

Congressional Budget Submission

Fiscal Year 2014



A T F

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

April 2013

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

A. Summary of Budget Request

The **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)** requests \$1,229,518,000 for FY 2014, including 5,192 positions and 4,876 full time equivalents (FTE). This request includes a total of \$14,587,000 in net adjustments-to-base (ATBs) which will allow ATF to maintain its current mission services. These ATBs will provide the funding to support employee payroll costs for existing staff, as well as resources to support the continued operation of ATF's land mobile radio program. Requested ATBs will also ensure continued refresh of critical technologies procured under the Radio Spectrum relocation initiative, which are vital to law enforcement operations. This request includes program increases of \$73,078,000 to support the President's National Gun Safety Initiative and Administration's priority to reduce violent crime by increasing the criminal enforcement and inspections capabilities for ATF, increase capacity for the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN) and enhance crime gun tracing activities. ATF will address firearms-related violence through a comprehensive intelligence-driven approach utilizing domain threat assessments to identify specific locations experiencing significant spikes in violence and illegal firearms activities. Electronic copies of the Department of Justice's Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded from the Internet using the Internet address: <http://www.justice.gov/02organizations/bpp.htm>.

This budget request supports ATF's capacity to:

1. Engage in critical law enforcement operations, which includes investigating and preventing violent crime and ensuring the proper regulatory oversight of the firearms and explosive industries. ATF's law enforcement operations focus on:
 - Firearms trafficking;
 - Criminal possession and use of firearms;
 - Diversion of firearms from legal commerce;
 - Criminal groups and gangs;
 - Explosives, bombs and bombings;
 - Diversion of explosives from legal commerce;
 - Criminal use of fire; and
 - Criminal diversion of alcohol and tobacco from legal commerce.
2. Provide vital investigative support services, which include, but are not limited to: leveraging ATF's forensic expertise and network of assets, which support all aspects of the law enforcement mission of ATF and the Federal Government, addressing public safety issues, and managing Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13, Public Safety and Security, under the National Response Framework (NRF). These critical support services contribute to meeting ATF's mission of combating and reducing violent crime, as well as promoting public safety through the proper regulatory oversight of the firearms and explosives industries.

During FY 2012, as part of a continuing effort to improve efficiency and respond to identified management and operational vulnerabilities, ATF developed a revised business model entitled

Frontline. Frontline is a comprehensive and sustainable business model that will be applied to criminal investigations and industry operations inspections providing a sustainable platform from which ATF will continue to serve as one of the Department of Justice’s leaders in investigating and preventing violent crime.

Frontline represents standardization and accountability at every level of the ATF organization. The strategy begins with comprehensive, intelligence-driven assessments in each of ATF’s field divisions. These assessments define the significant violent crime problem(s) within each field division’s area of responsibility and propose a plan of action to mitigate or eliminate these threats. Intelligence and operational experts at all levels support the development of the assessments and evaluate them against ATF’s National Strategic Plan. Once evaluated and approved for implementation, the assessments are consolidated to define National priorities and guide division-level and Bureau-wide decisions concerning the deployment of resources to achieve operational goals and objectives. The Frontline Performance Review process is a structured system for use in every field division to continually measure results against objectives to ensure that strategies and tactics are sound and resources are being applied effectively.

B. Mission and Strategic Goals

ATF’s Strategic Plan for 2010 – 2016 identified six strategic goals – four of which are mission-related and two of which are management-related. Mission-related strategic goals are further organized into eight core activities that directly align with ATF’s violent crime-related law enforcement and regulatory jurisdiction and responsibilities. These eight core activities will be described later as elements of ATF’s Law Enforcement Operations Decision Unit.

ATF’s Strategic Goals:



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

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

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

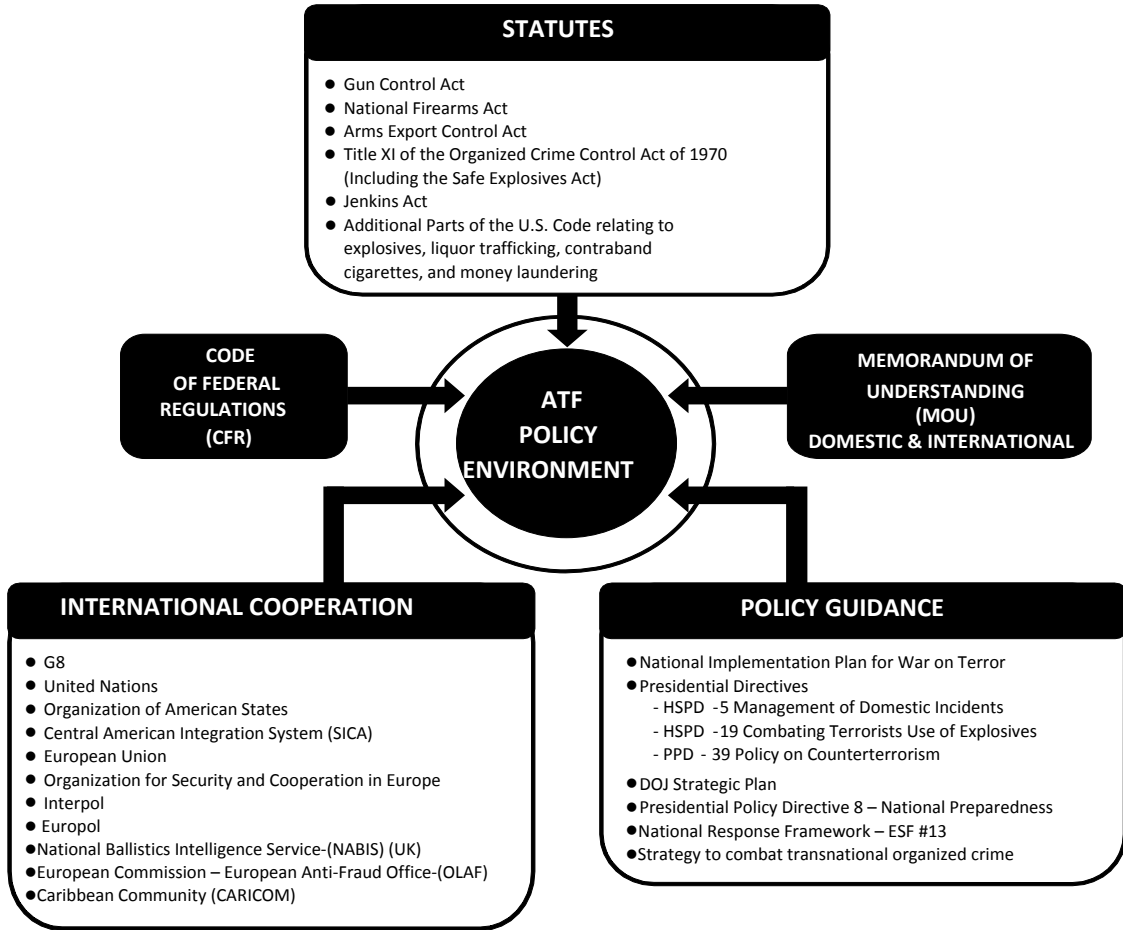
Strategic Goal - Fire and Arson: Advance the science of fire investigation globally, by setting and delivering the highest standards in response, research, information sharing, and training.

