities of other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks; to have the primary responsibility for the recapture and recovery of nuclear weapons for which control has been lost within the continental United States; and to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security to protect and secure critical infrastructure and key resources from terrorist attack.

The HRT maintains a 24/7/365 notification plus two hours (N+2) response posture for tactical operations in the NCR. Whether conducting training in remote locations or addressing mission responsibilities, the HRT must maintain this posture for the NCR. The HRT believes if allowed to build team strength, the NCR mission could be covered and also allow for other domestic and OCONUS responsibilities to be addressed. As part of the FBI's contribution to the Global War on Terror, HRT elements have deployed to Iraq, Afghanistan, and other countries to provide force protection to FBI personnel, and to conduct intelligence gathering activities. Additionally responsibilities include operating in a WMD contaminated environment - the HRT must be able to conduct tactical operations in all environments to include those contaminated by chemical, biological or radiological agents and do so during daylight or after dark. This tactical capability exists nowhere else in United States law enforcement.

To conduct intelligence collection OCONUS, HRT embeds with Department of Defense (DoD) Special Forces units. This concept has been so successful DoD has requested more HRT Operators to support operations. Unfortunately, HRT's current staffing levels will not allow for sustained operations with any more than the four HRT Operators currently assigned. HRT Operators are on their sixth 90-day rotations in either Iraq or Afghanistan, which equates to a year and a half in a combat zone.

Please refer to classified addendum.

HRT Operators, 11 Agents

Eleven positions are requested to increase the number of HRT Operators. The FBI currently has a Tier 1 Counterterrorist Team capability in its HRT and this request would expand the capacity of HRT's existing capability. The HRT is the only entity in the law enforcement community possessing a Tier 1 capability, and is available for situations where the only other available option would be the domestic use of the Department of Defense's Special Mission Units to enforce civilian law.

HRT Operator Bags, \$1,559,000

The requested increase in HRT Operator positions requires a corresponding request for "Operator Bags" which contain the tools of their trade - weapons and armor; personal protective clothing and equipment, including extreme weather and WMD; safety measures for climbing and maritime. Operators who are dedicated snipers have additional requirements. Out of the 11 positions being requested, seven will be Assault positions and four will be Sniper positions. Costs above the standard personnel module for HRT positions are \$134,917 for an Assault Operator bag and \$153,749 for a Sniper Observer bag.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This request is in direct support of the DOJ's Strategic Goal I, Objective 1.1, "Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur." The requested enhancements will solidify the FBI's responsibility to provide fully mission capable assets to successfully resolve any WMD threat device. In addition, these resources would provide the US Government with a more robust tactical force capable of responding to crisis incidents, including those involving WMD.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
224	153	224	\$82,012	233	156	233	\$93,059	233	156	233	\$93,059

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
HQ Agent	\$215	11	\$2,359	\$80
Non-Agent Responder	\$291	23	6,693	(1,638)
Total Personnel		34	\$9,052	(\$1,660)

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
West Coast Deployment	n/a	n/a	\$19,444	...
HRT Operator Bags	n/a	n/a	1,559	(\$1,169)
Total Non-Personnel			\$21,003	(\$1,169)

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	233	156	233	\$37,385	\$55,674	\$93,059
Increases	34	11	17	9,052	21,003	30,055
Grand Total	267	167	250	\$46,437	\$76,677	\$123,114

Item Name: **Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosives (CBRNE)/WMD Forensic Response Capability**

Budget Decision Unit: All
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.2
FBI SMS Objective(s): A-01, A-02, T-06
Organizational Program: Laboratory

End State Capability: Domain and Operations

Program Increase: Positions 48 Agt 2 FTE 24 Dollars \$20,267,000
(\$9,061,000 non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 48 positions (2 agents) and \$20,267,000 (\$9,061,000 non-personnel) to enhance its Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosive (CBRNE) Response Capability to ensure that the FBI is properly staffed and equipped to forensically respond to CBRNE/WMD incidents.

Justification

The FBI is responsible for WMD crime scene management and collection, packaging, and transportation of WMD evidence within the United States and has primary responsibility to conduct, direct, and oversee the forensic examination of evidence collected in association with terrorism investigations (Section IV, NSPD-46/HSPD-15).

Operational support personnel are on-call 24/7 in support of the FBI's mission requirements to respond to a WMD incident. Personnel routinely deploy in support of major incidents worldwide. Operational support personnel are also responsible for providing scientific assessments; investigative case support; liaison with our federal, state, local and international partners; training of FBI personnel, National Academy students, and personnel from our federal, state, local and international partners; expert testimony; management and oversight of field Hazardous Material Response Team (HMRT) and Evidence Response Team (ERT) personnel; and forensic, crime scene, and evidentiary photography.

In addition to the on-site support provided by response teams, the FBI provides personnel and non-personnel resources needed to effectively train other rapid response teams on the most up-to-date equipment, methods, techniques and processes utilized today. A major part of the FBI Laboratory's training responsibilities includes the need to furnish field offices and, as necessary, other federal, state and local agencies with required technical and forensic equipment. Establishing and maintaining effective liaison with other agencies within the law enforcement and intelligence communities, both here and abroad, is an inherent and critical part of providing response team training.

Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Forensic Program – 2 positions and \$2,111,000 (\$1,843,000 non-personnel)

The Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Forensic Laboratory Network (CBRNFLN) Program is requesting two positions to support the CBRNE program. One chemist position is requested to manage and maintain examination instruments and equipment for the Hazardous Evidence Analysis Team (HEAT), which conducts critical traditional forensic examinations on WMD-contaminated evidence at the FBI's partner laboratories. A second chemist position is requested by the CBRNE program to maintain the FBI's facilities and to coordinate casework and evidence processing at the Sample Receipt Facility at the Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center.

The FBI requests \$750,000 for the analysis and characterization of trace nuclear materials. The requested funding would allow for these services to be provided through reimbursable agreements with DoD and DOE laboratories. A typical cost per sample (consisting of multiple radioactive particles) is \$75,000; the requested funds would allow for 10 samples to be processed annually.

The FBI also requests \$250,000 for Radiological Quality Assurance and Quality Control Services. These funds are needed for preparation and characterization of radioactive standards, test samples, and related services. The work will be performed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the DOE New Brunswick Laboratory (NBL). Through comparison with the standards, the FBI Laboratory will be able to obtain accurate information on evidentiary radioactive and nuclear materials.

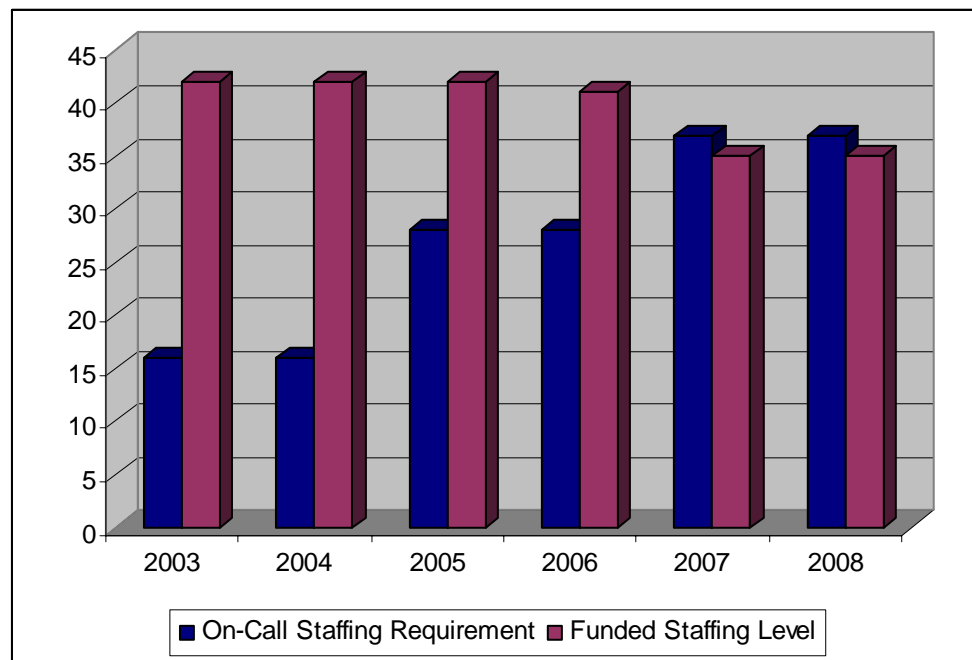
\$300,000 is requested to support casework and analytical services for FBI investigations. As the FBI and U.S. government gather more intelligence on terrorist activities and the threat of CBRN materials becomes clear, the CBRNE Program has experienced an increase in case work. Between FY 2005 and FY 2007, the CBRN caseload increased by 59% from 22 cases to 35 cases. The projected caseloads for FY 2008 and 2009 are 40 and 45 cases respectively due to the availability of information on these materials (as well as some of the actual materials). Media coverage of CBRN issues continues to drive interest by terrorist groups, anti-government organizations, and criminals. Additionally, the awareness by law enforcement and the public has increased the reporting of suspicious activities and discovery of individuals attempting to manufacture CBRN type of materials. In addition, detection systems, both in place and in the process of being installed, have increased the number of responses to potential CBRN threats. The characterization and analysis of evidence from these cases is very time consuming and extremely complex. In order to process case work, the FBI Laboratory CBRNE Program has developed partnerships with many DOE and DoD laboratories that have the technical expertise and facilities to assist the FBI in this capacity.

Finally, the FBI requests \$543,000 for program support. The requested funding would provide general laboratory and office supplies, and equipment to support the newly established laboratory facilities at Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL/DOE), Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC), and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL).

Hazardous Materials Response Program – 41 positions (2 agents) and \$13,433,000 (\$3,000,000 non-personnel)

The FBI requests 41 positions, to include two Special Agents, for its HazMat Response Program. The HazMat Program trains and responds to hazmat incidents using the team approach of a Supervisory Special Agent (SSA), scientists and hazmat operations personnel. The SSA's role is to operate as the overall team leader on deployments. The HazMat Program's SSAs have investigative, operational and evidentiary expertise in HazMat response. Program SSAs are specially trained in HazMat responses as well as the Presidentially-mandated National Incident Management System and the Incident Command System. One Supervisory Special Agent will provide oversight to the Operational Response Training Center located in Quantico, VA. Federal regulations¹ dictate training and conditions necessary to operate at hazardous waste sites during emergency and non-emergency operations.

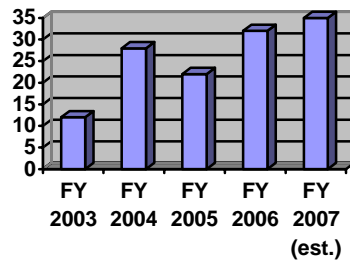
The HazMat Response Program is requesting 39 support positions to augment the current HazMat Response Program staffing level of 39. The 39 requested support positions include 19 HazMat specialists -paramedics, 7 nuclear specialists, 6 chemists, 1 plant biologist, 3 microbiologists, 1 animal pathogen scientist, 1 program analyst and 1 logistics management specialist. The increase in personnel would provide the HazMat Response Program with the necessary personnel resources to meet missions requirements set forth due to expanding roles and responsibilities, including Granite Shadow Mission requirements.



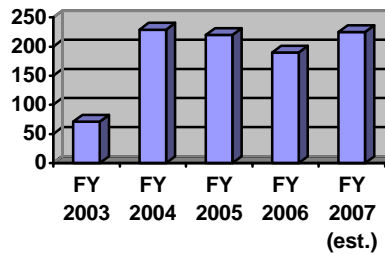
The role of the FBI in meeting its responsibilities has greatly increased in the past several years. The charts below, which illustrate the number of chemical, biological,

¹ 29 CFR 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) cases worked and the number of Hazardous Materials Response Scientific Assessments provided since FY 2003, demonstrate the increase in CBRNE support that the FBI HQ HazMat Program has been providing.

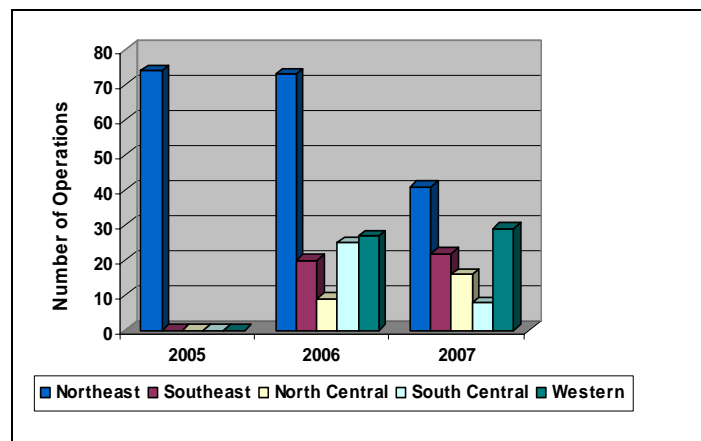


■ Number of CBRN Cases Worked



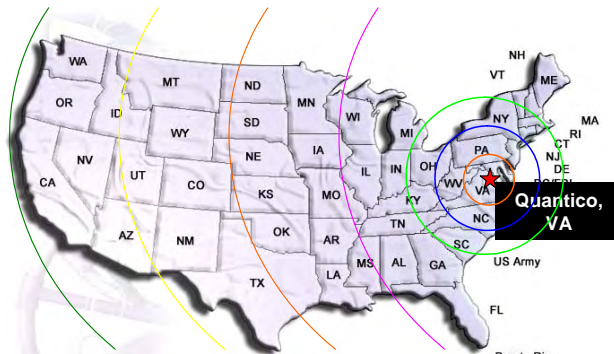
■ Hazardous Materials Response Scientific Assessments

In addition to the HQ response to CBRNE incidents, the number of operations that field HazMat Response Teams (HMRTs) have been participating in has increased as well.

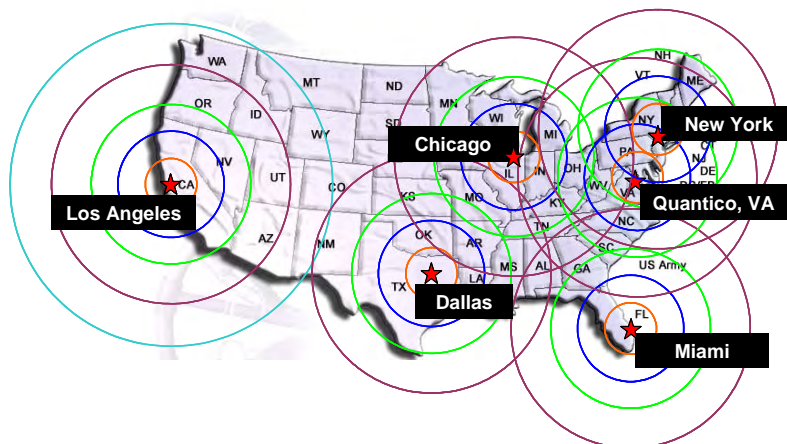


Regional Forward Deployment Centers - \$3,000,000. Presently, the FBI's HazMat Program capabilities for response to incidents in both the National Capital Region and the rest of the United States are centralized at the FBI Laboratory, Quantico, Virginia. Responding to potential weapons of mass destruction incidents in the mid-west and on

the west coast require substantially greater time for current national-level deployment teams and equipment to arrive on site.



A more agile response capacity to the terrorist WMD/CBRNE threat and the FBI's forensic exploitation mission for such incidents is being pursued by establishing a network of regional forward deployment facilities. If response assets are placed at regional response sites, the heavily populated regions of the United States would have significantly improved response time coverage.



The HazMat Program has identified, in order of priority, Los Angeles, California; Dallas, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; Miami, Florida; and New York, New York as strategically sound locations for national and international asset positioning to provide timely responses to incidents involving hazardous materials including WMDs. The requested funding would allow the FBI to move forward with this plan.

Render Safe Response and Forensic Support – 5 positions and \$4,723,000 (\$4,218,000 non-personnel)

The FBI requires four positions to enhance its Evidence Response Team (ERT) Program. These positions would support the increase in logistics needs associated with Render Safe mission requirements. The ERT Program provides operational response, training, equipment and consultation to 1,160 ERT personnel on 145 ERT teams in the 56 FBI field offices. The ERT Program will provide critical mission support during a WMD

response. A WMD incident will produce not only a central crime scene but numerous peripheral crime scenes, including vehicles used to transport the device, location(s) used to construct the device, and homes and offices of the individuals building the device just to name a few. The FBI's ERT Program will manage and process each of these crime scenes to collect evidence to support the successful prosecution of the terrorists responsible for the use or attempted use of a WMD. To support the increased requirement of the Render Safe mission, the FBI requests two Program Analysts and two Logistic Management Specialists. These positions would provide program and logistics support for ERT Program operations and OCONUS forward staging areas required to maintain response readiness.

ERT Crime scene equipment and supplies - \$500,000. The requested resources would enable the outfitting of regional FBI Rapid Deployment divisions and OCONUS Forward Staging Areas with advanced crime scene evidence collection tools that would be used to document WMD/CBRNE and other crime scenes. Examples of the additional equipment include Bohannon Chambers, Drying Cabinets, SPEX CrimeScope, Alternate Light Source, Sirchie RUVIS, metal detectors, photographic equipment, and other essential scene portable response gear.

HazMat equipment and supplies - \$2,236,000. Detection and monitoring equipment, decontamination and hotline support items, shielding and packaging, and vehicle platforms are requested to enhance the FBI's capability to rapidly identify, quantify and respond to WMD incidents.

Photographic Operations Response equipment - \$1,482,000. The requested resources would provide response vehicles for on-call personnel required to respond to a WMD event within the National Capital Region, personal protective equipment required at hazardous crime scenes, high resolution digital photography equipment, a mobile imaging command center, and resources for necessary travel, training and supplies.

Nuclear Program – 1 position. The FBI's forensic capabilities will be of the utmost importance in the event of a WMD incident. The FBI Laboratory must have the personnel capable of forensically exploiting devices and providing comprehensive scientific information to investigators. The FBI Laboratory requires the addition of one scientist position to its nuclear program to provide comprehensive support to the FBI's WMD Technical Response capability.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested resources directly support DOJ Strategic Goal 1. The FBI must have the capabilities necessary to carry out its operational support mission in support of preventing, rendering safe, and forensically exploiting a WMD.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
116	23	116	\$60,745	116	23	116	\$44,626	116	23	116	\$44,239

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
HQ Special Agent	\$215	2	\$430	\$15
HazMat Specialist/Officer	291	19	5,525	(1,353)
Nuclear Specialist	291	7	2,036	(498)
Chemist	134	9	1,205	405
Plant Biologist	291	1	291	(71)
Microbiologist	291	3	872	(213)
Animal Pathogen Scientist	291	1	291	(71)
Program Analyst	93	3	278	139
Logistic Management Specialist	93	3	278	139
Total Personnel		48	\$11,206	(\$1,511)

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Nuclear Evidence Analysis and Characterization	\$75,000	10	\$750	\$....
Nuclear Quality Assurance and Control Services	250,000	1	250	...
Casework Support and Analytical Services	300,000	1	300	...
CBRNE Program Equipment	500,000	1	500	...
CBRNE Program Supplies	43,000	1	43	...
Forward Staging and Deployment Centers	1,500,000	2	3,000	...

GS HazMat Detection & Monitoring Equipment	465,000	1	465	...
GS HazMat Decontamination and Hotline Support	88,000	1	88	...
GS HazMat Shielding and Packaging	215,000	1	215	...
GS HazMat Vehicle Platforms	1,360,000	1	1,360	...
GS HazMat Equipment Maintenance	8,650	1	8	...
GS HazMat Supplies	100,000	1	100	...
ERT GS Response Crime Scene Equipment and Supplies	500,000	1	500	...
Photographic Operations Response Vehicle	30,000	4	120	...
Photographic Operations Personal Protective Equipment	1,700	9	15	...
Photographic Response Equipment	177,000	1	177	...
Photographic Response Travel	150,000	1	150	...
Photographic Response Training	45,000	1	45	...
Photographic Operations Mobile Imaging Command Center	900,000	1	900	...
Photographic Response Supplies	75,000	1	75	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$9,061	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	116	23	116	\$15,242	\$28,997	\$44,239
Increases	48	2	24	11,206	9,061	20,267
Grand Total	164	25	140	\$26,448	\$38,058	\$64,506

Item Name: **Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Directorate**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1

FBI SMS Objective(s): A-01, A-02, P-03, P-04, P-08

Organizational Program: Weapons of Mass Destruction

End State Capability: Domain and Operations

Program Increase: Positions 50 Agt 30 FTE 25 Dollars \$15,522,000
(\$7,300,000 non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 50 positions (30 agents) and \$7,300,000 non-personnel to enhance the capabilities of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate (WMDD). Non-personnel funding totaling \$7,300,000 is requested to provide for subject matter expertise acquired through contractor personnel; travel, training and strategic partnerships; emerging initiatives; miscellaneous WMD services; and the National Laboratory collaboration effort.

Justification

In addition to the narrative below, please refer to the classified addendum for additional information.

As the FBI's involvement in WMD matters expands, skilled and knowledgeable personnel are required to support both field operations and FBIHQ responsibilities. In order to achieve this and ensure its credibility as the lead agency responsible for investigating terrorism and WMD threats, additional resources are required to successfully fulfill the FBI's mission and achieve its goals in preventing, deterring, and disrupting a terrorist and/or WMD attack.

The FBI's WMDD provides regular oversight and taskings for the WMD Coordinators and Assistant WMD Coordinators assigned in all field offices and many Resident Agencies. WMD Coordinators are Special Agents, who, as a collateral duty, are responsible for proactively working with local, state and federal crisis and consequence management agencies to ensure timely response to any WMD threat/incident. WMD Coordinators also work with other law enforcement entities, with regard to WMD matters, to enable the FBI to identify and disrupt domestic and international terrorist threats.

To begin to build an organization to ensure efficiency and effective coverage of WMD matters, the FBI is requesting 30 Special Agents and 20 support positions for the field to specifically pursue proactive WMD endeavors. With these positions, the FBI will strengthen and enhance the WMD Coordinator program by providing field offices with full-time WMD Coordinator and associated support positions so that field offices can effectively fulfill the FBI's WMD mission, to include outreach and liaison with other

agencies. It is the goal of the FBI to place a full-time WMD Coordinator in each of the FBI's 56 field offices. Larger field offices may require multiple Coordinators and/or Assistant Coordinators.

Additional non-personnel resources are needed in FY 2009 to provide for subject matter expertise acquired through contractor personnel; travel, training and strategic partnerships; emerging initiatives; miscellaneous WMD services; and the National Laboratory collaboration effort.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FBI's WMDD directly supports DOJ Strategic Goal 1, Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security. With the requested resources, the FBI will be able to ensure that its WMD program has the appropriate capabilities, including WMD expertise, necessary to successfully identify, analyze and respond to WMD threats. The involvement of leading law enforcement operations to identify, detect, and disrupt WMD terrorist activities, including developing and deploying all available resources to collect, analyze, exploit, and disseminate intelligence and investigative information affects the effectiveness of the FBI's WMD program.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
150	63	150	\$35,061	296	92	223	\$48,756	296	92	296	\$49,869

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Field Special Agent	\$215	30	\$6,444	\$219
Clerical	70	12	835	264
Investigative Support	113	7	790	(45)
Information Technology	152	1	152	39
Total Personnel		50	\$8,222	\$477

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
External Subject Matter Experts	n/a	n/a	\$1,750	\$...
Training, Travel, and Strategic Partnerships	n/a	n/a	1,000	...
Emerging Initiatives	n/a	n/a	3,000	...
Misc. WMD Services	n/a	n/a	1,300	...
National Lab Collaboration Effort	n/a	n/a	250	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$7,300	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	296	29	296	\$38,226	\$11,643	\$49,869
Increases	50	30	25	8,222	7,300	15,522
Grand Total	346	59	321	\$46,448	\$18,943	\$65,391

Item Name:	<u>National Security Field Investigations</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1, 1.2, 1.4
FBI SMS Objective(s):	A-01, P-04, P-05, P-06, P-07, T-01
Organizational Program:	<u>Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence</u>
Program Increase:	Positions <u>143</u> Agt <u>90</u> FTE <u>71</u> Dollars <u>\$29,723,000</u> (<u>\$5,589,000 non-personnel</u>)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 143 positions (90 agents) and \$29,723,000 (\$5,589,000 non-personnel) to augment its national security field investigations capabilities.

The narrative presented here only provides an overview of a portion of the request. Please refer to the classified addendum for the entire narrative.

Justification

Counterterrorism Field Investigations

The following are areas in which the FBI needs to build investigative and intelligence proficiencies through its cadre of counterterrorism agents: a better understanding of terrorist networks, relationships, alliances and communications; biometric technologies and data mining; and further refinement of cultural, linguistic, and financial skills. Ever-changing terrorist profiles and tactics require that the FBI's cadre of counterterrorism agents be expanded to allow for more flexibility of the workforce, as the FBI's current counterterrorism agent workforce does not include enough resources to meet current workload. Thus, additional counterterrorism agent positions and the accompanying support will position the FBI to more accurately predict and address future threats as outlined here.

Looking into the future, the operating postures of international terrorists, both groups like al-Qaeda and lone operators, are expected to undergo a dynamic shift. These individuals and groups are increasingly integrating into surrounding communities and are thus becoming harder to distinguish from the general public. International alliances and technology also mark the current cycle of growth and change, thereby complicating the abilities of the intelligence and law enforcement communities to complete intelligence gathering and investigative activities with the same procedures used in past years. In undertaking the challenge of proactively responding to the terrorist threats and intelligence challenges that characterize the domain both now and going forward, the FBI must have the resources to bridge the gap between today's challenges and tomorrow's threats. Offered below are some examples of recent actions.

New York JFK Plot

On June 1, 1 June 2007 the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York (USAO-EDNY) charged four individuals with conspiracy to conduct a

terrorism attack, destroy U.S. property, attack an air navigation facility, and bomb public use facilities.

The group was led by a U.S. Person. This person was arrested by the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) in New York City on June 1, 2007.

Plot to Attack Fort Dix, New Jersey

On May 7, 2007, the FBI Philadelphia Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), in cooperation with state and local agencies arrested six individuals, disrupting an alleged plot to attack Fort Dix, New Jersey. The group includes a Jordanian-born, naturalized U.S. citizen Mohammed Shnewer. The group also includes two legal resident aliens Serdar Tatar, born in Turkey, and Agron Abdullahu, a Kosovar Albanian, who entered the U.S. as a refugee in 1999. The group also includes three Albanian brothers, Shain, Eljvir, and Dritan Duka, all of whom were born in Macedonia, and entered the country illegally.

The group came to the attention of the FBI in early 2006, after a clerk at a local electronics retailer provided a digital tape one of the subjects had dropped off for conversion to DVD to local authorities. The video depicted approximately ten young adult men shooting various firearms and making exclamatory statements such as, “Jihad in the States,” and making reference to shooting, “mujahideen style.”

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Counterterrorism Field Investigations

These resources are directly related to DOJ Strategic Goal 1, “Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security.” This enhancement request will assist the FBI in detecting, deterring and disrupting terror networks by increasing the intelligence, integration and operations capabilities of the FBI. In the intelligence arena, these resources will allow the FBI to excel at collecting, reporting, analysis and dissemination. In the area of integration, these resources will enable the FBI

Funding

Please see the classified addendum for additional funding information

Counterterrorism Field Investigations Base Funding (not Total Base Funding)

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
1,985	1,985	1,985	\$275,269	2,247	2,185	2,166	\$390,408	2,247	2,185	2,247	\$401,577

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Field Agent	\$215	90	\$19,332	\$657
Investigative Support	113	20	2,088	660
Clerical Support	70	30	2,257	(129)
Technical Support	152	3	457	116
Total Personnel		143	\$24,134	\$1,304

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Total Non- Personnel			\$5,589	...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Increases	143	90	71	\$24,134	\$5,589	\$29,723

Item Name:	<u>Computer Intrusions</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence,</u> <u>Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1, 1.2, 2.3
FBI SMS Objective(s):	A-01, A-02, P-03, P-04, P-05, P-06
Organizational Program:	<u>Cyber</u>
End State Capability:	<u>Domain and Operations</u>
Program Increase:	Positions <u>57</u> Agt <u>35</u> FTE <u>28</u> Dollars <u>\$10,231,000</u> (<u>\$655,000 non-personnel</u>)

Description of Item

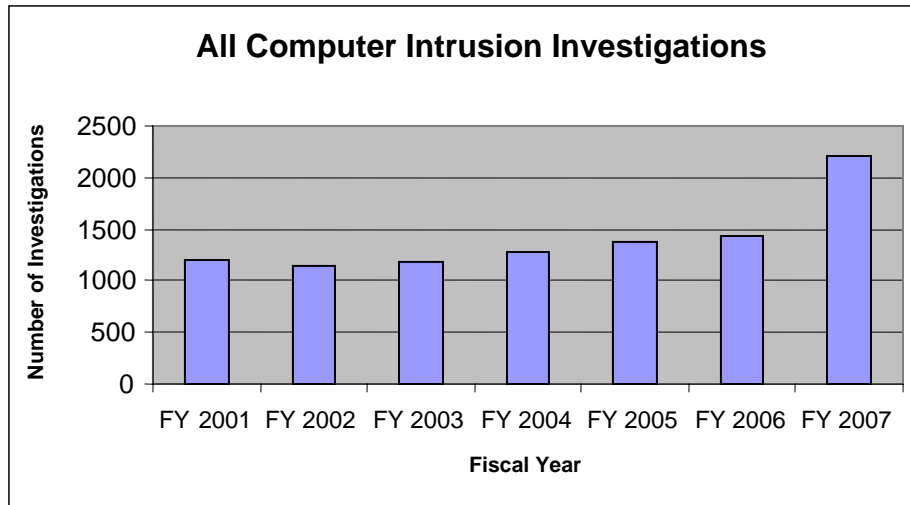
The FBI requests 57 positions (35 agents) and \$10,231,000 (\$655,000 non-personnel) for its Computer Intrusion Program (CIP). The request consists of 39 field personnel (25 agents, 6 investigative support, 7 clerical and 1 Information Technology Specialist) and 18 Headquarters (HQ) personnel (10 agents and 8 Management and Program Analysts) to conduct counterterrorism (CT), counterintelligence (CI), and criminal computer intrusion-related investigations where the Internet, computers, or networks are the primary tools or targets of the activity.

Justification

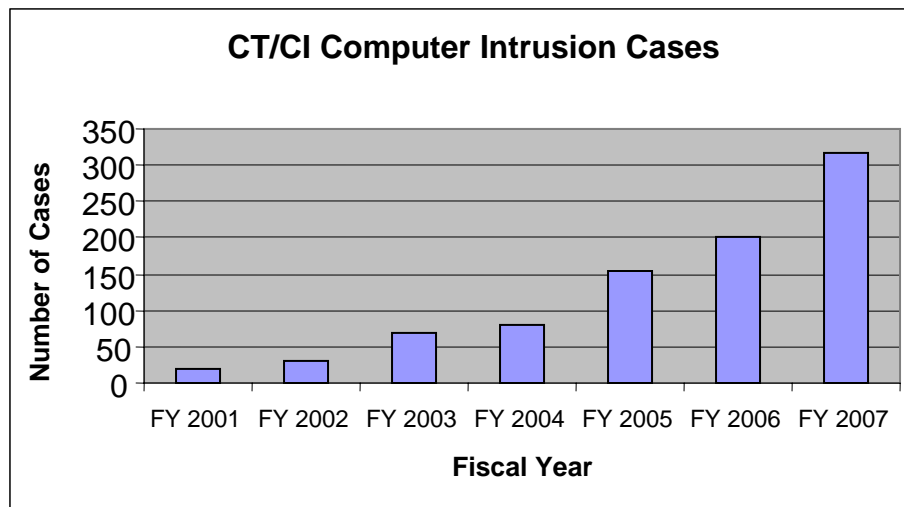
The emerging threat to the U.S. of foreign information operations is expanding rapidly. The number of actors with the ability to utilize computers for illegal, harmful, and possibly devastating purposes continues to rise; most significant is the immediate threat posed by hostile nation states to our government, military, defense industrial base, and critical infrastructure networks. More than 20 terabytes of sensitive information has been stolen to date, disrupting military operations and significantly impacting the confidence in the integrity of our national information infrastructure.

There is a growing threat of Islamist extremists who have directly expressed an interest in attacking government and private computer systems. As they develop more advanced skills, Islamist extremist hackers will pose an increasing threat, especially as they are not deterred by geopolitical realities that restrain the behavior of nation-states.

As the only federal agency that has the statutory authority, expertise, and ability to combine the CT, CI, and criminal resources needed to effectively address illegal computer-supported operations, the FBI is in a unique position to counter cyber threats. As attacks increase in frequency, number, and sophistication, the FBI's workload subsequently increases. Since FY 2001, there has been a 78 percent increase in the total number of computer intrusion investigations, as shown in the following chart:



Of particular note is the increase in CT and CI computer intrusions. In FY 2001, there were 18 pending CT/CI computer intrusion cases, and as of December 2007, there were 316 cases.



Field Resources

Due to the complexity of computer intrusion investigations and the borderless environment inherent in the information infrastructure, a significant infusion of field office personnel is required to ensure that all cases are investigated appropriately. The FBI requests 39 field personnel in order to aggressively address the increase in computer attacks that lead to significant economic losses and service disruptions. These personnel will respond to and investigate computer intrusion incidents, properly manage cases and personnel, and rapidly deploy as needed. At the close of FY 2007, there were 310 agents working computer intrusion cases, which is 26 agents above the CIP's funded level of 284 agents.

HQ Resources

Ten HQ Supervisory Special Agents (SSAs) are requested to provide program management oversight to meet the rising number of computer intrusion cases. These personnel will also be available to detail to members of the Intelligence Community (IC) and to take part in the National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force (NCIJTF).

To maintain and process the ever-increasing workload, 8 HQ Management and Program Analysts (MPAs) are requested for the CIP. The MPAs will assist in analyzing diverse and complex issues related to the management of investigative and operational programs including budget and financial management; compliance management (inspections, mandatory reporting, and audits); human resources forecasting and planning; and policy development.

The MPAs will work with HQ supervisory personnel, field agents, and analysts to develop, create, and disseminate operational intelligence products. During cyber investigations, large quantities of evidence are seized and processed by field investigators. Evidence, such as hard drives or diskettes, needs additional review for ascertaining its significance with other investigative information. By providing this basic function, the MPAs are in a position to enhance investigative efforts by coordinating and disseminating time-sensitive case information to strategic analysts.

The MPAs will allow assigned personnel to be more responsive to investigative and operational program management, ensuring CIP personnel and non-personnel resources are appropriately targeted to maximize operational capabilities in the investigation of cyber events which threaten the national information infrastructure, economy, and security. This oversight ensures coordinated investigative activities for all field offices and ensures information sharing of cyber-related intelligence.

Non-personnel Resources

The FBI requests \$655,000 in non-personnel funding to support additional Cyber Action Team (CAT) field deployments. HQ-based CATs are deployed (surge capability) to assist field offices working on complex computer intrusion incidents that represent an immediate danger to the U.S. IT infrastructure. Smaller field offices lack the large cyber squads necessary to initiate large-scale computer intrusion investigations. CATs consist of 4 to 10 personnel (agents, Intelligence Analysts, and ITSs) who are trained and equipped to jump-start cyber investigations by infusing a large number of resources upfront, thereby augmenting the field office's investigative efforts.

An enhancement of \$655,000 is requested for CAT deployments consisting of \$205,000 for three to five deployment kits with each core kit minimally designed with \$30,000 in equipment and \$10,000 in supplies; \$250,000 for CAT travel for general deployments; and \$200,000 for two training conferences for 46 CAT members.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested resources directly support DOJ Strategic Goal 1, "Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security," and DOJ Strategic Goal 2 "Prevent Crime, Enforce

Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People.” The following are examples of recent successful criminal computer intrusion investigations that support Goals 1 and 2:

- **Capital One:** Capital One Bank was targeted by numerous phishing attacks. The attackers used several methods to compromise these servers and demonstrated skills related to computer cracking techniques. FBI agents were deployed on long-term temporary duty assignments to Bucharest, Romania in direct support of this investigation and over 20 FBI field offices and 8 overseas Legal Attache offices conducted investigations or received pertinent lead information from this case. The investigation resulted in 6 indictments and convictions and 1 dismantlement and disruption. The Richmond Division anticipates 2 more indictments and convictions.
- **PBX:** Since 1999, the FBI has calculated a \$55 million loss to major telecommunications companies. AT&T identified 7 PBX hacking rings operating out of the Philippines. Investigation revealed the Filipino hackers were being paid by individuals residing in Europe to hack the PBX systems. As a result of the investigation, in March 2007, 7 Filipino hackers were arrested, 12 search warrants were executed, 25,000 victim telephone numbers were identified, and an U.S. subject was identified.
- **Operation BOT ROAST:** In light of the growth of botnets and the threat they pose to the U.S., the FBI conducted Operation BOT ROAST I in June 2007 and Operation BOT ROAST II in November 2007. Approximately 2 million compromised victim computers and computer owners were identified in Operation BOT ROAST I and II, aggregately. In Operation BOT ROAST II, a projected \$20 million in losses were attributed to criminal botnet related activity. In total, 9 indictments were obtained, 4 arrests were made, and 19 search warrants were executed under Operation BOT ROAST I and II.