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

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

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

Policy and Statutory Environment for the ATF Strategy



C. Challenges

ATF is facing major resource challenges affecting its ability to meet mission critical goals and objectives due to the impending retirement and attrition of hundreds of special agents in the next few years. ATF has begun addressing these challenges and to take a comprehensive approach towards mitigating infrastructure deficiencies in personnel, oversight and management, and fixed operational costs.

ATF initiated a Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA)/Voluntary Separation Incentive Program (VSIP) resulting in the loss of 164 positions, including 34 special agents and 37 IOIs. ATF also lost 93 technical, professional, and administrative positions. To ensure that critical administrative and oversight functions are maintained, special agents have been pulled away from operational duties to cover these responsibilities. While they are filling vital support needs, the reassignment to primarily administrative duties results in fewer special agents in the field fighting violent crime. This was highlighted in the OIG's September 2012 report, which repeatedly emphasized that ATF lacked the resources to effectively investigate the scope and nature of complex cases involving firearms trafficking along the Southwest border.^[1] The challenging resource environment also likely contributed to the internal leadership failures that subsequently resulted in great damage to ATF and the Department.

ATF has continued to operate and execute core mission activities, but it has been able to do so by making difficult choices and sacrifices with existing resources. ATF's ability to sustain existing programs and provide a flexible response to emergent threats to public safety has been accomplished through balancing critical mission needs with available resources.

ATF has been challenged over the last decade to keep pace with the growing threats of violent crime, violent gangs, firearms trafficking and criminal use of explosives. In addition to the attrition of an increasingly aging special agent population, maintaining critical mission activities with existing resources has also affected ATF's capacity to provide a more robust training and leadership development curriculum and has created limitations of essential movement of the most dynamic leaders in the organization. It has also caused delays in properly modernizing essential law enforcement equipment. These funding issues have affected ATF's ability to balance mission needs in high priority areas such as taking violent criminals off city streets and stemming the flow of illegally trafficked firearms across domestic and international borders. The FY 2014 Budget begins to address these resource issues.

ATF has initiated several positive steps to assist the agency with moving forward. Over the past 18 months, ATF has appointed new leadership to fill crucial supervisory positions in nearly all of our 25 Field Divisions, as well as appointed our strongest and most dynamic and experienced former Special Agents in Charge (SACs) as new Senior Executive Service assistant directors at ATF Headquarters. ATF has also taken several actions designed to increase oversight, enhance communication, and to ensure close investigative, operational, and strategic coordination between field offices and Headquarters. These include implementing a new Monitored Case Program, a Self Inspection Program (SIP), and establishing employee advisory groups to advise the ATF Acting Director and Deputy Director on pending agency issues and responding to specific employee concerns.

Second, ATF is challenged by the fact that a large portion of its special agent workforce is approaching retirement. As provided by 5 U.S.C. §8335 and 8425, retirement for Federal law enforcement agents is mandatory at the age of 57. Special agents are eligible for retirement at age 50, provided they have at least 20 years of service. According to a Corporate Executive Board analysis, ATF has experienced the most significant increase in the percent of special agents (Series 1811) over age 50 from 2007 to 2011 as compared to other Federal law enforcement agencies.

Over the next 4 years, an additional 39 percent of special agents will reach retirement eligibility. In the next 5 years, 277 of those special agents will face mandatory retirement. Their experience and capabilities are invaluable to the development of the next generation of ATF special agents and ATF must strategically address this issue now to allow newer special agents to benefit from the existing experience base. All special agents-in-charge (SACs) will be eligible to retire by November 2017. Currently, 63 percent of ATF's management cadre consists of special agents.

ATF will manage this personnel transition through continued hiring and through succession management and training, during the initial probationary training period for ATF special agents.

Under the Frontline business model ATF will be planning and executing the appropriate responses to intelligence-derived assessments, which will culminate in ATF conducting intelligence-led investigations and inspections consistently throughout the field. This approach is the essence of ATF's Frontline business model. Targeted, focused investigations and inspections will allow ATF field offices to prioritize their enforcement efforts across the nation in accordance with established strategic goals and plans. These efforts include reinforcing the intelligence capacity in the field divisions and at Bureau Headquarters. To enhance this ability ATF is targeting IT resources to be devoted to the intelligence mission, and pursuing greater connectivity to the larger intelligence and law enforcement community, through the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Fusion Center and the El Paso Intelligence Center, as well as the 50 state fusion centers.

ATF is implementing internal process improvements to address resource placement in order to ensure efficiency in resource allocation. To be successful in the newly adopted Frontline endeavor, ATF will more actively make intelligence-led decisions concerning the deployment of its resources, particularly in the areas of professional development, talent management, temporary duty travel, and permanent change of station (PCS) costs. Transitioning to an intelligence-led approach will require training for all current and newly hired personnel on the integration of law enforcement and intelligence capabilities. The individual skills and talents of ATF's workforce will be harnessed and managed, including the identification and professional development of future leaders within ATF. Under the intelligence-led approach and Frontline business model, these resources will be strategically deployed to address identified threats across the nation.

D. FY 2014 Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs)

ATF requests \$14,587,000 in net ATBs to support current services levels in core mission areas of law enforcement operations and investigative support services. These resources are necessary to continue meeting critical Administration priorities in combating firearms violence by gangs, as well as continuing with aggressive firearms trafficking investigative efforts. These investigative efforts include: enforcement of Federal firearms and explosives laws, arson enforcement activities, and regulation of the firearms and explosives industries. ATF is requesting ATBs that support critical base expenses such as funding the government's share of employee benefits, DHS Security costs, costs for overseas operations and operations and maintenance for wireless communications.