The following are examples of recent successful National Security computer intrusion investigations:

- One recent series of intrusions was reported at a critical location of a Cleared Defense Contractor. The activity detected appeared to target a particular government funded research and development program. As part of that intrusion, the primary research facility of the primary contractor was subject to considerable theft of critical, sensitive but unclassified information. Upon review, it appeared that the machines involved in the authorized activity were being scanned from computers associated with the initial attackers demonstrating a persistent national security intrusion which considerably increased visibility and provided for additional notification of additional victims.
- Computers were compromised at a sensitive policy making government entity. The compromise is believed to be from a state-sponsored source. A list of e-mail addresses was taken from the government entity, and e-mail was sent to the addresses

in an attempt to compromise the recipients' computers. A forensic review of the hard drive revealed the existence of a Roshal Archive (RAR) containing 13 Gigabytes of government data. The list includes several e-mail addresses belonging to "house.gov," "senate.gov," "loc.gov," and "eop.gov." Additionally, other intrusions at the same location were subsequently identified.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
309	302	309	\$70,774	340	327	324	\$75,833	340	327	340	\$77,643

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Field Agent	\$215	25	\$5,370	\$183
HQ Agent	215	10	2,149	73
HQ Management and Program Analyst	93	8	741	370
IT Specialist	152	1	152	38
Investigative Support	113	6	677	(39)
Clerical	70	7	487	154
Total Personnel		57	\$9,576	\$779

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
CAT Travel	\$250,000	1	\$250	\$...
CAT Deployment Kits	205,000	1	205	...
CAT Conference/Training	100,000	2	200	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$655	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	340	327	340	\$62,154	\$15,489	\$77,643
Increases	57	35	28	9,576	655	10,231
Grand Total	397	362	368	\$71,730	\$16,144	\$87,874

Item Name: **National Security Analysis Center (NSAC)**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Intelligence

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.2, 1.4

FBI SMS Objective(s): T-06, P-07, P-06

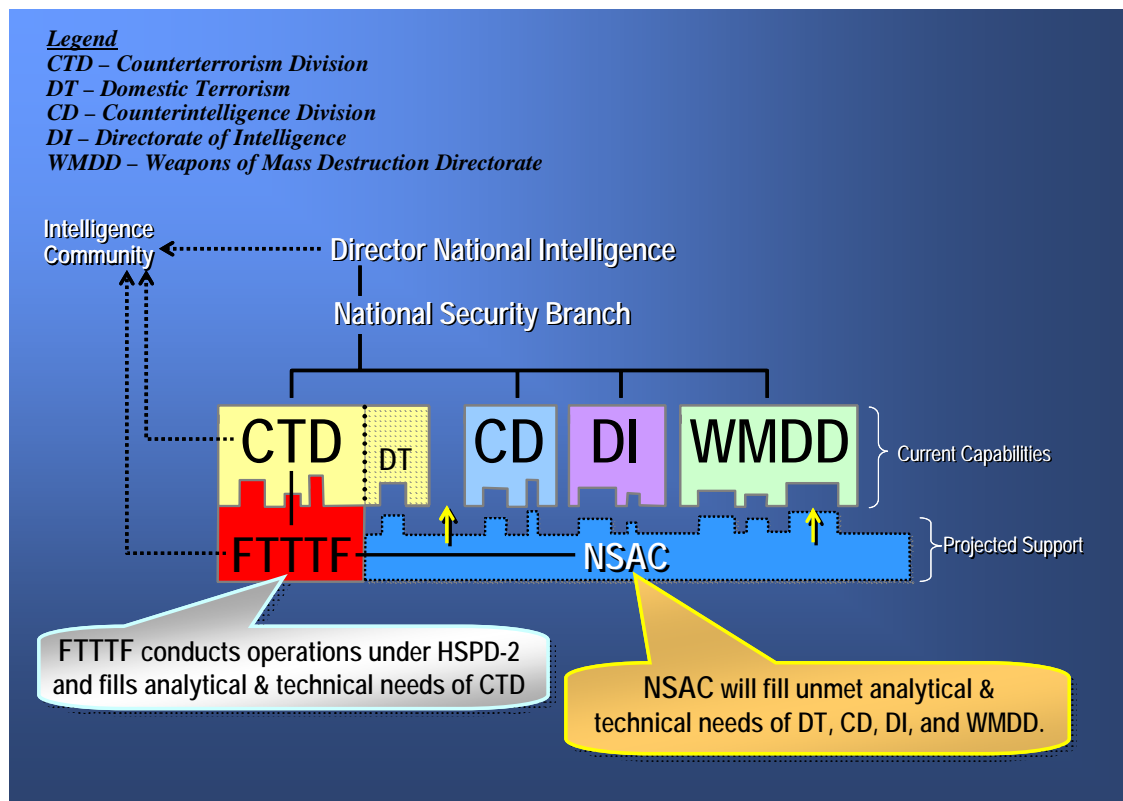
Organizational Program: Counterterrorism

End State Capability: Domain and Operations

Program Increase: Positions 18 Agt ... FTE 9 Dollars \$10,777,000
(\$8,035,000 non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 18 positions (all support) and \$10,777,000 (\$8,035,000 non-personnel) to continue development of the NSAC. The NSAC will leverage and expand existing Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force (FTTTF) operations to support all National Security Branch (NSB) mission areas to include Counterintelligence, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Domestic and International Counterterrorism, and Intelligence. FTTTF operations under Homeland Security Presidential Directive-2 (HSPD-2) are specifically engineered to respond to emerging terrorist threats and to fill gaps in the intelligence process. These efforts are having a pronounced and measurable impact on the mission effectiveness of the FBI's Counterterrorism Division (CTD) and are being expanded as a cost effective and low-risk approach to support other FBI mission areas with similar intelligence products.



Initial funding for NSAC is contained in the FY 2008 budget, which includes resources for the initial operation capability of NSAC; in absence of the additional resources requested here, the FBI will be unable to continue development of the NSAC's operating capabilities. At this time, it is planned that continued enhancement and growth of the NSAC will occur until FY 2012; pending the receipt of required funding from FY 2009 to FY 2012, it is estimated that by FY 2013, the NSAC will achieve final operating status and enter the operations and maintenance and infrastructure refreshment phase for its Information Technology systems.

The NSAC is not a database. NSAC will consist of analytical operations that will leverage existing systems, processes, and data, already in use by the FBI, such as the FTTTF data mart and the Investigative Data Warehouse (IDW), to accomplish its mission. NSAC requirements will likely drive enhancements to existing systems and possible development of new systems. For either case, the NSAC will diligently work to ensure compliance with appropriate policy and guidelines for IT systems development, information security, records management, and privacy protection. With regard to privacy concerns, a new Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to cover all FTTTF/NSAC operations is being reviewed for approval by the FBI. NSAC operations will commence when the Department of Justice confirms that measures to ensure the protection of privacy rights of US Persons, according to Attorney General Guidelines, are in place.

This request, in conjunction with the previously requested resources, will continue the initiation of the NSAC's operating capability, which will consist of leveraging existing FBI systems and data to perform the following:

- Gains in efficiency – Leverage technology and existing FTTTF infrastructure and resources to streamline existing NSB analytical processes. This will reduce workload on personnel throughout NSB and allow additional focus on respective areas of expertise.
- Threat-based analytical services – Expand FTTTF processes and methodologies to respond to intelligence-based threats to more effectively identify, track, and coordinate actions regarding subjects of investigative interest and provide support services across NSB mission areas.
- Strategic analytical services – Initiate proactive tasks leveraging FTTTF infrastructure to provide enterprise analytical and data services, disseminate actionable intelligence, and identify areas of investigative overlap throughout the NSB.

Justification

Following the events of 9/11, the FBI recognized the importance of data aggregation and analysis to support investigations and generate actionable leads. FTTTF has led the FBI in bulk data analysis and application of "tiering" rules that enable analysts to review the

records of greatest investigative interest. This has enabled the FBI to quickly respond to threats that would have previously required hundreds of analysts and thousands of man-hours. NSAC is the only FBI organization capable of fusing the vast amounts of data across the NSB to generate actionable intelligence in the form of leads.

The NSAC will mitigate risks posed by National Security threats by applying proven FTTTF processes and technology. The resulting intelligence-fusion capabilities, economies of scale, and increased efficiencies will resolve current intelligence gaps while delivering actionable intelligence to the FBI and across the Intelligence Community (IC).

The FY 2008 request includes funds for data exploitation analysts, information technology contract support, infrastructure costs, and hardware and software, in addition to personnel to support NSAC. FY 2009 resources will fund the remainder of the initial IT requirements of the NSAC (IT planning and acquisition) and will also allow for additional infrastructure costs. Finally, the personnel portion of this request will provide the remainder of augmentation necessary for the initial stages of NSAC.

IT Requirements - \$8,035,000 (all non-personnel)

An increase of \$8,035,000 is required to support three phases of NSAC IT development – IT Planning (\$964,000); IT Acquisition (\$3,143,000) and Infrastructure Refreshment (\$3,928,000). In total, this funding will be used to enhance existing search tools with which NSAC personnel will be able to perform threat-based analysis.

Funding for IT planning will allow for four Project Managers/Technical Leaders to ensure that NSAC systems are properly enhanced to support operational projects, initiatives, and tasks in all functional areas NSAC will support.

Funding requested for IT acquisition will fund Entity Resolution IT contract support to allow for the augmentation of existing capabilities by prototyping an application to perform linkages of records within the existing data mart that are likely to refer to the same entity. This will allow for the connection of pieces of information across multiple data sources. Funding will also provide for six contractors to build and support entity resolution and operational workflow development. Finally, this funding will support the software and servers required for entity resolution and the purchase of hardware and software in the form of entity resolution and data matching servers.

Infrastructure refreshment funding will provide for IT contract support for infrastructure refreshment and equipment and software refreshment. This refresh of technology will provide a 20-30 percent overall increase in capacity to query response time performance over what is currently available. This savings in labor will increase overall performance of the operational teams, thus producing a quick return on investment.

This will also provide for internal FBI information technology planning and management support that NSAC requires to support the achievement of full operational capabilities.

NSAC Personnel – 18 positions and \$2,742,000

18 Technical Information Specialist (TIS) positions are requested to perform the technical, data, and analytical services to directly support NSAC operations. The TIS personnel will identify intelligence links and gaps by manipulating a variety of information sources utilizing existing automated information systems.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

These resources are directly related to DOJ Strategic Goal 1, “Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security.” If these enhancements are not supported, the FBI will have multiple unmet requirements for data exploitation and will not be able to exploit the data to which it has access. The proactive searching and exploitation of bulk data has had positive and measurable results supporting the FTTTF; NSAC seeks to spread this capability to other functional areas within the NSB and the FBI as a whole.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
33	10	33	\$47,507	81	15	57	\$60,397	81	15	81	\$67,943

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Technical Information Specialist	\$152	18	\$2,742	\$696
Total Personnel		18	\$2,742	\$696

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
IT Requirements				
IT Contract Support/Planning	\$241,000	4	\$964	(\$102)
<i>IT Acquisitions</i>				
Entity Resolution IT Contract Support	250,000	6	1,500	(1,354)
Entity Resolution Software/Servers	n/a	n/a	1,643	(1,519)
<i>Infrastructure Refreshment</i>				
Infrastructure Refreshment IT Contract Support	250,000	4	1,000	(840)
Infrastructure Refreshment Equipment and Software	n/a	n/a	2,928	(2,173)
Total Non-Personnel			\$8,035	(\$5,988)

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	81	15	81	\$10,364	\$57,579	\$67,943
Increases	18	...	9	2,742	8,035	10,777
Grand Total	99	15	90	\$13,106	\$65,614	\$78,720

Item Name:	<u>Domain Management Technology Program</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>Intelligence</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5
FBI SMS Objective(s):	P-4, P-5, P-6, P-7
Organizational Program:	<u>Intelligence</u>
End-State Capability:	<u>Domain & Operations</u>
Program Increase:	Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars <u>\$7,000,000 (all non-personnel)</u>

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$7,000,000 (all non-personnel) to provide technical solutions to exploit intelligence. The Domain Management Technology Program (DMTP) request includes funding support for iDomain, the Consular Consolidated Database (CCD), the Integrated Collection and Requirements System (ICARS), and Information Technology (IT) Planning and Management. The DMTP ensures Intelligence Career Service (ICS) personnel have the technical capabilities required to assist in the analysis of the ever-increasing volume of information gleaned from source materials. Data is gleaned from FBI investigative files, received through information-sharing agreements with other agencies, obtained from open source research, and many other sources. The DMTP also ensures the FBI can receive intelligence requirements from other agencies, task other agencies to collect intelligence on behalf of the FBI, and manage its collection plan.

Justification

iDomain - \$3,550,000 (all non-personnel)

iDomain is the FBI's geospatial mapping initiative. The geospatial analytic software currently available to ICS personnel is complex; therefore, the FBI partnered with the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) in FY 2007 to develop this web-based geospatial application. iDomain provides a web-based mapping capability that does not require the use of complicated software. Through this partnership with NGA, the FBI received over 200 data sets that are not available through other means. In addition, some FBI data will be geo-coded in FY2008 and made available for mapping. Access to this information geospatially will allow enhanced situational awareness that will potentially prevent a terrorist attack, theft of sensitive technology, or gang activity in a community. iDomain will improve resource management by helping to identify intelligence gaps and enabling managers to assign resources more efficiently. iDomain will also facilitate the sharing and integration of geographically referenced information with other federal agencies and Intelligence Community (IC) members.

The capabilities to be delivered in FY 2008 will not include all FBI information that is of value in a geospatial environment. The requested funding will enable geo-coding of additional data such as textual documents in Automated Case Support and/or Sentinel. The funding will also include operations and maintenance of iDomain.

CCD - \$ 1,800,000 (all non-personnel)

The CCD contains information about individuals applying for visas to enter the United States. Information gleaned from the CCD is invaluable to the FBI's Intelligence, Counterintelligence, and Counterterrorism Programs. The FBI has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of State (DoS), which allows appropriate FBI personnel access to the CCD. The DoS has agreed to allow the FBI to store CCD records in the Bureau's Investigative Data Warehouse (IDW) starting in FY 2008. By collecting and managing this information within IDW, it can be analyzed along with information from other agencies to identify individuals who meet certain criteria of interest to the FBI. This analysis can in turn result in the FBI passing information directly to other agencies for action or as part of an intelligence assessment, bulletin, or Intelligence Information Report that is shared with a larger community.

The FBI requests \$1,800,000 for O&M of the CCD data in IDW. This data set will be the largest stored in the IDW to date and will require daily updates. O&M funding would ensure the data is transformed into the IDW standard and resources are available to manage the daily updates.

ICARS - \$1,000,000 (all non-personnel)

The Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) developed the ICARS as the means by which all IC agencies will task other agencies to collect intelligence on their behalf and receive taskings from other agencies. ICARS could be used to automate FBI intelligence collection management, linking information requirements to collection and tasking and intelligence production. To do this, the FBI must build interfaces between the Sensitive Compartmented Information Operational Network (SCION) and ICARS, and between FBINet and S-ICARS (the SECRET Collateral version), to send and receive taskings and to manage its collection efforts.

The FBI requests \$1,000,000 to begin the development of FBI data brokers to connect to ICARS and S-ICARS. Initial outlay would cover costs for development of new and/or modification of Government-Off-The-Shelf solutions. This includes the required Oracle database, Independent Verification & Validation, FBI's Public Key Infrastructure capability across both enclaves, Certification and Accreditation, COOP, records management requirements, Sentinel interface planning, and Web portal development, as needed.

IT Planning and Management - \$650,000 (all non-personnel)

The FBI also requests \$650,000 for IT planning and management to support all items requested for DMTP.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

iDomain will grow the FBI's situational awareness, improve resource management and expand information sharing capabilities. iDomain closes the gap of communication flow for FBI Special Agents (SAs) and Intelligence Analysts (IAs) to network on cases and add concerns that could compromise or challenge national security.

Ingestion and maintenance of CCD data into IDW will allow the FBI to analyze visa applicant data along with other data pertaining to foreign nationals within, or planning to enter, the United States. As terrorist organizations expand recruitment to more and more countries, the FBI's access to this DoS information becomes increasingly critical. This access is important and will help the FBI stay ahead of and/or mitigate possible threats against national security.

ICARS will enhance the FBI's ability to task other agencies to collect intelligence on its behalf and receive taskings from other agencies to collect for them. The ODNI is funding this project and recently fielded some components of ICARS on the JWICS. The FBI is responsible for funding connectivity between its SCION network and ICARS, which is necessary to ensure successful implementation of the system. In addition, the same "back-end" requirements will be necessary for an S-ICARS interface with FBINet.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
...	\$7,679	...	...	...	\$7,000	...	...	...	\$5,339

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
iDomain	n/a	n/a	\$3,550	\$...
CCD	n/a	n/a	1,800	...
ICARS	n/a	n/a	1,000	...
IT Planning and Management	n/a	n/a	650	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$7,000	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	\$5,339	\$5,339
Increases	7,000	7,000
Grand Total	\$12,339	\$12,339

Item Name: **Undercover and Sensitive Operations Program**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes/All

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.4, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5

FBI SMS Objective (s): A-01, A-02, P-05, P-06

Organizational Program: Criminal Investigative/All

End State Capability: Domain and Operations

Program Increase: Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars \$3,114,000 (all non-personnel)

Description of Item

Please see classified addendum.

Item Name:	<u>Counterterrorism Financial Analysts</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1
FBI SMS Objective(s):	P-04, P-05, P-06
Organizational Program:	<u>Counterterrorism</u>
End State Capability:	<u>Domain and Operations</u>
Program Increase:	Positions <u>15</u> Agt ... FTE <u>7</u> Dollars <u>\$1,390,000 (all personnel)</u>

Description of Item

The FBI requests 15 financial analysts and \$1,390,000 to meet requirements for field work in the area of counterterrorism investigations. Financial Analysts are a critical component of the FBI's national security strategy. In keeping with this, the experience of the FBI's Terrorist Financing Operations Section (TFOS), part of the Counterterrorism Division (CTD), has consistently shown that counterterrorism investigations benefit significantly from the application of basic financial investigative techniques.

Justification

Two of the central tenets in the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism (September 2006) are to (1) attack terrorists and their capacity to operate, including the disruption of funding sources and interdiction of finances; and (2) deny terrorists control of any nation they would use as a launching pad for terror, including denying financial safe havens.

Since September 11, 2001, the FBI has demonstrated a need for specialized skill sets as the war on terror has become global with many investigations extending beyond the United States to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Europe and elsewhere. The financial component of these terrorist investigations often involves foreign banks, charities, corporate shells, and religious institutions. Coordinated investigations now involve the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the State Department, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Treasury Department, the National Security Agency (NSA), the Federal Reserve, FinCEN and the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), as well as foreign governments and Group of 8 (G-8) organizations such as the Egmont Group, which tracks foreign financial data.

Financial analysts currently assigned to the TFOS, CTD provide a critical intelligence function by participating in threat assessments, case studies, research assistance, briefings and strategic overviews. These products are provided to other federal, state, local and foreign law enforcement agencies and encompass issues of immediate concern as well as proactive analysis aimed at anticipating vulnerabilities and neutralizing threats against the national security of the United States. The work of these analysts is also used to create historical timelines, which in many instances can be utilized to locate individuals based on the geographic location of financial transactions such as ATM withdrawals.

Moreover, these techniques often result in the development of additional leads and information which allow an investigator to pursue more sophisticated investigative techniques such as Title IIIs and FISAs.

Terrorist organizations are increasingly adapting to United States efforts to thwart financing by using more complex schemes to avoid detection. Terrorists raise funds via numerous channels, including self-created business and charity fronts, direct solicitation of funds from supporters, and criminal activity. They are also becoming more adept at using traditional funding transfers including banks, wire transfers, and debit accounts. FBI financial analysts will work both within the FBI and across the IC to aid in the disruption of these various funding sources, helping to disrupt terrorist networks.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

These resources are directly related to DOJ Strategic Goal 1, "Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security." Due to the evolving terrorist threat, there is an increasing need for financial investigations of terrorist funding with a commensurate need for financial analysts. The approval of additional financial analyst positions for the FBI will support TFOS's mission of leading law enforcement and domestic intelligence efforts to defeat terrorism through the application of financial investigative techniques and the exploitation of financial intelligence by supporting objectives such as providing the right financial-related resources and information to personnel working on counterterrorism investigations.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
18	...	18	\$1,656	18	...	18	\$1,707	18	...	18	\$1,757

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Financial Analyst	\$93	15	\$1,390	\$693
Total Personnel		15	\$1,390	\$693

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	18	...	18	\$1,757	\$...	\$1,757
Increases	15	...	7	1,390	...	1,390
Grand Total	33	...	25	\$3,147	\$...	\$3,147

Item Name: **Foreign Language Program**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Intelligence
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6
FBI SMS Objective(s): P-4, P-5, P-6, P-7, P-8
Organizational Program: Intelligence

End-State Capability: Domain and Operations, Workforce

Program Increase: Positions 40 Agt ... FTE 20 Dollars \$19,505,000
(\$13,403,000 non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 40 positions and \$19,505,000 (\$13,403,000 non-personnel) to support the Foreign Language Program (FLP). The request includes the following:

- A total of 40 Language Analyst (LA) positions and \$4,650,000 in non-personnel funding for Contract Linguists (CLs); and
- \$8,753,000 (all non-personnel) funding for the Foreign Language Proficiency Pay Program (FLP3) to recruit and retain qualified, language proficient employees in the FBI.

Justification

The FBI's success at protecting the United States (U.S.) from future terrorist attacks, countering foreign intelligence operations and espionage, and dismantling transnational organized criminal enterprises is dependent upon a workforce with high quality, robust language capabilities.

Language Personnel Requirements) - 40 positions and \$10,752,000 (\$4,650,000 non-personnel)

The FBI requests 40 LA positions and \$4,650,000 in non-personnel funding for CLs and travel to address projected workload demands in FY 2009. During FY 2007, FBI Linguists reviewed over 646,320 hours of audio, 1,577,942 pages of text; reviewed and/or translated 9,879,017 electronic data files; provided 97,071 hours of live Title III monitoring. This production rate represents about a 48 percent increase over 2001 production levels of 436,662 audio hours, and approximately 132 percent increase over 2001 production levels of 680,837 text pages.

Despite these improvements, competing and increasing demands for language services in support of criminal investigations, many with a terrorism nexus, are contributing to continuing overall unaddressed work rates. In FY 2007, 97,071 hours of live Title III monitoring were performed in support of criminal investigations. Since Title III minimization requirements normally mandate all lines be monitored in real time, and other criminal program translation concerns are often driven by Court-imposed deadlines, growing resources directed to these concerns have offset the FBI's ability to significantly reduce unaddressed work rates in other mission areas despite increasing resources.

The chart below represents the FBI's progress in closing the gap of unaddressed work since Fiscal Year 2001. With the enhancements requested for Fiscal Year 2009, the FBI expects it will be able to address nearly 100% of its expected workload.

Foreign Language Program - Workload and Production Statistics			
FY 2009 Budget Enhancement Request			
Fiscal Year	Composite Addressed Work Rate	Language Analysts	Contract Linguists
FY 2001	62.17%	328*	456*
FY 2002	70.82%	398	629
FY 2003	76.89%	416	738
FY 2004	75.60%	411	823
FY 2005	81.96%	411	951
FY 2006	80.78%	445	965
FY 2007	84.63%	509	673**
FY 2008 (est 5% growth over 3 Yr average)	79.15%	509	673
FY 2009 Base (est 5% growth over 4 Yr average)	84.35%	549	727
*As of 9/2001 ** Reduction in Contract Linguists reflects actual number with funded Work Orders Assumptions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each Language Analyst is projected to increase the FBI's processing capabilities by 800 hours of audio or 40,000 pages of text per year. • Composite Work Rates is 1 hour of audio equals 50 pages of text. 			

FLP3 \$8,753,000 (all non-personnel)

Funding the FBI's Foreign Language Proficiency Pay Program (FLP3) will dramatically increase the FBI's recruitment and retention of highly qualified language professionals who currently opt to work for other Intelligence Community components who reward their language skills. The inability to identify and compensate employees proficient in mission-critical languages such as Arabic, Urdu, and Chinese among others, further reduces the FBI's effectiveness in building and developing its domestic intelligence capabilities. The FBI requires \$8,753,000 in non-personnel funding for the FLP3 to increase and maintain the FBI SA, LA and IA workforce proficient in critical foreign languages at the 2 level (ILR scale) or higher in the modalities required by FY 2013.

The FLP3 is intended to support the FBI's growing need for competent language support. Increasing public and private-sector demands for individuals with foreign language skills require employers to use substantial incentives to attract and retain the best and brightest talent. The U.S. military, for example, pays foreign language incentives of up to \$12,000 per year to qualified service members proficient in critical foreign languages. The National Security Agency (NSA) also recently implemented a program that pays

qualifying employees with critical foreign language skills up to \$16,900 annually, per language. Many departing FBI employees with critical foreign language skills have cited the lure of higher salaries in the public and private sector, often in excess of \$120,000, as the primary reason for their separation. Annual attrition rates for FBI LAs have recently increased from 4 percent to nearly 7 percent. Additionally, inadequate pay incentives also make it difficult to attract SA, LA, and IA candidates with critical foreign language skills, in all languages. FLP3 would be designed and implemented as a recruitment and retention tool to target FBI critical language skill deficiencies.

The amount requested includes the cost of increased contract speaking proficiency tester training and examination fees associated with full implementation of this program.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested resources for the FLP would meet DOJ's Strategic Goals I and II. Foreign language translations are becoming more and more critical in the FBI's efforts to prevent and deter possible incidents that could compromise national security. The requested enhancements would help meet the goal of providing sufficient Linguists to handle the foreign language requirements of the FBI, making the work of all Linguists more efficient, easier to track, and cutting down on unnecessary workload by the use of technology. Personnel retention would increase by paying SAs, IAs, and LAs for the extra skills and languages they have mastered and offering training to further develop the skills and abilities in the FBI's workforce.

Funding the requested LAs or CLs would ensure all critical intelligence collected by the FBI in a foreign language would be addressed. More than 95 percent of the FBI's Linguists are native speakers of their foreign language and hold Top Secret security clearances. Their native-level fluencies and long-term immersions with a foreign culture ensure not only a firm grasp of colloquial and idiomatic speech, but also of heavily nuanced language containing religious, cultural, and historical references. Beyond these qualities, a large percentage of FBI Linguists hold graduate-level degrees. These qualities make them extremely valuable to the FBI's intelligence program, but also particularly attractive to other employers seeking these scarce skill sets. At the same time, other IC agencies currently have foreign language incentive programs.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
629	...	629	\$106,454	650	...	650	\$112,285	650	...	650	\$114,293

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Language Analysts	\$153	40	\$6,102	\$858
Total Personnel		40	\$6,102	\$858

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Contract Linguist	n/a	n/a	\$4,650	\$...
FLP3	n/a	n/a	8,753	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$13,403	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	650	...	650	\$71,980	\$42,313	\$114,293
Increases	40	...	20	6,102	13,403	19,505
Grand Total	690		670	\$78,082	\$55,716	\$133,798

Item Name: **National Virtual Translation Center**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Intelligence

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.2

FBI SMS Objective(s): P-4, P-6, P-7, P-8

Organizational Program: Intelligence

End-State Capability: Domain and Operations

Program Increase: Positions 14 Agt ... FTE 7 Dollars \$4,997,000
(\$3,700,000 non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 14 positions and \$4,997,000 (\$3,700,000 non-personnel) to enhance support provided by the National Virtual Translation Center (NVTC) to leverage a nationwide workforce of proficiency-tested and vetted linguists via state-of-the-art technology, as stipulated in Section 313 of the Intelligence Authorization Act of FY 2003. The NVTC was created as an element of the Intelligence Community (IC) with the specific function to connect the elements of the IC engaged in the acquisition, storage, translation, or analysis of voice data in digital form utilizing the most current available information technology (IT) applicable to the element.

Justification

The FBI serves as the executive agent for the NVTC, one of the Director of National Intelligence's (ODNI's) multi-agency Centers. The NVTC provides language services for national security and intelligence to the 16 agencies in the IC, but is prohibited from assisting in criminal investigations. The NVTC is a separate entity from the FBI's Language Services Section (LSS).

The FY 2008 appropriation included 3 positions and \$3,450,000 (\$3,000,000 non-personnel) funding to support NVTC program office management, to sustain current technology operations at the NVTC, and to reduce the reliance on unpredictable funding to sustain ongoing IC initiatives.

The NVTC is currently unable to fulfill statutory requirements, including those promulgated through the ODNI, to support the FBI and IC translation demands. The NVTC projects operational business requirements will triple by FY 2013 from FY 2006 activity. This projection is based on trend analysis and forecasting from past performance, involvement in multiple IC experiments, and the launch of major language-technology initiatives.

Ten Language Analysts (LAs) and \$927,000 (all personnel) are needed to perform quality control to ensure processed materials are exact renderings from source to target languages, and to provide feedback and ongoing guidance to the contract linguists. These LAs also would engage in a variety of projects and business process initiatives, and process immediate turn-around and/or classify material for which contract linguists are

either not available (dearth of skill) or unsuitable (lack of appropriate clearance). The requested LAs are essential to meet inherently Government requirements such as quality control and handling of highly sensitive material marked as “NOFORN/NOCONTRACT” originating from the NVTC’s IC client base, and establishing new business practices.

Workload data demonstrates an exponential growth in processed materials. Since 2003, the NVTC has accepted over 1,200 requirements in 60 difference languages. In FY 2007 NVTC translated over 350,000 text pages and 350 hours of audio material, a 40% increase over FY 2006. With regard to translations, in 2003 the NVTC performed 20 translation jobs for its customers. In FY 2007 performed approximately 5,500 translation jobs for its customers. A 64 percent increase is expected between FY 2007 and FY 2008 based on the volume of incoming material from active military campaigns and the expansion of incoming Asian- and African-language materials. As elements hostile to U.S. interests expand their reach into new areas, the U.S. Government is expanding its countermeasure efforts, as seen by the growth in material originating from Legal and Justice Attachés overseas, and by the creation of the joint military Africa Command - AFRICOM.

WORKLOAD/PERFORMANCE TABLE							
Workload/ Performance Indicator	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008 Projected	FY 2009 Projected
Tasks Processed	22	174	342	850	1,622	3,300	6,600
Text Pages Translated	3,327	39,781	193,818	250,000	476,868	763,000	1,373,400
Yr to Yr Percent Change	...	...	+487%	+28%	+90%	+60%	+80%
Audio Hours Translated	...	...	...	100	350	200	300

Four Management and Program Analyst positions and \$371,000 (all personnel) are requested to provide administrative and management support to meet the NVTC’s anticipated expansion in both volume and complexity of work, and growth in the number of linguists nationwide. These positions would be Program Office-based and dedicated to providing support in technical operations and day-to-day administrative support such as contract oversight, facilities management, and strategic planning. Since its creation in 2003, the NVTC has depended upon reimbursable details and management support contracts to perform administrative oversight and staff operations. This practice is not only unstable, it denies sustainable continuity of operations because rotating Government personnel are never fully vested in the long-term success of the organization and contractors only provide short-term solutions to staffing shortages. With the requested support, the NVTC would begin phasing out contractor support in a one-for-one exchange, thereby stabilizing staffing and ensuring a sustainable personnel strategy to meet the NVTC’s mid-and long-term growth projections. The NVTC has sought operational efficiencies that will sustain projected growth through FY 2008, but it cannot sustain workload growth with current resource capabilities beyond that fiscal year.

Detailees from other Government Agencies – \$243,000 (all non-personnel)

Currently, five full-time reimbursable detail personnel representing the National Security Agency (NSA) and the Central Intelligence Agency work alongside four FBI staff in the NVTC Program Office in Washington, D.C. The Director, an NSA employee, is on a non-reimbursable detail to the NVTC's Program Office. The NVTC is seeking funding to reimburse an additional two government employees detailed from IC agencies. These detailees may come from the DoD, the U.S. Military Services, Combatant Commands and/or other civilian Intelligence Agencies to maintain and increase current NVTC capabilities in outreach, coordination, quality control and to provide agency-unique expertise in supporting IC clients.

The detailees would require specialized skills such as the use of foreign languages in intelligence collection, analysis, research and/or to perform inherently Government administrative and managerial functions.

Contract Linguist Support - \$1,014,000 (all non-personnel)

Over 73 percent of material collected by the IC and stored in the HARMONY database is untranslated. HARMONY is the IC's centralized database for foreign military, technical and open-source documents and their translations. Overall, the IC backlog of untranslated material is growing exponentially, with an estimated five petabytes backlogged. Current Government language processing resources are inadequate to keep up with the growing backlog. NVTC's Independent Contract Linguists (ICLs) are located throughout the U.S., connected virtually to the NVTC Program Office, and provide day-to-day translations and summarization of backlogged material. NVTC linguists provide specialized skills in unique capabilities (e.g. Farsi nuclear terminology or Korean military nomenclature). Currently, the NVTC uses the services of 54 full- and part-time ICLs, equal to approximately 40 full-time positions. The NVTC requests \$1,014,000 to engage an additional 8 ICL personnel.

Information Technology (IT) - \$2,443,000 (all non-personnel)

The NVTC is mandated to explore and deploy state-of-the-art language processing technologies on behalf of the IC. Sustaining the existing technology portfolio and providing for anticipated growth require investments in all areas of IT operations: hardware, software, support and maintenance.

As part of the overall technology support to NVTC operations, several technical specialists support day-to-day functionality. These include a network administrator to provide local support at the NVTC across four networks (three classified and one unclassified), a system integrator to manage coordination of all of the technology initiatives, as well as several system administrators and developers supporting the operations and maintenance (O&M) of the unclassified email, calendaring, and day-to-day business operations. Several of these initiatives were originally funded by other sources as part of their contribution to support the initial set-up of the NVTC as a multi-agency program. These initiatives have also been supported by FBI senior leadership and have been reported to Congress as successes in the FBI's efforts to introduce innovative

technology into day-to-day operations. In order to maintain current capacity and introduce modest enhancements, the FBI requests \$500,000 to support NVTC operations

The FBI requests \$1,182,000 to support the NVTC's Translators Online Network Support system (TONS). This estimate is based on current yearly O&M costs and capacity expansion to meet projected growth in ingest and processing. The overall system architecture included several technologies integrated to provide the NVTC with an enterprise-level operational system. A variety of language processing capabilities to ingest data such as automatic Optical Character Recognition, Machine Translation, Named Entity Extraction, and Transliteration to facilitate prioritization and assignment of all translation requests require further capitalization as they form a cornerstone of the IC's language processing capabilities.

In addition to the data processing, TONS includes language tools to support human translators and a business workflow for back-office operations (account managers, translation/task managers, and budget officers), essential to ensure compliance with current Federal and Departmental accounting and financial management requirements. While the TONS architecture is in place, there is an ongoing need for activities including system integration of new tools and functionality to support further automation of the NVTC operations across three security networks. Every year there is an ongoing application maintenance cost associated with these requirements and the integration of more system interfaces and cutting edge technologies as more customers are added to the NVTC.

The FBI requests \$228,000 for technology hosting. This includes the hosting of applications such as TONS on both Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) reached via Anti-Drug Network (ADNet) and an Unclassified network, the unclassified email, calendaring, Pharos, Parallel Corpora, IC Portal, and any tools used by the NVTC across all networks.

The FBI requests \$166,000 to support the IC Portal, meeting the stated intent of Congress for the NVTC to provide a community portal for accessing language-related tools and a broad range of foreign language materials in translated or vernacular form across security domains. The IC Portal was funded in FY 2005 by the IC/Chief Intelligence Office/Intelligence Data Exploitation Program. The capabilities on the portal stem from the enabling legislation (P.L. 107-306) stipulating that the NVTC become a clearinghouse, a one stop shop for IC language needs, allowing posting and sharing of data between and across partner agencies. Agency specific tools will be able to be shared across the IC; enterprise licenses for the Community will be negotiated and made available to all in one place. The portal framework was completed in FY 2006, but currently it lacks tools or capabilities. FY 2009 funding is sought to integrate state-of-the-art human language technology tools into the portal via purchase of Commercial-Off-The-Shelf and Government Furnished Equipment and to provide for system administration across three networks: SIPRNet, Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System and Directorate of National Intelligence/Unclassified system in order to increase reliability, availability, and performance.

The FBI requests \$233,000 to support the operational testing of highly specialized translation tools. This effort, currently referred to as “Parallel Corpora”, was launched by the Assistant Director of Central Intelligence for Analysis and Production and the Foreign Language Executive Committee which provided NVTC with initial funding. This project makes available aligned human translations of foreign language materials from a variety of sources that are unique to the IC and which reside on various security domains. The project also addresses the need for “authentic” linguistic data to establish benchmarks in usage, grammar, sentence structure, and vernacular in spoken and written Arabic and Chinese, to increase statistical MT reliability. In addition, all language professionals will be able to access and reuse translated data without having to repeatedly translate the same material as is currently the case. With the proposed funding, the NVTC will continue expanding this project in upcoming years and will integrate these capabilities into language tools such as terminology management and translation memory to be made available across the IC.

The FBI also requests \$134,000 for IT planning and management to support the IT initiatives requested.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Success at protecting the U.S. from future terrorist attacks, countering foreign intelligence operations, and dismantling transnational organized criminal enterprises is increasingly dependent upon foreign language processing.

Without the requested positions, NVTC would not be able to review all processed materials to ensure they are accurate, translate immediate turn-around and/or classified materials, meet inherently Governmental requirements, and provide administrative and management support to the NVTC. Additionally, without additional tools, which enable intelligence analysts to triage, exploit, and share intelligence and other information collected via electronic means, the FBI will be unable to take advantage of newer, more effective, and efficient technologies as they are made available to the IC. This will also hamper the ability to reduce the backlog of translations for foreign intelligence material for the IC at large.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
7	...	7	\$11,706	10	...	8	\$11,418	10	...	10	\$10,967

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Language Analyst	\$93	10	\$927	\$462
MAPAs	93	4	370	185
Total Personnel		14	\$1,297	\$627

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
United State Government Detailees	n/a	n/a	\$243	\$...
Independent Contract Linguists	n/a	n/a	1,014	...
Information Technology/Operational Support	n/a	n/a	500	...
Translators Online Network Support	n/a	n/a	1,182	...
Technology Hosting	n/a	n/a	228	...
Intelligence Portal	n/a	n/a	166	...
Parallel Corpora/Translation Tools	n/a	n/a	233	...
IT Planning and Management	n/a	n/a	134	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$3,700	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	10	...	10	\$1,082	\$9,885	\$10,967
Increases	14	...	7	1,297	3,700	4,997
Grand Total	24	...	17	\$2,379	\$13,585	\$15,964

Item Name:	<u>Foreign Intelligence Collection Program</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>Intelligence</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1, 1.2
FBI SMS Objective(s):	P-4, P-5, P-6, P-7
Organizational Program:	<u>Intelligence</u>
End-State Capability:	<u>Domain and Operations</u>
Program Increase:	Positions <u>129</u> Agt <u>35</u> FTE <u>64</u> Dollars <u>\$23,850,000</u> (<u>\$4,134,000 non-personnel</u>)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 129 positions (35 Agents, 67 Intelligence Analysts (IAs), and 27 Support) and \$23,850,000 (\$4,134,000 non-personnel) to support the newly developed Foreign Intelligence Collection Program (FICP). Foreign Intelligence (FI) is information relating to the capabilities, intentions or activities of foreign powers, organizations, or persons, or international terrorist activities. To execute its responsibilities, the FBI established the Desk Officer Program (DOP) to facilitate the FICP.

Non-personnel funding totaling \$4,134,000 is requested to further support the FICP: \$3,209,000 for development and operation of Confidential Human Sources (CHSs) and \$925,000 for individual FICP-related training.

Justification

In May 2006, the Director of the Office of National Intelligence (ODNI) tasked the FBI to use its collection authorities, consistent with applicable laws and protection of civil liberties, to collect FI information against the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF) and pursuant to the National HUMINT Collection Directives (NHCDs). In November 2006, the Attorney General issued *Supplemental Guidelines for Collection, Retention, and Dissemination of Foreign Intelligence* ("Supplemental Guidelines"). The FBI instituted the FICP to comply with the ODNI tasking and execute the FBI's authorities consistent with EO 12333, *United States Intelligence Activities*, as amended (Section 1.14); *Attorney General's Guidelines for FBI National Security Investigations and Foreign Intelligence Collection*, dated October 31, 2003; and Attorney General's Supplemental Guidelines.

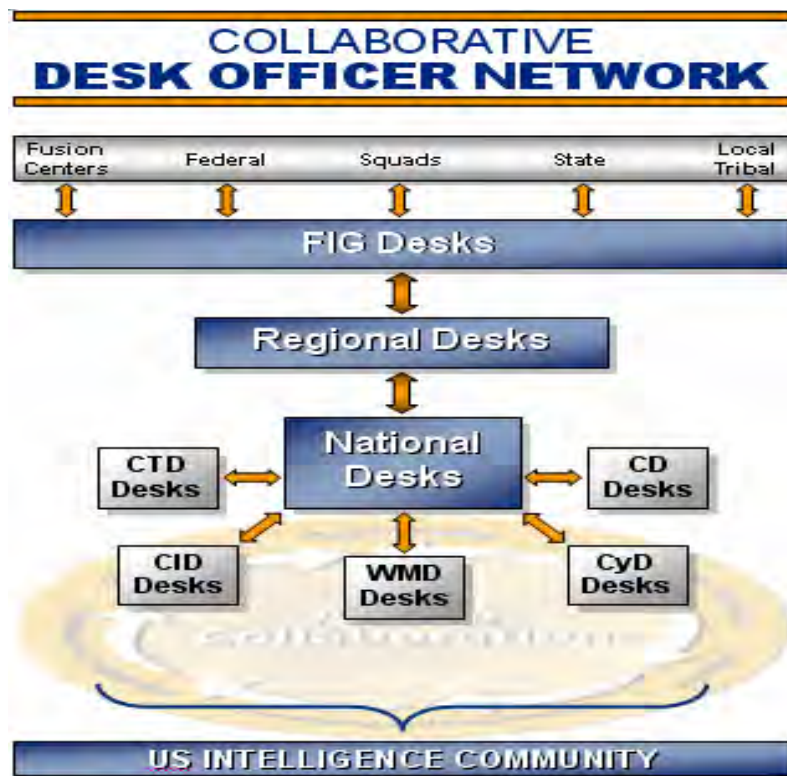
Foreign intelligence, as defined in EO 12333, is information relating to the capabilities, intentions and activities of foreign powers, organizations or persons, but not including counterintelligence with the exception of information related to international terrorist activities. Prior to the establishment of the FICP, the FBI collected FI tangential to its existing cases. There were no concerted efforts to collect FI exclusively, nor did the FBI have an investigative program that solely focused intelligence collection activities on FI. The FICP addresses that gap, and avoids duplication with existing counterintelligence and counterterrorism programs by refraining from focusing on collection of

counterintelligence information, or information about international terrorist activities, both of which are handled by their respective investigative programs.

The FICP will be managed within the construct of the DOP, implemented through four levels--national, regional, divisional, and the FIG. Agents and IAs would be assigned to cross-programmatic teams that would examine the totality of FBI intelligence collection on a given target, assess the value of the intelligence, direct field intelligence collection resources appropriately, and monitor the production and quality of FBI FI to ensure that the FBI is meeting its assigned obligations under the ODNI's NHCDs. The NHCD currently identifies the FBI as the primary or supporting collector on ninety-eight (98) national intelligence topics that implement the NIPF.

The DOP would provide structure and govern the FBI's FICP and Domain Management activities. Domain Management, in this context, pertains to the means by which the FBI assesses threats and vulnerabilities throughout its field offices' territories. The Desk Officer structure leverages the existing collection within the operational divisions and strategically manages and directs the FBI's collection activities responsive to national requirements. The DOP also enables the identification of gaps in collection across divisions and programs. Through utilization of a network of four Desk levels, the FBI would be able to examine current program collection activities, identify collection gaps, and target collection against these gaps.

The DOP in the field would be structured so that each field office, depending on their size and threats in their territory would have Desk Officers that are primarily country based. The National, Regional, and Field Desks would tie together FBI knowledge on specific targets across all programs (including FICP), while the Operational Division Desks would be aligned by their programs' priority targets. Instead of establishing a hierarchy of information, each Desk level would maintain its own area of expertise and collaborate with the others. This collaborative effort would increase information sharing within the FBI and with the United States Intelligence Community. The National, Regional, and Field Desks would be structures with five strategic teams per level:



The Foreign Intelligence Collection and Oversight Unit (FICOU) will oversee the FICP. This unit must be staffed in order to ensure that all FI collection is accomplished within the parameters of the AGGs and the law. All collection technique approvals will funnel through this unit. Robust staffing is necessary to ensure quick decisions on collection technique use as well as oversight from a civil liberties and privacy standpoint. Reporting to the Department of Justice on FI collection activities would also be accomplished by this unit.

The FBI requests a total of 129 Positions (35 Agents, 67 IAs and 27 support personnel) to support the FICP. Of the total IA request, 42 IAs for the field and 25 IAs for FBIHQ would be dedicated to the FICP. The requested field IAs would conduct various collection activities pertinent to FI requirements as directed by the ODNI. These IAs would tie together domain level knowledge on specific targets across all programs inclusive of FICP through the Desk Officer role as well as forwarding Intelligence Information Reports (IIRs) from FICP to FBIHQ for dissemination. Field Desks would provide a uniform structure across all Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs) to provide a comprehensive strategic domain picture.

The FBI requests 35 Agents for FBIHQ. The Agents requested for FBIHQ would serve as National and Regional Desk Officers alongside the requested IAs. The Desk Officers would be responsible for maintaining a current cross-programmatic strategic perspective of FBI collection posture and actions including FI collection for specific National or Regional Desk targets. These Agents would serve as National Collection Managers, directing CHSs, and collection efforts on FI topics, nationally. The number of Agents

requested for FBIHQ is needed to address the lack of current Agent personnel working the program, and the need to staff the National and Regional Desks. To support the field, the FBI is reassigning 200 agents from its base in the field to work the FI Program.

IAs requested for FBIHQ would support the National and Regional Desk Officers and FICOU. Unlike Agents, base IA resources cannot be realigned to support FICP as the current adjustable IA utilization rate is approximately 97%. The Desk Officers would be responsible for maintaining a current cross-programmatic strategic perspective of the FBI collection posture and actions inclusive of FICP for specific National or Regional Desk targets. They would be responsible for knowing national requirements and ensuring FBI collection is responsive; closing gaps with new requirements or targeting; and engaging with other FBI divisions to review field activity. Desk Officers would coordinate/direct field collection activity.

Source Funding - \$3,209,000 (all non-personnel)

The FBI requests \$3,209,000 for developing and operating CHSs providing information to the FICP. Source funding is critical to the IP as recruitment of CHSs generate virtually all FI for the FBI.

The requested source funding is based on an average of approximately \$16,000 per Agent for 200 Agents. Although 200 Agents will be realigned to support the FICP, these personnel have no base funding for recruiting CHSs. Although new Agent cost modules include approximately \$16,000 in source funding, source funds did not transfer with Agents when the FBI's Intelligence Program was created. This is because when an Agent recruits a CHS on an investigative squad, and then was transferred to the FIG to work FICP matters, the funding for the CHS remains tied to that case on the investigative squad.

Special Foreign Intelligence, Desk, and Intelligence Community Training - \$925,000 (all non-personnel)

The FBI requests \$925,000 for special FICP, and Desk training. This request includes funding for training to conduct specific FICP and Desk Training for IAs and Agents working in FICP and in Desk Officer roles. The FICP and Desk Training for IAs and Agents working FICP and in the Desk Officer roles would provide these FBI personnel with critical training in FICP definitions, legal policy, and operational procedures as well as instruction on how to perform Desk Officer functions to include Desk Officer roles and responsibilities, products, intelligence requirements, collection management, and gaps in collection identification.

The cost for the FICP and Desk Training is estimated to be \$925,000 per year, which would clearly define roles and responsibilities for the FICP personnel, including IAs, Agents, and Desk Officers, in a consistent manner. The cost is based on a throughput of approximately 30 students per course and four courses per year totaling 120 students annually.

Impact on Performance

There is an enormous gap between current and future capabilities due to nascent status of the FICP. Presently, the FBI has limited dedicated FICP resources yet is expected to possess an FICP that is nationally-recognized for its contributions to U.S. Government policymaking. More importantly, the FBI's ability to produce its goal of at least 25 percent of its raw IIRs on purely FI topics as well as the ability to provide analytical support to the FI collection efforts in the field would be hindered without the requested resources. Should the FBI receive the non-personnel funding requested for group training sessions, it would support the FBI's ability to train its FICP workforce on this program and sustain a knowledge level necessary for an effective program. In addition, requested funding for training would produce target knowledge of IAs and Agents working FICP and as Desk Officers. Collectively these personnel and non-personnel resources are critical to the FBI's ability to meet its expanded mission and ensure, for the first time, dedicated personnel and management oversight of FICP activities.

Failure to implement FICP would be in direct contravention of the President's Executive Order 12333 and ODNI's May 2006 tasking to the FBI to collect FI against the NIPF, and pursuant to the NHCDs. Once collection activity has begun under the AGGs, failure to comply with the guidelines possibly could constitute Intelligence Oversight Board violations.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
200	200	200	\$29,800	200	200	200	\$34,658	200	200	200	\$34,543

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
HQ Agents	\$215	35	\$7,520	\$255
HQ IAs	150	25	3,750	(244)
Field IAs	150	42	6,300	(634)
IT Support	152	2	304	77
Professional Support	93	4	372	185
Clerical	70	21	1,470	462
Total Personnel		129	\$19,716	\$101

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Source Funding	\$16,045	200	\$3,209	\$...
FI and Desk Training	n/a	n/a	925	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$4,134	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	200	200	200	\$31,600	\$2,943	\$34,543
Increases	129	35	64	19,716	4,134	23,850
Grand Total	329	235	264	\$51,316	\$7,077	\$58,393

Item Name:	<u>Confidential Human Source Validation (CHSV)</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>Intelligence</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4
FBI SMS Objective(s):	P-4, P-5, P-6, P-7
Organizational Program:	<u>Intelligence</u>
End-State Capability:	<u>Domain and Operations</u>
Program Increase:	Positions <u>151</u> Agt <u>30</u> FTE <u>75</u> Dollars <u>\$26,256,000</u> (<u>\$3,975,000 non-personnel</u>)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 151 positions (30 Agents, 90 Intelligence Analysts, and 31 Support) and \$26,256,000 (\$3,975,000 non-personnel) to continue implementation of the Confidential Human Source Validation (CHSV) Program. CHSV is a multi-step process to measure the accuracy, credibility, and reliability of information supplied by a Confidential Human Source (CHS) and determines if the FBI should continue, continue with caveats, or discontinue operation of that CHS.

Justification

The importance of an effective CHSV Program has been recognized by the President of the United States in his Memorandum to the Attorney General dated November 23, 2004, and the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Commission. Prior to the WMD Commission report, the FBI recognized the need for a more comprehensive CHSV process following the Whitey Bulger and Katrina Leung cases. The WMD Commission criticized the ineffectiveness of the CHSV process, calling for immediate reform necessary for producing “reliable, well-vetted intelligence.” The Commission concluded, “The Intelligence Community’s failure to validate assets adequately and communicate fabrication notices properly proved especially costly in the Iraq WMD issue.” A Presidential Directive to the Attorney General, dated November 23, 2004, emphasized “standards for asset validation.”

In November 2004, the FBI began the HUMINT re-engineering effort, which resulted in a new *Confidential Human Source Validation Standards Manual (CHSVSM)* and the creation of dedicated Validation Units (VUs) in the Counterintelligence Division (CD), Counterterrorism Division (CTD), Criminal Investigation Division (CID), and Cyber Division (CyD). The current Attorney General Guidelines (AGGs) for the use of FBI CHSs dated December 13, 2006, instructs that the files of all FBI CHSs be reviewed at least annually.

As noted above and described in the *CHSVSM*, the CHSV is a continuous, multi-layered process by which the FBI measures the value and manages the risks associated with the operation of a CHS. The process ensures the accuracy, credibility, and reliability, or lack thereof, of information supplied by a CHS. A CHS is defined as any individual who provides useful and credible information to the FBI about matters within the FBI’s

jurisdiction, and from whom the FBI expects or intends to obtain additional useful and credible information in the future. The FBI recruits new CHSs every day and CHSV standards are applied to all CHSs on a continuous basis. With current resources, the FBI is unable to reach a point where all CHSs are successfully subjected to the CHSV process. CHSV is an on-going process, and can extend past the time a CHS is closed as an FBI CHS.

The revised *CHSVSM* describes the fundamental FBI CHSV procedures. Personnel at FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ), Special Agents (SAs), Human Source Coordinators, and managers at each field office will play a role in the process. The FBI conducted a Pilot Project to determine if FBIHQ substantive divisions were capable of conducting CHS validation reviews of the field's most sensitive CHSs supplied from each of the 56 field offices. It was determined that additional SAs and IAs are required to ensure a smooth transition to the new and comprehensive CHSV process in order to implement a viable CHSV Program. By June 2008, the FBI intends to begin implementation of validation standards on all CHSs utilizing a phased-approach and targeting high risk CHS, such as CHSs operated by the FBI for over five years. Full implementation of validating all CHSs on a continuous basis requires additional SAs, IAs, and contractors.

On June 13, 2007, the FBI implemented AGGs and Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) mandates which will require an annual validation of every FBI CHS. Per these mandates, all CHSs will need to be subjected to the validation process-effective June 2008. The requested resources would assist FBI efforts to meet its source validation requirements.

The FBI requests 30 SAs, 90 IAs, and 31 support positions in FY 2009 to support the CHSV program across CID, CD, CyD, and CTD. The requested positions would be responsible for conducting CHS validations on a continuing basis consistent with the FBI's plan prepared in response to the Presidential Directive to the Attorney General in 2004. These positions would ensure each CHS is subjected to annual reviews.

The IAs would conduct the Production Assessments, which involve the identification and review of a minimum of two years of reporting by a CHS. The IAs' review determines whether national or local collection requirements have been met, if the CHS supported significant investigations or, resulted in the recruitment of another CHS. The SAs would perform the Suitability Assessments of the Enhanced Validation Review. The Suitability Assessment requires operational experience in the development, management, and operation of CHSs. The SA and IA positions would conduct in-depth reviews and analysis of Field Office Annual Source Reports and other periodic reporting and validation reviews to ensure the accuracy and credibility of the information provided by a CHS.

A CHS identified as special category source or having been open for five consecutive years or longer requires an Enhanced Validation Review. Pursuant to AGGs and FBI policy, a thorough review of all reporting for a minimum two year period must be conducted as well, as a check of various internal and external databases regarding a

particular CHS. These positions would also interact with the field offices when additional information is required to conduct the validation, as well, as prepare a feedback report to the field offices with the results of the validation review, including specific guidance/justification regarding the continued operation or closure of the particular CHS. The requested positions are critical to the FBI being able to validate information impacting national security or the loss of life.

The requested \$3,975,000 in non-personnel funding would provide approximately 25 contractors to support the implementation of the CHSV Program in the substantive divisions' VUs, as well as the Directorate of Intelligence, which has oversight responsibilities for the CHSV Program. The FBI would hire contractors who would possess the skill sets of an FBI Agent with experience in the recruitment, operation, and validation of CHSs.

The contractor positions would mentor the IAs and SAs on the recruitment, development, handling, and operation of CHSs. These positions would conduct reviews and analysis of Field Office Annual Source Reports, as well as periodic reporting and validation reviews, to ensure accuracy and credibility of information provided. These positions would provide the necessary experience to identify subtle problematic areas of CHS operation and handling, as well as reveal red flags in the CHSs' reporting or relationship with the Case Agent. Additionally, these positions would serve as a resource for IAs who lack the operational experience of validating CHSs. Contractors would be utilized to support implementation, oversight, and the continuing development of the CHSV program. This would include internal/external liaison and the development and modification of policy regarding the validation process. These contractor positions are essential to implement and maintain the CHSV program due to a lack of experienced government personnel to perform this function. The continued utilization of contractors would become a business practice decision and partially depend on whether there will be sufficient FBI personnel to carry out the CHSV functions in the out-years.

In the FY 2008 President's Request to Congress, 56 IAs were appropriate to help meet the demands of the CHSV process. With the recent establishment of the Foreign Intelligence Collection Program, the FBI expects an increase in source cases which will require additional IAs dedicated to CHSV. In FY 2009, these 56 IAs will be deployed according to the needs of the DI and FBIHQ substantive VUs, accordingly.

Impact on Performance

A strong CHSV Program would serve as a vetting process to ensure the reliability of information concerning terrorism, criminal, cyber, and counterintelligence provided by CHSs. The law enforcement community needs to receive reliable information from the FBI to assist in the reduction of crime and violence in their communities, as well as protect citizens from perceived or anticipated threats. When the FBI refers investigative matters to Department of Justice or a U.S. Attorney's Office, reliable CHS information is crucial to the prosecutorial team.

Without the personnel necessary to oversee CHSV, the FBI would be unable to effectively ensure the accuracy, credibility, and reliability of information provided by its CHSs. Additionally, the FBI would be unable to enhance the capabilities required for a robust CHS management program. The AGG instructs that all FBI CHSs be subjected to a CHS validation process on an annual basis. Validation is an essential component of the FBI's HUMINT program to ensure the reliability of information the nation depends upon to protect against national security, terrorist, criminal, and cyber threats.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
5	1	3	\$1,502	80	1	43	\$10,652	80	1	80	\$9,730

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
HQ Intelligence Analysts	\$150	90	\$13,514	(\$880)
HQ Special Agents	215	30	6,444	219
Information Technology	152	2	305	77
Clerical	70	29	2,018	638
Total Personnel		151	\$22,281	\$54

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Contractor Support	\$305,769	13	\$3,975	\$...
Total Non-Personnel			\$3,975	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	80	1	80	\$8,730	\$1,000	\$9,730
Increases	151	30	75	22,281	3,975	26,256
Grand Total	231	31	155	\$31,011	\$4,975	\$35,986

Item Name: **Guardian Counterterrorism IT System**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Intelligence
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.2
FBI SMS Objective(s): P-04, P-05, P-06
Organizational Program: Counterterrorism

End State Capability: Domain and Operations

Program Increase: Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars \$2,751,000 (all non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$2,751,000 to further the development and deployment of the Guardian threat management system, which consists of Guardian, currently operational, and e-Guardian, still under development.

Justification

The Guardian system, collectively, is a terrorism incident reporting and management system that collects, stores, and manages terrorist threats and reports of suspicious activities. The Guardian system is used for all incoming threat information, preliminary analysis and assignment for immediate action of all suspected and emerging International Terrorism (IT) and Domestic Terrorism (DT) activities. There are currently over 100,000 threats and suspicious activity reports in Guardian and over 15,000 users. Guardian is used across the FBI, at Headquarters, in field offices, at Legal Attaches, and by other agencies that are participants in FBI partnered Fusion Centers, the National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF) and other approved organizations to collect, assess, disseminate, and memorialize all threat information. The Guardian systems, both Guardian and e-Guardian, use threat information to identify trends as well as produce specialized analytical reports. All FBI Field Offices and Legal Attaches are required to enter all new terrorism threats, suspicious incidents and terrorism events originating in their territory, as well as subsequent investigative updates, into this system.

Guardian operates in two enclaves – Guardian at the SECRET level and e-Guardian at the Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU) level. E-Guardian is closely connected with the Guardian system and, when fully operational, will empower agencies that do not have access to NJTTF-partnered Fusion Centers or Joint Regional Intelligence Centers (JRICs) to collect share and analyze threat data in an efficient and expedient manner. It is the first step in an FBI program, which when fully implemented, will provide the ability for all state, local, tribal law enforcement and other government agency Law Enforcement Online (LEO) users to directly refer terrorism threats as well as search threat and suspicious activity information. These two enclaves must maintain synchronization in order to remain effective.

The requested funding will allow for the upgrade to the next level of development for Guardian and e-Guardian, allowing for testing, training, documentation and integration

contractor services, and tools to facilitate deployment of e-Guardian. This funding will develop Guardian and e-Guardian to ensure that all threats to United States persons and interests and suspicious activities with a nexus to terrorism are properly investigated; multiple users have real-time, concurrent access to investigative developments; the FBI and its partners have the resources necessary to perform real-time trend analysts, incident tracking, threat assessment, and other relevant analyses. Key functional capabilities that this enhancement seeks to augment include well-defined workflow for online documenting, tracking, approving and managing the incidents; automated generation and upload to the FBI's case management system; flexible search tools for finding relevant information in the incident database; and easy generation of reports and exporting of data.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

These resources are directly related to DOJ Strategic Goal 1, "Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security." The Guardian system is a critical data exploitation tool and must be further developed to enable the FBI to meet all requirements in this area, in order to efficiently and effectively exploit all data it has access to.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
...	\$...	\$...	\$...

Please note that while the FBI currently has capabilities through Guardian, all system development was initiated off of existing IT infrastructure. FY 2007 expenditures for Guardian total approximately \$2,700,000, but this funding is insufficient to achieve the necessary development to further Guardian.

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Development	n/a	n/a	\$260	(\$250)
Testing	n/a	n/a	260	(250)
Training	n/a	n/a	260	(250)
Documentation and Integration	n/a	n/a	259	(248)
Contractor Service	\$92,643	14	1,297	(1,245)
Deployment Costs	n/a	n/a	259	(248)
Information Technology Planning and Management	n/a	n/a	156	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$2,751	(\$2,491)

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	\$...	\$...	\$...
Increases	2,751	2,751
Grand Total	\$...	\$2,751	\$2,751

Item Name:	<u>Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1, 1.2, 2.3
FBI SMS Objective(s):	A-01, A-02, P-03, P-04, P-05, P-06
Organizational Program:	<u>Cyber</u>
End State Capability:	<u>Domain and Operations</u>
Program Increase:	Positions <u>211</u> Agt <u>35</u> FTE <u>106</u> Dollars <u>\$38,648,000</u> (<u>\$8,374,000 non-personnel</u>)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 211 positions (35 Agents and 113 IAs) and \$38,648,000 (\$8,374,000 non-personnel) in support of investigative, intelligence, and technical requirements of the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative.

Justification

The emerging threat of foreign information operations to the U.S. is rapidly expanding. The number of actors with the ability to utilize computers for illegal, harmful, and possibly devastating purposes continues to rise. Cyber intrusions presenting a national security threat have compromised thousands of computers on U.S. Government, private sector, and allied networks.

The FBI is in a unique position to counter cyber threats as the only agency with the statutory authority, expertise, and ability to combine counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and criminal resources to neutralize, mitigate, and disrupt illegal computer-supported operations domestically. The FBI's intelligence and law enforcement role allows response to cyber events at U.S. government agencies, U.S. military installations, and the broader private sector.

In this capacity, the FBI collects intelligence domestically in support of the greater Intelligence Community (IC) utilizing HUMINT and SIGINT operations. The FBI responds to attacks at U.S. installations, gathering digital forensic intelligence at intrusion sites; conducting interviews of systems administrators and owners of compromised data; and assessing the type of information pilfered, all in an effort to identify the adversaries' motives and methods to better respond to evolving threats and identified vulnerabilities.

The FBI's role in this space is not duplicative of any other IC member's responsibilities; rather, as the principal agency for domestic intelligence collection under Executive Order 12333, the FBI's participation and leadership is a necessary and vital component for the U.S. Government's collection, analysis, production, dissemination, and response to the ever-expanding terrorist, foreign intelligence, and criminal cyber threat.

In order to enhance intelligence gathering and investigatory strength, the FBI requests additional Agents, Intelligence Analysts (IAs), and a technical infrastructure that supports operational requirements.

The FBI would be able to increase the number of proactive investigations, using cyber and counterintelligence techniques against sophisticated computer intrusions. This will be supported by increased collections, including FISA and other tactics supported by the FBI's Science and Technology Branch. The work will be coordinated by the National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force (NCIJTF). This also includes funds to support outreach to potential targets through the InfraGard program.

Counterintelligence/Computer Intrusions Investigatory Requirements - 33 positions (21 Agents) and \$5,692,000 (all personnel)

With the objective of mitigating and neutralizing cyber threats, the FBI must deploy sufficient numbers of investigators to identify, monitor, disrupt, and eventually predict additional hostile activity. Identifying the threat requires responding to all computer network intrusions affecting U.S. national security and collecting intelligence that provides insight into the tradecraft and command and control. Effectively predicting and disrupting the threat requires targeting the organizations and people behind this activity. The FBI must leverage current authorities, technology, and IC partnerships to expand current and develop new operational initiatives designed to identify the methods of attack, prove state sponsorship, and proactively disrupt the foreign exploitation of U.S. computer networks.

The FBI has a growing number of pending counterintelligence computer intrusion investigations. Among these are undercover operations designed to determine attribution of actors and identify tradecraft. The FBI has also initiated FISA authorized electronic coverage on multiple targets leading to identification of victims and the initiation of additional investigations. It will be necessary to increase the number of proactive investigations using sophisticated techniques each year.

The resources requested at this level will allow for an increase in proactive efforts, including FISA collection targeting transit and command and control sites, undercover operations directed at suspected state-sponsored hacker groups or individuals, and the development of human assets. Proactive investigations by nature are labor intensive. They require the full-time commitment of one or more Agents and/or part-time assignment of multiple Agents. A typical caseload for a field Cyber and CI Agent generally includes 15 to 20 investigations. Proactive operations will in turn generate new investigations in the field, resulting in a further need for Agent resources. It is estimated that the addition of the requested Agents will allow for doubling the number of proactive operations in FY 2009. The additional resources will also address the anticipated increase in the number of reactive investigations that will be naturally generated by the operations. The enhancements to the field will be allocated to specific offices based on geographic threat analysis. The request for support personnel is to provide Headquarters (HQ) and the field with the necessary administrative and technical support for the additional investigations.

The FBI also requests resources for the National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force (NCIJTF). The NCIJTF seeks to address cyber intrusions presenting a national security threat. Several members of the IC participate in the NCIJTF. Please see the classified addendum for a full listing of NCITJF members.

The NCIJTF consists of two complimentary components, the Information Operations Group (IOG) and the Analytical Group (AG). The NCIJTF AG seeks to synthesize a common operating picture of hostile intrusion related activity to aid investigations, reviews all-source data, and produces quarterly reports. The NCIJTF IOG provides a forum for de-conflicting and collaborating on investigations and provides centralized coordination of operational initiatives. Using shared investigative and IC resources, the NCIJTF will: 1) serve as the primary interface among the participating agencies and other agencies; 2) develop a global view of information warfare activity; 3) identify intelligence gaps; 4) create a strategic framework to develop operations; 5) de-conflict investigations and operations among participants; and, 6) generate timely intelligence to support operations and to allow targeted entities to harden their networks.

To fully address the objective of mitigating cyber threats, the mission of NCIJTF will need to be expanded substantially. The FBI is now in the process of identifying and co-locating full time participants of the NCIJTF IOG. This group will also be well positioned to coordinate timely collection and exchange of information in coordination with the NCIJTF AG.

NCIJTF Infrastructure Requirements - \$5,000,000 (all non-personnel)

Beyond personnel requirements for the NCIJTF, the FBI requests \$5,000,000 to support the NCIJTF infrastructure. Currently, the NCIJTF is housed in Virginia where the task force elements have full visibility and connectivity into all member agency operations. The FBI seeks to expand NCIJTF infrastructure. Non-personnel funding of \$5,000,000 is requested to fund a services contract which would include the following: STAO Help Desk Services - \$300,000; Network Services - \$1,224,000; Desktop Services - \$500,000; Server/System Administration Support - \$1,000,000; Secure Telephone Equipment (STE) and Red Phone Service - \$100,000; Property and Facility Maintenance/Management - \$500,000; Visualization Suite - \$766,000; and 24/7 Security Force - \$610,000.

Cyber Training Requirements - 3 positions (1 Agent) and \$918,000 (\$481,000 non-personnel)

The FBI requests three positions (one Agent) and \$481,000 in non-personnel resources to meet the cyber Agent training requirements for the requested Agents. The mission of the FBI's cyber training program is to identify, develop and deliver core and continuing education and training for cyber investigators, including FBI, federal law enforcement, state and local law enforcement, foreign law enforcement, prosecutors, and security service agencies.

The cyber training curriculum centers on the investigation of computer intrusions, and the courses provide investigators with an education of how computer systems operate, their vulnerabilities, and the methods of intrusion and criminal attacks. The curriculum provides education on current techniques and methods. However, as these cyber techniques evolve, so must the curriculum. The courses are presented in a laboratory environment involving different types of operating systems, servers, networks, and switch environments.

One Supervisory Special Agent (SSA), one Management and Program Analyst (MPA), and one Training Technician are requested to meet the increased training workload. The personnel enhancement will enable the FBI to better utilize resources and increase efficiency and productivity. The increase will result in an improved quality of instruction as sufficient employees will be available to concentrate on their specific responsibilities and areas of expertise. The non-personnel resources requested will provide training for 40 investigators assigned to the NCIJTF. Specific training classes are to be determined based on the identification of the members, their respective skill sets, and prior training. The \$481,000 represents an average annual cost of tuition and travel per member at \$12,025 and translates to approximately \$192,400 in tuition and \$288,600 in travel.

Intelligence/Information Sharing and Analysis Resource Requirements - 165 positions (8 Agents and 113 IAs) and \$23,007,000 (\$1,010,000 non-personnel)

The IC has identified the cyber threat actors that are the highest priority cyber threats against the U.S. infrastructure. These actors pose multiple risks including: cyber terrorism threats, cyber intelligence and possible cyber war threats, and cyber criminal threats. In order to respond to and deter these cyber actors, the FBI relies heavily on information sharing and partnerships. The FBI's analytic strategy necessary to accomplish successful information analysis and dissemination of actionable indications and warnings relies fundamentally on two major initiatives: (1) successful Field Office (FO) subject matter expertise and analysis of prior and pending FBI investigations at the local level in order to support and drive local investigations; and (2) successful HQ subject matter expertise and analysis of all FO cases to provide tactical and strategic actionable intelligence to FBI FOs, the rest of the IC, other law enforcement agencies, foreign allies, and private sector strategic partners.

The FBI utilizes three primary tools for gaining and maintaining intelligence on the cyber threat actors:

1. Intelligence Analysts (IAs) - IAs are charged with conducting cyber analysis on the major cyber threat actors.
2. Partnerships - The FBI's InfraGard program coordinates and manages partnerships with private industry stakeholders of critical cyber infrastructure, Subject Matter Experts, academics, and the public sector. InfraGard currently has over 20,000 members, operating out of 86 Chapters throughout the country and supported by each of the FBI's 56 FOs and FBI HQ.
3. Cyber Confidential Human Source Validation - Because Confidential Human Sources (CHS) are a vital component of cyber investigations, the FBI devotes time and resources to source validation and verification of received intelligence. The FBI currently validates all human sources that are specific to the cyber program.

In order to expand intelligence analysis and partnerships, the FBI requests the following positions:

	FY 2009 Personnel Requirements
Field Agents	8
Total Agents	8
HQ IAs	22
Field IAs	91
Total IAs	113
Support Personnel	44
Total Personnel	165

- Eight agents are requested in support of the InfraGard Program in order to enhance cyber threat investigative intelligence collection and dissemination. These positions will be permanently assigned to the New York, Newark, Washington D.C., Atlanta, Cleveland, Denver, Phoenix, and Los Angeles FOs as full-time InfraGard coordinators.
- Twenty-two IAs are requested to provide cyber analytical coverage on prioritized major threat actors that act against critical U.S. information technology infrastructure and networks. These IAs will be assigned to regions of greatest threat to U.S. systems and networks. These IAs will also provide a permanent analytical presence to the NCIJTF.
- Ninety-one IAs will be assigned to FBI FOs to perform cyber analytical work. Allocation will be based upon the FBI's review of ongoing FO cyber investigations and existing use of previously assigned FO cyber analytical resources. The remaining 44 personnel will provide administrative and IT support to the field IAs.

Non-Personnel Resource Requirements - In addition to the personnel requirements, the FBI also requests \$1,010,000 in non-personnel resources in support of the FBI's intelligence and partnership requirements. This funding would provide IAs with access to the FBI's Sensitive Compartmented Information Operational Network (SCION) as well as provide funding for IA and InfraGard training conferences.