E. FY 2014 Decision Unit Profile:

In FY 2014, ATF is restructuring its Budget Decision Units from Firearms, Arson & Explosives, and Alcohol & Tobacco to a framework consisting of Law Enforcement Operations and Investigative Support Services. This new framework better aligns with ATF’s core mission responsibilities of combating violent crime and protecting the public. Under the new decision unit structure, ATF will also continue to support DOJ’s effort in preventing terrorism. The revised resource alignment is reflected below.

ATF Resource Profile FY 2014

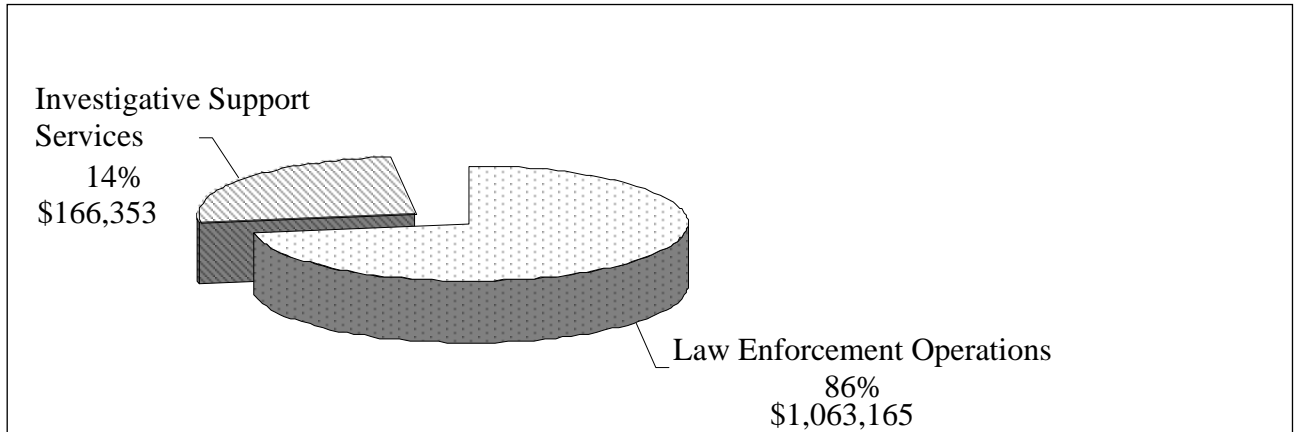
Resources in Support of DOJ Strategic Goals 1 & 2

Decision Unit	FY 2012 Enacted FTE (Direct)	FY 2012 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2013 CR FTE (Direct)	FY 2013 CR (\$000)	FY 2014 Request FTE (Direct)	FY 2014 Request (\$000)
Law Enforcement Operations	4,345	\$996,172	4,106	\$1,002,429	4,217	\$1,063,164
<i>[Firearms Insp]*</i>	<i>[715]</i>	<i>[\$149,927]</i>	<i>[715]</i>	<i>[\$149,927]</i>	<i>[761]</i>	<i>[\$153,690]</i>
<i>[Explosives Insp]*</i>	<i>[226]</i>	<i>[\$52,694]</i>	<i>[226]</i>	<i>[\$52,694]</i>	<i>[240]</i>	<i>[\$53,882]</i>
Investigative Support Services	680	\$155,828	642	\$156,851	659	\$166,354
<i>[Firearms Svcs]*</i>	<i>[66]</i>	<i>[\$16,659]</i>	<i>[66]</i>	<i>[\$16,659]</i>	<i>[74]</i>	<i>[\$17,286]</i>
<i>[Explosives Svcs]*</i>	<i>[21]</i>	<i>[\$5,855]</i>	<i>[21]</i>	<i>[\$5,855]</i>	<i>[23]</i>	<i>[\$6,053]</i>
Total ATF S&E	5,025	\$1,152,000	4,748	\$1,159,280	4,876	\$1,229,518

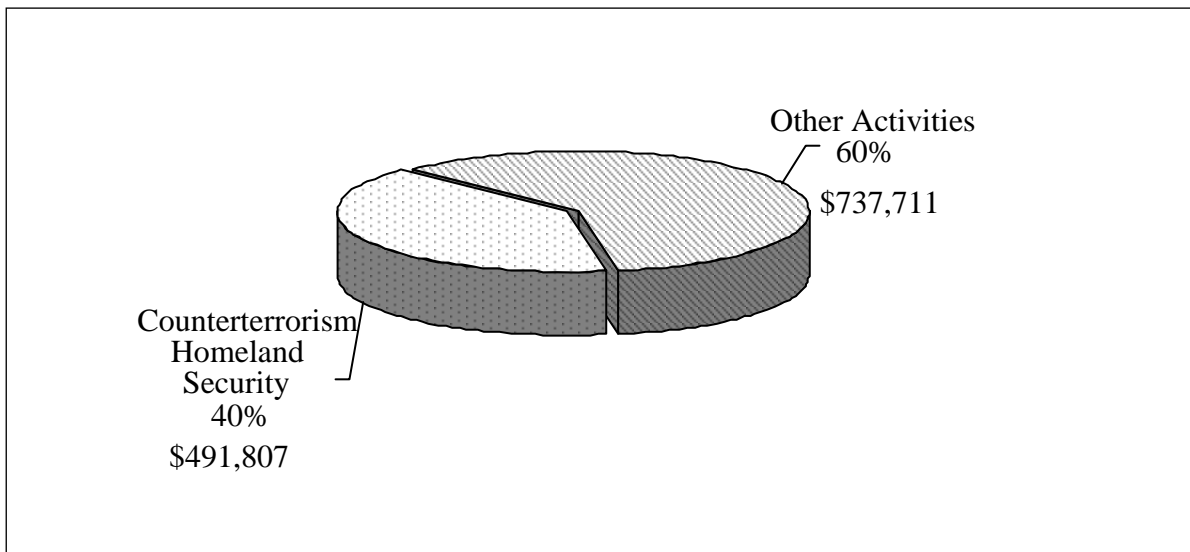
*NOTE: Bracketed figures do not sum to the total for each Decision Unit.

By Decision Units and Homeland Security Counterterrorism Crosscut (\$000)

Decision Units



ATF Homeland Security Counterterrorism Crosscut



F. Environmental Management

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

II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description				Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
Enforcement, Tracing, and Inspections	The requested resources will support increased criminal enforcement and inspections capabilities for ATF, as well as enhance crime gun tracing activities at ATF's National Tracing Center.	255	128	\$51,078	55
National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN)	NIBIN is the only automated ballistic imaging network in operation in the U.S. This enhancement will make necessary upgrades to equipment, assist state and local law enforcement with input and analysis of ballistics information, and train state and local partners.	0	0	\$22,000	58
Administrative Efficiencies	ATF has achieved administrative efficiencies through management of its contractual services and implementation of the VERA/VSIP authority in FY 2012 to attain cost avoidance through staffing reductions.	(164)	0	(\$7,399)	61
IT Savings	The Department is implementing cost saving efforts through IT projects that are developing infrastructure to enable DOJ components to better collaborate on IT contracts.	0	0	(\$2,748)	63

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, for training of State and local law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement, including training in connection with the training and acquisition of canines for explosives and fire accelerants detection; and for provision of laboratory assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, [\$1,153,345,000] **\$1,229,518,000**, of which not to exceed \$36,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses, not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for the payment of attorneys' fees as provided by section 924(d)(2) of title 18, United States Code, and not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That no funds appropriated herein shall be available for salaries or administrative expenses in connection with consolidating or centralizing, within the Department of Justice, the records, or any portion thereof, of acquisition and disposition of firearms maintained by Federal firearms licensees: [Provided further, That no funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay administrative expenses or the compensation of any officer or employee of the United States to implement an amendment or amendments to 27 CFR 478.118 or to change the definition of "Curios or relics" in 27 CFR 478.11 or remove any item from ATF Publication 5300.11 as it existed on January 1, 1994:] Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be available to investigate or act upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under 18 U.S.C. 925(c): Provided further, That such funds shall be available to investigate and act upon applications filed by corporations for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code: Provided further, That no funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to transfer the functions, missions, or activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to other agencies or Departments: Provided further, That[, during the current fiscal year and in each fiscal year thereafter,] no funds appropriated under this or any other Act may be used to disclose part or all of the contents of the Firearms Trace System database maintained by the National Trace Center of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives or any information required to be kept by licensees pursuant to section 923(g) of title 18, United States Code, or required to be reported pursuant to paragraphs (3) and (7) of such section, except to: (1) a Federal, State, local, or tribal law enforcement agency, or a Federal, State, or local prosecutor; or (2) a foreign law enforcement agency solely in connection with or for use in a criminal investigation or prosecution; or (3) a Federal agency for a national security or intelligence purpose; unless such disclosure of such data to any of the entities described in (1), (2) or (3) of this proviso would compromise the identity of any undercover law enforcement officer or confidential informant, or interfere with any case under investigation; and no person or entity described in (1), (2) or (3) shall knowingly and publicly disclose such data; and all such data shall be immune from legal process, shall not be subject to subpoena or other discovery, shall be inadmissible in evidence, and shall not be used, relied on, or disclosed in any manner, nor shall testimony or other evidence be permitted based on the data, in a civil action in any State (including the District of Columbia) or Federal court or in an administrative proceeding other than a proceeding commenced by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to enforce the provisions of chapter 44 of such title, or a review of such an action or proceeding; except that this proviso shall not be construed to prevent: (A) the disclosure of statistical information concerning total production, importation, and

exportation by each licensed importer (as defined in section 921(a)(9) of such title) and licensed manufacturer (as defined in section 921(a)(10) of such title); (B) the sharing or exchange of such information among and between Federal, State, local, or foreign law enforcement agencies, Federal, State, or local prosecutors, and Federal national security, intelligence, or counterterrorism officials; or (C) the publication of annual statistical reports on products regulated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, including total production, importation, and exportation by each licensed importer (as so defined) and licensed manufacturer (as so defined), or statistical aggregate data regarding firearms traffickers and trafficking channels, or firearms misuse, felons, and trafficking investigations: [Provided further, That no funds made available by this or any other Act shall be expended to promulgate or implement any rule requiring a physical inventory of any business licensed under section 923 of title 18, United States Code:] Provided further, That no funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to electronically retrieve information gathered pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 923(g)(4) by name or any personal identification code: Provided further, That no funds authorized or made available under this or any other Act may be used to deny any application for a license under section 923 of title 18, United States Code, or renewal of such a license due to a lack of business activity, provided that the applicant is otherwise eligible to receive such a license, and is eligible to report business income or to claim an income tax deduction for business expenses under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Analysis of Appropriations Language

The appropriations language proposes to delete a proviso that prohibits ATF from initiating notice and comment rulemaking to explore whether and how FFLs might be required to account for their firearms inventory, as the absence of such accountability undermines ATF's ability to investigate lost or stolen weapons in a timely manner.

The appropriations language proposes to delete a proviso that prohibits ATF from implementing any amendment or amendments to 27 CFR 478.118 or to change the definition of "Curios or relics" or remove any item from ATF Publication 5300.11 as it existed on January 1, 1994. This restriction limits ATF regulatory ability on some imported firearms, as under the Gun Control Act, firearms classified as curios or relics are subject to fewer restrictions on transfer and sale.

(Cancellation)

Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations under this heading, \$12,400,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. (Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2012.)

Analysis of Appropriations Language

The Department requests cancellation of these amounts as prior year unobligated balances. Note: A full year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution

(P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for FY 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Violent Crime Reduction Program (VCRP)

Pursuant to Title 31 USC 1555, remaining balances for the VCRP have had no disbursements made against the appropriation for two consecutive years. Therefore, the funds are being returned to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

IV. Decision Unit Justification and Performance

A. LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS

LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	4,411	4,345	\$996,135
2012 Enacted w/Rescissions	4,411	4,345	996,135
2013 Continuing Resolution	4,411	4,106	1,002,430
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	25,342
2014 Current Services	4,411	4,106	1,027,772
2014 Program Increases	221	111	44,167
2014 Program Decreases	(142)	0	(8,774)
2014 Request	4,490	4,217	1,063,165
Total Change 2013-2014	79	111	\$60,735

LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
Information Technology Breakout			
2012 Enacted	78	78	\$106,499
2012 Enacted w/Rescissions	78	78	106,499
2013 Continuing Resolution	78	78	106,499
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	7,787
2014 Current Services	78	78	114,287
2014 Program Increases	0	0	0
2014 Program Decreases	0	0	(2,376)
2014 Request	78	78	111,910
Total Change 2013-2014	0	0	\$5,411

1. Program Description - Investigating and Preventing Violent Crime

Threat. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports for 2011, there were 122,300 reported robberies with a firearm, 136,371 Aggravated Assaults with a firearm, and 8,583 reported homicides with a firearm. Seventy five people were murdered with fire and 12 with explosives. Information collected regarding the type of weapon showed that firearms were used in 67.7 percent of the Nation’s murders, 41.3 percent of robberies, and 21.2 percent of the aggravated assaults. The prevalent use of firearms in violent crime is consistent and cannot be ignored.