Science and Technology Requirements - 10 positions (5 Agents) and \$4,031,000 (\$1,883,000 non-personnel)

The FBI requests \$1,883,000 in equipment funding for the continued operations and maintenance costs of its Consolidated Collection CALEA Cell Site Server and Carrier Records Digital Interfacing efforts. These efforts will establish automation for all of law enforcement to utilize and interact with Telecommunications Service Providers (TSP) in the serving and execution of Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR). The CALEA Cell Site Server effort will require recurring funding to maintain the connection that law enforcement will utilize to perform cell site lookups for latitude and longitude information as well as the maintenance of the cell site databases compiled from TSP. This access would be obtained through Internet Virtual Private Network (VPN) connections to the state and local agencies. The FBI will provide development, security, and procurement guidance on the institution of systems to enhance the current interfacing to carriers. This effort will have substantial impact on how intelligence agencies can ingest the volumes of information supplied by ELSUR operations. This funding will also support the required encryption equipment to provide required security of any data transferred in electronic fashion between law enforcement and telecommunications carriers.

The Consolidated Collections effort will improve the FBI's collection and processing capability in support of the Cyber Initiative through the deployment and upgrade of Digital Collection Systems (DCSs) that provide innovative and cost-effective mission support to field offices; quality technical support to FOs; continuous digital collection in the event of catastrophic failure of individual systems; a digital collection infrastructure that is compatible and complementary to system(s) with which it interfaces; continuous assessment of FO requirements; a mechanism for feedback and the establishment of standard operating procedures; and a plan for responding to emerging technologies. The requested resources will be spent on project planning (system administration, information assurance, enterprise architecture, and contract management) and hardware and software maintenance.

Without the requested resources for the Consolidated Collection, the CALEA Cell Site Server and Carrier Records Digital Interfacing efforts will be discontinued. This elimination would result in a shutdown of the CALEA Cell Site Server to law enforcement agencies, requiring them to revert to duplicating cell site databases. This duplication would, in turn, put undo stress on telecommunications carriers forcing them to deal with multiple agencies continually requesting the same data. The shutdown of the Carrier Records Digital Interfacing effort would compel the carriers and law enforcement agencies to revert to an ad hoc process of disparate communication methods for the transfer of records required through the subpoena or court order process. The failure to sustain these efforts will severely hamper the FBI's ability to produce long term benefits in such efforts for state and local law enforcement partners, potentially crippling their ability to efficiently use the Electronic Surveillance data they receive from telecommunications carriers.

The FBI also requests 10 field technical personnel, including one SSA, 2 Technically Trained Agents (TTA), 2 Computer Analysis Response Team (CART) Agents, 3 CART Examiners, and 2 support personnel. While the FBI is striving to enhance its operational capabilities by leveraging community relationships and increasing its use of technology, computer network attacks cannot be adequately addressed without a sufficient number of technical personnel. With the current complement of field Technical Investigative Personnel (TIP), delivery of technical services is significantly encumbered. TTAs respond to a wide range of technical investigative missions in support of Cyber investigations. The current level of field technical personnel is insufficient to respond to the cyber threat as the volume of digital evidence archived/examined is growing exponentially. For example, FY 2007 totaled 2.6 petabytes (PB) with FY 2008 projected to reach 4.21 PB (equal to the printed collection of books in the Library of Congress, times 430). At this rate, an astonishing 22.6 PB is projected to be archived/examined by FY 2013. This growth in the use and seizure of digital media has the potential to severely impact the ability of the FBI to support the IC, state and local law enforcement, and the American public. The requested personnel resources are required to address the increase in demand for expertise in the information collection arena as a direct result of this initiative.

Without the requested enhancement for field technical personnel, the FBI will be unable to address a likely 500% increase in digitally collected evidence over the next five years. A lack of funding will deplete the FBI's ability to keep abreast of technological advances, in essence, creating a gap in the IC's cyber attack defense capabilities. Current and future reliance on technical support personnel to provide communications and infrastructure support to investigations and intelligence operations make this a critical component of the Cyber Initiative. The requested resources will provide the FBI with the wherewithal necessary to keep up with the pace of rapidly evolving technology through the effective training and utilization of technical personnel. The requested personnel are critical to the FBI's ability to prevent and respond to network attacks by terrorists, foreign intelligence entities, and criminals who threaten the security of the United States and its citizens.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested resources directly support DOJ Strategic Goal 1, "Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security," and DOJ Strategic Goal 2 "Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People."

As cyber intrusions do not respect distances or geographic boundaries, it is important that the FBI expand its investigatory, intelligence gathering, and technological capabilities. This initiative will allow the FBI to dedicate more Agents to computer intrusion cases that originate from state-sponsored threat actors that affect the U.S. national security. The requested resources will allow for increased investigations, interviews, electronic surveillance, etc. related to intrusions coming from priority CI threat countries into government, military, and defense contractor systems. The FBI's capabilities will remain reactive in nature with limited opportunity for offensive operations, little time to engage

the victim agencies and companies, and even less time to get ahead of the attacks and prepare those who have yet to become victims.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
...	\$...	89	33	45	\$39,000	89	33	89	\$36,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
<i>Investigatory Requirements</i>				
Field Agent	\$215	21	\$4,511	\$153
Clerical	70	4	278	88
Investigative	113	8	903	(52)
<i>Training Requirements</i>				
HQ Agent	215	1	215	7
Clerical (MPA)	70	1	70	22
Technical	152	1	152	39
<i>Intelligence/ Info. Sharing</i>				
Field Agent	215	8	1,718	58
HQ IA	150	22	3,304	(215)
Field IA	150	91	13,665	(1,375)
Clerical	70	41	2,853	901
Technical	152	3	457	116
<i>S&T Requirements</i>				
HQ Agent	215	1	215	7
TTA	250	2	500	(136)
CART Agent	250	2	500	(21)
CART Examiner	250	3	750	9
Investigative	113	1	113	(6)
Clerical	70	1	70	22
Total Personnel		211	\$30,274	(\$383)

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Service Contract	\$5,000,000	1	\$5,000	\$...
Conferences	250,000	1	250	...
Training	12,025	40	481	...
SCION	10,000	76	760	...
Consolidated Collections	1,883,000	1	1,883	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$8,374	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	89	33	89	\$15,261	\$20,739	\$36,000
Increases	211	35	106	30,274	8,374	38,648
Grand Total	300	68	195	\$45,535	\$29,113	\$74,648

Item Name: **Open Source Program Staffing**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Intelligence
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1
FBI SMS Objective(s): P-04, P-05, P-06
Organizational Program: Counterterrorism

End State Capability: Domain and Operations

Program Increase: Positions 1 Agt ... FTE 1 Dollars \$150,000 (all personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 1 FSL and \$150,000 (all personnel) to support its Open Source Program. This position would be used to further develop existing functions of the FBI's Open Source Program and to liaison with other agencies to determine where information resides, how to assess sources, and integrate the National Open Source Enterprise (NOSE) best practices into existing business processes.

Justification

As stated in the Director of National Intelligence's National Intelligence Strategy (NIS), a far-reaching reform is needed to "national intelligence". The Intelligence Community Directive (ICD) Number 301: National Open Source Enterprise is one of the many directives designed to assist the IC with the reform. ICD 301 direct the FBI to "...ensure efficient and effective use of open source information and analysis." To continue to support this requirement, one FSL is request to provide matrixed support to existing Open Source resources. This FSL would identify opportunities for information sharing with other Intelligence Community agencies, leverage and apply Open Source Center (OSC) lessons learned across the FBI enterprise, and provide continued support to the collection and analysis of NOSE requirements. The FSL enhancement is necessary to continue the collection and acquisition of openly available information of potential intelligence value to the FBI and broader IC. This position will allow the FBI to continue to work toward the five goals designated by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence: Source of First Resort, Guild, Single Architecture, Global Input and Output and Open Source Works.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Development of a robust Open Source Program is directly linked to the ICD301 and to the Department of Justice's strategic objectives of "developing an intelligence capability that fully supports the Department's counterterrorism efforts," described in Strategic Objective 1.1. The FBI and the greater Intelligence Community require rapid and relevant knowledge to make real-time law enforcement and intelligence decisions. There is a growing amount of intelligence knowledge that resides outside the Intelligence Community that available principally through open sources. Failure to fully exploit open source information, may limit the FBI to more expensive, often clandestine intelligence

collection measures and excludes valuable other IC perspectives and openly available information.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
...	3	...	2	\$375	3	...	2	\$375

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Professional Support	\$150	1	\$150	(\$10)
Total Personnel		1	\$150	(\$10)

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	3	...	3	\$375	\$...	\$375
Increases	1	...	1	150	...	150
Grand Total	4	...	4	\$525	\$...	\$525

Surveillance

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Item Name:**Surveillance**

Budget Decision Unit(s):

Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):

1.1, 1.4

FBI SMS Objective(s):

A-01, P-04, P-05, P-06, T-01, T-02, T-05, T-06, T-07

Organizational Program:

Counterintelligence

End State Capability:

Surveillance

Program Increase:

Positions 86 Agt ... FTE 43 Dollars \$28,342,000

Please refer to the classified addendum for information on this request.

Funding

Please refer to the classified addendum for funding information related to this request, including base funding and total request tables.

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Total Personnel	\$204	86	\$17,529	(\$5,304)

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$10,813	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Increases	86	...	43	\$17,529	\$10,813	\$28,342

Item Name: **Aviation Program**

Budget Decision Unit(s): CT/CI, CEFC
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1
FBI SMS Objective (s): P-05, T-06
(U) Organizational Program: Critical Incident Response Group

End State Capability: Surveillance

Program Increase: Positions... Agt... FTE... Dollars \$9,196,000 (all non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests funding to replace aging surveillance aircraft, provide for aircraft operating expenses, and expand the FBI's surveillance capabilities. Ninety aircraft must be replaced over ten years (at an annual cost of \$5,449,000) for a more efficient, modern fleet. Additionally, this funding will provide Forward Looking Infrared equipment to leverage air assets to maximize surveillance capability (\$713,000); offset fuel cost increases (\$2,000,000); and support necessary enhancements to the Special Operations Group (\$1,034,000).

Justification

The mission of the FBI's Aviation Program is to integrate aviation and ground surveillance tactics, techniques, procedures and technology to provide a state-of-the-art covert evidence and intelligence gathering capability. Aviation assets serve as a force-multiplier for the ground surveillance teams and investigators, and significantly enhance the mobility, crisis response, and command/control capability of the agency.

Please refer to classified addendum.

Cessna Replacement, \$5,449,000

Please refer to classified addendum.

Three primary factors determine if an aircraft should be replaced: (1) safety; (2) maintenance costs; and (3) technological obsolescence. In assessing safety, use of the aircraft is significant. As with a car used for city driving rather than highway driving, there is additional wear and tear on aircraft used for surveillance versus those used for transport. During a normal flight a plane takes off, flies to a destination, and lands. During a surveillance flight the plane takes off and flies mostly in a constrained airspace with frequent increases and decreases in speed. The high rates of turn and angles of bank increase the structural fatigue and loading on the wings and other vital components.

Frequent inspections, overhauls, and replacing parts dramatically increase the maintenance costs and increase the downtime of older aircraft. Eventually, it is more expensive to maintain the aircraft than to purchase a new one. All single engine Cessna aircraft undergo a major overhaul/refurbishment every 4,400 flight hours - approximately

every nine years. By the second overhaul at 8,800 flight hours, the cost approaches the purchase cost of a new aircraft. Due to a lack of data on aging general aviation aircraft and the increased costs at the second overhaul, the FBI does not want to keep any aircraft that has had more than two overhauls. This policy will reduce the cost of fleet maintenance and will reduce the risk exposure for pilots and the general public.

The third variable is technological obsolescence. It is often more expensive to update an old airframe with the avionics required to communicate with FAA towers, other aircraft, and ground surveillance teams than it is to purchase a new plane. Also, to remain covert requires the aircraft to appear to be standard aircraft traffic or to remain out of sight entirely. Prior to 9/11, blending in with traffic provided reasonable cover. However, post-9/11 restrictions have reduced the number of light aircraft flying – particularly in Class B airspace around metropolitan areas. Keeping FBI aircraft covert now depends more on remaining out of sight, requiring aircraft with greater capability and more sophisticated surveillance equipment than most of the FBI's current fleet.

Forward Looking InfraRed, \$713,000

To answer the need for more sophisticated surveillance equipment, the Aviation Program seeks to equip aircraft with Forward Looking Infra-Red sensors (FLIR). For comparison, the same surveillance capability of FLIR-equipped aircraft would require twice as many non-FLIR aircraft and crew. FLIR provide a lowlight/night vision capability wherein vehicles, subjects and buildings can be accurately surveilled at night. All current FLIR systems have a day camera capability providing the operator with a greatly magnified and detailed image.

Please refer to classified addendum.

Fuel, \$2,000,000

Please refer to classified addendum.

Special Operations Group, \$1,034,000

The Aviation Program must support a greater number of targets for the SOG and SSG teams. Both the United Kingdom and United States estimate the number of terrorist sleeper cell members and foreign intelligence officers within their countries will more than double over the next five years. As a result, a key growth initiative for the FBI is to significantly enhance the surveillance capability of the FBI.

Please refer to classified addendum.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This request is in direct support of the DOJ's Strategic Goal I, Objective 1.1, "Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur." These resources would provide the US Government with a more robust surveillance capability and enable the FBI to be proactive regarding terrorist threats.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
42	23	42	\$27,757	102	83	51	\$50,533	102	83	102	\$50,533

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Aircraft	\$606,000	9	\$5,449	\$...
FLIR Equipment	357,000	2	713	(535)
Fuel	n/a	n/a	2,000	...
SOG Equipment	n/a	n/a	1,034	(776)
Total Non-Personnel			\$9,196	(\$1,311)

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	102	83	102	\$29,058	\$21,475	\$50,533
Increases	...	...	...	...	9,196	9,196
Grand Total	102	83	102	\$29,058	\$30,671	\$59,729

Item Name: **Advanced Electronic Technology**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.2

FBI SMS Objective(s): P-05, T-06, T-07

Organizational Program: Operational Technology

End State Capability: Surveillance

Program Increase: Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars \$2,000,000

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$2,000,000 (non-personnel) for Special Projects.

For more information on this narrative, please see the classified budget addendum.

Funding

Base Funding

For more information, please see the classified budget addendum.

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Services	n/a	n/a	\$2,000	\$...
Total Non-Personnel			\$2,000	\$...

Item Name:	<u>Tactical Operations</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1, 1.2
FBI SMS Objective(s):	P05, T06, T07
Organizational Program:	<u>Operational Technology</u>
End State Capability:	<u>Surveillance</u>
Program Increase:	Positions <u>29</u> Agt <u>10</u> FTE <u>15</u> Dollars <u>\$11,744,000</u> (<u>\$4,926,000 non-personnel</u>)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 29 positions (10 agents) and \$11,744,000 (\$4,926,000 in non-personnel funding) to address increasing demand for the covert capabilities provided by the FBI's Tactical Operations Program (TOP) in support of the FBI's intelligence and evidence collection requirements. This request includes:

- Ten technically trained agents to address a workload that is increasing in scope (by an average 17% annually) and complexity (due to the influx of security systems leveraging sophisticated technology).
- A total of 19 support positions to enhance the TOP's capacity to develop and support covert entry/search techniques, as well as to design and fabricate unique concealments, in support of intelligence/evidence collection requirements.
- Non-personnel funding totaling \$4,926,000 to enable the development/production of technical tools/capabilities needed to keep abreast with the myriad of security countermeasure capabilities already available to our targets, as well as the influx of security systems that leverage advanced technologies that are just being introduced to the market.

Justification

The ability to collect intelligence/evidence regarding terrorist, hostile intelligence collection, or criminal activities without alerting subjects of the investigations that this is happening is a critical component of the FBI's efforts to combat those activities. If the subjects of investigations become aware that their illegal activities are under scrutiny, they would most likely take action, such as change locations or engage in more sophisticated operational security tradecraft, to prevent the collection of incriminating intelligence/evidence. The services provided by the TOP, which is managed by the Operational Technology Division's Tactical Operations Section, provide critical support to the FBI's efforts to surreptitiously collect intelligence/evidence by engaging in the following activities:

- Planning and executing surreptitious entry and search operations as authorized by Title III and Title 50 Court Orders, which is overseen by the Tactical Operations Support Center (TOSC).
- Designing, constructing, and/or fabricating unique concealments, disguises, garments, and prototype electrical and mechanical systems, which is managed by the Machining and Prototyping Unit (MPU).

As a result of the successes that aforementioned entities provide to the field's surreptitious intelligence/evidence collection requirements, the number of field office requests for support from the TOSC has grown by an average of 17% per annum for the past six years, while the number of requests for MPU support has grown by an average of 29% per annum for each of the past five years. The resources that each entity rely upon to have the capacity to remain viable within their respective operating environments have not kept pace with the increased demand for services. Given the convergence of these two factors, it is envisioned that the TOP will not have the collective operational capacity required to meet the field's demand for its services in FY 2009. To prevent missed opportunities for intelligence/evidence collection that would occur should the TOP not have a sufficient capacity to address field requests for support, the FBI requests a program increase of 21 positions (10 agents) and \$4,96,000 in non-personnel funding for the TOSC and a program increase of eight support positions for the MPU. Specific information regarding each of these program increases is set forth below.

For more information on this item, please see the classified budget addendum.

Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
118	49	118	\$44,638	131	55	131	\$49,610	131	55	131	\$50,205

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Technically Trained Agent	\$281	10	\$2,811	(\$680)
Electronics Engineer	230	12	2,763	14
Electronics Technician	242	4	966	(319)
Management and Program Analyst	\$93	3	278	139
Total Personnel		29	\$6,818	(\$846)

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
TOSC Technical Capabilities	n/a	n/a	\$4,926	\$...
Total Non-Personnel			\$4,926	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	131	55	131	\$20,439	\$29,766	\$50,205
Increases	29	10	15	6,818	4,926	11,744
Grand Total	160	65	146	\$27,257	\$34,692	\$61,949

Item Name:	<u>Data Loading and Analysis System (DaLAS)</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>Intelligence</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1, 1.2
FBI SMS Objective (s):	P-05, P-11, T-06, T-07
Organizational Program:	<u>Special Technologies and Applications</u>
End State Capability:	<u>Surveillance</u>
Program Increase:	Positions... Agt... FTE... Dollars <u>\$11,500,000 (all non-personnel)</u>

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$11,500,000 in non-personnel resources for the continued development of the Data Loading and Analysis System (DaLAS), a data central repository. None of the additional funding requested for contract services will be allocated for information technology planning and management.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested resources are directly related to DOJ Strategic Goal 1 “Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security” and DOJ Strategic Goal 2 “Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People.”

Funding DaLAS will result in reduced lead time from data ingestion to first analysis; leverage intuitive abilities of analyses; provide analytical capabilities for all analytical skill levels; provide technology sharing opportunities with other agencies and allied partners; provide a platform for cross agency collaboration; and allow better collaboration within and between FBI Divisions. Put succinctly, funding DaLAS will result in increased intelligence and information sharing capabilities, while not funding DaLAS will result in decreased intelligence and information sharing capabilities.

Please see Classified Addendum for further information on this request.

Item Name: **Physical Surveillance Technology**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.2
FBI SMS Objective(s): P-05, T-06, T-07
Organizational Program: Operational Technology

End State Capability: Surveillance

Program Increase: Positions 3 Agt ... FTE 2 Dollars \$8,720,000
(\$8,029,000 nonpersonnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests three positions (all support) and \$8,720,000 (\$8,029,000 non-personnel) to enhance physical surveillance capabilities. The Physical Surveillance (FISUR) technology core business area is comprised of the Traditional Tracking Unit (TTU) and the Video Surveillance Unit (VSU). This group provides the FBI's surveillance personnel with the advanced camera technology known as the SharpEye system and digital video recorders utilizing removable hard drives. These tools enhance the FBI's ability to covertly collect intelligence in support of operational/intelligence collection responsibilities. The requested resources would enable the FISUR group to implement digital networks for video transmission, storage and distribution, improve the FBI's ability to surreptitiously track human targets by increasing the field offices' inventory of tracking capabilities, and increase the FBI's capacity to use Electro Optical Technology to facilitate stand-off tracking capabilities.

Justification

Sharp Eye – 3 positions (all support) and \$1,841,000 (\$1,150,000 non-personnel)

The non-personnel funding requested will enable the FBI to procure ten additional SharpEye Systems. SharpEye is a commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) digital imaging system that uses a progressive scan 1.3 Megapixel (MP) Camera to produce 1.3 MP Joint Photo Image Experts Group (JPEG) images. An example of a photo collected by the SharpEye system is featured below:



The resources requested will fund procurement of ten SharpEye – 2nd Generation (SE-2G) systems. The SE-2G systems are designed to be fielded in remote, unmanned locations. All processing needed to capture high resolution images is performed at the remote location. High-resolution images are sent to the surveillance specialist, agent, or analyst via a T1 (digital telephone) circuit or a Virtual Private Network encrypted Internet Protocol (IP) circuit. SE-2G will allow high-resolution SharpEye technology to be used in a wider variety of foreign counterintelligence (FCI) and counterterrorism (CT) investigations. The distribution of these SE-2G systems among specific field office locations will be made by the FCI/CT Lookout Program based on program priorities. Camera technology is constantly advancing, and ongoing research and testing is needed to ensure that the FBI's digital video collection capabilities keep pace with the new technologies. The requested positions would help develop SharpEye capabilities and aid in the increased processing workload.

Video Surveillance Migration - \$4,350,000 (all non-personnel)

A program increase of \$4,350,000 in nonpersonnel funding (\$2,300,000 in services and \$2,050,000 in equipment) is requested to migrate FBI video surveillance systems from an analog environment to a pure digital video infrastructure. A video storage and distribution network will replace the obsolete tape-based architecture currently in place. Specifically, video technology used to support static surveillance requirements must be enhanced. This is due to the fact that most video collection systems currently used at FBI surveillance platforms produce outputs that adhere to the 1953 National Television Standards Committee (NTSC) Standard. The NTSC standard, which still governs the television industry, established parameters for video output that ensure the output can be viewed on television monitors. Advances in digital electronics, computer, software, and telecommunications technology have established new technologies, approaches, and scientific innovations that can provide a higher-resolution video output more easily integrated into automated databases. The digital video infrastructure will be more compatible with private-sector advances expected to be fully implemented by the end of FY 2011. This solution is designed to meet the FBI's requirements for rapid distribution and analysis of information and is one of the FBI's top priorities.

Non-Global Positioning System (GPS) Tracking Tools - \$1,000,000 (all non-personnel)

The proliferation of commercially-available GPS-based navigation systems has created electronic countermeasure vulnerability for the FBI's Tagging Tracking and Locating (TTL) operations. Detection and disruption of the FBI's Electronic Physical Surveillance technologies is technically possible, and in some cases readily available through commercial sources. GPS jamming is achieved relatively easily, and the ability to "spoof" GPS information - override signals from GPS satellites with a similar, stronger signal and provide false location information to the GPS receiver - exists now.

In FY 2004, after a group under surveillance was discovered to have multiple covert tracking devices, the FBI changed equipment designs to counter the group's efforts. However, this target group is now likely using jamming or spoofing equipment to avoid FBI detection and tracking via GPS-based systems. Developing systems and capabilities independent of GPS technology is critical to the FBI's ability to track sophisticated and

technically advanced targets. Several potential technologies that require significant engineering and development could meet this need, including inertial navigation systems, magnetic navigation systems, Time of Arrival using current communication infrastructure, and radio frequency identification (RFID) systems.

Tracking Technology and Transmitters - \$1,529,000 (all non-personnel)

\$1,529,000 is requested to replace critical tracking technology equipment, 80 percent of which has currently reached the end of its useful life. Base resources are not sufficient to establish the necessary three-year replacement cycle.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

These resources are directly related to DOJ Strategic Goal 1, “Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security.” The requested resources will allow the FBI to make two technology jumps. First, analog video transmission links susceptible to interception and interference will be replaced by digital video transmission links that are more secure and less susceptible to interference. This will result in crisper, cleaner video. Snowy pictures typically associated with poor video quality will be eliminated. Second, cumbersome tape-based and DVD recording devices will be replaced with robust, hard drive-based recording technology. Hard drive-based recordings permit faster search and easier review. Critical video clips would be able to be electronically distributed to other field offices thereby permitting collaborative investigations to occur more easily. Because the video is digital and in an electronic format suitable for electronic distribution, the need to duplicate tapes and Fed-Ex these tapes to different offices will be eliminated. Critical time will be saved and agents and analysts will be able to more quickly build cases.

Absent the requested funding, the FBI’s ability to effectively utilize technologically advanced tools to further casework will be impaired. The FBI will be unable to replace analog video transmission links with digital video transmission links, rendering information more susceptible to interception and interference. The quality of videos taken will not be as clear as possible. The FBI will continue to work with cumbersome tape-based and DVD recording devices. The freedom to electronically distribute video clips across field offices will not exist and the FBI will be constrained in its ability to conduct collaborative investigations. The need to duplicate tapes will continue, limiting time for agents and analysts to build cases. Failure to fund this enhancement will deter the FBI from keeping pace with publicly-available technology, allowing criminals, terrorists, or foreign agents a technological advantage over the FBI.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
38	2	38	\$20,488	38	2	38	\$20,625	38	2	38	\$20,765

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Electronics Engineer	\$230	3	\$691	\$4
Total Personnel		3	\$691	\$4

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Sharp Eye	\$115,000	10	\$1,150	\$...
Video Surveillance Migration				
<i>Services</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>2,300</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Equipment</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>2,050</i>	<i>...</i>
Non-GPS Tracking Tools - Equip	n/a	n/a	1,000	...
Tracking Technology and Transmitters				
<i>Equipment</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>1,529</i>	<i>...</i>
Total Non-Personnel			\$8,029	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	38	2	38	\$4,833	\$15,932	\$20,765
Increases	3	...	2	691	8,029	8,720
Grand Total	41	2	40	\$5,524	\$23,961	\$29,485

Item Name:	<u>Consolidated Collections</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1, 1.2
FBI SMS Objective(s):	P-04, P-05, T-06, T-07
Organizational Program:	<u>Operational Technology</u>
End-State Capability:	<u>Surveillance</u>
Program Increase:	Positions <u>27</u> Agt ... FTE <u>13</u> Dollars <u>\$10,000,000</u> (<u>\$5,612,000 non-personnel</u>)

Description of Item

The FBI's Consolidated Collection Initiative (CCI) provides the FBI with a centralized system collecting Title III (Criminal Law Enforcement) and Title 50 (Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, or FISA) evidentiary audio and signal-related intelligence obtained from telephone, microphone, and facsimile sources, through the development and deployment of communications interception techniques and systems. The CCI also provides dedicated contracted support services for operations and maintenance support for all deployed collection systems. To continue to develop, deploy, and refresh these communications interception techniques and systems, the FBI requests 27 positions (all support) and \$10,000,000 (\$5,612,000 non-personnel).

Justification

Since 2001, Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) intercepts (per year) have increased markedly. Requirements for more effective and efficient information sharing and replacement of end-of-life cycle FISA collection systems increase the criticality of enhanced funding for this initiative.

As systems age, the likelihoods of catastrophic failure and loss of gathered intelligence increases. With the collection enterprise now in the operations and maintenance phase of its life cycle, existing enterprise systems are being maintained at their current level of capability. However, the lack of available funding precludes the ability to expand present capability. In light of these concerns, resources are requested for the following areas.

System Equipment and Software Maintenance - \$3,213,000 (all non-personnel)

Requested resources would fund additional equipment, permit the scale-down of selected supported sites, equip additional system users, and increase available intercept capability. Resources will also provide legacy system maintenance, alleviating the need to redirect funds to support older systems.

Professional Services - \$1,299,000 (all non-personnel)

The requested resources would fund acquisition and project management support, enabling CCI to monitor installation, integration, and implementation of systems at designated field office locations and to oversee the system contractors' technical, schedule, and cost performance. This support would include specialized acquisition and

program management support; contract and business management and administration support; financial management support; technical support in system architecture, system design, system engineering and integration and test, configuration and data management; and specialized training.

Research and Development (R&D) for Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP) and Voice Encryption Solutions - \$500,000 (all non-personnel)

Audio communications are rapidly evolving in new directions and the pace of telecommunications change is accelerating. As telecommunications service providers offer new communications methods such as VoIP, the FBI must be able to identify interception solutions that can be incorporated into digital collection systems. With the inexpensive offerings of VoIP telephone service, more VoIP communications are expected. The FBI is heavily reliant on digital collection system vendors and system engineering consultants to produce non-developmental items and critical technical solutions in this arena.

Regionalization Bandwidth Expenses - \$600,000 (all non-personnel)

The FBI is currently reducing the number of T-50 collection systems in the field. While still maintaining redundancy to provide appropriate coverage, reducing the number of systems “regionalizes” the technology and makes the program more technically efficient and easier to maintain. DCSNet is a standalone, dedicated network that distributes intercepted telecommunications data. Available bandwidth dictates the number and efficiency of intercepts performed. The FBI’s high volume of intercepts requires additional bandwidth. Bandwidth increases at the regional sites will allow the sites to accept audio and pen-register/trap trace data for the supported regions. For example, if one region absorbs case traffic for several field offices, that region will need to be enhanced to handle the new data. Failure to add bandwidth will overload the region, potentially degrading or destroying the ability to collect for any of the supported field offices.

Systems Refreshment and Maintenance Personnel - 14 positions (all support) and \$2,407,000 (all personnel)

Testing and evaluation, hardware and software upgrades, technology enhancements, and equipment disposal will require additional personnel in FY 2009 as old systems are replaced. Two electronic technician (ET) positions are requested to perform testing, evaluation, and installation of new or upgraded equipment, administer user training, and provide system expertise and maintenance support. In addition, throughout the life cycle of the systems, the ETs will provide telephonic and on-site technical support, as well as training for all field sites and over 1,400 users.

Evolutions in telecommunications technology require personnel resources capable of implementing technical solutions to field requirements. Two electronic engineers are requested to provide technical expertise related to electrical interactions within internal system components and external system components. Eight information technology specialists are requested for continued development and implementation of hardware and software solutions instituted as part of the project's technology insertion efforts. One

system security administrator is requested to provide oversight and management of system certification and accreditation, and ongoing operational security compliance with the FBI's security policies and procedures. Finally, one program analyst is requested to perform the program, fiscal, and administrative management of all activities associated with the CCI.

ELSUR Technology Management Unit (ETMU) System Administrators and System Analysts - 13 positions (all support) and \$1,981,000 (all personnel)

These positions will provide dedicated services, ensuring ELSUR systems remain operational 24/7 in support of the FBI's counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and criminal investigative missions. Two of the thirteen requested ITS positions will meet workload demands and maintain institutional knowledge in the FBI's ETMU. The remaining eleven ITS positions will be used to enhance the ELSUR system support program.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The resources requested here support strategic goals 1.1 and 1.2 of the Department of Justice. The continued deployment and support of advanced digital collection systems represents a critical factor in collection technology. The Consolidated Collection program requires immediate attention to modernize and upgrade fielded systems, in order to avoid exploitation of deficiencies by potential adversaries. With aging systems and equipment, these deficiencies are likely to result in more frequent and more serious consequences, placing intelligence collection for multiple agencies at risk. Targets and potential threats quickly learn and utilize new technologies and the FBI must be able to intercept these new communications. Widespread uses of new technologies present significant challenges for interception. Failure to maintain and enhance system security, software, and hardware and to develop new solutions for merging telecommunications technologies may degrade the FBI's audio and telephony interception and collection capability.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
9	1	9	\$27,464	23	1	16	\$56,206	23	1	23	\$55,139

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Electronics Engineer	\$230	2	\$460	\$2
Electronics Technician	242	2	483	(159)
Professional Support	93	1	93	46
Information Technology	\$152	22	3,352	851
Total Personnel	n/a	27	\$4,388	\$740

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Classified Non-Personnel Expenditures	n/a	n/a	\$5,612	\$...
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,612	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	23	1	23	\$2,909	\$52,230	\$55,139
Increases	27	...	13	4,388	5,612	10,000
Grand Total	50	1	36	\$7,297	\$57,842	\$65,139

Item Name: **Next Generation Electronic Data Management System (EDMS)/Data Warehouse System (DWS) System II (EDII)**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Intelligence
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.2
FBI SMS Objective (s): P-05, P-11, T-06, T-07
Organizational Program: Special Technologies and Applications

End State Capability: Surveillance

Program Increase: Positions... Agt... FTE... Dollars \$7,000,000 (all non-personnel)

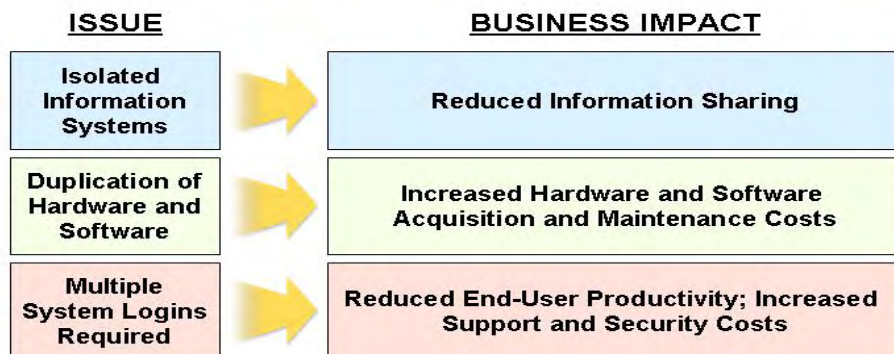
Description of Item

The FBI requests \$7,000,000 in nonpersonnel resources for the combined development of the Electronic Data Management System (EDMS) and the Data Warehouse System (DWS) into a single resource.

Justification

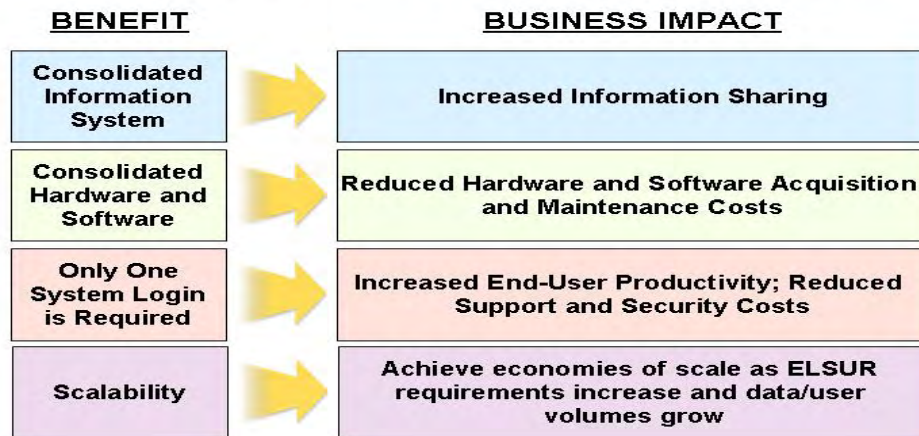
Currently, two primary systems are used by the FBI and the Intelligence Community to conduct Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) translation and analysis: EDMS and DWS. Each system was originally implemented to meet specific mission objectives, providing early ELSUR successes. However, as the scope of ELSUR requirements have exponentially expanded due to the increased focus on the counterterrorism and counterintelligence mission, the existence of two platforms has resulted in the following challenges:

Issues with Current Environment



After conducting an analysis of alternatives, it was determined that EDMS/DWS II (EDII) will replace both DWS and EDMS. EDII is a comprehensive solution that would:

Benefits of Future Environment



The EDII system will be the only means for analysts, linguists and agents to exploit and analyze sizeable amounts of electronic intercepted data, including FBI Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) intercepted data. Adequate system and storage resources for the EDII project (in direct support of the FBI's intelligence mission) will prevent a serious and compounding intelligence gap that would have a cascading effect on other intelligence programs across the FBI.

Current and Projected Trends:

The following table reflects the projected growth in users and products for the EDII system. Without funding the FBI will be unable to support the projected trends.

Number of:	Increase January 2005 to June 2007	Current Level June 2007	Projected Level June 2009
Users for both EDMS & DWS	200%	1,600	3,000
Products*	500%	70 million	350 million
Supported Cases**	500+ (DWS) 529 (EDMS)	1,700	5,000+
Targeted Accounts***	N/A	16,500	50,000+

*Products are defined as data including intercepted and seized media which includes email, chat, audio, and any subsequent attachments.