Response. As an integral part of the law enforcement community, ATF is dedicated to the reduction of violent crime. Under the intelligence-led Frontline business model, ATF’s programs and initiatives focus on the investigation and prevention of violent crime. The core of Frontline is Assessment, Investigative/Inspection Accountability, and Measurement – AIM. Targeted, focused investigations and inspections allow field offices to prioritize their enforcement efforts across the nation in accordance with established strategic goals and plans.

Assessment. Each field SAC plans his/her field divisions investigative and industry operations activities based on a violent crime assessment. These field commander assessments use data and intelligence to identify violent crime threats within a division's area of responsibility. This information includes emerging criminal trends, significant criminal activity, issues faced by local industry members, the proximity and priorities of Federal, State, local and other external partners. It also assesses available ATF resources, as well as, unique data and intelligence developed from ATF's case management system, ATF's National Tracing System, the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN), the Bomb and Arson Tracking System (BATS), and other intelligence and crime-related data available through Federal, State and local partners. All of this information is used to identify where and how they can maximize ATF's jurisdiction, authorities and expertise to have a decisive impact in their areas of responsibility. The Frontline model also focuses the ATF industry operations activities. The annual Industry Operations Operating Plan is based on National priorities derived from ATF's Strategic Plan, statutory requirements, and field division-level priorities identified in the assessments. As such, these efforts are intelligence-driven and risk-based to ensure resources are applied how, and where, they have the greatest ability to reduce crime and safeguard the public.

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

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

Core Activities

a. Illegal Firearms Trafficking

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

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

ATF’s active interdiction of firearms trafficking nationwide between FY 2005 and FY 2012 is shown below:

- 13,188 cases involving 27,284 defendants suspected of trafficking over 406,000 firearms have been recommended for prosecution.
- As of September 30, 2012, 19,079 defendants have been arrested, 18,971 defendants have been indicted, 17,610 defendants have been convicted and 16,869 defendants have been sentenced to prison.

ATF defines firearms trafficking as the illegal diversion of firearms out of lawful commerce and into the illegal market for profit, prestige, and power. Guns that have been intentionally diverted onto the street by firearms traffickers are almost always used in furtherance of violent criminal activity. Firearms’ trafficking is a means for drug dealers, gang members, and violent criminals get the guns they need to commit violent crimes.

Firearms’ trafficking is profitable because of the disparity in firearms laws in different jurisdictions. In cities like Washington, DC, Chicago, or New York, local statutes heavily restrict handgun acquisition and possession, but violent crime fuels the demand for easily concealable weapons. For a firearms trafficker who is willing to break the law and exploit the criminal demand for firepower, these represent “market areas.” An inexpensive firearm purchased in another East Coast jurisdiction can be sold for two or three times its actual retail value on the streets of New York City or Washington, DC. Likewise, firearms purchased for a few hundred dollars in Texas or Arizona may command a \$1,000 premium in Mexico. Aggressive investigation and prosecution of firearms traffickers reduces violence levels by decreasing the availability of illegally diverted firearms.

Most firearms trafficking schemes fall into a few broad categories; “lying and buying” (the use of falsified identification to obtain firearms) and “straw purchasing” (the use of a network of surrogates to illegally pose as the buyers of firearms) are among the most commonly utilized schemes. Traffickers also exploit gun shows and flea markets, where the availability of firearms combined with the overwhelming volume of legal commerce makes illegal trafficking activity harder to detect. Corrupt gun dealers or corrupt employees at gun shops also act as traffickers, some by not recording firearms they intend to traffic while others add guns to be trafficked onto paperwork associated with legitimate sales.

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

For example, most of the firearms violence in Mexico is perpetrated by cartels/transnational criminal organizations (TCOs). These Mexican TCOs, are among the leading gun trafficking organizations operating in the U.S., and compete for control of the highly lucrative drug and firearms trafficking routes into and out of the United States. TCOs in Mexico enforce and maintain their narcotics operations by relying on a steady supply of firearms from a variety of legal and illegal sources. A contiguous land border and a U.S. legal retail market for firearms make the border area an attractive source for Mexican cartels to acquire weapons. Intelligence indicates that the Mexican cartels have tasked their financial, distribution, and transportation infrastructures with reaching into the U.S. to acquire firearms and ammunition.

ATF’s active interdiction of firearms trafficking in the Southwest Border States of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas between FY 2005 and FY 2012 is shown below.

- 1,500 cases involving 3,503 defendants have been recommended for prosecution.
- As of September 30, 2012, 2,807 defendants have been arrested, 2,823 defendants have been indicted, 1,891 defendants have been convicted, and 1,451 defendants have been sentenced to an average of 120 months incarceration.
- 485 of the cases and 1,614 of the defendants recommended for prosecution involve gang-related offenses.
- 871 cases have charged violations related to the trafficking of an estimated 28,986 firearms. A sub-set of 261 of these cases involved gang- related trafficking of over 8,773 firearms.
- In all investigations, 10,859 firearms and approximately 2,100,180 rounds of ammunition have been seized and are no longer available to violent criminals and gang members and Mexican drug cartels.

ATF's firearms trafficking strategy complements the continued focus on intelligence and the deployment of resources to specific localities where there is a high incidence of gang and gun violence. This comprehensive approach traces the movement of firearms from legal to illegal commerce, from source area to market area, and from trafficker to triggerman. ATF special agents, IOIs, and Federal prosecutors work together in a source area to deliver a major impact on violent crime and gang violence in the respective market area, often thousands of miles away. These are often complex investigations targeting trafficking networks involving multiple sources, T-III interceptions, undercover surveillance and developing sources of information. ATF supports special agents in the field by providing experienced undercover special agents in order to infiltrate TCOs intent on trafficking weapons within the U.S. and across our southern border. Dismantling a gun trafficking organization wherever it operates, impacts the ability of criminals to threaten or harm our communities across the country.