**Supported Cases is a counterterrorism, counterintelligence or criminal investigation conducted by the FBI.

***Targeted accounts can be multiple emails, chat, and other accounts that pertain to a single case. Hence, there are more targeted accounts than cases.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested resources are directly related to DOJ Strategic Goal 1 “Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security” and DOJ Strategic Goal 2 “Enforce Federal Criminal Laws.”

The inability to provide operationally sensitive, critical counterterrorism and counterintelligence data via the EDII system could render FBI agents, language analysts and intelligence analysts ineffective. Additionally, without adequate funding critical disaster recovery capabilities will not be fully implemented for the EDII system. The lack of adequate funding will have a severe operational impact on the FBI’s mission because of the inability to keep pace with rapidly increasing data capacity demands, the inability to comply with strict mandates for data protection, the inability to provide intelligence analysts, linguists and agents access to operationally critical information during crisis events, and the inability to process, store, and manage the increase in FISA data.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
...	\$10,000	...	...	...	\$7,000	...	...	..	\$7,000

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Hardware	n/a	n/a	\$1,800	\$...
Software	n/a	n/a	200	...
Contract Services	n/a	n/a	5,000	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$7,000	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	\$7,000	\$7,000
Increases	7,000	7,000
Grand Total	\$14,000	\$14,000

Infrastructure

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Item Name:	<u>Field Facilities Infrastructure</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>All</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6
FBI SMS Objective(s):	R-01, R-02, T-05
Organizational Program:	<u>Facilities & Logistics Services and Security</u>
End-State Capability:	<u>Infrastructure</u>
Program Increase:	Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars <u>\$10,000,000</u> (all non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$10,000,000 for field facilities infrastructure and security, including \$7,644,000 to fund infrastructure requirements associated with the FBI's Field Office Relocation Program, and \$2,356,000 to fulfill FBI police training requirements and the rising costs of contract guard services.

The FBI's Field Office Relocation Program was initiated to provide consolidated, secure working environments for critical counterterrorism (CT), counterintelligence (CI), and criminal investigative programs and to provide Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) space for national security elements located in the field. The purpose of this program is to provide adequate space for FBI personnel and the large number of FBI-led, multi-agency task forces such as Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs), Safe Streets Task Forces (SSTFs), Health Care Fraud Task Forces (HCFTFs), and Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs). The Field Office Relocation Program also provides a workspace environment that fosters synergy for greater coordination and productivity and Level 4 Interagency Security Criteria enhancements for field office facilities. The FBI's relocation plan is a multi-year acquisition plan that has been approved through the Office of Management and Budget and Congressional Authorizing Committees.

Justification

Field Office Relocations

The FBI's current field office facilities do not adequately support FBI investigative, national security, and intelligence program needs. Task forces, which have increased tremendously since FY 2001, cannot easily collaborate or share information among teams because they are not co-located. For example, the number of JTTFs has increased from 35 in 2001 to 101 today, an increase of 188 percent. Before September 11, 2001, the number of JTTF members was 912 and has increased to 3,915 today, an increase of 329 percent. The number of intelligence analysts has more than doubled in the same period, from 1,023 to 2,192. The FBI Cybercrime program has grown to 56 Cyber squads with over 689 personnel and 64 Cyber task forces, of which none of these FBI Cyber squads and Cyber task forces existed prior to September 11, 2001.

The cumulative increases in multiple programs, superimposed on the existing FBI facilities infrastructure, have resulted in FBI mission teams and task forces being

fragmented among multiple facilities or in dispersed locations within a single facility. In addition, many FBI facilities are in poor physical condition and provide insufficient work environments, thereby limiting productivity, teamwork, and staff retention. FBI's National Security Branch conducted a classified threat and risk assessment study and found only 18 percent of FBI field offices were minimally adequate.

Beyond the need for additional space, existing FBI field office facilities also lack adequate Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) space. Although the FBI established the Secure Work Environment (SWE) program to provide SCIFs, additional facility space in which to install them is required since most field offices are already inadequate in size and have expiring leases. The Field Office Relocation program enables SCIF alterations and long-term facility investments as opposed to SCIF alterations in space that is only available for three to five years. This enhancement provides for SWE and Sensitive Compartmented Information Network (SCION) long-term development that will ultimately save money due to the long-term nature of these investments.

To meet these facility challenges, the FBI requests \$7,644,000 to relocate the Jackson, Knoxville, Louisville, and Minneapolis offices. The following table provides an overview of the resources requested for each field office relocation, followed by a narrative description of each office.

FY 2009 Field Office Relocation Costs				
Item	Jackson (\$000)	Knoxville (\$000)	Louisville (\$000)	Minneapolis (\$000)
Telephone Switch/Cabling	90	105	103	217
Cabling for FBI Enclaves	161	188	196	347
Network Equipment	525	625	625	637
Locks/Alarms/Access Control	252	253	253	252
High Density Filing Systems	155	155	154	402
Security Equipment	420	420	420	548
Guard Service at Construction Site	87	0	0	54
TOTAL FY 2009 COSTS	\$1,690	\$1,746	\$1,751	\$2,457

Jackson – The Jackson Field Office (JFO) is located in the Dr. A.H. McCoy Federal Building and in leased space at an offsite location. The lease for the offsite expires in March 2009. The McCoy Federal Building is in a state of disrepair and cannot adequately house the field office or accommodate the increased electrical, heating, ventilation and air conditioning capacity required for the FBI's information technology structure or secure space for communications security. In addition, the McCoy Federal Building has been repeatedly assessed as "at risk" due to an open culvert for the Pearl River which runs under the building. The culvert is accessible from numerous locations along its route and remains a heightened security concern that could be exploited in a manner which threatens the safety of all employees and visitors to the building.

The city of Jackson has one of the highest violent crime rates in the nation. These violent crimes are attributable to illegal drug trafficking, gang activity and street crime, and are addressed by a strong SSTF presence that complements an insufficiently-sized local police department. The JFO also houses the JTTF to investigate terrorist matters throughout the state as well as the FIG, Foreign Counterintelligence Squads, Cyber Crimes Task Force and the Hurricane Katrina Insurance Crimes Task Force. An additional squad was added to address public corruption and governmental program fraud associated with the Federal public assistance programs initiated subsequent to the 2005 Hurricane Katrina disaster.

A prospectus was approved for the JFO relocation in the FY 2005 prospectus cycle. A total of 109,819 rentable square feet was approved by Congress at a cost of \$34.00 per square foot. A site has been selected, and the lease was awarded in June 2007; occupancy will occur in May 2009. The FBI requests \$1,690,000 for infrastructure costs associated with this relocation.

Knoxville – The Knoxville Field Office (KFO) is currently located in the John J. Duncan Federal Building. The Knoxville area has a diverse population, with increasingly larger minority groups relocating to the area each year. Escalation of diverse groups has required the Division's East Tennessee Civil Rights Working Group to be vigilant in identifying potential hate crimes issues throughout the East Tennessee area. Since September 11, 2001, the Group has increased its participants by over 50 percent. In addition, the FBI is participating in the joint Department of Energy/FBI Foreign Counterintelligence program that encompasses overt CI and counterespionage investigations, criminal and cyber investigations, and joint projects.

Current conditions in the field office are inadequate in the areas of space, electrical, heating and air, ventilation and storage, causing great concerns in the area of occupational safety and health, workers compensation situations, and personnel interaction.

An FY 2005 prospectus was approved by the Authorizing Committees for the relocation of the KFO. A total of 99,130 rentable square feet was approved at a cost of \$31.25 per square foot. A site has been selected and a lease award is scheduled; occupancy will occur in December 2008. The FBI requests \$1,746,000 for infrastructure costs associated with this relocation.

Louisville – The Louisville Field Office (LFO) is currently located in two federal facilities, the Gene Snyder U.S. Courthouse and the Romano Mazzoli Federal Building, and in two leased locations. The leases expire in September 2008 and December 2014, though cancellation rights exist.

Several Public Corruption, Criminal Enterprises, JTTF, and HCFTFs have been established in the LFO to address CT, public corruption, and violent crime caseload increases, thereby placing additional space constraints on LFO facilities. Congress approved an FY 2005 prospectus for the LFO's relocation. A total of 120,197 rentable

square feet was approved at a cost of \$36.00 per square foot. A site has been selected and the lease award is scheduled; occupancy will occur in April 2009. The FBI requests \$1,751,000 for infrastructure costs associated with this relocation.

Minneapolis – The Minneapolis Field Office (MFO) is currently located in leased space in Minneapolis while its automotive/radio maintenance facility is located in Roseville, MN. These leases expire in January 2010 and July 2008, respectively.

The MFO region includes North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. The Minneapolis JTTF comprises three dedicated CT squads to address both international and domestic terrorism. This requires close coordination with local, state, federal, and foreign law enforcement agencies. Minneapolis is also home to 20 Fortune 500 companies and high-tech defense contractors whose computers are repeatedly attacked. A Cyber Crime Task Force was established in Minneapolis to address these rising concerns, as well as a SSTF.

To meet the additional space requirements of these new task forces, an FY 2007 prospectus was approved for the MFO's relocation. A total of 176,149 rentable square feet was approved at a cost of \$38.00 per square foot; however, the requirement has been reduced to 162,530 rentable square feet. A final site has not been selected, though the estimated occupancy date is October 2009. The FBI requests \$2,457,000 for infrastructure costs associated with this relocation.

Security

In order to accommodate these FY 2009 field office space expansions, the FBI also requests \$2,356,000 to provide the necessary physical security through police and contract guards. Before a newly-hired police officer can begin service at an FBI facility, s/he must complete 12 weeks of training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). The FBI needs to be sending 60 police officers to FLETC each year, but due to insufficient funding, the FBI can only send 35 police officers per year. The FBI requires an additional \$420,000 to pay for the FLETC training.

The FBI also provides contract guard support to field offices. Contract guards ensure that FBI personnel are safe while entering and exiting the respective facility while also ensuring the physical security of the premises. In recent years, the cost of security guard contracts has risen; in FY 2007 alone, contract guard costs increased by 13.76 percent over FY 2006 while the levels of service remained constant. Given the escalation in contract guard costs, the FBI can only meet 80 percent of its contract guard requirements with base resources. To fill the remaining 20 percent of the requirement, the FBI has diverted funds from other critical security areas, including a reduction in the number of personnel security investigators, cancellation of technical refresh of non-trilogy IT equipment, and the reduction and cancellation of professional training and conferences. This requirement has forced other critical programs to be curtailed. In order to meet these rising costs, the FBI requests \$1,936,000 for contract guards. The additional funding would reduce the funding gap while allowing other FBI police programs to recover lagging replacement of critical police equipment.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

FBI facilities support all mission-critical functions, thereby supporting both Department of Justice Strategic Goals 1 and 2. Field office personnel require work space that fosters synergy among FBI elements for greater coordination and productivity, as well as space for important task force operations. In addition, the space must meet all security standards. To accomplish these goals, five to seven field offices must be relocated annually. All field offices scheduled for relocation in FYs 2009 and 2010 have been identified and approved by both the Senate and House Authorizing Committees. The lease terms will be 15 to 20 years, thereby enabling the FBI to maximize the payback period of its investments. However, without adequate funding for the field office relocation program and the corresponding security requirements, this program cannot move forward. Delays in the field office relocation program will affect the overall success of the FBI's intelligence and criminal operational missions and hinder the coordination with partner organizations.

Funding

Field Office Relocation Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
...	\$8,733	...	...	...	\$8,733	...	...	...	\$8,733

Contract Guard/Police Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
368	12	368	\$51,503	368	12	368	\$52,503	368	12	368	\$53,533

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Telephone Switch/Cabling	n/a	n/a	515	...
Cabling for FBI enclaves	n/a	n/a	892	...
Network Equipment	n/a	n/a	2,412	...
Locks/Alarms/Access Control	n/a	n/a	1,010	...
High Density Filing Systems	n/a	n/a	866	...
Security Equipment	n/a	n/a	1,808	...
Guard Service at Construction Site	n/a	n/a	141	...
FLETC Training	\$12,000	35	420	...
Contract Guards	n/a	n/a	1,936	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$10,000	...

Combined Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	368	12	368	\$35,366	\$26,900	\$62,266
Increases	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
Grand Total	368	12	398	\$35,366	\$36,900	\$72,266

Item Name: **Information Technology Disaster Recovery (DR)**

Budget Decision Unit(s): All
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 2.1, 2.2
FBI SMS Objective (s): P-04, P-05, T-06, T-07
Organizational Program: Criminal Justice Information Services

End State Capability: Infrastructure

Program Increase: Positions... Agt... FTE... Dollars \$5,000,000 (all non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$5,000,000 (non-personnel) to upgrade the Pocatello Information Technology Center (PITC) infrastructure to accommodate CJIS Information Technology (IT) systems and the cost of physically relocating the CJIS Ft. Monmouth, Information Technology Center (FMITC) IT equipment to the new location.

Justification

The FBI established an interim off-site DR capability for the NCIC and III at the FBI's FMITC in New Jersey. As a result of a BRAC decision in 2006, the FBI will be forced to close the FMITC, necessitating the relocation of the CJIS Disaster Recovery site. The FBI owned and operated PITC was selected as the most cost effective relocation site.

Since the PITC has not been used heavily and extensively as a data center over the last few years, the data center has not had infrastructure replacements/upgrades for heating, cooling, power capability and capacity, telecommunication modifications, etc. The site is secure, is capable of housing the CJIS Division DR equipment, and can maintain the equipment once installed and made operational in Pocatello. However, upgrades to data center power, heating, cooling, etc., are needed.

In addition, the telecommunications infrastructure currently in place at FMITC will need to be moved, installed, expanded, and made operational at PITC. After these upgrades are complete and the systems relocated to PITC, there will be sufficient infrastructure capacity to handle the needs of the current systems as well as other CJIS systems.

Specifically, the requested funds would be used to purchase hardware, software, and contract services. Additionally, travel funds would be needed to ensure the transition to PITC proceeds accordingly. A more detailed description of how these funds would be utilized is as follows.

The hardware/software funding would be used to replace the entire heating and cooling capability (HVAC) at the Pocatello site. The current HVAC is more than 15 years old, has not been used as a data center cooling capability for some time, and cannot be relied upon for mission critical systems. Also, a new Uninterrupted Power Supply and more stable electrical capability would be installed since, like the HVAC, the existing

infrastructure has reached end of life. The remaining hardware/software funding would be used to upgrade the telecommunications infrastructure to support the data flow into and out of the Pocatello site, thus supporting the needs of the systems.

The services funding would be utilized to acquire an engineering firm to design the HVAC, to include the electrical and communications infrastructure requirements. Travel funding would be needed for CJIS personnel to travel to Pocatello to oversee the installation of the equipment described within, and to move equipment currently at Fort Monmouth, NJ to Pocatello.

In the event of a catastrophic disaster, without a separate backup site, it would take months to locate a site, acquire hardware, test and install telecommunications equipment, and place into operations the current capability that exists at Clarksburg, WV and Fort Monmouth, NJ. Without a backup capability, phone lines would be inoperable, resulting in approximately 7 million inquiries per day going unanswered between NCIC and III. As a result, the effectiveness of law enforcement, intelligence operations, and Homeland Security across the United States would be severely degraded. Law enforcement officers would no longer be able to obtain information on terrorists, wanted criminals, or stolen property.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

An off-site DR capability aligns closely with the following DOJ strategic goals.

Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security. The IT systems supported in Clarksburg, West Virginia provide critical information sharing services across the world in support of the war on terrorism and criminal activity. Specifically, these systems assist in the identification of known individuals involved in activities related to terrorism and crime. A DR capability would ensure continued availability of these IT systems in the event of natural or man-made catastrophes in the Clarksburg area, or in the event of a major telecommunications failure in the mid-Atlantic region. Guaranteed operations will result in the ability of federal, state, and local law enforcement officials to continue efforts towards identifying and sharing information on terrorist and criminals without interruption of services.

Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People. Providing a backup capability to reestablish critical law enforcement services in the event of a significant disaster would ensure that the FBI's assets are protected. Thus, allowing law enforcement, intelligence operations, and Homeland Security across the United States to continue efforts towards the prevention of crime by obtaining information on terrorists, wanted criminals, immigration violators, or stolen property. In addition, employers would be able to continue to screen out potential employees with criminal records.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
...

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Hardware	n/a	n/a	\$4,000	...
Software	n/a	n/a	400	...
Travel	n/a	n/a	100	...
Services	n/a	n/a	500	
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,000	...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services
Increases	5,000	5,000
Grand Total	\$5,000	\$5,000

Item Name:	<u>Central Records Complex (CRC)</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>All</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6
FBI SMS Objective(s):	P-01, R-01
Organizational Program:	<u>Records Management</u>
End-State Capability:	<u>Infrastructure</u>
Program Increase:	Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars <u>\$8,367,000 (all non-personnel)</u>

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$8,367,000 in non-personnel funding to support the continued development of the permanent Central Records Complex (CRC) including \$1,190,000 for infrastructure; \$740,000 for security; \$5,060,000 for records management requirements; and \$1,377,000 for costs related to staffing the permanent facility.

Justification

The CRC will be a state-of-the-art records storage facility that complies with the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) standards. All inactive FBI records as well as some active records will be relocated to the CRC and for the first time be housed in environmentally appropriate conditions. The CRC will provide a secure, controlled environment that will allow for efficient records management and file services as well as universal access to the FBI's information for FBI employees worldwide. The relocation of records from FBI field offices will free-up valuable space. In addition, field office staff currently performing records management functions will be able to redirect their efforts and focus on investigative and operational functions.

Not only will the CRC house all of the FBI's inactive records, it will house the main FBI Data Center. The data center is currently located in the J. Edgar Hoover (JEH) Building in downtown Washington DC, a high threat area. The Data Center would require significant and costly upgrades should it remain in its current location

Furthermore, in support of the FBI's Continuity of Operations (COOP) initiative, the Director has designated the CRC as the consolidated FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) Alternate Operating Facility (AOF), should the JEH Building be rendered untenable. Utilizing the CRC in a COOP environment will greatly enhance the FBI's ability to meet COOP mission demands. Since the CRC will be a regularly occupied, fully-functioning facility, the capability of using the facility in the event of a disaster provides mission critical functions for a minimal cost to the government. In the event of COOP activation, COOP personnel will displace RMD personnel and use their work areas and equipment. COOP expenses therefore include items that COOP personnel would need to perform their mission that is beyond the normal requirements of the functions and personnel permanently assigned to the CRC.

As the CRC design and construction progresses, the FBI requests \$8,367,000 to support the requirements for infrastructure, security, records storage, and personnel for the CRC project in FY 2009, which include the following:

Infrastructure Requirements - \$1,190,000 (all non-personnel)

The FBI requests \$1,190,000 for infrastructure requirements to include expenses related to the physical building and the basic systems, contractor support, and start up expenses required to make the CRC a functional FBI facility. The FY 2009 requirements include \$375,000 for three contracted Construction Surveillance Technicians (CSTs) to oversee construction beginning in third quarter of FY2010 and continuing through the fourth quarter FY2010. The construction of a high target facility such as the FBI CRC creates a tremendous opportunity for an adversary to implant technical devices to gather information on FBI investigations and National Security Information. The 100-acre CRC compound will house 3 primary facilities and numerous outbuildings. Due to the size and complexity of the CRC project, three CSTs are needed to ensure proper construction methods are utilized and technical implants are not introduced during the construction phase. Additionally, the FBI requests \$815,000 for the extension of high-bandwidth fiber lines to the CRC site. The fiber is necessary for all information technology (IT) connectivity, to include both classified and unclassified connectivity. Installation of this fiber will be required in second or third quarter of FY 2010; early in the construction phase.

Security Requirements - \$740,000 (all non-personnel)

Due to the significance of its mission and the size of the facility, the CRC has been designated an Interagency Security Committee Level IV facility, pursuant to Executive Order and the Interagency Security Committee's guidelines. Therefore, the facility must meet the security requirements as mandated by Director of Central Intelligence Directive 6/9, National Security Agency policy 01.02 annex A, DOJ Order 2600.2B Department of Justice Security Program Operating Manual, 28 CFR Part 17, FBI Director Memorandum dated 8/26/98, MIOG Part II, Sections 2-1.3 and 26-5.2 and the FBI Security Policy Manual. Equipment is needed to secure the CRC site throughout the construction period, as well as post-construction.

The FBI requests \$717,000 for a construction site security contract to include six site security guards, 2 K-9s, and related equipment including 4WD and all terrain (AT) vehicles; and \$23,000 for a closed circuit TV system and a walk through metal detector to be used during construction.

Records Management Requirements – \$5,060,000 (all non-personnel)

The FBI requests \$3,275,000 to inventory, bar-code, and prepare inactive case files currently located worldwide for transport to the CRC. Currently the FBI does not possess a complete inventory of all its information; as a result, information which exists for investigative and intelligence purposes is not fully utilized. Only records uploaded into the Automated Case Support System are available universally. The FBI has records stored in 265 locations worldwide, of which an overwhelming majority is paper format.

This decentralization model impedes the FBI's ability to access and utilize information efficiently and effectively.

By creating a records inventory, consolidating all inactive records, and housing them in a single secure and environmentally-controlled facility, FBI employees worldwide will have almost immediate access to these records, with appropriate security access authority. Once a file has been converted to a digital image, it becomes accessible to all FBI employees from that moment forward.

In addition, the FBI requests \$1,785,000 to hire approximately 11 contractors to process about 33 percent of the projected FY 2009 unaddressed workload. These contractors would continue the FBI records inventory and prepare for the relocation of approximately 48 miles of record to the CRC. They would also allow the FBI to make additional strides toward the increase in workload required by Executive Order 12958, as amended, and the new National Declassification Initiative (NDI) mandated by NARA.

Without adequate contractor support, backlogs will rise significantly and result in the inability to maintain up-to-date records.

Personnel Related Requirements - \$1,377,000 (all non-personnel)

The FBI has identified and occupied two interim facilities, and is currently relocating operations and employees from Washington D.C. to these interim facilities. The FBI projects to occupy the permanent CRC during the summer of FY 2010, and to lose a significant percentage of its workforce due to the relocation and the age of its workforce. Approximately 600 new employees will need to be hired in association with the establishment of the CRC and the relocation of personnel from the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The FBI requests \$100,000 to provide travel for polygraph examiners to conduct applicant polygraph examinations; \$917,000 to conduct background investigations; and \$360,000 to provide transfer benefits to FBI employees relocating to the interim facility.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The CRC request supports DOJ Strategic Goals I and II. The FBI's records management systems, including physical records, are decentralized and universally inaccessible. The dispersion of these systems utilizes expensive office space that could be reallocated for employees at FBIHQ, field offices, and large resident agencies.

The primary purpose of the CRC is to consolidate all of the FBI's records in a single facility that allows for a rapid and thorough search and dissemination process. Locating these valuable records and data center in a location outside of the immediate Washington D.C. metropolitan area will afford maximum protection against terrorism or other criminal acts. The consolidation of FBI records provides an unparalleled opportunity to share intelligence information across organizational boundaries, which is critical to the success of U.S. counterterrorism and criminal investigations.

The CRC will also serve as the AOF if FBI Headquarters is rendered untenable, and allow for a nation-wide response. This function, along with the relocation of the main FBI Data Center, greatly enhances the FBI's ability to meet COOP mission demands.

Without the funding described above, the FBI would not be able to relocate into the new facility to adequately perform records management activities, which would negatively affect the FBI's ability to support investigations, prosecutions, and intelligence sharing within the law enforcement and intelligence communities. The FBI has begun relocating records management operations to the interim sites. The requested funding is necessary for the relocation to stay on schedule and for the permanent CRC to be a secure, state-of-the-art, and successful facility in supporting the FBI's missions.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
...	\$...	\$4,000	...	...	...	\$...

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Infrastructure	n/a	n/a	\$1,190	(\$815)
Security	n/a	n/a	740	(23)
Records Management Requirements	n/a	n/a	5,060	...
Personnel Requirements	n/a	n/a	1,377	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$8,367	(\$838)

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services
Increases	8,367	8,367
Grand Total	\$8,367	\$8,367

Item Name:	<u>Unclassified Network Capabilities (UNet)</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>All</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2
FBI SMS Objective (s):	A-04, P-01, P-03, P-06, P-07
Organizational Program:	<u>Information Technology Operations</u>
End State Capability:	<u>Infrastructure</u>
Program Increase:	Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars <u>\$5,000,000 (all non-personnel)</u>

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$5,000,000 in non-personnel funding to enhance and extend its unclassified network (UNet), integrate UNet with Law Enforcement Online (LEO), and relocate the unclassified network IT infrastructure to the Clarksburg, WV data center.

Justification

The FBI has been criticized in Congressional, Inspector General, and other reports for failing to provide FBI employees with additional information sharing capabilities at their desktop. In response to this criticism, the FBI is performing a pivotal analysis of the field offices utilizing a survey of agents, analysts, support employees and contractors to determine Internet and/or LEO connectivity.

As part of this effort, the FBI's Internet Connectivity and Consolidation (FICC) project, promoting the security of information shared within the FBI and the Intelligence Community, is designed to accomplish two goals:

- Eliminate duplication between the current LEO and UNet systems, and
- Provide Internet connectivity to every Bureau and contractor employee on a 1:1 basis based upon predefined priorities.

The current network infrastructure is sporadic across the country, with insufficient bandwidth in some locations – causing delays in information gathering. With the requested funding the FBI will increase the bandwidth and connectivity to 22 FBI Field Offices, Resident Agencies, Legal Attaches, and HQ Division, and will eliminate duplication between LEO and UNet to form one cohesive system. The LEO/UNet consolidation will also bring field offices into the enterprise and security architectures, while providing enhanced, and more efficient connectivity.

Currently, in Field Offices and Resident Agencies, the FBI has approximately one Internet capable desktop for every 20 employees, usually located at a kiosk shared by all employees. The FBI seeks to change the 1:20 ratio to 1:1 as capabilities will be provided to Special Agents, Investigative Analysts, and other professional support staff to include contractors in a prioritized manner. This will allow every office-based employee to

access the Internet at his/her desktop and every field agent to access the Internet via mobile device (laptop or BlackBerry). With the additional desktops, employees will not waste time carrying notes, documents, and other information to a kiosk or have to wait in line for an available Internet terminal. With this enhancement field agents will also be able to access the Internet in the field to research or send information rather than having to return to the office in the middle of an investigation. The primary goal of UNet is collecting and sharing information as effectively as possible between law enforcement and intelligence entities to support efforts ranging from the global war on terrorism to agents working bank robberies and drug crimes.

This project will provide FBI employees the ability to share information, not only within the FBI, but also with law enforcement personnel at other federal agencies, and at state, local, and tribal agencies. Currently, only about 50% of Bureau employees have access to the Internet. Without internet access provided by LEO or UNet, the FBI is unable to share vital information with its law enforcement partners that do not have access to our secure systems. Further, many FBI employees are currently unable to quickly share vital information from remote locations via unclassified communications offered through laptops or BlackBerrys.

The FBI has already implemented changes that will reduce operations and maintenance (O&M) costs by eliminating redundant dial-up networks (\$140,000 per year reduction). The FBI also expects to reduce O&M by an additional \$200,000 per year by eliminating additional redundant dial-up circuits and servers resulting in reduced overall operations and maintenance costs.

The FBI requests \$5,000,000 for this enhancement: \$2,000,000 will be used for the ordering of network circuits that will reduce the strain on existing Internet-related network bandwidth issues for all FBI locations that have UNet; \$1,500,000 will be used to order the network equipment required to support bandwidth upgrades to the UNet architecture; \$700,000 will be used to support the software required to support the network and server equipment that will be used to enhance the UNet network architecture; and \$800,000 will be used to provide day-to-day operational support as well as strategic planning for future implementations and program improvements. Planning and management is critical to successful implementation and operation of the FICC program. Additionally, this funding will also be used for technical engineering support needed for the deployment of the network/server equipment enhancements. Approximately ten percent of the funding will be used to relocate the FBIHQ unclassified network IT infrastructure to the Clarksburg, WV data center.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FBI will use this funding to meet Strategic Goals 1.1 (prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur); 1.2 (strengthen partnerships to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorists incidents); 2.1 (strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime); and 2.2 (reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime).

The FBI must be able to share information quickly and safely internally and externally with other agencies working to support the same Strategic Goals (Intelligence Community, US Marshals, DEA, ATF and State, Local, and Tribal enforcement agencies). Access to information sharing systems available anytime, anywhere allows FBI employees to send and receive vital information to those agencies listed above. This information will be used to prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorism operations and criminal activities before they occur, and strengthen partnerships with our law enforcement partners.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
2	...	2	\$7,036	2	...	2	\$7,044	2	...	2	\$7,052

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
IT Planning & Mgmt	n/a	n/a	\$800	\$...
Circuits	n/a	n/a	2,000	...
ADP Hardware	n/a	n/a	1,500	...
ADP Software	n/a	n/a	700	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,000	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	2	...	2	\$264	\$6,788	\$7,052
Increases	5,000	5,000
Grand Total	2	...	2	\$264	\$11,788	\$12,052

Leveraging Technology

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Item Name: **DNA Programs**

Budget Decision Unit: All
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 2.1, 2.3
FBI SMS Objective(s): A-01, A-02, T-06, P-07, P-08
Organizational Program: Laboratory

End State Capability: Leveraging Technology

Program Increase: Positions 47 Agt ... FTE 24 Dollars \$30,638,000
(\$24,625,000 non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 47 support positions and \$30,638,000 (\$24,625,000 non-personnel) for the following DNA initiatives:

- 36 positions and \$20,833,000 (\$16,225,000 non-personnel) to expand current operating capacity of the Federal Convicted Offender (FCO) Program to meet legislative requirements imposed by the DNA Fingerprint Act of 2005;
- 3 positions and \$1,202,000 (\$800,000 non-personnel) to enhance the capabilities of the National Missing Persons DNA Database (NMPDD) Program;
- 2 positions and \$7,868,000 (\$7,600,000 non-personnel) to enhance the capabilities for processing mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) related to Improvised Explosive Device (IED) submissions from the Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center (TEDAC) and comparing them against samples collected from overseas detainees; and
- 6 positions and \$735,000 (all personnel) to support the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) program. The requested positions are necessary to enable the CODIS program to meet its testing and quality assurance requirements as CODIS operations continue to expand.

Background

The use of DNA technology has become an important tool for law enforcement; it not only helps identify suspects, but it can also be used to ensure innocent citizens are not wrongly convicted of a crime. Recent reports state that 200 people throughout the United States have now been exonerated after serving lengthy prison terms for murder, rape, sexual assault and other crimes where DNA analysis of evidence can now be used to either confirm or refute claims of innocence.

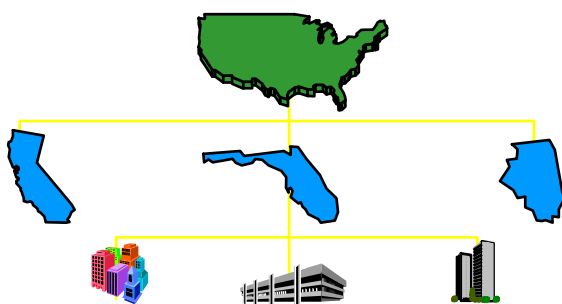
DNA comes in two forms, nuclear and mitochondrial, and each has different scientific properties and forensic applications. Nuclear DNA is unique to a specific individual, with the exception of identical twins. The power of the nuclear DNA testing done by the FBI lies in its ability to potentially identify an individual as being the source of the DNA obtained from an evidence item to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty as well as the definitive power of exclusion.

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is maternally inherited and multiple individuals can have the same mtDNA type. Thus, unique identifications are not possible using mtDNA analysis. However, mtDNA is an excellent technique to use for obtaining information in cases where the use of nuclear DNA analysis is not feasible such as from old items of evidence associated with cold cases and small pieces of evidence containing little biological material, and cases in which hairs, bones, or teeth are the only evidence retrieved from a crime scene. Mitochondrial DNA sequencing is becoming known not only as an exclusionary tool but also as a complementary technique for use with other human identification procedures.

In addition to supporting FBI investigations and providing forensic assistance to its law enforcement partners, the FBI is responsible for meeting the requirements of new legislation related to DNA collection, processing and indexing. Since 2001, Congress has been increasing the scope of DNA legislation by expanding the types of crimes and categories of individuals required to submit a DNA sample for inclusion into CODIS. The FBI has established various programs to meet the criteria of legislative requirements and the forensic uses of DNA.

CODIS was authorized as part of the DNA Identification Act of 1994 and contains DNA identification records of persons convicted of crimes, crime scene samples, and unidentified human remains. CODIS is an automated DNA information processing and telecommunications system that enables the laboratories participating in the CODIS Program to exchange and compare DNA profiles on a national level. The following graphic displays the CODIS architecture.

CODIS Architecture



NATIONAL: The National DNA Index System (NDIS), also referred to as the National DNA Identification System, is a repository for DNA profiles submitted by participating states. The NDIS allows states to exchange DNA profiles and perform inter-state searches. The NDIS is administered by the FBI.

STATE: Each state participating in the CODIS program may have a single State DNA Index System (SDIS). The SDIS allows laboratories within a state to exchange DNA profiles. The SDIS is also the communications path between the local and national tiers. The SDIS is typically operated by the agency responsible for implementing a state's convicted offender statute.

LOCAL: Typically, the Local DNA Index System, or LDIS, is installed at crime laboratories operated by police departments, sheriff's offices, or state agencies. All DNA profiles originate at the local level, then flow to the state and national levels.

A secondary effect of the legislative changes is the ability of the current CODIS system to keep pace with the increase in technical requirements needed to index and search the growing number of DNA profiles stored in CODIS. Current CODIS technical requirements enable the system to accommodate approximately 10,000,000 profiles. As of January 2007, CODIS (NDIS) contained approximately 4.3 million profiles and is expected to exceed the 10,000,000 profile mark in 2009. An upgrade of CODIS is underway to avoid these problems.

The Federal Convicted Offender Program was established as a result of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000. This legislation directed officials from the Bureau of Prisons and United States Probation to collect DNA samples from individuals convicted of violent federal offenses and furnish these samples to the FBI. The Act also directed the FBI to generate DNA profiles for these samples and to enter the resulting DNA information into a national database (NDIS), which makes up the third tier of CODIS. The DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 authorized the collection of a DNA sample from individuals convicted of a qualifying federal offense or a qualifying military offense. Qualifying offenses included: murder and other qualifying related homicide offenses; sexual abuse; peonage and slavery; kidnapping; and robbery or burglary. The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 added terrorism and crimes of violence to the list of qualifying offenses. The first big expansion came from the Justice for All Act of 2004. This Act expanded the list of qualifying offenses to all federal felony offenses. The two most recent legislative changes, the DNA Fingerprint Act of 2005 and the Walsh Act of 2006, altered the categories of individuals from which DNA samples are to be collected. The DNA Fingerprint Act of 2005 includes all individuals arrested of a federal felony and non-U.S. persons detained under U.S. authority. The Walsh Act of 2006 amends the previous language from arrested to arrested, facing charges or convicted of a federal felony.

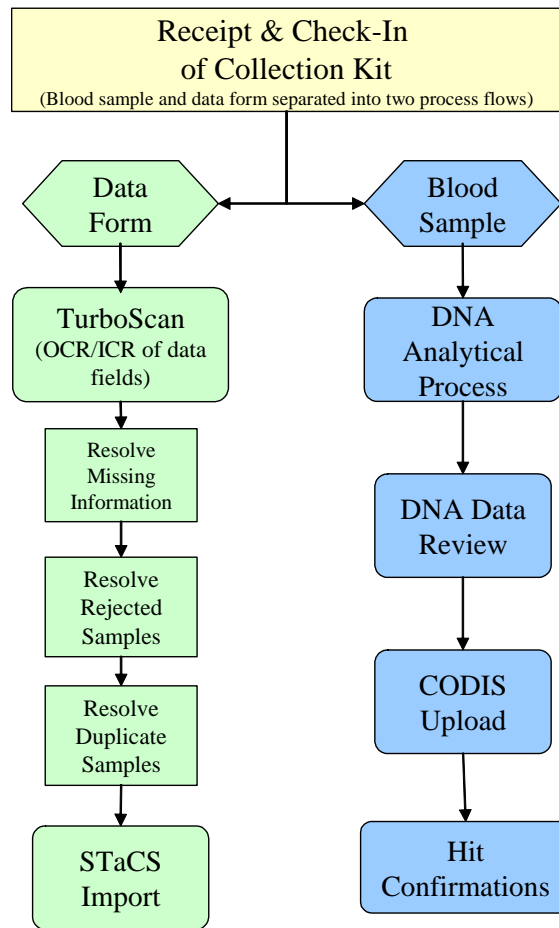
In 2000, the FBI initiated the National Missing Person DNA Database (NMPDD) program for the identification of missing and unidentified persons using the NDIS of the CODIS. The NMPDD contains two parts into which missing and unidentified person DNA profiles and Biological Relatives of Missing Persons and Unidentified Human Remains can be entered.