Finally, ATF has institutionalized several policies and practices, in addition to the Frontline model, that provide the leadership and oversight necessary to ensure that incidents like those that occurred during certain firearms trafficking investigations in Arizona never happen again. These include:

- Clarification of the firearms transfer policy, stressing early interdiction and intervention to prevent criminal misuse of firearms while maximizing public safety.
- A new case monitoring program to ensure and document close investigative, operational and strategic coordination, and enhanced communication between the field and involved Headquarters executives regarding ATF's most sensitive investigations and inspections. The program provides enhanced oversight at the field division and ATF Headquarters levels on certain categories of investigations with mandated, documented requirements for investigative deconfliction and monthly briefings on each case.
- Revised policies for the use of Confidential Informants and the conduct of undercover operations.
- A reinforcing memorandum to every SAC and his or her subordinate supervisors and special agents stressing the importance of investigative deconfliction and information sharing.
- Establishment of a senior level advisory committee composed of SACs that meets with the Director and Deputy Director on a quarterly basis. This provides a forum to share concerns and gives the SACs a direct line of communication with the executive leadership.
- Providing supplemental training in Phoenix targeted to U.S.-Mexico cross-border firearms trafficking investigations and the legal and practical issues encountered in developing firearms trafficking cases.

b. Firearms Criminal Use and Possession

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

Response. ATF has long recognized the clear link between the availability of criminally possessed firearms and violent crime. Firearms are the "tools of the trade" for the armed violent offender, the gang member, and the drug dealer. The violent, criminal misuse of firearms is perhaps the greatest single contributor to the erosion of the quality of life in far too many communities. The common denominator in America's most egregious crimes is an illegally possessed and criminally misused firearm. There is no place for a convicted felon or a juvenile gang member to legally obtain a handgun for use in a street robbery or drive by shooting, indeed Federal law prohibits the possession of firearms by convicted felons or handguns by juveniles. Despite these prohibitions, firearms trafficking (the unlawful diversion of firearms) make guns immediately available to violent criminals. Criminals are in the business of trafficking guns just as criminals are in the business of trafficking drugs.

In FY 2012, ATF recommended the prosecution of 4,199 cases involving 5,339 defendants charged with offenses related to the criminal possession and use of firearms. As of March 2013, 3,728 of the defendants recommended for prosecution have been arrested, 4,032 indicted, 2,326 convicted and 1,224 have been sentenced to prison for an average of 72 months. Many of these cases are still in process within the judicial system. For example, an additional 1,102 of these defendants have been convicted but have not yet received their sentences.

In the cases recommended for prosecution, 448 cases involving 780 defendants allege gang related criminal conduct.

ATF's regulatory, enforcement and intelligence efforts all enhance one another. When prosecuting a violent offender or conducting a Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), prosecution of a gang, ATF always looks into how the prohibited offenders obtained their firearms. This identifies firearms traffickers and leads to trafficking investigations. When ATF inspections uncover suspected firearms trafficking, ATF not only investigates the trafficking but also seeks to uncover the offenders and criminal organizations that obtained guns from that trafficker.

ATF employs a comprehensive, integrated set of programs involving the vigorous enforcement of the firearms laws to remove armed violent offenders from our communities, keep firearms from prohibited possessors, eliminate illegal weapons transfers, halt illegal sources of firearms and pursue outreach and prevention efforts. ATF builds upon traditional enforcement efforts with the use of state-of-the-art ballistic imaging technology, firearms tracing, and intelligence/information sharing.

This is accomplished by:

- Partnering with law enforcement agencies and prosecutors at all levels to develop focused enforcement strategies to investigate, arrest, and prosecute armed violent offenders and illegal domestic and international firearms traffickers.
- Providing assistance and leadership within the law enforcement community to effectively solve violent crimes using specialized resources, techniques, technology, and training.
- Working in cooperation with Federal Firearms Licensees (FFLs) to promote the proper recordkeeping and business practices that help prevent the acquisition of firearms by prohibited persons and illegal firearms traffickers.
- Preventing violence through community outreach.

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

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

Response. ATF has sole Federal regulatory authority over FFLs authorized to engage in the business of manufacturing, importing, or selling firearms in the United States. ATF regulates licenses for those who enter the firearms business, prescribes the manner in which they must operate, and defines the records they must keep for the acquisition and sale of each firearm.

Through this regulatory framework, ATF establishes the “paper trail” that tracks each firearm from its point of manufacture or importation to the point of its first retail sale, a process known as “firearms tracing.” ATF operates the National Tracing Center (NTC), which is the only entity able to trace firearms from their manufacture or importation to the point of first retail sale. Every firearm recovered by law enforcement and subsequently traced, enables ATF to discern patterns that provide invaluable leads to aid in identifying the diversion of firearms into illegal commerce. In addition to ensuring compliance with the Federal requirements for gun sales/purchases and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, ATF investigations focus on identifying criminals who illegally purchase firearms.

The fair and effective regulation of the firearms industry is a key component of ATF’s firearms enforcement efforts. To this end, ATF investigates FFL applicants to determine eligibility and to educate them on their recordkeeping responsibilities; conducts compliance inspections of current FFLs; and, collaborates with industry on voluntary compliance efforts.

Proper and timely recordkeeping by FFLs is critical to the success of a crime gun trace and is required for all firearms acquired and transferred by licensees. Failing to account for firearms is a serious public safety concern because unaccounted firearms cannot be traced. During compliance inspections conducted in 2012, ATF

investigators identified 85,953 firearms that FFLs could not locate in inventory or account for by disposition or theft. By working with industry members, IOIs reduced the 85,953 unaccounted-for firearms to approximately 12,039 unaccounted-for firearms. ATF successfully improved the success rate of potential firearms traces on these weapons by 86 percent.

In FY 2012:

- ATF conducted 11,418 compliance inspections.
- 48.1 percent of the licensees inspected were determined to be in full compliance with the law and regulations and no violations of any type were cited.
- 79.5 percent of the licensees inspected as “Compliant” with laws and regulations.
- 8.1 percent as “At risk”.
- 9.2 percent as “Non-compliant”.
- 3.2 percent of compliance inspections did not require a determination of the licensees’ level of compliance (e.g., theft investigations, assists to criminal investigations, etc.).
- 67 compliance inspections recommended license revocation or denial of an application for renewal of a Federal firearms license due to willful violations, representing less than one percent of the number of licensees inspected.
- ATF reviewed more than 1.1 million firearms transfer records for legal sufficiency and validated over 332,000 National Instant Check submissions.