Justification

Federal Convicted Offender Program – 36 positions and \$20,833,000 (\$16,225,000 non-personnel)

The FBI's Federal Convicted Offender (FCO) Program currently has 10 positions and \$552,877 in base resources. The FCO Program began receiving convicted offender DNA samples in FY 2001 with 2 examiners receiving 2,086 samples.

In FY 2006, the FCO Program received 91,215 samples and had 11 positions assigned to the program. DNA samples continue to be manually processed during the receipt and check in as well as the DNA data review, however, the actual DNA analytical process has been automated by the FCO Program. As a result of both manual and automated processing, it takes an average of 8-12 months to process each submission. The following diagram depicts the process flow of a DNA sample submitted to the Laboratory for analysis.



These tasks are currently being handled by nine biologists/examiners with one program manager overseeing the FCO Program. Five biologists perform the receipt/check-in and turbo scan duties; three of the five biologists who perform the receipt/check-in and turbo scan duties are also responsible for the analytical process, with one currently being trained for the analytical process; three examiners/analysts perform data review with a fourth person in training; and one Management & Program Analyst is performing the missing information, rejections and duplicate sample duties.

The chart below displays the FCO Program backlog for each task in the process:

Process Task	Approximate Sample Backlog
Check-In	~1,500
TurboScan	~33,500
DNA Analytical Process	~153,000
Data Review	~32,000
Resolve Missing Information	~5,800
Resolve Rejected Samples	~1,700
Resolve Duplicate Samples	~4,800

It is estimated that in FY 2009, approximately 750,000 samples will be submitted to the FCO Program for processing. Without the additional staff requested, the FCO Program simply cannot keep up with the demand of the processing requirements and the backlog of unprocessed DNA samples will continue to grow. The end result will be that potential matches will go undiscovered allowing serial criminals and terrorists to go undetected. The following table displays historical and projected sample submissions and the corresponding examiner workload based on current staffing levels and with the additional 36 positions requested.

Submissions (Using Conservative Projections)										
	Convicted Offenders	Newly Convicted Offenders	Federal Arrestees	Detainees	Sex Offenders (IC & Territories)	Total Submissions	Current FSL	Samples per Examiner	Requested Enhancement	Samples per Examiner with Enhancement
FY01	2,509	0	0	0	0	2,509	2	1,255		1,255
FY02	12,901	0	0	0	0	12,901	5	2,580		2,580
FY03	7,077	0	0	0	0	7,077	6	1,180		1,180
FY04	6,790	0	0	0	0	6,790	7	970		970
FY05	63,737	0	0	0	0	63,737	7	9,105		9,105
FY06	86,278	0	0	0	0	86,278	10	8,628		8,628
FY07	100,000	75,000	125,000	0	90,000	390,000	10	39,000		39,000
FY08	150,000	75,000	125,000	21,000	90,000	461,000	10	46,100		46,100
FY09	160,000	75,000	175,000	250,000	90,000	750,000	10	75,000	36	16,304

The additional personnel would be allocated to the following tasks: eight biologists to receive and perform check-in, four biologists to perform TurboScan, seven biologists to perform the DNA analytical process and provide DNA data review, six biologists to perform DNA data review, CODIS Upload and Hit confirmations, two Management & Program Assistants and two Management & Program Analysts to resolve missing information, resolve rejected samples, resolve duplicate samples and manage the Sample Tracking and Control System (STaCS), and seven biologists for program management (i.e. receipt and check-in, DNA processing, automation, quality control, Information Technology, Training, Financial matters).

National Missing Persons DNA Database – 3 positions and \$1,202,000 (\$800,000 non-personnel)

The requested resources would increase casework capacity and allow for faster turnaround time for the FBI's NMPDD program, eliminate residual backlog, and allow for an increase in samples uploaded to NDIS – all of which would contribute significantly to the number of identifications made, investigations aided, and cases solved. In addition, this capacity serves the laboratory in other investigation areas such as Mass Disasters and body identifications needed in clandestine matters. The NMPDD Program expects to analyze, review, and upload 725 NMPDD samples into the National DNA Index System (NDIS) with FY 2009 base resources. With the requested enhancement, the FBI estimates that it would be able to analyze, review, and upload into NDIS an additional 1,000 NMPDD samples, for a total of 1,725 samples in FY 2009, an increase of 138%.

Two of the three positions would extract, amplify, and generate genetic profile data from unidentified skeletal remains and reference samples submitted to the NMPDD. The third position would be an Examiner who directs casework, analyzes DNA data, makes comparisons, writes reports, reviews CODIS matches, and testifies when necessary for cases submitted to the NMPDD.

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) Analysis of TEDAC Evidence – 2 positions and \$7,868,000 (\$7,600,000 non-personnel)

The FBI requests 2 positions and \$7,600,000 in non-personnel resources to automate MtDNA analysis. The FBI has been collecting biological evidence from improvised explosive devices (IEDs) removed from Iraq and Afghanistan and databasing the mtDNA profiles from this evidence since February 2004. Only occasionally can these profiles be compared to reference samples from suspected terrorists or their maternal relatives. Collecting DNA from detainees and obtaining the mtDNA profiles from these samples has the potential to provide excellent actionable intelligence in the Global War on Terror through comparison with evidence already analyzed by the Laboratory Division. The FBI can process two samples every three days using manual methods. Given this rate, the DNA Analysis Unit II (mtDNA) cannot keep up with the collection of these samples and would likely lose valuable intelligence from the lag time required to analyze these samples. Thus, automation is required to process these samples at an acceptable rate.

By automating the process, approximately 40 samples could be analyzed per day. The FBI expects to receive approximately 9,000 samples per year from detainees of the U.S. government based on the current average number of samples received by the Joint Federal Antiterrorism Intelligence DNA Database (JFAIDD) program. Automation will allow the Laboratory to keep pace with the number of submissions by processing 40 samples a day, five days a week for 52 weeks, for a capacity of approximately 10,000 samples to be processed per year. Processing two samples every three days using manual methods will result in a substantial backlog but more importantly the identification and/or association of detainees will be severely hampered.

CODIS- 6 positions and \$735,000 (all personnel)

The FBI requests six additional personnel for its CODIS Program to meet the increased workload associated with the continued expansion of the CODIS software to additional laboratories and the re-design of the CODIS architecture.

One Program Analyst – The Program Analyst would provide support to the FBI for the NDIS Procedures Board and various DNA related commissions, committees, and workings groups; and support the operations of each SDIS and LDIS site by providing telecommunications support, user authorization, and other user needs across the 177 NDIS participating laboratories.

Two Auditors – The Auditor positions are requested to address an OIG Audit finding that the CODIS Unit relied too heavily on self assessment of the DNA laboratories. The number of laboratories participating in NDIS has grown to 177 and is continuing to grow as more DNA labs come on line as a result of the President's \$1 Billion DNA Grant. The addition of two auditors will enable the CODIS program to keep up with demand and maintain the expertise to satisfy the requirement that FBI personnel review every biannual audit of the NDIS contributing laboratories. These auditors provide support to Department of Justice, FBI and State Laboratory managers on CODIS; and FBI, DOJ and forensic DNA community agencies in the auditing of laboratories to ensure compliance with Federal law and NDIS policies and regulations.

One System Engineer and Two Test and Evaluation Engineers – In FY 2006, CODIS began a new software development effort that will re-architect the existing system and further enhance it. By embarking on this new software development effort, the FBI is taking on additional technical, managerial and oversight work which requires expertise in System Engineering, Test and Evaluation and Program Analysis. These positions are essential in supporting the CODIS development effort. Proper staffing of the program office with these positions is required to ensure successful execution of an FBI IT Development Program.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FBI's DNA Programs support DOJ Strategic Goal 1 and help prevent terrorism and promote the nation's security by ensuring that DNA samples from those who have been convicted, arrested, or detained are properly analyzed and uploaded into CODIS so that they may be shared and used to link violent crimes to offenders. CODIS information is searched against several databases in an effort to protect the U.S. from terrorism and other violent crimes.

CODIS provides the only way to effectively and efficiently coordinate and search every state in the nation for DNA matches. CODIS information is searched against several databases in an effort to protect the US from terrorism and other violent crimes. It has proven to be the most effective means for identifying criminals who have committed violent crimes that may otherwise remain unsolved.

Hits and convictions generated from systematic CODIS searches provide support to both national and international law enforcement agencies. Through February 2007, CODIS aided approximately 46,325 cases in 49 states and two federal crime laboratories. CODIS is used by personnel at all levels of government with almost 200 participating labs and the number of participating labs is expected to increase as funding from the President's DNA Initiative flows to state and local labs, enabling them to join SDIS and LDIS. CODIS users depend on the FBI to maintain the integrity of the system.

This enhancement would also help the FBI support DOJ Strategic Goal 2 – Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People – by ensuring that the FBI has the proper resources to comply with the DNA Fingerprint Act of 2005. Through this enhancement, the FBI would generate high volumes of data that would contribute toward aiding investigations that specifically support protection from terrorism, counterintelligence, and violent crimes.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
23	0	23	\$12,052	23	0	23	\$31,770	23	0	23	\$30,735

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Biologist	\$134	37	\$4,953	\$1,664
Management and Program Analyst	93	3	278	92
Management and Program Assistant	70	2	139	44
CODIS Auditor	93	2	157	92
Test & Evaluation Engineer	152	2	304	77
System Engineer	152	1	152	39
Total Personnel		47	\$6,013	\$2,008

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Applied Bio-systems reagent contract	\$8,225,000	1	8,225	\$...
Fitzco Collection Kits	8	62,500	500	...
Collection Kits for Arrestees	8	87,500	700	...
General Equipment Maintenance	100,000	1	100	...
General Lab Supplies	100,000	1	100	...
Archiving Supplies	1,000,000	1	1,000	...
General Lab Equipment	750,000	1	750	...
Punch Robot	150,000	1	150	...
Tecan Robot	500,000	2	1,000	...
Capillary Electrophoresis	300,000	1	300	...
Maintenance and Support Contract	650,000	1	650	...
Robotic Storage	2,000,000	1	2,000	...
Contractor Support	75,000	10	750	...
Applied Biosystems Reagent/Supply Contract	400,000	1	400	...
General Lab Supplies	25,000	1	25	...
Biomek Robotic System	100,000	1	100	...
Computer Hardware & Accessories	50,000	1	50	...
General Lab Equipment (Pipettes/Mixers/Centrifuges)	100,000	1	100	...
Biomek Maintenance Contract	25,000	1	25	...
Kinship software development / updates	75,000	1	75	...
Kinship software training	25,000	1	25	...
Biomek Extraction Robot	50,000	1	50	...
TECAN amplification/cycle sequencing robot	200,000	1	200	...
Applied Biosystems 3130 Genetic Analyzer	150,000	1	150	...
Reagents to perform analysis	7,200,000	1	7,200	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$24,625	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	23	...	23	\$2,611	\$28,124	\$30,735
Increases	47	...	24	6,013	24,625	30,638
Grand Total	70	...	47	\$8,624	\$52,749	\$61,373

Item Name: **Counterterrorism and Forensic Analytical Support**

Budget Decision Unit: All
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.2, 2.1
FBI SMS Objective(s): A-01, A-02, T-02, T-06, T-07
Organizational Program: Laboratory

End State Capability: Leveraging Technology

Program Increase: Positions 5 Agt ... FTE 3 Dollars \$1,450,000
(\$781,000 non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 5 positions and \$1,450,000 (\$781,000 non-personnel) to provide enhanced counterterrorism (CT) and forensic analysis support to FBI investigations. The requested personnel resources would provide five Latent Print Examiners, and the requested non-personnel resources would provide funding for necessary equipment upgrades and replacement.

Justification

Latent Print Program

The FBI's Latent Print Program requests an additional five Forensic Examiners to provide case work support. These additional personnel would allow the Latent Print Program to provide more timely and accurate results to internal and external investigative agencies. Currently, each on-board examiner manages over 100 cases at any given time with an average turn-around time of approximately 400 days per case. This prolonged turn-around time is detrimental to both investigators and prosecutors for a variety of reasons. Investigators are experiencing extended periods in which they do not have forensic support to assist in working a case. Further, prosecutors are lacking latent print examination results when negotiating plea agreements, or fingerprint evidence is being excluded from trials because the results are not produced to the defense in a timely manner. Regarding CT, many of the cases awaiting examination are from Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center (TEDAC) submissions. The failure to provide timely results could cause a delay in the gathering of intelligence to support the identification of terrorists and their associates, which could impact the safety of U.S. troops overseas.

The following chart depicts latent print workload received and processed over the last five fiscal years and the average turn-around time for cases. While staffing levels have decreased slightly, workload has increased over three times between FY 2003 and FY 2007.

Fiscal Year	Total Cases Received and Processed	Number of Examiners	Average Turnaround in Days
2003	2,216	66	229
2004	3,462	65	229
2005	4,659	64	275
2006	7,204	63	388
2007	14,859	53	403

In addition to the detrimental effect on cases, the substantial case backlog has resulted in the Latent Print Program offering very limited training opportunities to the FBI's state and local law enforcement partners. Currently, the only training offered to local law enforcement officers is for the Indian Country Evidence Program. A major deficit regarding training is in the area of Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) operations. The FBI's Latent Print Program personnel are the only individuals qualified to train local agencies in the use of the IAFIS. However, due to current resource constraints, this training is not being provided.

Chemistry Program

The FBI requests \$781,000 (all non-personnel) to procure replacement and upgraded instrumentation for its Laboratory's Chemistry Program. The Chemistry Program uses a variety of instruments to determine a chemical's identity and/or the chemical composition of a substance. Much of the instrumentation used by the Chemistry Program will require replacement beginning in FY 2009 in order to continue to conduct timely chemical examinations. As instruments continue to age, the Chemistry Program will face a number of issues that will be costly and time consuming both in terms of staff time and investigative delays. As equipment ages, manufacturers stop providing technical support and repairs are needed to maintain the instruments. This will result in longer downtimes, which in turn will result in case processing delays that could have major impacts relative to on-going investigations.

The following table provides details for the equipment needing upgrade/replacement:

Instrument	Brief Description (What it does, what's it used for)	Current Age/Year purchased	Useful Life
GC/MS Systems	Allows for the separation of a mixture of some organic chemicals into its individual components and unequivocal identification of those chemicals. Used to identify unknown liquids, powders, and stains in General Chemistry. Used for identification of drugs and poisons in the Toxicology Subunit. Also used for polymer identification in the Paints and Polymers Subunit. Some of the existing equipment is so old it is no longer supported by the instrument manufacturer.	10 years / 1997 6 years / 2001 5 years / 2002	5 years

Instrument	Brief Description (What it does, what's it used for)	Current Age/Year purchased	Useful Life
LC/MS Systems	Allows for the separation of a mixture of some organic chemicals into its individual components and unequivocal identification of those chemicals. Used by the Toxicology Subunit for the identification of polar drugs and poisons and allows for quantitative analysis of these substances for assessment of their role in a person's death. Some of the existing systems are so old they are no longer supported by the instrument manufacturer.	11 years / 1996	7 years
FTIR Systems	Used to identify unknown organic and inorganic chemicals such as controlled substances and powders in threat letters.	10 years / 1997	10 years

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested resources support DOJ Strategic Goals 1 and 2. The FBI Laboratory must have the necessary resources to carry out its mission to provide forensic analysis support for FBI investigations, as well as provide support to state and local law enforcement partners. By supporting the forensic capabilities of the FBI Laboratory, the FBI will be better positioned to solve crimes and offer assistance to partner law enforcement agencies.

The FBI Laboratory provides support to all FBI investigative divisions and numerous law enforcement agencies by providing forensic analysis services. Increases to Laboratory resources would enhance the Laboratory's ability to provide forensic services, reducing backlogs and processing time of forensic examinations.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
82	1	82	\$8,859	82	1	82	\$9,125	82	1	82	\$9,399

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Latent Print Forensic Examiner	\$134	5	\$669	\$225
Total Personnel			\$669	\$225

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
GC/MS Systems	\$150,000	2	\$300	\$...
LC/MS Systems	400,000	1	400	...
FTIR Systems	81,000	1	81	...
Total Non- Personnel			\$781	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	82	1	82	\$9,399	...	\$9,399
Increases	5	...	3	669	781	1,450
Grand Total	87	1	85	\$10,068	\$781	\$10,849

Item Name: **Communications Capabilities (Third Generation (3G) Wireless)**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1; 1.2

FBI SMS Objective(s): P-05; T-06; T-07

Organizational Program: Operational Technology

End State Capability: Leveraging Technology

Program Increase: Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars \$4,050,000
(all non-personnel)

Description of Item:

The Intelligence Community Wireless Steering Group (ICWSG) executives met on January 12, 2007 to finalize the Joint Wireless Implementation Plan (JWIP) in response to a directive from the Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Collection (DDNI-C) on current and future exploitation efforts of 3rd Generation (3G) wireless networks. The wireless carriers in the U.S., (Verizon, AT&T, Sprint, T-Mobile, et.al.) are currently upgrading their networks to 3rd Generation technology. This upgrade will transport all services including voice, internet, email, short message service, multimedia services and any future services, in a packet data mode as opposed to the 2nd Generation mode, circuit-switched. Capabilities are currently being developed to address 3G Wireless Networks that require additional funding.

Justification

The FBI's key operational and associated technical activities are focused on the following areas:

- Developing wireless intercept and tracking techniques for 3G wireless communications networks.
- Providing the field (CONUS) with advanced tools and techniques to increase the effectiveness of wireless intercept and tracking missions; fielded and deployed inventory controls; ensure operators are trained on the use of wireless intercept and tracking systems.
- Providing access, collection, and dissemination systems required to comply with the FBI's requirement to collect and disseminate this intelligence with the U.S. Intelligence Community.
- Increasing liaison efforts with U.S. and foreign government agencies, as well as with commercial providers of wireless technologies.
- Developing additional wireless exploitation capabilities.

The Intelligence Community Wireless Steering Group submitted the JWIP to the DDNI-C outlining the goals and objectives of the 3G Wireless effort, including budget shortfall numbers for fiscal years 2009 - 2013. The DDNI-C submitted the plan to the Congress

for supplemental funding consideration. As a result, a \$4.05M ODNI add-on is being provided to the FBI for 3G Wireless initiatives.

The FBI will utilize this funding to address previously unfunded classified development efforts in the Pilaster 5 and Wireless Intercept and Tracking programs.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

These resources are directly related to DOJ Strategic Goal 1, “Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security” and to FBI Strategic Management Goal P-5 “Share Information”.

Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
...	\$...	\$...	\$...

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
3-G Wireless System	\$4,050,000	1	\$4,050	\$...
Total Non-Personnel			\$4,050	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	\$...	\$...	\$...
Increases	4,050	4,050
Grand Total	\$...	\$4,050	\$4,050

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Partnerships

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Item Name: **Expansion of CT Presence Overseas**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.2

FBI SMS Objective(s): P-05, P-08, P-09

Organizational Program: Counterterrorism

End State Capability: Partnerships

Program Increase: Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars \$1,628,000 (all non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$1,628,000 (all non-personnel) for travel and necessary equipment to expand the FBI's presence overseas to obtain intelligence relative to threats involving the homeland.

Justification

A critical part of the FBI's national CT strategy involves a global outreach effort to "stay ahead of the threat". Terrorism knows no borders. Working with personnel in Legal Attachés in high-threat countries, the requested funding will allow the FBI to deploy personnel on long-term temporary duty (TDY) assignments (1 to 2 years). These efforts will enhance the FBI's capacity to manage integrated information sharing within the FBI and with other IC, federal law enforcement, and allied partners.

For more information, please see the classified addendum.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

To effectively neutralize threats emanating from terrorist activities, the FBI must concentrate on both prevention and response. This request will allow the FBI to concentrate on prevention.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
...	\$...	\$...	\$...

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Expansion of CT Presence Overseas	n/a	n/a	\$1,628	\$...
Total Non-Personnel			\$1,628	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	\$...	\$...	\$...
Increases	1,628	1,628
Grand Total	\$...	\$1,628	\$1,628

Item Name: **Legal Attaché Expansion**

Budget Decision Unit(s): CT/CI, CEFC
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.2
FBI SMS Objective(s): P-04; P-06; P-07; P-08, P-09
Organizational Program: Legal Attaché Program

End-State Capability: Partnerships

Program Increase: Positions 3 Agt 2 FTE 1 Dollars \$2,375,000
(\$601,000 non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$2,375,000, which includes three overseas personnel (two Agents) and \$601,000 in non-personnel resources, to support the opening and staffing of a new Legal Attaché in Algiers, Algeria. This location has been identified to address the significant number of CT cases and leads in relation to the Algeria region, and in response to the President's June 2006 National Implementation Plan, which mandates that the FBI establish a presence in Algeria.

Justification

The Legal Attaché program is an important tool in the FBI's efforts to combat growing international crime and the terrorist threat. Legal Attachés work closely with law enforcement agencies of the host countries on common crime problems and serve the nation as a critical public safety asset abroad to aid investigations that are being carried out in the United States. They also cooperate with local authorities against host-country crime problems that threaten United States interests or have already gained a foothold in the U.S. The FBI currently operates 60 Legat and 14 sub offices to help ensure that investigative resources are in place to support the FBI's expanding focus on counterterrorism (CT) and international organized crimes. A total of 155 Agents are assigned to cover 193 countries and 33 territories around the world.

The FBI uses the following combination of factors to assess the need for Legal Attaché offices: the risk to the U.S. and U.S. interests abroad from international terrorism and crime, including both the level and type of terrorism and crime; the strategic location of the host nations, from both a geographic, political/economic perspective, and their respect for the rule of law; the commitment and ability of the host nation to cooperate with the FBI to advance investigations of unilateral and bilateral interest; economy of scale using a regional coverage concept to ensure that liaison contacts are established and rapid response is possible to host nations that do not yet rise to the level of supporting or requiring a Legat Office; and the funding and resources available to the FBI to fulfill its mission.

In addition, rightsizing drills, based on operational need, changing objectives, workload, and imminent threats, are performed on a regular basis to identify needed changes to locations. For example, Legat Brasilia replaced Legat Montevideo in 1999, and Legat

Astana replaced Legat Almaty in 2006. To better balance requirements in Europe, the Office of International Operations (OIO) also plans to close sub-office Bonn and redirect personnel to Legat Berlin and sub-office Frankfurt. In the out-year request, Legat Tallin will be closed and Legat Riga will be opened.

The workload of the existing Legats is continuing to expand from 3,648 leads covered/cases opened in FY 2002, just after the events of 9/11, to a projection of over 3,900 leads covered/cases opened in FY 2009. Opening Legat Algiers would lessen the overburdened load of nearby Legat Rabat, which is currently covering leads in Algeria. Opening Legat Algeria will allow for more timely and effective action on cases and leads emanating from this region. Additional personnel would also enable the FBI to build and maintain effective relationships with foreign partners in Algeria. This respective region particularly faces terrorist threat activity.

The FBI uses Guardian, a web-based CT threat and suspicious activity management application, to track and ensure that all potential terrorists' threats and suspicious activity are documented and mitigated. Terrorist threats represent 53 percent of all Legat leads. In addition, Legats also work CT and other types of leads and cases that are not recorded in Guardian.

Due to the FBI's ongoing efforts in the GWOT, the Legats requires additional agents and support staff to address increased leads, cases, and administrative workload. Current offices have experienced a dramatic rise in its case load, prompting a need for additional staff to assist current personnel assigned to post.

The following table represents the requested staffing levels and workload for FY 2009 Legat expansion to Algiers, Algeria:

Location	Agt	IA	Spt	Major Threat	Guardian (CT) Leads
Algiers, Algeria	2	1*	1	Terrorism	36 assigned to Legat Rabat (31 pertained to Algeria)

*Intelligence Analysts will be assigned as needed by the Directorate of Intelligence.

Establish New Legat Office - Algiers, Algeria

The FBI requests three positions (two agents and one professional support) and \$850,000 in non-personnel funds to open a new office in Algiers. A new office in Algiers will help the FBI address the number of significant CT cases and leads with a nexus to Algeria. The Government of Algeria has provided considerable support in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) and has extensive experience fighting domestic Islamic terrorists for the past 15 years. A recent interagency report presented to President Bush from Department of Defense (DoD), Department of State (DOS), FBI, National Security Council, and others recommended the opening of a Legat office in Algiers. As mentioned, the President's June 2006 National Implementation Plan for the War on Terror directs the FBI to establish a presence in Algeria.

Algeria is currently covered by Legat Rabat, Morocco. Legat Rabat has a significant CT workload in Algeria; however, Legat Rabat's ability to effectively cover these major CT cases and leads has been impeded by long-standing diplomatic tension between Algeria and Morocco. By removing the political problems of liaising with Algerian counterparts from Morocco, Legat Algiers would significantly increase the FBI's ability to achieve progress on numerous terrorism cases.

FBI, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and DoD reports indicate that Algeria will be an important front in the GWOT for the foreseeable future. Algerians continue to be involved in terrorist operations in Europe and the Middle East, as well as operational planning, financing, and recruitment in North America. CIA reports claim that a major "foreign fighter pipeline" to Iraq originates in Algeria. The head of a Saudi Arabian security agency recently claimed in open sources that the most dangerous terrorist cells in Iraq are being led by Algerians. The FBI continues to investigate Algerians for involvement in the "Millennium Bomber" plot.

Finally, Algeria is host to the African Union's Center for Study and Research on Terrorism (AUCSRT). This facility will function as focal point for CT policy and cooperation for all of Africa. Utilizing its position in Algeria, Legat Algiers would be uniquely situated to liaise with Africa's top CT officials through the AUCSRT.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The strategic placement of Legat offices will provide the FBI with enhanced capabilities to place Special Agents and professionals in areas where they can build and maintain effective relationships that are crucial to providing continued high level protection. The reality of international terrorism requires that U.S. resources i.e., CT experts, be stationed in locations where they can have the greatest impact.

The Legal Attaché Expansion Program meets the Director's Strategic Goals: protect the United States from terrorist attack, foreign intelligence operations and espionage, and cyber-based attacks and high-technology crimes; combat transnational and national criminal organizations and enterprises; combat significant violent crime; support federal, state, local, and international partners.

By continuing to expand the FBI's Legat Program, partnerships with other DOJ components e.g. Legal Advisors, DEA, etc., and external agencies e.g. CIA, will be strengthened even greater in which to fight collectively all aspects of terrorist and criminal activities overseas.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
267	164	267	\$80,269	267	164	267	\$81,871	267	164	267	\$83,206

Personnel Increase Cost Summary (Foreign Cost Module)

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Agents	\$716	2	\$1,432	(\$299)
Professional Support	342	1	342	4
Total Personnel		3	\$1,774	(\$295)

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Build-out	n/a	n/a	\$601	(\$397)
Total Non-Personnel			\$601	(\$397)

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	267	164	267	\$46,725	\$36,481	\$83,206
Increases	3	2	1	1,774	601	2,375
Grand Total	270	166	268	\$48,499	\$37,082	\$85,581

Item Name: **Fusion Centers**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Intelligence
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5
FBI SMS Objective(s): P-4, P-5, P-6, P-7
Organizational Program: Intelligence

End-State Capability: Partnerships

Program Increase: Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars \$1,658,000
(all non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$1,658,000 (all non-personnel) to meet FBI expenses incurred to supply and participate in state and local intelligence Fusion Centers (FCs). FCs have become a focal point for bridging the gap in the flow of information between and within Federal, State, Local, and Tribal (FSLT) governments. State and local FCs are designed to coordinate the gathering, analysis, and dissemination of law enforcement, public-safety, and terrorism information. The Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) considers the development of the FC network as critical to the national security of the United States.

Justification

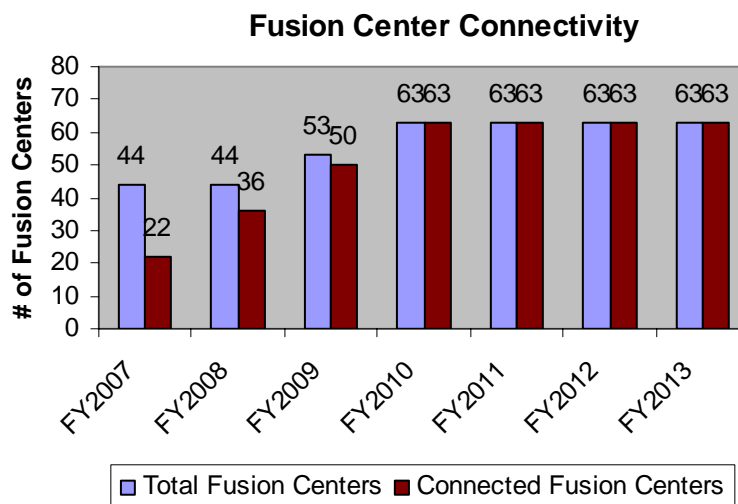
In November 2006, the ODNI issued the U.S. Government's Information Sharing Environment Implementation Plan (ISE-IP), which directed the FBI and other members of the Intelligence Community (IC) to participate in a coordinated, collaborative approach to exchange terrorism information between and among FSLT and private organizations. The ISE-IP directs the FBI to participate in the "collaborative Fusion Environment in each state or region," and the FBI complies through its Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs). FBI FIGs work directly with the FCs to examine and establish its integrated network needs. Approximately 250 FBI field personnel are currently assigned duties in direct support of the nationwide FC network.

The funding requested will support existing FCs as well as those anticipated to be established in FY 2009.

Connectivity and O&M - \$1,658,000 (all non-personnel)

The FBI has established secure FBINet connectivity within 22 FCs. The FBI received one-time funding of \$1,200,000 in FY 2007 to provide connectivity for an additional 14 Fusion Centers. The FBI requests funding to connect 14 additional centers in FY 2009. The one-time cost to establish secure connectivity with any given FC is approximately \$91,000, which includes the required routers, switches, encryption capabilities, intrusion detection system, hardware, and software necessary to support two FBI personnel at each FC. Additionally, each secure connection requires O&M of a T1 line which costs \$10,800 annually. T1 O&M costs for FY 2009 will be \$388,880, and funding is critical to the ongoing connectivity and operational support for the FCs.

Fusion Center	Cost	Total
14- Connectivity Cost	\$90,628	\$1,268,792
36 (14 new and 22 existing FCs)- O&M Cost	\$10,800	\$388,880
Total (rounded to nearest thousand)		\$1,658,000



Impact on Performance/Relationship to Strategic Goals

The requested funding for FCs supports DOJ's Strategic Goals I and II, without which, the FBI would not be able to achieve the end-state for the FC initiative.

A majority of state and local FCs have adopted an "all crimes" approach to their intelligence cycle activities. Likewise, the FBI has designated the 56 FIGs as the natural point of interaction with the FCs because they are responsible for applying the intelligence cycle across all FBI programs, not just terrorism matters. Without the requested non-personnel funding, the FBI could not provide an "all crimes" point of action between the FC network and every FBI program. Information and intelligence produced by the FC network would not flow to the appropriate FBI investigative squad for action. Likewise, information and intelligence produced by the local FIG would not flow to FCs, or to the subsequent appropriate SLT agencies, and therefore would not meet the ultimate FBI information sharing mandates.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
...	\$1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
FC Connectivity	\$90,628	14	\$1,269	\$...
FC O&M	10,800	36	389	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$1,658	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	\$...	\$...
Increases	1,658	1,658
Grand Total	\$1,658	\$1,658

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Workforce

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Item Name: **National Security Branch (NSB) Training Capabilities**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.4

FBI SMS Objective(s): A-01, P-04, T-02, T-03

Organizational Program: Counterintelligence

End State Capability: Workforce

Program Increase: Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars \$4,500,000
(all non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$4,500,000 (all non-personnel) to enhance its National Security Branch (NSB) training capabilities. Please refer to the classified addendum for additional information on this request.

Justification

As the training needs of the FBI's national security workforce have increased, the FBI's ability to meet those training needs has not kept pace. Please refer to the classified addendum for additional information on this request.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

Please refer to the classified addendum.

Funding

Please refer to the classified addendum for funding information related to this request, including base funding and total request tables.

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel			\$4,500	\$...

Item Name: **Background Investigations**

Budget Decision Unit(s): All
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.4
FBI SMS Objective(s): P-10, T-01
Organizational Program: Security

End State Capability: Workforce

Program Increase: Positions 18 Agt ... FTE 9 Dollars \$6,730,000
(\$5,062,000 non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests 18 positions and \$6,730,000 (\$5,062,000 non-personnel) for the Personnel Security Program (PSP) to investigate, adjudicate, and provide polygraph examinations to prospective FBI employees and contractors.

Justification

The FBI's authorized position level has increased from 24,659 in FY 2001 to 30,211 in FY 2008. The FBI requests \$4,669,000 to hire 31 contractors to investigate and adjudicate applicants and existing personnel. Each background investigation involves both an investigatory and adjudicatory phase. Since a significant number of applicants drop out of or fail the security process, the FBI must expend resources on applicants that will not result in a new hire coming on board. Indeed, historical employment figures show that for each new hire, 2.5 background investigations will have to be conducted.

After a favorable background investigation is completed, applicants then enter adjudication. On average, an adjudicator will process 1.43 applications for each new hire. The additional personnel require investigation/adjudication resources not only during the applicant phase but also every five years thereafter for security reinvestigations. Due to the rapid growth of FBI personnel from FY 2002 to FY 2007, the number of reinvestigations has grown from 3,911 in FY 2005 to 7,116 in FY 2007. Reinvestigation requirements are projected to reach 7,696 by FY 2009.

The FBI's PSP also provides security clearances for state and local members of task forces such as Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF), Safe Streets Task Forces, and Cyber Task Forces. As the FBI continues to expand its partnerships with other organizations, the demand for FBI-provided security clearances will increase as well. The number of security clearances provided to state and local law enforcement officers and JTTFs has grown from 2,688 in FY 2005 to 3,248 in FY 2007. Furthermore, additional strain will be placed on the FBI's security resources in FY 2009 when the change in Administration will require a full set of new background investigations for White House personnel and other executive branch positions.

Additional resources are also required due to additional legal and administrative requirements and constraints placed on PSP activities. The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) requires that by FY 2009, 90 percent of security

clearance applications be adjudicated within 60 days of the application date (40 days to investigate and 20 days to adjudicate). In addition, Executive Order 12968 requires all personnel with access to Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) to complete annual Financial Disclosure Program (FDP) forms that must be analyzed by personnel in the PSP. Contractors, detailees, and other personnel are expected to join the FDP target population in FY 2009.

The chart below illustrates the current and projected requirements placed on the FBI's PSP due to the legal/administrative requirements and personnel growth mentioned above.

Background Investigation/Adjudication Workload and Shortfall

	Maximum Capacity	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 (projected)	FY 2008 (projected)	FY 2009 (projected)	FY 2009 Shortfall*
New Hires Investigated	2,000	2,317	2,460	2,460	3,284	-1,284
New Contractors Investigated	4,250	4,888	5,083	5,286	5,497	-1,247
Reinvestigations	4,000	6,843	7,116	7,400	7,696	-3,696
New Hires Adjudicated	2,460	2,317	2,460	2,460	3,284	-824
New Contractors Adjudicated	5,497	4,888	5,083	5,286	5,497	0
Reinvestigation Adjudication	7,695	6,843	7,116	7,400	7,696	-1

*The shortfall is calculated by subtracting the FY 2009 projected need from the maximum capacity for each of the investigative/adjudicative categories.

The additional 31 contract personnel requested will ensure that the FBI is able to meet its investigative and adjudicative needs in FY 2009 and beyond. Specifically, 25 Personnel Security Specialists are required to investigate and adjudicate the new hires and new contractors necessary to support the operational division's hiring initiatives and conduct the reinvestigations of on-board personnel. The additional specialists will be assigned to Applicant Investigation and Adjudication programs and to Law Enforcement and Contractor Investigation and Adjudication programs. To maintain a proper support structure, five contractors including three Personnel Security Assistants (one for each 11 specialists), one Management and Program Analyst, and one Management Assistant are required to assist the Personnel Security Specialists and provide other administrative functions.

Finally, one contract Forensic Financial Research Specialist will support the analysis of financial information collected in compliance with E.O. 12968 from current on-board employees and new hires that will need access to SCI. During Phase V of the FDP, 10,000 additional employees will be required to submit Security Financial Disclosure Forms.