ATF IOIs conduct inspections of FFLs to ensure compliance with the law and regulations and assist with business practices designed to improve compliance with the GCA. On rare occasions ATF encounters a licensee who, despite ATF’s efforts, fails to comply with the laws and regulations and who demonstrates a lack of commitment to improving his or her business practices. In such cases where willfulness is demonstrated, ATF’s obligation to protect public safety may require revocation of the Federal firearms license.

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

d. Criminal Groups and Gangs

Threat. Criminal groups and gangs threaten all communities across the United States. Gangs remain key distributors of narcotics and are sophisticated and flagrant in their use of firearms for violence and intimidation. According to the 2011 National Gang Threat Assessment, gangs are expanding, evolving and posing an increasing threat to US communities nationwide. Gang activity accounts for nearly half of the

violent crime in most communities. In several jurisdictions gang activity accounts for 90 percent of violent crime.

Response. ATF has long recognized that violent gangs represent a threat to public safety in neighborhoods across the United States. ATF's core jurisdiction--enforcing laws that prohibit the criminal misuse of firearms and explosives, as well as arson--has placed ATF at the center of gang investigations of groups such as the Jamaican posses, the Crips and Bloods, organized criminal Asian gangs, violent white supremacists, and the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13). As one of the primary Federal agencies that focus on violent crime, ATF targets and works to disrupt and dismantle these criminal organizations that individually and collectively pose a great threat to the public safety. In addition to enforcing firearms, arson, and explosives laws, ATF's anti-gang strategy also includes enforcing Federal statutes such as the RICO Act, the Hobbs Act, and the Armed Career Criminal statute.

ATF seeks to focus its extensive and distinct investigative resources on identifying the urban areas experiencing the most violent crime. ATF will then partner with other Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to weaken and dismantle these armed violent criminal organizations in selected 'surge' areas and the "worst of the worst" operating within them. In these selected target areas ATF will, in collaboration with state and local authorities, create a localized strategy and implementation plan. This plan will detail how the violent crime activity will be measured and use standardized metrics to ensure that ATF is effectively and efficiently focusing its investigative efforts where they are most needed.

In FY 2012, ATF recommended the prosecution of 432 cases involving 1,429 defendants as a part of its criminal groups and gangs program area. As of March 2013, 974 of the defendants recommended for prosecution have been arrested, 1,074 indicted, 440 convicted and 176 have been sentenced to prison for an average of 66 months. Many of these cases are still in process within the judicial system. For example, 110 cases involving 336 defendants are still in the pre-indictment stage. An additional 264 of the defendants recommended for prosecution have been convicted but have not yet received their sentences.

Gang related criminal conduct can be found in investigations under many of ATF's discrete program areas. In FY 2012, across all investigative program areas, ATF recommended the prosecution of 1,743 gang related cases (cases that allege criminal activity in furtherance of a gang's criminal activities) involving 4,106 defendants for prosecution.

Annually, ATF leads many joint law enforcement operations across the country involving over 800 full-time joint law enforcement officers. Each of these operations involves other Federal, State and/or local law enforcement personnel from its area of responsibility and is designed to address a unique violent crime environment. ATF's vision is to incorporate its best practices and lessons learned in the most successful of

these operations into all ATF led joint law enforcement operations to further strengthen ATF as one of the primary DOJ components addressing violent crime.

As part of ATF's Frontline business model, ATF will conduct comprehensive violent crime assessments for each field division area of responsibility, develop intelligence led regional enforcement and deployment strategies, and enhance our mission related performance metrics, oversight and accountability.

e. Criminal Use of Explosives

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

Response. ATF has aligned its mission, resources, and expertise with the National Strategy to Counter Improvised Explosives Devices (IEDs). ATF is a full founding partner in the National Explosives Task Force (NETF). The mission of the NETF is to support the provision of explosives expertise to investigations and ensure coordination of a government effort to deter, prevent, detect, protect against, and respond to the threat posed by terrorist or criminally inspired attacks using explosives in the United States or against U.S. interests abroad. The NETF is the central communication and coordination point for ATF and the FBI for explosives response coordination and intelligence matters. In part, the NETF acts to de-conflict jurisdictional issues between ATF and the FBI related to explosives investigations and monitors adherence to the instant notification policy.

ATF is the only agency with the responsibility and authority to inspect the storage of explosives by Federal explosives licensees and to track thefts, losses, and recoveries of explosives. ATF's criminal enforcement mission, combined with ATF's regulatory responsibility, gives ATF a comprehensive perspective on activity involving explosives in this country. This perspective allows ATF to impact public safety through the identification and correction of explosives storage violations that, unchecked, could pose significant risk to the public. It also allows ATF to successfully investigate and prosecute those who use explosives for criminal purposes, and to provide unique explosives-related training to a wide audience of ATF personnel; other Federal, State and local law enforcement personnel; U.S. military personnel; and many international law enforcement and military explosives specialists.

ATF guides and instructs public safety officials, explosives industry members, and state governments on all aspects of explosives law, including the Safe Explosives Act (SEA). This law is intended to make regulation less burdensome and promote compliance with Federal law. ATF's mission extends to ensuring only qualified and legitimate applicants enter the explosives industry and that licensees keep proper records and use sound business practices to help prevent theft, explosives incidents, or the diversion of explosives to criminal or terrorist purposes.

ATF's CESs conduct expert explosives crime scene examinations; lend expertise in support of security measures at special events; and assist ATF's law enforcement counterparts at the Federal, state, local, and international levels in investigations of explosives-related incidents. ATF's CESs acquired expertise in post-blast analysis through specific training and years of experience in the field. Their training consists of a multiphase program, including a two-year assessment period. This timeframe ensures their continued proficiency in all aspects of explosives handling, instruction, identification, demonstration, and destruction, as well as training in the chemistry of pyrotechnics, hazardous materials incident response operations, advanced explosives destruction techniques, and advanced IEDs.

Explosives Enforcement Officers (EEOs) are ATF's explosives technology experts. They have extensive knowledge and experience in explosives, explosives weapons systems, and bomb disposal. They render explosive devices safe and/or disassemble explosive and incendiary devices. Likewise, the EEOs author destructive device determinations, coordinate with ATF special agents and prosecutors on strategy related to device determinations, and give expert testimony in support of such determinations in Federal and state criminal court proceedings. EEOs provide expert analysis, onsite investigative technical assistance at bomb scenes, and classify explosives materials for the industry. Determining what constitutes an explosive, incendiary, or destructive device under Federal explosives laws and the NFA involves highly technical examinations and analysis. EEOs also provide assistance and training in all aspects of explosives handling, usage, and destruction; threat vulnerability assessments; and all other explosives-related matters for ATF, Federal, state, local and international law enforcement agencies.