The FBI also seeks \$2,061,000 (\$393,000 non-personnel) and 18 positions to expand the polygraph program, including \$225,000 for specialized polygraph training; \$80,000 for polygraph systems; \$38,000 for polygraph computer equipment; and \$50,000 for supplies associated with additional polygraph examinations.

The FBI currently has 101 polygraphers. Eighteen additional positions are needed to meet FY 2009 hiring goals. All new hires must take a polygraph, and 38 percent of

applicants who take the exam fail, which requires a follow-up examination. The chart below illustrates the FY 2009 projected polygraph requirements.

Polygraph Requirements	
New Hire polygraph requirements (assuming a 38% fail rate (3,284 x 38%))	4,532
New Contractor polygraph requirements	5,497
Reinvestigation polygraph requirements	7,696
Total FY 2009 Requirements	17,725
Annual Number of Polygraph Examinations Conducted per Polygrapher	150
Total Positions Required to meet FY 2009 requirements	119
Current Number of Polygraphers	101
Shortfall	-18

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FBI's PSP performs background investigations and adjudications to ensure that all FBI employees are trustworthy, thereby supporting Department of Justice Strategic Goals 1 and 2. This enhancement particularly supports Goal 1.4 (Combat espionage against the United States), as a significant focus of the background investigation process is to ensure that prospective personnel are not seeking to divulge sensitive information to foreign and domestic enemies.

The FBI's PSP supports the FBI's Strategy Management System in a number of ways. From an expectations level, the PSP protects the U.S. from foreign intelligence activity (SMS goal A-1) and combats criminal activity (A-2) by keeping potential spies and criminals from gaining access to FBI information and space. In conducting these activities, the PSP shares information and coordinates activities with other agencies, thereby providing leadership and intelligence to the FBI's partners (A-4).

The FBI's PSP uses internal processes to enhance trust and confidence in the FBI (P-10). To accomplish this, the PSP must understand the threats to the FBI's integrity (P-04); collect and analyze intelligence and integrate it into investigations while applying the "whole person" concept of personnel security adjudications (P-06); and obtain and share access to clearance-related information and processes (P-07), both within the FBI and with other agencies.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
344	24	344	\$68,320	344	24	344	\$69,297	344	24	344	\$70,303

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Professional Support	\$93	18	\$1,668	\$832
Total Personnel		18	\$1,668	\$832

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Personnel Security Specialist – Contractors	\$157,834	25	\$3,946	\$...
Management Asst.	98,703	1	99	...
Forensic Financial Research Specialist	157,834	1	158	...
Personnel Security Asst.	120,299	3	361	...
Management & Program Analysts	105,000	1	105	...
Polygraph Training	12,500	18	225	...
Computerized Polygraph Systems	4,450	18	80	...
Laptop Computers	2,100	18	38	...
Specialized polygraph supplies (annual)	2,750	18	50	...
Total Non-personnel			\$5,062	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	344	24	344	\$34,551	\$35,752	\$70,303
Increases	18	0	9	1,668	5,062	6,730
Grand Total	362	24	353	\$36,219	\$40,814	\$77,033

Item Name:	<u>Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Training</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>Intelligence</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5
FBI SMS Objective(s):	T-2, T-4
Organizational Program:	<u>Intelligence</u>
End-State Capability:	<u>Workforce</u>
Program Increase:	Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars <u>\$9,146,000 (all non-personnel)</u>

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$9,146,000 (all non-personnel) for Confidential Human Source training, including \$8,246,000 to expand the number of Domestic Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Collection Courses (DHCCs) offered and \$900,000 to develop and deliver a HUMINT training program that specifically addresses terrorist organizations.

Justification

HUMINT is the collection of intelligence through the utilization of human collection mechanisms. The FBI relies on field Special Agents to be able to identify and establish Confidential Human Sources (CHSs) in support of their cases.

In response to recommendations made by the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Commission, the 9/11 Commission, and a Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of the Inspector General (OIG) report regarding the FBI's Confidential Human Source (CHS) Operations, the FBI developed the DHCC to satisfy a crucial gap in HUMINT training. This effort also addresses a Congressional recommendation for the FBI to create a National Security Career Path within the FBI.

Prior to the creation of DHCC, no single training program existed at the FBI that compared to other Intelligence agencies' programs. The FBI compared HUMINT training courses with other intelligence agencies and determined that the courses offered by those agencies did not meet the needs of the FBI's unique law enforcement and intelligence collection missions. The FBI incorporated relevant elements from these agencies' courses into a comprehensive curriculum, DHCC, which is aligned with the FBI's top three strategic priorities of counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and intelligence and customized to the FBI's authorities and mission as well as the expectation of the Intelligence Community (IC). The DHCC builds upon the foundation of general FBI training provided during the New Agents Training (NAT) program.

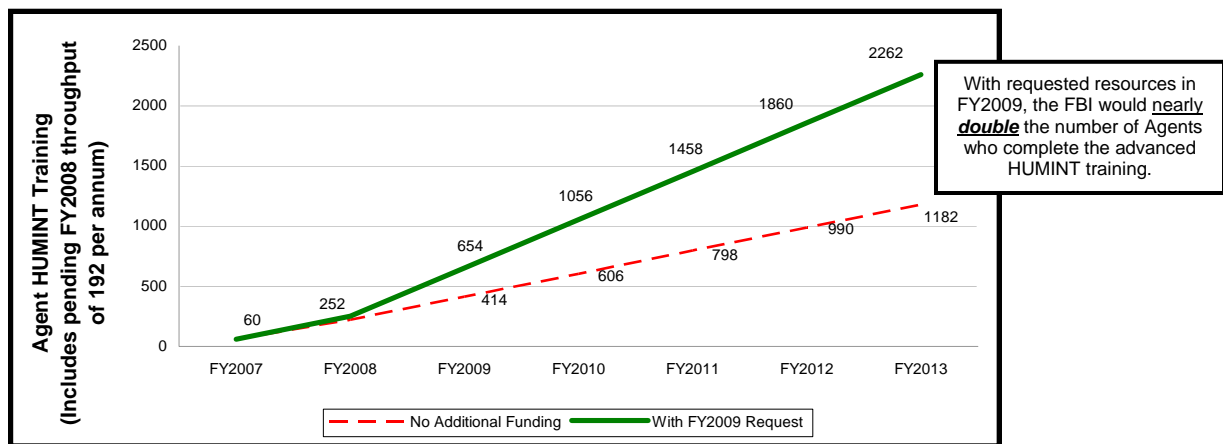
In September 2006, the FBI delivered the pilot iteration of DHCC to approximately 30 students and on September 15, 2006, the FBI received a contingent certification of endorsement from the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) which noted, "...the FBI's course is a significant step forward in helping us achieve a truly

national HUMINT intelligence capability.” The results of this pilot were reviewed and assessed in November 2006.

The current DHCC was modified based upon the resultant recommendations during early 2007. Between June and October 2007, the course was delivered to 60 students and another course is slated to commence in early 2008. The FBI plans to incorporate the course into the regular FBI Training Catalogue. Following three years of experience, designated Special Agents (SAs) could compete to be selected for this training.

As of December 2007, only 2 percent of FBI SAs have received the advanced HUMINT training. With the 10 positions (6 Agents) and \$8,000,000 in non-personnel resources appropriated in FY 2008, the FBI plans to offer DHCC to an additional 192 students. Without additional funding, the number of SAs who receive DHCC training will be insufficient to address the WMD Commission and the 9/11 Commission recommendations that the FBI should improve training and practice in the area of HUMINT operations.

The FBI requests \$8,246,000 to expand delivery of DHCC by offering this course 14 times per year and thus expand the cadre of SAs in field offices by approximately 210 each year. The requested resources would allow the FBI to provide HUMINT training to an additional 1,050 FBI SAs, the majority of whom will be assigned to National Security matters, by FY 2013. Thus, this training would be provided to 3,000 SAs (approximately 14 percent of the total FBI SA population) by the end of FY 2013:



The DHCC provides a critical skill-set that will enable Agents to develop CHSs to collect superior HUMINT. DHCC graduates will understand clearly what their collection responsibilities are and how to execute them. These advanced skills are critical in recruiting CHSs that will provide positive and concentrated HUMINT.

In addition to FBI SAs, the DHCC would train other IC partners and Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) Officers to use a systematic approach to identify, develop, recruit, securely handle, report intelligence, and terminate/turn-over sources. SAs, COs, and

JTTF Officers would extensively study each element of the recruitment cycle. The training is based on a series of practical exercises, which are designed to replicate real-life HUMINT situations and experiences. To accomplish this goal, a 1:2 instructor/student ratio would be required to allow for individualized feedback opportunities for the students. Fifteen instructors would be utilized per iteration with a class size of 30 students. The requested funding would also provide for 15 contract instructors in order to have this 1:2 instructor/student ratio. Instructors would also serve as scenario role players. The 1:2 ratio would ensure student performance is continually observed and evaluated by the instructor/role player in each exercise. This ratio is comparable to similar classes taught by other IC agencies. Students must demonstrate a proficiency in each learned technique by successfully completing complex scenarios involving all aspects of the source acquisition cycle.

The FBI also requests \$900,000 to develop and deliver a training program that would address the development of CHSs that will target terrorist organizations. Currently, a small percentage of CHS training which focuses on terrorist organizations is offered during NAT and DHCC. This new course would be a follow-on to DHCC.

The National Counterterrorism Strategy endorsed by the White House, ODNI, DOJ, and the FBI includes a critical component focused on the development of CHSs who can provide actionable intelligence. The development of CHSs that can detect and penetrate priority targets is critical for the long-term success of the counterterrorism strategy. The development and operation of CHSs are a performance measures currently captured in the FBI's Strategic Management System, ODNI's performance measure, and Office of Management and Budget's Program Assessment Rating Tool process.

Impact on Performance/Relationship to Strategic Goals

This request supports DOJ Strategic Goals I and II. DHCC is vital to the development of a viable HUMINT base. This HUMINT base would provide for the ability to dynamically address intelligence requirements in furtherance of proactively supporting all FBI programs. Without these resources, the FBI would lack the capacity to provide SAs the comprehensive tradecraft, procedural, legal, and policy direction needed to execute the significant and constitutionally sensitive domestic intelligence collection mission with confidence. The FBI would be dependent upon a risky, time consuming, and distributed train-the-trainer environment at a time when the demand for SAs with these skills is high. The FBI would lack the ability to provide consistency in the execution of training and to certify performance against standards. In addition, the FBI would be unable to be responsive to specific shortfalls highlighted by several reviews of the FBI's Intelligence Program to include the 9/11 Commission Report, the WMD Commission Recommendations, a review by the DOJ OIG and the ODNI.

This request would allow the FBI to be more in concert with the IC through the practice of HUMINT by way of a multi-pronged training program. The FBI's new Domestic HUMINT Collection Course combined with various other training programs would provide comprehensive training to SAs charged with HUMINT collection responsibilities. This program would bring FBI practices in line with IC standards. Such IC standards are only now being defined and codified, and these courses are being

developed in line with IC guidance and accepted practices, allowing for the uniqueness of the FBI mission within the IC. Additionally, this request would allow the FBI to provide training and career development opportunities that will ensure the FBI workforce has the capabilities to address the threats and challenges present today and in the future.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
...	10	6	5	\$14,340	10	6	10	\$13,197

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Training	n/a	n/a	\$9,146	\$...
Total Non-Personnel			\$9,146	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	10	6	10	\$1,620	\$11,577	\$13,197
Increases	...	...	...	...	9,146	9,146
Grand Total	10	6	10	\$1,620	\$20,723	\$22,343

Item Name: **Cyber Training**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes,
Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 2.3

FBI SMS Objective(s): T-02, T-03

Organizational Program: Cyber

End State Capability: Workforce

Program Increase: Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars \$5,389,000 (all
non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$5,389,000 to provide additional cyber training for 2,097 students. FY 2009 training requirements will cost \$7,389,000, consisting of \$3,078,000 for tuition and \$4,311,000 for travel. However, only \$5,389,000 is requested because the FBI is currently expending \$2,000,000 from its base for current cyber requirements.

The requested resources are intended to allow the FBI to meet its FY 2009 training requirements listed in the following chart. The request includes \$3,076,000 for travel to ensure that investigators are able to attend the various training classes. Travel costs vary based on class location. The request also includes \$2,313,000 for tuition. While contractors provide the technical research and instructors, additional tuition fees are associated for each student in order to pay for the necessary licenses and software needed for each user.

FY 2009 Cyber Training Requirements

Vendor	Class	Students	Per Student Costs (\$)		Per Class Costs (\$)		Total \$
	Title		Tuition	Travel	Tuition	Travel	
Mandiant	Linux for LEOs	135	1,200	1,543	162,000	208,305	370,305
Mandiant	Wireless Technology	90	2,200	1,543	198,000	138,870	336,870
Mandiant	Logs to Leads*	90	-	1,543	-	138,870	138,870
Mandiant	Net. Traffic Analysis	90	1,815	1,543	163,350	138,870	302,220
Mandiant	Intrusion Response	90	1,815	1,543	163,350	138,870	302,220
Mandiant	Malware I**	5	7,300	1,361	7,300	6,805	14,105
Mandiant	Malware II**	5	7,300	1,361	7,300	6,805	14,105
Mandiant	Malware III**	5	7,300	1,361	7,300	6,805	14,105
Mandiant	Sr. Exec	45	1,250	1,361	56,250	61,245	117,495
STILU	Information Age Technology	50	-	-	-	-	-
STILU	Internet as an Investigative Tool	50	-	-	-	-	-
STILU	CIT&R	210	-	1,724	-	362,040	362,040
STILU	Intro to Cyber CI/CT Investigations*	50	-	1,906	-	95,300	95,300
STILU	Online Covert Empl.	30	-	1,906	-	57,180	57,180
STILU	Cyber IDC	30	-	1,906	-	57,180	57,180
STILU	POST NAT	120	-	5,717	-	686,040	686,040
SUN	Unix Intrusion Techniques	72	2,662	1,906	191,664	137,232	328,896
Sytex	Network Invest. Techniques	160	3,267	2,995	522,720	479,200	1,001,920
Sytex	Adv. Network Invest. Tech - Unix	160	1,700	1,906	272,000	304,960	576,960
Sytex	Adv. Network Invest. Tech - Windows	160	1,700	1,906	272,000	304,960	576,960
Total Seminars	A+	100	2,400	2,995	240,000	299,500	539,500
Total Seminars	Network +	100	1,400	1,906	140,000	190,600	330,600
Total Seminars	Security +	50	1,500	1,906	75,000	95,300	170,300
SANS	SANS	200	3,000	1,980	600,000	396,000	996,000
TOTAL		2,097			\$3,078,234	\$4,310,937	\$7,389,171
Base Resources					\$764,850	\$1,235,321	\$2,000,171
Enhancement					\$2,313,384	\$3,075,616	\$5,389,000

*Course under development.

**Same cost regardless of number of students.

Justification

The mission of the FBI's cyber training program, managed by the Specialized Training and International Liaison Unit (STILU), is to identify, develop, and deliver core and continuing education and training for cyber investigators, including FBI, federal law enforcement, state and local law enforcement, foreign law enforcement, prosecutors, and security service agencies.

The STILU curriculum focuses on the investigation of computer intrusions which are directly related to threats on national security and the FBI's top three priorities - Counterterrorism (CT), Counterintelligence (CI), and Cyber. The courses offered by STILU educate investigators on how computer systems operate, their vulnerabilities, and the methods used in intrusions and criminal attacks. Even though STILU centers the curriculum on intrusion education, the courses offered to investigators are not limited to CT and CI intrusions. The methods of attack used by those who carry out CT/CI intrusions are also used by those who carry out traditional crimes using a computer. The techniques used by criminals to commit cyber crimes are the same regardless of which statute is violated. Subsequently, the processes and techniques used by law enforcement during cyber investigations are also common regardless of criminal act.

Through surveys and research, STILU has developed a curriculum which provides education on current techniques and methods that will ensure that investigators have the necessary skills. However, as these techniques evolve, so must the STILU curriculum. STILU is currently scheduled to conduct approximately 133 domestic training classes; 15 individually designed international training seminars; and over 30 cyber teaching blocks of instruction at the Criminal Investigative, Counterterrorism, and Counterintelligence Divisions' sponsored in-services. The size of Cyber courses range from 50 students for the first gateway course to 5 students for the most advanced cyber course.

STILU is developing and will provide instruction for Stage II of the Special Agent Career Path Program (SACPP). The instruction is designed for probationary Agents assigned to the cyber career path. This post-NAT instruction specifically addresses the four Cyber Division investigative priorities and how to identify investigative responsibilities and best practices.

STILU has also recently been assigned the additional task of training 7,800 CT and CI investigators through the "gateway" level of cyber investigation. STILU must also educate all FBI investigators in the critical technique of online covert operations. The courses are presented in a laboratory environment involving different types of operating systems, servers, networks, and switch environments. Additionally, two new courses are under development to meet unaddressed needs of cyber investigators. Data gathered from the STILU field survey indicates a need for the "Logs to Leads" and the "Introduction to Cyber CT/CI Investigations" courses.

As a part of the FBI's international training mission, STILU is also developing a curriculum for FBI representatives who instruct at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA). The STILU currently develops and conducts all cyber training at ILEA events in Budapest, Hungary and Bangkok, Thailand. STILU has been the primary custodian of cyber training in Bangkok by conducting seven, two week long "Computer Crimes for Investigators" courses at the ILEA. Additionally, international liaison is extended to all Legats as is training. The STILU continually addresses the needs of the international community with training and investigative support.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested resources are directly related to DOJ Strategic Goal 1, "Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security" and DOJ Strategic Goal 2, "Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People." Receipt of the resources will enable increased intelligence analysis capabilities associated with computer intrusions and improve information sharing and strengthen partnerships with federal, state, and local law enforcement to enhance national security.

The FBI has the statutory authority to investigate cyber matters. By completing the identified STILU curriculum, investigators will be able to investigate, attain industry certifications, and complete career path milestones for identified CyD competencies. This curriculum will enable field CyD investigators and analysts to provide the FBI with the ability to investigate and forecast the threat environment of the information age.

Through STILU training, CT/CI/cyber international law enforcement partners will have the necessary skills to investigate the cyber/Internet leads that are required for program-based investigations. By conducting the identified STILU curriculum for CT/CI/cyber investigators, the STILU will prepare the FBI to conduct routine investigations in all identified priority programs.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
14	7	14	\$3,890	14	7	14	\$3,947	14	7	14	\$4,005

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
CyD Student Tuition	\$2,313,384	n/a	\$2,313	\$...
CyD Student Travel	\$3,075,616	n/a	\$3,076	...
Total Non-Personnel			\$5,389	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	14	7	14	\$2,005	\$2,000	\$4,005
Increases	...	...	...	...	5,389	5,389
Grand Total	14	7	14	\$2,005	\$7,389	\$9,394

Item Name:	<u>Pay Modernization</u>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>All</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):	1.1, 1.4, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6
FBI SMS Objective(s):	T-01, T-03, T-05
Organizational Program:	<u>Human Resources</u>
End State Capability:	<u>Workforce</u>
Program Increase:	Positions ... Agt ...FTE ... Dollars <u>\$9,076,000 (all nonpersonnel)</u>

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$9,076,000 in support of pay modernization efforts sponsored by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI). Specifically, this funding will be used to identify and establish career paths for inclusion in the pay modernization structures; address required changes in performance plans and appraisal processes for those position included in the pay modernization efforts; and to align FBI efforts and structures with the already established pay modernization plans and pay bands that ODNI and the IC is currently establishing.

Justification

The Director of National Intelligence, in his 100 Day Plan, identified the need to improve integration and collaboration throughout the sixteen agencies of the Intelligence Community. As part of the ODNI strategic planning process, the ODNI seeks to create a culture of collaboration. To create the diverse community of professionals necessary to provide the best possible intelligence to policy-makers, the Community needs to recruit and hire the best people, give them career development assignments in other IC agencies, and begin evaluating them based in part on how well they engage and collaborate with their colleagues across the IC.

Performance management and compensation policies across the Community vary widely, impede cross-agency movement, and do not consistently reward high performance, collaboration, technical expertise, and contribution to mission. These policies also lack clear linkage to strategic priorities and typically emphasize hierarchical relationships, rather than collaborative behaviors.

In 2006, the DNI, with the concurrence of the IC's senior leadership, determined that the Community should proceed with the design, development, and deployment of a modern compensation "architecture" for its civilian employees that better links pay to performance and labor market competition. The 500 Day Plan calls for completing the detailed design and development of that system. The ODNI is coordinating this planning process with the executive departments and independent agencies with IC employees. Deployment will be phased in over the plan; it will also be event-driven, based on the "readiness" of IC agencies and elements to implement a pay-for-performance system.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

These resources are directly related to DOJ Strategic Goal 1, "Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security." The FBI plays a key role in the Intelligence Community. It is important that the FBI be fully integrated into the Intelligence Community in order to ensure effective information sharing.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
...	\$...	\$...	\$...

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Pay Modernization Support	\$9,076,000	1	\$9,076	\$...
Total Non-personnel			\$9,076	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	\$...	\$...	\$...
Increases	9,076	9,076
Grand Total	\$...	\$9,076	\$9,076

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Offsets

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Item Name:**Transfer of IC Lifecare Services Funding**

Budget Decision Unit(s): All
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.4, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6
FBI SMS Objective(s): T-05
Organizational Program: Human Resources

End State Capability: Workforce

Program Increase: Positions ... Agt ... FTE ... Dollars (\$130,000) (all non-personnel)

Description of Item

The Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) has developed a program to provide Lifecare services for the entire Intelligence Community. Lifecare services assist FBI employees and their families in the following areas:

- **Family matters** – adoption, child care, Medicare/Medicaid issues, effective communication, care giving issues
- **Work-related benefits** - career development, changing careers, communication skills, time management, effective management skills, improving work habits, diversity on the job
- **Education advice** - before/after school care, elementary/secondary schools, college financial aid, homework help, social development, school readiness, parental roles
- **Financial/legal issues** - buying/selling a home, credit and debt, lawyers, insurance, planning for retirement, investing, bankruptcy
- **Health/wellness tips** - selecting a doctor, diet and nutrition, depression, senior health, fitness, dealing with stress, drug abuse
- **Daily life** - moving/relocation, planning, consumer fraud

The ODNI is transferring funding from the FBI budget to the ODNI budget to pay for the FBI share of this program. The FBI budget will be reduced by \$130,000 by this transfer, while the ODNI budget will increase by \$130,000.

Justification

The proposed transfer will simplify the administration of this program. Consolidating the program with the IC will reduce costs while still providing the same level of life services to employees and their families.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

These resources are directly related to DOJ Strategic Goal 1, “Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security.” The FBI plays a key role in the IC. It is important that the FBI be fully integrated into the Intelligence Community and that all members of the Intelligence Community receive the same level of Lifecare services.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
...	\$130	...	...	...	\$130	...	...	...	\$130

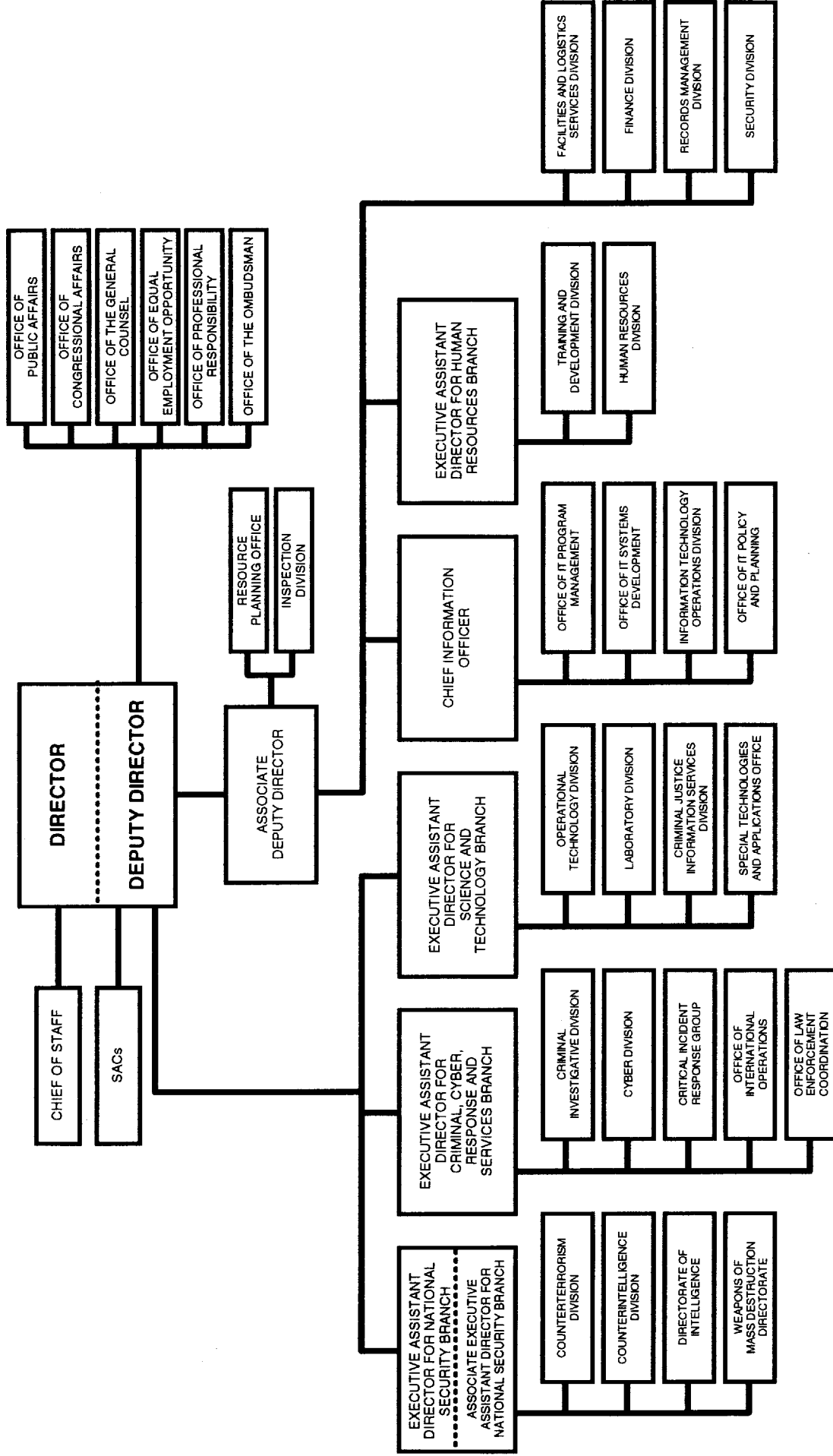
Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Transfer of funds for Lifecare services	n/a	n/a	(\$130)	\$...
Total Non-personnel			(\$130)	\$...

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	\$...	\$130	\$130
Decreases	(\$130)	(\$130)
Grand Total	\$...	\$...	\$...

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Approved by:

[Signature]

LEON R. GONZALES
Attorney General

Date:

9-27-06

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B: Summary of Requirements

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

	FY 2009 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 Enacted (with Rescissions, direct only)			
2007 Supplementals	31,359	31,012	\$5,989,181
Total 2007 Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution (with Rescissions)	31,359	31,012	258,000 6,247,181
2008 Enacted (with Rescissions, direct only)			
2008 Supplementals	30,211	29,349	6,493,489
Total 2008 Enacted (with Rescissions and Supplementals)	30,211	29,349	6,493,489
Adjustments to Base			
Increases:			
2009 pay raise (3.0%)			73,443
2008 pay raise annualization (3.5%)			24,453
Annualization of 2008 positions (FTE)		553	
Annualization of 2008 positions (dollars)			65,970
Annualization of 2007 positions (dollars)			1,793
Retirement			3,629
FERS Law Enforcement Retirement Contribution (1.1%)			13,905
Health Insurance Premiums			5,829
Rental Payments to GSA			48,690
DHS Security Charges			6,541
Postage			142
Security Investigations			150
Printing and Reproduction			133
ICASS			3,000
Capital Security Cost Sharing			4,285
Government-Leased Quarters			2,000
Education Allowance			1,000
Subtotal Increases		553	254,963
Decreases:			
Non-recrual of FY 2008 Positions			(64,229)
Change in Compensable Days			(14,020)
Employee Compensation Fund			(191)
Non-recrual of FY 2008 Non-personnel Enhancements: National Security Branch Analytical Capabilities			(353)
Non-recrual of FY 2008 Non-personnel Enhancements: Crimes Against Children/Innocent Images			(303)
Non-recrual of FY 2008 Non-personnel Enhancements: CART			(12,177)
Non-recrual of FY 2008 Non-personnel Enhancements: Headquarters Infrastructure			(6,088)
Non-recrual of FY 2008 Non-personnel Enhancements: DNA Upgrade			(1,111)
Non-recrual of FY 2008 Non-personnel Enhancements: Central Records Complex			(4,000)
Non-recrual of FY 2008 Non-personnel Enhancements: Render Safe			(4,367)
Non-recrual of FY 2008 Non-personnel Enhancements: Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (budget amendment)			(3,000)
Non-recrual of FY 2008 Non-personnel Enhancements: CT Summer Threat (budget amendment)			(11,000)
Non-recrual of FY 2008 Non-personnel Enhancements: National Virtual Translation Center			(128)
Subtotal Decreases			(120,967)
Total Adjustments to Base			553
Total Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			553
2009 Current Services	30,211	29,902	6,627,485

B: Summary of Requirements

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

	FY 2009 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
Program Changes			
Increases			
Domain and Operations	911	454	235,483
Surveillance	145	73	88,502
Infrastructure	...	...	28,367
Leveraging Technology	52	27	36,138
Partnerships	3	1	5,661
Workforce	18	9	43,594
Subtotal Increases	1,129	564	437,745
Offsets	...	...	(130)
Subtotal Offsets	1,129	564	437,615
Total Program Changes			
2009 Total Request	31,340	30,466	7,065,100
2008 - 2009 Total Change	1,129	1,117	571,611

	FY 2007 Appropriation Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals			FY 2008 Enacted			FY 2009 Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			FY 2009 Current Services			FY 2009 Increases			FY 2009 Offsets			FY 2009 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Estimates by budget activity																					
Intelligence Decision Unit	5,600	5,420	\$1,202,496	5,345	5,071	\$1,148,779	58	109	\$46,331	5,403	5,180	1,195,110	532	267	\$161,635	...	...	(25)	5,935	5,447	\$1,356,720
Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence Decision Unit	11,404	11,312	2,504,048	11,675	11,144	2,759,251	(51)	441	\$30,122	11,624	11,585	2,789,373	491	243	204,152	...	...	(53)	12,115	11,828	2,993,472
Criminal Enterprises Federal Crimes Decision Unit	12,050	11,970	2,102,940	11,034	10,967	2,176,416	(1)	11	\$55,710	11,033	10,978	2,232,126	76	38	48,993	...	...	(45)	11,109	11,016	2,281,074
Criminal Justice Services Decision Unit	2,305	2,310	437,697	2,157	2,167	409,043	(6)	(8)	\$1,833	2,151	2,159	410,876	30	16	22,965	...	...	(7)	2,181	2,175	433,834
Total	31,359	31,012	6,247,181	30,211	29,349	6,493,489	...	553	133,996	30,211	29,902	6,627,485	1,129	564	437,745	...	...	(130)	31,340	30,466	7,065,100
Reimbursable FTE	2,851			3,255			5			3,260			5			...					3,265
Total FTE	33,863			32,604			568			33,162			569			...					33,731
Other FTE:																					
LEAP	3,053			2,986			...			2,986			70			...					3,056
Overtime	496			470			9			478			9			...					487
Total Comp. FTE	37,412			36,060			577			36,627			648			...					37,275

C: Program Increases/Offsets By Decision Unit

FY 2009 Program Increases/Offsets By Decision Unit
Federal Bureau of Investigation
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description by Decision Unit	Intelligence			CT/CI			CEFC			CJS			Total Increases
		Pos.	Ag./Atty.	FTE Amount	Pos.	Ag./Atty.	FTE Amount	Pos.	Ag./Atty.	FTE Amount	Pos.	Ag./Atty.	FTE Amount	
Response to a WMD Incident	Domain & Operations	...	...	...	31	10	15	26,839	3	1	2	3,216	...	30,055
CBRNE/WMD Forensic Response Capability	Domain & Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,267
Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate (WMDD)	Domain & Operations	5	...	3	2,270	13	...	6	5,391	16	1	8	6,526	15,522
National Security Field Investigations	Domain & Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,723
Computer Intrusion Program	Domain & Operations	...	...	...	143	90	71	29,723	...	...	...	...	...	10,231
National Security Analysis Center (NSAC)	Domain & Operations	18	...	...	25	15	12	4,399	32	20	16	5,832	...	10,777
Domain Management Technology Program	Domain & Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Undercover and Sensitive Operations Program	Domain & Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,114
Counterterrorism Financial Analysts	Domain & Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,390
Foreign Language Program	Domain & Operations	40	...	20	10,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,752
National Virtual Translation Center (NUTC)	Domain & Operations	14	...	7	4,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,997
Foreign Intelligence Collection Program	Domain & Operations	129	35	64	23,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,850
Confidential Human Source Validation (CHSV)	Domain & Operations	151	30	75	26,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,256
Guardian Counterterrorism IT System	Domain & Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,751
Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative	Domain & Operations	165	8	83	23,007	46	27	23	15,641	...	...	...	...	38,648
Open Source	Domain & Operations	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Surveillance	Surveillance	...	...	...	86	...	43	28,342	...	...	...	...	...	28,342
Aviation and Surveillance Program	Surveillance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,196
Advanced Electronic Technology	Surveillance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Tactical Operations (TACOPS)	Surveillance	...	...	...	29	10	15	11,744	...	...	...	...	...	11,744
Data Loading & Analysis System (DaLAS)	Surveillance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,500
Physical Surveillance (FISUR) Technology	Surveillance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,720
Consolidated Collections	Surveillance	...	...	...	3	...	2	8,720	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
NesGen-EDMS/DWS	Surveillance	...	...	...	27	...	13	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Field Facility Infrastructure	Infrastructure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563
Information Technology Disaster Recovery	Infrastructure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Central Records Complex (CRC)	Infrastructure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,825
Unclassified Network Capabilities (UNet)	Infrastructure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
DNA Programs	Leveraging Technology	5	...	3	3,432	13	...	6	8,150	15	...	8	9,865	282
Counterterrorism & Forensic Analytical Support	Leveraging Technology	1	...	...	162	1	...	1	386	2	...	1	467	7
Expansion of CT Presence Overseas	Partnerships	...	...	...	766	...	...	...	1,657	...	...	...	1,399	1
Legal Attache Expansion	Partnerships	...	...	...	...	2	1	1,401	1,628	...	...	...	...	228
Fusion Centers	Partnerships	...	...	...	1,658	...	...	...	974	...	...	...	...	2,375
National Security Branch Training Capabilities	Workforce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,658
Background Investigations	Workforce	3	...	2	1,273	7	...	3	2,753	7	...	3	2,325	...
Foreign Language Program (Workforce portion)	Workforce (located in Domain & Operations)	...	...	...	8,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Training	Workforce	...	...	...	9,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,730
Cyber Training	Workforce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,753
Pyrr Modernization	Workforce	...	...	...	1,716	...	...	...	2,317	...	...	...	3,072	9,146
Total Program Increases		532	73	267	\$161,635	491	183	243	\$204,152	76	23	38	\$48,993	5,389

Program Offsets	Location of Description by Decision Unit	Intelligence			CT/CI			CEFC			CJS			Total Offsets
		Pos.	Ag./Atty.	FTE Amount	Pos.	Ag./Atty.	FTE Amount	Pos.	Ag./Atty.	FTE Amount	Pos.	Ag./Atty.	FTE Amount	
Lifecare Management	Workforce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(130)
Total Offsets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(\$7)

D: Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective
Federal Bureau of Investigation
(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2007 Appropriation Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals			2008 Amended President's Budget			2009 Current Services			2009			2009 Request		
	Direct	Reimb.	Direct Amount Other FTE \$000s	Direct	Reimb.	Direct Amount Other FTE \$000s	Direct	Reimb.	Direct Amount Other FTE \$000s	Direct	Reimb.	Direct Amount Other FTE \$000s	Direct	Reimb.	Direct Amount Other FTE \$000s
Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security 1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur 1.2 Strengthen partnerships to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorist incidents 1.4 Combat espionage against the United States Subtotal, Goal 1	9,843	\$	2,478,488	9,628	\$	2,562,411	9,922	\$	2,569,009	209	\$	188,098	10,131	\$	2,757,029
	29		46,621	28		40,309	29		47,293	-		-	29		47,293
	7,086		1,223,268	6,908		1,380,007	7,102		1,368,181	301		177,689	7,403		1,545,870
	16,958		3,748,377	16,564		3,982,727	17,053		3,984,483	510		365,787	17,563		4,350,192
Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People 2.1 Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime 2.2 Reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime 2.3 Prevent, suppress, and intervene in crimes against children 2.4 Reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs 2.5 Combat public and corporate corruption, fraud, economic crime, and cybercrime 2.6 Uphold the civil and Constitutional rights of all Americans Subtotal, Goal 2	3,023		422,261	3,208		409,043	3,199		410,876	16		22,965	3,215		433,834
	6,081		1,059,195	4,592		903,335	4,627		974,606	11		-	(13)		4,638
	720		125,819	1,219		237,396	1,223		242,628	8		17,942	(10)		1,231
	1,344		71,278	1,551		124,015	1,556		133,655	1		-	(1)		1,557
	5,432		772,943	5,176		788,555	5,210		828,739	20		31,051	5,230		859,772
	305		47,508	294		48,418	294		52,498	3		-	(3)		52,495
	16,905		2,495,804	16,040		2,510,762	16,109		2,643,002	59		71,958	16,168		2,714,908
Goal 3: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice 3.1 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings, and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement 3.2 Ensure the apprehension of fugitives from justice 3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, and humane confinement of detained person awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the Federal Prison System Subtotal, Goal 3	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
GRAND TOTAL	33,863		6,247,181	32,604		6,493,489	33,162		6,627,485	569		437,745	33,731		7,065,100

E: Justification for Base Adjustments

Justification for Base Adjustments

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Increases

2009 pay raise. This request provides for a proposed 2.9 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2009. This increase includes locality pay adjustments as well as the general pay raise. The amount requested, \$73,443,000, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$56,169,000 for pay and \$17,274,000 for benefits).

Annualization of 2008 pay raise. This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2008 pay increase of 3.5 percent. The amount requested \$24,453,000, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$18,829,000 for pay and \$5,624,000 for benefits).

FERS Law Enforcement Retirement Contribution. Effective October 1, 2007, the FERS contribution for Law Enforcement retirement will increase from 25.1 percent to 26.2 percent, or a total of 1.1 percent increase. The amount requested, \$13,905,000, represents the funds needed to cover this increase.

Annualization of additional positions approved in 2007 and 2008. This provides for the annualization of 75 additional positions appropriated in 2007 and 1,110 additional positions appropriated in 2008. Annualization of new positions extends to 3 years to provide for entry level funding in the first year with a 2-year progression to the journeyman level. For 2007 increases, this request includes an increase of \$1,793,000 for full-year payroll costs associated with these additional positions. For 2009, this request includes a decrease of \$64,299,000 for one-time items associated with the increased positions, and an increase of \$65,970,000 for full-year costs associated with these additional positions, for a net increase of \$1,741,000.

	2007 Increases (\$000)	Annualization Required for 2009 (\$000)	2008 Increases (\$000)	Annualization Required for 2009 (\$000)
Annual salary rate of 75 new positions	\$ 3,822	\$ 2,788	\$ -	\$ -
Annual salary rate of 1,110 new positions	-	-	61,946	59,008
Less lapse (50 %)	1,911	1,394	30,973	29,504
Net Compensation	\$ 1,911	\$ 1,394	\$ 30,973	\$ 29,504
Associated employee benefits	2,081	399	16,988	16,206
Travel	633	-	5,619	516
GSA Rent	-	-	-	10,251
Transportation of Things	-	-	5,169	(2,793)
Communications/Utilities	325	-	3,550	886
Printing/Reproduction	-	-	3,691	(2,734)
Other Contractual Services:				
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	635	-	209	213
25.2 Other Services	635	-	32,034	(14,339)
25.3 Purchase of Goods and Services from Government Accts.	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	364	-	6,820	(4,800)
25.6 Medical Care	115	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	115	-	973	(499)
Supplies and Materials	213	-	3,860	453
Equipment	3,081	-	54,009	(31,123)
TOTAL COSTS SUBJECT TO ANNUALIZATION	\$ 3,992	\$ 1,793	\$ 163,895	\$ 1,741

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 \$3,629,000 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.

Exhibit E - Justification for Base Adjustments

Health Insurance. Effective January 2007, this component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance premiums increase by 3.1 percent. Applied against the 2008 estimate of \$185,094,000, the additional amount required is \$5,829,000.

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 \$48,690,000 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 in FY 2009 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. Rate increases have been formulated based on GSA rent billing data.

DHS Security Charges. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will continue to charge Basic Security and Building Specific Security. The requested increase of \$6,541,000 is required to meet our commitment to DHS. The costs associated with DHS security were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest space inventory data. Rate increases expected in FY 2009 for Building Specific Security have been formulated based on DHS billing data. The increased rate for Basic Security costs for use in the FY 2009 budget process was provided by DHS.

Postage. Effective May 14, 2007, the Postage Service implemented a rate increase of 5.1 percent. This percentage was applied to the 2008 estimate of \$2,778,000 to arrive at an increase of \$142,000.

Security Investigations. The \$150,000 increase reflects payments to the Office of Personnel Management for security reinvestigations for employees requiring security clearances.

Government Printing Office (GPO). GPO provides an estimate rate increase of 2.5%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2008 estimate of \$5,334,000 to arrive at an increase of \$133,000.

International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS). Under the ICASS, an annual charge is made by the Department of State for administrative support based on the overseas staff of each federal agency. This request of \$3,000,000 is based on the 2007 billing for post invoices and other ICASS costs.

Government Leased Quarters (GLQ) Requirement. GLQ is a mandatory program managed by the Department of State (DOS) and provides government employees stationed overseas with housing and utilities. DOS exercises authority for leases and control of the GLQs and negotiates the lease for components. \$2,000,000, reflects the change in cost to support existing staffing levels.

Education Allowance. For employees stationed abroad, components are obligated to meet the educational expenses incurred by an employee in providing adequate elementary (grades K-8) and secondary (grades 9-12) education for dependent children at post. \$1,000,000, reflects the change in cost to support existing staffing levels.

Exhibit E - Justification for Base Adjustments

Decreases

Changes in Compensable Days. The decrease costs of one compensable day in FY 2009 compared to FY 2008 is calculated by dividing the FY 2008 estimated personnel compensation (\$2,721,930) and applicable benefits (\$951,255,000) by 261 compensable days. The cost decrease of one compensable day is \$14,020,000.

Employees Compensation Fund. The \$191,000 decrease reflects payments to the Department of Labor for injury benefits paid in the past year under the Federal Employee Compensation Act. This estimate is based on the first quarter of prior year billing and current year estimates.

Non-Recurral of FY 2008 Non-Personnel Increases. A total of \$42,527,000 is proposed to non-recur.

Of the \$7,988,000 appropriated for National Security Branch Analytical Capabilities (NSAC), \$353,000 is proposed to non-recur.

Of the \$750,000 appropriated for Crimes Against Children/Innocent Images, \$303,000 is proposed to non-recur.

Of the \$22,850,000 appropriated for Computer Analysis Response Teams, \$12,177,000 is proposed to non-recur.

Of the \$7,500,000 appropriated for Headquarters Infrastructure, \$6,088,000 is proposed to non-recur.

Of the \$14,644,000 appropriated for DNA upgrade, \$1,111,000 is proposed to non-recur.

Of the \$4,000,000 appropriated for the Central Records Complex, \$4,000,000 is proposed to non-recur.

Of the \$3,000,000 appropriated for the National Virtual Translation Center, \$128,000 is proposed to non-recur.

Of the \$11,047,000 appropriated for Render Safe, \$4,367,000 is proposed to non-recur.

Of the \$39,000,000 appropriated for the Cyber Initiative, \$3,000,000 is proposed to non-recur.

Of the \$104,539,000 appropriated for the Counterterrorism Summer Threat, \$11,000,000 is proposed to non-recur.

F: Crosswalk of 2007 Availability

Crosswalk of 2007 Availability
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2007 Enacted Without Rescissions			Rescissions			Supplementals			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			2007 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Intelligence	5,600	5,420	\$1,157,994	....	....	....	....	....	44,502	....	....	....	....	....	32,510	5,600	5,420	1,235,006
Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence	11,404	11,312	2,342,320	....	....	....	....	....	161,728	....	....	....	....	....	69,408	11,404	11,312	2,573,456
Criminal Enterprises Federal Crimes	12,050	11,970	2,076,530	....	....	....	....	....	26,410	....	....	....	....	....	57,812	12,050	11,970	2,160,752
Criminal Justice Services	2,305	2,310	412,337	....	....	....	....	....	25,360	....	....	....	....	....	12,551	2,305	2,310	450,248
TOTAL	31,359	31,012	\$5,989,181	....	....	\$0	....	....	\$258,000	....	....	\$0	....	....	\$172,281	31,359	31,012	\$6,419,462
Reimbursable FTE		2,851		....	....		....	....		....	....		....	....			2,851	
Total FTE		33,863		....	....		....	....		....	....		....	....			33,863	
Other FTE																		
LEAP		3,053		....	....		....	....		....	....		....	....			3,053	
Overtime		496		....	....		....	....		....	....		....	....			496	
Total Compensable FTE		37,412		....	....		....	....		....	....		....	....			37,412	

Supplementals: The FBI received \$258,000,000 in supplemental funding for the Global War on Terror.

Carryover: The FBI carried forward \$172,281,000 from the funds provided in FY 2006.

G: Crosswalk of 2008 Availability

Crosswalk of 2008 Availability
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2008 Enacted Without Rescissions			Rescissions			Supplementals			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			2008 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Intelligence	5,345	5,071	\$1,148,779	...	...	...	...	...	17,890	...	...	644	...	...	81,135	5,345	5,071	1,248,447
Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence	11,675	11,144	2,759,251	...	...	...	...	...	42,969	...	...	1,409	...	...	194,877	11,675	11,144	2,998,507
Criminal Enterprises Federal Crimes	11,034	10,967	2,176,416	...	...	...	...	...	33,893	...	...	1,391	...	...	153,713	11,034	10,967	2,365,413
Criminal Justice Services	2,157	2,167	409,043	...	...	...	...	...	6,370	...	...	273	...	...	28,889	2,157	2,167	444,576
TOTAL	30,211	29,349	\$6,493,489	...	...	\$0	...	...	\$101,122	...	...	\$3,717	...	...	\$458,614	30,211	29,349	\$7,056,942
Reimbursable FTE		3,255		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...			3,255	
Total FTE		32,604		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...			32,604	
Other FTE																		
LEAP		2,986		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...			2,986	
Overtime		470		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...			470	
Total Compensable FTE		36,060		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...			36,060	

Supplementals: The FBI received \$101,122,000 in supplemental funding for the Global War on Terror.

Transfers: The FBI received \$16,000 from HDTA and transferred \$3,701,268 to the Department of Justice for Narrow Band.

Unobligated Balances: The FBI carried forward \$458,614,000 from the funds provided in FY 2007.

H: Summary of Reimbursable and Transfer Resources

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

Collections by Source	FY 2007 Enacted			FY 2008 Enacted			FY 2009 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement (ICDE)	899	899	136,360	899	899	134,043	899	899	138,587	...	...	4,544
Asset Forfeiture Fund	...	...	50,490	...	...	137,000	...	...	140,288	...	...	3,288
Fingerprint Identification User Fee	801	692	188,866	1,014	1,014	251,352	1,014	1,014	257,384	...	...	6,032
Drug Enforcement	5	5	255	...	...	300	...	...	307	...	...	7
Name Check Program	125	125	14,093	289	289	53,000	289	289	54,272	...	...	1,272
Background Investigations	112	112	4,559	19	19	4,668	19	19	4,780	...	...	112
Loan of Personnel	41	41	3,208	61	61	3,285	61	61	3,364	...	...	79
FBI/DEA Co-Location at FBI Academy	23	23	3,949	18	18	5,000	18	18	5,120	...	...	120
State Department	...	...	8,098	...	...	19,000	...	...	19,456	...	...	456
Department of Justice	...	...	22,000	...	...	50,000	...	...	51,200	...	...	1,200
Victim Witness Program	117	117	11,330	113	113	11,602	113	113	13,903	...	...	2,301
Narrowband Radio Communication	...	...	38,748	...	...	45,000	...	...	46,080	...	...	1,080
National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)	74	74	6,003	78	78	6,147	78	78	6,295	...	...	148
Working Capital Fund	...	...	81,313	...	...	105,000	...	...	105,000	...	...	...
All Other (Reimbursable Year Only)	3	3	177,854	...	...	227,000	...	...	232,448	...	...	5,448
Name Check (NY)	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	4,096	...	...	96
Victim Witness Program (No Year)	...	...	145	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	...	...	...
Working Capital Fund (NY)	...	...	36,426	...	...	11,400	...	...	11,400	...	...	...
Trilogy	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	...
Office of Justice Programs (NY)	...	...	562	...	...	562	...	...	562	...	...	...
Telecommunications (NY)	...	...	9,911	...	...	25,000	...	...	25,000	...	...	...
State Department (NY)	...	...	157	...	...	157	...	...	157	...	...	...
Health Care Fraud (NY)**	760	760	118,218	769	764	120,937	779	774	123,839	10	10	2,902
All Other (NY)	...	...	221	...	...	2,758	...	...	2,758	...	...	...
Budgetary Resources:	2,960	2,851	\$912,782	3,260	3,255	\$1,220,227	3,270	3,265	\$1,249,313	10	10	\$29,086

** Health Care Fraud represents a statutory transfer of authority from Health and Human Services.

The FBI used a minimum of 760 HIPAA-funded workyears for Health Care Fraud matters in FY 2006. Of the FY 2006 resources, 445 agent and 315 support workyears were utilized including at least 10 support positions from administrative support divisions. In FY 2007, the FBI used a minimum of 760 HIPAA-funded workyears, a total of 455 agent and 305 support.

Justification of Increase/Decrease: Increases were calculated using the inflation factor of 2.4% and changes to user fee structure.

I: Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category Federal Bureau of Investigation Salaries and Expenses

Category	FY 2007 Enacted w/Recessions and Supplementals			FY 2008 Enacted			FY 2009 Request					
	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	Total	Total Authorized*	Total Reimbursable	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Decreases	Total Pr. Changes	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable Pr. Changes	Total Reimbursable
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)	12,213	1,076		11,945	1,082	....	280	....	....	12,225	6	1,088
Intelligence Series (0132)	2,402	122		2,376	122	....	271	....	271	2,647	....	122
Fingerprint Identification (0072)	426	317		389	350	....	....	....	....	389	....	350
Security Specialists (0080)	557	62		516	62	....	72	....	72	588	....	62
Miscellaneous Operations (0001-0099)	692	77		373	115	....	....	....	....	373	....	115
Social Sciences, Econ. & Psychology (0100-0199)	91	63		207	65	....	....	....	....	207	....	65
Personnel Management (0200-0299)	351	9		321	11	....	....	....	....	321	....	11
Clerical and Office Services (0300-0399)	6,105	631		5,787	786	....	183	....	183	5,970	2	788
Biological Sciences (0400-0499)	91	6		87	6	....	37	....	37	124	....	6
Accounting and Budget (0500-0599)	472	....		451	14	....	15	....	15	466	....	14
Medical (0600-0699)	48	4		43	4	....	....	....	....	43	....	4
Engineering/Architecture (0800-0899)	697	63		704	63	....	23	....	23	727	....	63
Attorneys (905)	152	....		....	....	....	152	....	....	152	....	....
Paralegals / Other Law (0900-0999)	1,000	3		914	23	....	....	....	....	914	....	23
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	704	19		670	19	....	50	....	50	720	....	19
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	422	11		386	11	....	....	....	....	386	....	11
Forensic/Physical Sciences (1300-1399)	159	7		164	7	....	14	....	14	178	....	7
Library (1400-1499)	301	13		275	14	....	....	....	....	275	....	14
Mathematics/Computer Science (1500-1599)	100	1		96	1	....	....	....	....	96	....	1
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)	28	1		26	1	....	....	....	....	26	....	1
Miscellaneous Inspectors Series (1802)	571	....		523	....	....	....	....	....	523	....	....
Supply Services (2000-2099)	151	1		138	1	....	....	....	....	138	....	1
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	1,171	14		1,230	18	....	56	....	56	1,286	....	18
Education/Training (1700-1799)	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
General Investigative (1800-1899)	1,899	420		1,907	435	....	128	....	128	2,035	2	437
Quality Assurance (1900-1999)	28	4		26	4	....	....	....	....	26	....	4
Transportation (2100-2199)	13	1		12	1	....	....	....	....	12	....	1
Motor Vehicle Operations (5703)	26	....		24	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	....
Other Positions	490	35		469	45	....	....	....	....	469	....	45
Total	31,359	2,960		30,211	3,260	...	1,129	...	1,129	31,340	10	3,270
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	9,820	1,101		9,713	1,454	....	513	....	513	10,226	....	1,454
U.S. Field	21,284	1,859		20,230	1,806	....	613	....	613	20,843	10	1,816
Foreign Field	255	....		268	....	....	3	....	3	271	....	....
Total	31,359	2,960		30,211	3,260	...	1,129	...	1,129	31,340	10	3,270

*These figures reflect a reduction of 2,250 unaffordable positions, as presented in the FY 2008 enacted budget. This position breakout is an estimate and is subject to change pending further refinement.

J: Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Salaries & Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades:	Intelligence			Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence			Criminal Enterprises and Federal Crimes			Criminal Justice Services			Program Changes	
	Increase Pos. Amount	Offset Pos. Amount		Increase Pos. Amount	Offset Pos. Amount		Increase Pos. Amount	Offset Pos. Amount		Increase Pos. Amount	Offset Pos. Amount		Pos. Amount	Amount
SES														
GS-15														
GS-14				1	196		1	97					2	293
GS-13	3	268		47	4,080		12	1,029		9	750		71	6,076
GS-12	28	4,980		28	2,254		2	131		1	77		59	7,422
GS-11	46	3,358		14	955		17	1,174		15	1,023		92	6,509
GS-10	154	9,382		37	2,412		16	985		4	277		211	13,056
GS-9	93	6,492		170	11,795		20	1,494		1	41		284	19,823
GS-8	121	6,779		138	6,913		3	152					262	13,843
GS-7							5	167					148	5,388
GS-6	87	3,179												
GS-5														
Total positions & annual amount	532	34,439		491	30,577		76	5,227		30	2,167		1,129	72,410
Lapse (-)	(265)	(17,219)		(248)	(15,289)		(38)	(2,614)		(14)	(1,084)		(565)	(36,205)
Other personnel compensation														
Total FTE & personnel compensation	267	17,219		243	15,289		38	2,614		16	1,084		564	36,205
Personnel benefits		2,470	(25)			(53)		524			1,819	(7)		44,520
Travel and transportation of persons		8,118			39,837			2,376			272			17,876
Transportation of things		2,964			7,111			121			10			5,527
Communication, rents, and utilities		2,425			2,433			941			203			5,587
Printing		875			2,018			124			51			1,851
Advisory and assistance services		9,292			802			11,062			0			20,434
Other services		62,831			77,295			14,275			5,211			159,613
Operation and maintenance of facilities		5,792			5,373			854			350			12,369
Research and development contracts		28			68			80			75			250
Operation and maintenance of equipment		846			1,035			714			645			3,241
Supplies and materials		2,807			7,133			4,877			4,195			19,012
Equipment		45,969			45,680			10,432			9,050			111,130
Total 2009 program changes requested	267	\$161,635	0	(25)	\$204,152	0	(53)	\$48,993	0	(14)	\$22,965	0	(564)	\$437,615

K: Summary of Requirements by Grade

Summary of Requirements by Grade Federal Bureau of Investigation Salaries and Expenses

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Executive Level II	1		1		1		...	
SES, \$111,676 - \$168,000	286		286		286		...	
GS-15, \$110,363 - 143,471	1,110		1,127		1,127		...	
GS-14, \$93,822 - 121,967	3,660		3,662		3,664		2	
GS-13, \$79,397 - 103,220	8,612		8,900		8,971		71	
GS-12, \$66,767 - 86,801	5,210		5,188		5,247		59	
GS-11, \$55,706 - 72,421	4,175		3,771		3,863		92	
GS-10, \$0,703 - 65,912	1,471		1,372		1,583		211	
GS-9, \$46,041 - 59,852	1,976		1,870		2,154		284	
GS-8, 41,686 - 54,194	2,593		2,188		2,450		262	
GS-7, \$37,640 - 48,933	1,416		1,099		1,099		...	
GS-6, \$33,872 - 44,032	290		232		380		148	
GS-5, \$30,386 - 39,501	142		114		114		...	
GS-4, \$27,159 - 35,303	21		5		5		...	
GS-3, \$24,194 - 31,451	...		...		...		...
GS-2, \$22,174 - 27,901	...		...		...		...
GS-1, \$19,722 - 24,664	...		...		...		...
Ungraded Positions	396		396		396		...	
Total, appropriated positions	31,359		30,211		31,340		1,129	
Average SES Salary		\$ 156,434		\$ 161,283		\$ 164,832		
Average GS Salary		\$ 75,738		\$ 78,086		\$ 79,804		
Average GS Grade		11.5		11.5		11.5		

L: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

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

Object Classes	2007 Actual		2008 Requirements		2009 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Direct FTE & personnel compensation	31,012	\$1,982,766	29,349	\$2,319,413	30,466	\$2,450,727	1,117	\$13,314
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	....	7,373	....	8,135	....	8,086	....	(49)
11.5 Total, Other personnel compensation	....	294,866	....	311,807	....	334,265	....	22,459
<i>Overtime</i>	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Other Compensation</i>	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11.8 Special personal services payments	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	31,012	2,285,005	28,704	2,639,354	29,907	2,793,078	1,117	153,724
Reimbursable FTE:								
Full-time permanent	2,851		3,255		3,265		10	
Other Object Classes:								
12.0 Personnel benefits		828,295		958,580		1,050,696		92,115
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		359		359		359		....
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		155,685		140,643		168,157		27,514
22.0 Transportation of things		17,526		25,677		27,833		2,155
23.1 GSA rent		362,262		510,237		572,942		62,705
23.2 Moving/Lease Expirations/Contract Parking		25,783		32,852		39,412		6,560
23.3 Comm., util., & other misc. charges		136,831		175,726		189,291		13,566
24.0 Printing and reproduction		4,270		6,547		4,813		(1,734)
25.0 Other Services		....		7,422		....		(7,422)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		158,577		126,200		140,860		14,660
25.2 Other services		1,078,293		974,583		1,099,672		125,089
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government accounts		777		774		774		(0)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities		91,204		73,512		89,257		15,745
25.5 Research and development contracts		24,713		26,123		28,815		2,692
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment		38,685		42,276		45,841		3,564
26.0 Supplies and materials		109,382		96,687		114,593		17,906
31.0 Equipment		428,347		650,997		697,768		46,771
32.0 Land and Structures		104,139		4,379		379		(4,000)
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities		490		490		490		....
91.0 Unvouchered		70		70		70		....
Total obligations		5,850,693		6,493,489		7,065,100		1,073,695
Unobligated balance, start of year		(146,810)		(458,394)		....	
Unobligated balance, end of year		458,394		....		....
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(25,471)		....		....
Total requirements		6,136,806		6,035,095		7,065,100		1,073,695

M: Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

1. The Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2008 Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) requires the FBI to devise a multi-year plan that identifies funding for the remaining 450 unaffordable work years.
2. The Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2008 Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) requires that no later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Director of the FBI shall submit a report that contains, with respect to the most recently completed fiscal year --
 - (1) a statistical analysis of the number of name checks processed and pending, including check requests in process at the time of the report and check requests that have been received but are not yet in process;
 - (2) the average time taken to complete each type of name check;
 - (3) a description of the efforts and progress made by the Director in addressing any delays in completing such name checks; and
 - (4) a description of the progress that had been made in automating files used in the name check process, including investigative files of the FBI. This report shall be submitted to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.
3. The Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2008 Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) requires the FBI to provide a report, no later than 60 days after the enactment of the Act, that evaluates the FBI's current work force allocation process and assesses the steps taken to right-sizing and realignment of agents, analysts, and support personnel currently in field offices to better meet the FBI's mission requirements and priorities.
4. The Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2008 Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) requires the FBI to report, by February 28, 2008, revised plans for Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence training.
5. The Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2008 Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) requires the FBI to report to the Committees on Appropriations the results of a completed integrated baseline review for the SENTINEL program.

Item Name: **FBI Academy Construction**

Budget Decision Unit (s): N/A

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6

FBI SMS Objective (s): T-05

Organizational Program: Facilities & Logistics Services

End State Capability: Infrastructure

Program Increase: Positions... Agt... FTE... Dollars \$9,800,000 (all non-personnel)

Description of Item

The FBI requests \$9,800,000 in construction funding for the FBI Academy including \$2,000,000 for Construction and Architectural-Engineering (A&E) services; \$3,700,000 to construct a by-pass road; \$1,500,000 to extend the recently installed Marine Corps' radial service to the FBI Academy Complex; and \$2,600,000 to build a new 25 MVA substation (Central Utility Plant). This funding is intended to address past and future expansion of the FBI Academy, and the need to provide additional services and expand electrical capacities to handle the growth.

Justification

Construction Management Services and Architectural-Engineering (A&E) Services: \$2,000,000

The FBI requests funding for professional construction management and architectural-engineering services, to assist in the management and administration of future renovation and construction projects. Current staffing levels do not allow sufficient control over these projects.

The FBI Academy will have a variety of projects under design contract with additional projects anticipated in the future for which professional architectural-engineering services are anticipated to be required. Approved future construction projects, such as the Center for Intelligence Training building and the Administrative/Warehouse building for the Critical Incident Response Group, will require additional contractor services to augment current staffing levels.

These professional contracting services will assist with the following tasks: review and coordination of programming documents, concept documents, schematic documents, design development documents, construction documents, cost estimate documents, and review of FBI Contract Bid Documents.

MCBQ Camp Barrett By-Pass Road: \$3,700,000

This project will be a joint effort between the Quantico Marine Base and the FBI Academy with the requested funding providing for the FBI Academy's prorated share for the design and construction of a by-pass road. This road will provide a much needed

bypass around the Marine Officer Basic School and Armory facility at Camp Barrett. Currently, the existing Camp Barrett access road passes through the barracks complex. During normal working hours, this area has a significant amount of pedestrian traffic which conflicts with the heavy vehicular traffic. Additionally, the current road passes close to the Camp Barrett Armory which is an undesirable situation due to its high security needs.

The construction of this by-pass road would remove vehicle traffic from this congested, pedestrian-intensive area, designated Marine Corps training areas and enhance the security of the Armory and safety of pedestrians and Marines training in the area. Further, vehicles fail to adhere to the posted speed limits when passing Marine training exercises on the road resulting in unsafe conditions for Marines training in the area and pedestrian traffic along the road.

13.2MV Electrical Utility—MCBQ NOC Connect to Academy: \$1,500,000

The medium voltage service to the FBI Academy Complex is provided from the Dominion Electric Power Aquia substation, located south of Quantico. The service, via the Quantico Marine Corps Base Camp Barrett substation, is provided primarily by aerial cable to an Academy owned substation. This service experiences unplanned outages on an average of five times per year. The duration of each outage lasts from one hour to five hours. During these outages, the FBI Academy must continue its mission utilizing emergency standby power obtained from numerous diesel engine powered generator sets. In addition to unplanned power outages, there have been “brown outs” caused by severe heat waves during the summer months causing many air conditioning systems to operate at the same time. The utility service from the Aquia Substation that supplies power to all facilities located at the FBI Academy Complex also serves residential, commercial, and industrial entities along Route 1 and Interstate 95. All of the above mentioned items contribute to degrading the reliability of the electrical service. The provision of a second service will contribute to increasing the reliability of the electrical service. This second service can also be the service for a new 25mVA substation that has been requested.

A new radial service has recently been installed by the Marine Corps from Boswells Corners to the Marine Corps "NOC" Facility. The FBI proposes to extend the radial service overhead from this location to the eastern property line of the FBI Academy Complex. The service would be transitioned from an overhead service to an underground service and continue to the FBI's Central Utility Plant (CUP) and a new 25MVA substation. The new underground service would consist of a concrete encased conduit duct bank system with a single set of 500 kcmil cables. A sectionalizing switch would be located at the transition from overhead to underground.

2nd 25MVA Substation at CUP: \$ 2,600,000

With the exception of the Critical Incident Response Group's Hostage Rescue Team (HRT) building and the Tactical Firearms Training Center (TFTC), all other electrical service to the FBI Academy is derived from the electrical distribution equipment located in the CUP. This includes all of the buildings constructed in 1972, the Firearms Range,

the Engineering and Research Facility, Justice Training Center (DEA facility), the FBI Laboratory Building, Parking Garage, and the Central Utilities Plant mechanical loads.

Existing Loads

Feeder A - 140 Amps @ 13,200 volts.....	3.20 mVA
Feeder B - 66 Amps @ 13,200 volts.....	1.50 mVA
Justice Training Center @ 13,200 volts.....	0.53 mVA
Laboratory.....	2.21 mVA
Central Utility Plant	
Parking Structure	
25 Meter Range.....	0.39 mVA
25 Meter Range.....	0.39 mVA
25 Meter Range.....	0.39 mVA
Stress Obstacle Range.....	0.39 mVA
Subtotal Existing Loads.....	9.00 mVA
Summer Load Increase (Projected).....	3.50 mVA
Total Existing Loads.....	12.50 mVA

Potential Future Additional Loads

Firearms Range Phase III thru VIII	6.80 mVA
Administrative Office Building.....	0.44 mVA
ITC Dormitory/Classrooms.....	3.20 mVA
Hogan's Alley Complex Master Plan (25).....	1.50 mVA
Miscellaneous Buildings.....	<u>2.50 mVA</u>
Total Future Loads.....	13.44 mVA

As shown above, the future planned expansion of the Academy combined with existing load requirements will exceed the capacity of the existing substation. The addition of a second 25mVA Substation will provide enough electrical power to support the future growth of the FBI Academy for the next 20 years. Additionally, the new substation will provide an alternate source of utility power during routine maintenance or in the event that the existing substation fails.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Enhancement to Strategic Goals)

This request supports the most basic training functions of the FBI. The requested funding would provide the FBI with the means to address the training facility's maintenance problems, allowing the FBI Academy to fully focus on its core responsibility of training. Successful employee training is absolutely essential for the FBI to achieve its strategic goals. This item impacts other DOJ components and outside agencies as well. For example, the Drug Enforcement Administration also conducts its training at the FBI Academy in Quantico, and shares many of the same facilities.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2007 Enacted (w/resc./supps)				FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	(\$000)
...

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
Construction Management and A&E Services	n/a	n/a	\$2,000	...
MCBQ Camp Barrett By-Pass Road	n/a	n/a	\$3,700	(\$3,700)
MCBQ NOC Connect	n/a	n/a	\$1,500	(\$1,500)
2 nd 25MVA Substation at CUP	n/a	n/a	\$2,600	(\$2,600)
Total Non-Personnel	...	...	\$9,800	(\$7,800)

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services
Increases	\$9,800	\$9,800
Grand Total	\$9,800	\$9,800

A. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language for Construction

For necessary expenses to construct or acquire buildings and sites by purchase, or as otherwise authorized by law (including equipment for such buildings); conversion and extension of Federally-owned buildings; and preliminary planning and design of projects; [\$164,200,000] \$42,991,000 to remain available until expended.

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B: Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Construction
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2009 Request			
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount	
2007 Enacted (with Rescissions, direct only)				
Total 2007 Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution (with Rescissions)	\$51,392	
2008 Enacted (with Rescissions, direct only)	51,392	
Total 2008 Enacted (with Rescissions and Supplementals)	164,200	
Adjustments to Base				
Increases				
Decreases				
TEDAC Expansion	(45,000)	
Biometrics Technology Center	(86,009)	
Subtotal Decreases	(131,009)	
Total Adjustments to Base	(131,009)	
Total Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	(131,009)	
2009 Current Services	33,191	
Program Changes				
Increases				
FBI Academy Construction	9,800	
Subtotal Increases	9,800	
Offsets				
Total Program Changes	9,800	
2009 Total Request	42,991	
2008 - 2009 Total Change	(121,209)	

	2007 Appropriation Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals		2008 Enacted		2009 Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments		2009 Current Services		2009 Increases		2009 Offsets		2009 Request	
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Construction	\$51,392	\$164,200	\$42,991
Total	\$51,392	\$164,200	\$9,800	\$42,991

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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	2007 Appropriation Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals		2008 Enacted		2009 Current Services		2009			2009 Request		
	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Increases		Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Offsets		Direct, Reimb. Other FTE
							Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s		Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	
Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security												
1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur	...	\$51,392	...	\$164,200	...	\$33,191	...	\$1,089	...	...	...	\$34,280
1.2 Strengthen partnerships to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorist incidents	1,089	...	...	...	1,089
1.3 Prosecute those who have committed, or intend to commit, terrorist acts in the United States
1.4 Combat espionage against the United States	1,089	...	...	...	1,089
Subtotal, Goal 1	...	51,392	...	164,200	...	33,191	...	3,267	...	...	...	36,458
Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People												
2.1 Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime	1,089	...	...	...	1,089
2.2 Reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime	1,089	...	...	...	1,089
2.3 Prevent, suppress, and intervene in crimes against children	1,089	...	...	...	1,089
2.4 Reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs	1,089	...	...	...	1,089
2.5 Combat public and corporate corruption, fraud, economic crime, and cybercrime	1,089	...	...	...	1,089
2.6 Uphold the civil and Constitutional rights of all Americans	1,089	...	...	...	1,089
2.7 Vigorously enforce and represent the interests of the United States in all matters over which the Department has jurisdiction	1,089	...	...	...	1,089
2.8 Protect the integrity and ensure the effective operation of the Nation's bankruptcy system
Subtotal, Goal 2	6,533	...	...	...	6,533
Goal 3: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice												
3.1 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings, and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement
3.2 Ensure the apprehension of fugitives from justice
3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, and humane confinement of detained person awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the Federal Prison System
3.4 Provide services and programs to facilitate inmates' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards
3.5 Adjudicate all immigration cases promptly and impartially in accordance with due process
3.6 Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of State and local justice systems
3.7 Uphold the rights and improve services to America's crime victims
Subtotal, Goal 3
GRAND TOTAL	...	\$51,392	...	\$164,200	...	\$33,191	...	\$9,800	...	...	...	\$42,991

F: Crosswalk of 2007 Availability

Crosswalk of 2007 Availability
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Construction
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Enacted Without Rescissions		Rescissions		Supplementals		Reprogrammings / Transfers		Carryover/ Recoveries		2007 Availability	
	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount	Pos.	FTE Amount
Construction \$51,392 \$26,027 \$77,419
TOTAL \$51,392 \$26,027 \$77,419

Unobligated Balances. The FBI brought forward \$25,222,000 from funds provided in prior years for the Central Records Complex, Quantico firearms range modernization, and CIRG A&E construction Recoveries have a balance of \$805,000.

G: Crosswalk of 2008 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2008 Availability
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Construction
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2008 Enacted Without Recissions			Recissions			Supplementals			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			2008 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Construction	\$164,200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$44,384	....	....	\$208,584
TOTAL	\$164,200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$44,384	....	....	\$208,584

Unobligated Balances. The FBI brought forward \$44,383,000 from funds provided in prior years for the Central Records Complex, Quantico firearms range modernization, CIRG A&E construction, CIRG HRT Space, Center of Intelligence Training, and SCIF Program.

L: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class Federal Bureau of Investigation Construction (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2007 Actual		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Direct FTE & personnel compensation
11.3 Other than full-time permanent
11.5 Total, Other personnel compensation
<i>Overtime</i>
<i>Other Compensation</i>
11.8 Special personal services payments
Total
Other Object Classes:								
12.0 Personnel benefits
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons
22.0 Transportation of things
23.1 GSA rent
23.2 Moving/Lease Expirations/Contract Parking
23.3 Comm., util., & other misc. charges
24.0 Printing and reproduction
25.1 Advisory and assistance services
25.2 Other services	2,000	....	2,000
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government accounts (Antennas, DHS Sec. Etc..)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities
25.5 Research and development contracts
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	969	....	1,508	....	1,508	....	....
26.0 Supplies and materials
31.0 Equipment	5,039	....	7,839	....	7,839	....	....
32.0 Land & Structures	27,028	....	154,854	....	31,645	....	(123,209)
Total obligations		33,036		164,200		42,991		(121,209)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(25,222)		(44,383)		....		....
Unobligated balance, end of year		44,383		....		....		....
Recoveries of prior year obligations		805		....		....		....
Total DIRECT requirements		\$51,392		\$119,817		\$42,991		