The Combined Explosives Investigation Team (CEIT) is a joint US/Mexico effort in which ATF is the lead U.S. law enforcement organization. The CEIT is instrumental in assisting the Government of Mexico in increasing its capacity to identify explosives, respond to bombings and explosives seizures, and conduct post blast investigations to combat the use of explosives by organized crime. Since becoming operational in July, 2009, there have been 73 CEIT missions in Mexico, including 16 post blast investigations of vehicle borne IEDs. ATF has trained 257 (eight training courses) members of the CEIT and other Mexican officials in post blast investigation and explosives identification at the ATF National Center for Explosives Training and Research (NCETR) at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. CEIT training provided to Government of Mexico law enforcement officers ensures that Mexican law enforcement is prepared to collect evidence, and investigate explosive-related incidents in the face of ongoing use of grenades and other military ordinance by drug trafficking organizations.

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

Threat. Explosives or explosives materials diverted from legal commerce into the hands of criminal groups and gangs or terrorist organizations constitute a tangible threat to legal commerce and public safety.

Response. Federal law requires that any manufacturer, importer, or dealer of explosives must have a Federal Explosives License (FEL) and anyone who acquires for use or transports explosives must hold a Federal explosives permit or license. ATF's criminal and regulatory programs are a key means by which the U.S. Government enforces Federal explosives laws and prevents criminals and terrorists from obtaining explosives for use in bombings.

On a 3-year cycle, as required by the SEA, ATF's IOIs conduct compliance inspections of approximately 11,000 explosives licensees and permittees nationwide to detect, investigate and prevent diversion, and promote the safe and secure storage of explosives. The Federal Explosives Licensing Center (FELC) screens license and permit applicants, in conjunction with the FBI, to ensure applicants' eligibility to lawfully receive and use explosives. It further screens employees of such licensees and permittees to ensure prohibited persons do not have access to explosives. ATF established standards applicable to all licensees and permittees for the storage of explosives materials and related record keeping requirements, which helps ensure that explosives are properly accounted for and tracked.

In FY 2012, ATF:

- Conducted 5,390 explosives licensee and permittee compliance inspections that identified and corrected 1,528 public safety violations;
- Completed 1,249 FEL applicant inspections;
- Processed 4,222 FEL applications (new & renewal);
- Completed 77,965 explosives employee/possessor background checks; and,
- Completed 12,188 explosives responsible persons background checks.

g. Criminal Use of Fire

Threat. Loss of lives and property due to arson remains a significant threat to our communities, the business community, and the American people.

Response. ATF is the only Federal law enforcement entity with the expertise, experience, and the specialized resources that are necessary to investigate arson crimes. ATF's combination of Certified Fire Investigators (CFIs), accelerant

detection canines, NRT, forensic auditors, and the Fire Research Laboratory (FRL) provide a basis for investigating arson crimes. The loss of lives and property that result from arson cases in the United States each year remains significant. As of 2010, according to the United States Fire Administration (USFA) and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), an estimated average of 306,300 intentionally set fires (arson) are reported to fire departments in the United States each year causing deaths and injuries to 1,800 civilians. This also results in direct property losses of \$1.3 billion annually.

The vast majority of these fires are investigated at the local level and ATF is called in to provide its specialized skill sets when needed by State and local authorities. In FY 2012, ATF initiated 1571 such fire and arson investigations. In many cases, the unique knowledge, technical resources, forensic capabilities, and jurisdictional authority of the Federal Government are needed to solve crimes and remove arsonists from the communities.

ATF special agents investigate potential acts of arson motivated by profit, ideology or other criminal intent. They also train Federal, state, local, and international law enforcement agencies on how to investigate and solve such crimes. ATF is recognized for its expertise in fire investigations, in conducting research to help investigators reconstruct fire and explosives incidents, and in conducting financial investigations to identify illegal arson-for-profit schemes. Additionally, ATF continues to employ its authorities and assets to investigate and resolve arsons at houses of worship. ATF's arrest rate for church arsons is more than twice the national average for such cases.

For over 30 years, ATF has led or participated in formal and informal task forces in major cities with significant arson problems. Each task force is based on the available resources and specific needs of the particular city. In addition to ATF special agents, CFI's and ATF forensic auditors, task forces typically include local fire officials, arson investigators, and local police.

ATF's CFIs are special agents who have completed an extensive two-year training program in advanced fire scene examination with an emphasis on the modern principles of fire dynamics. They conduct fire scene examinations and render origin and cause determinations on behalf of ATF, provide expert testimony on fire scene determinations, and provide technical support and analysis to assist other special agents and prosecutors with court preparation, presentation of evidence, and technical interpretation of fire-related information. The CFI's lend technical guidance in support of field arson investigative activities; conduct arson-related training for other ATF special agents and other Federal, state, and local fire investigators; and conduct research to identify trends and patterns in fire incidents.

As an integral part of ATF's overall violent crime reduction strategy, ATF provides vital resources to local communities to investigate explosives and fire incidents. ATF's arson and explosives NRT was formed in 1978 to help meet the needs of those

who are responding to and investigating complex incidents. The NRT was designed to bring together all of ATF's expertise and experience to work alongside state and local officials in reconstructing the scene, identifying the seat of the blast or origin of the fire, conducting interviews, sifting through debris to obtain evidence related to the explosion and/or fire, participating in the ensuing investigation, and providing expert court testimony.

The NRT consists of three regional response units. Each unit is comprised of veteran special agents having post-blast and fire origin and cause expertise, including CESs, CFIs, forensic chemists, EEOs, fire protection engineers, and accelerant- and explosives-detection canines. Further complementing the team's efforts are employees who provide intelligence, forensic audit, technical, and legal support. NRT members are trained in all levels of personal protective equipment, up to and including Level A protection, and are HAZMAT certified. A fleet of fully equipped response vehicles provides the needed logistical support. In FY 2012, the NRT responded to 15 domestic incidents and one international incident involving 363 deaths, 29 injuries, and \$134M in property damage. 15 special agents and two professional support staff are assigned full-time to the NRT, as well as 114 special agents and non-agent personnel who are assigned on a part-time, as needed basis to the NRT.

ATF is accountable to DOJ and Congress for tracking and reporting all house of worship fire or explosion investigations relative to any Federal or state civil rights violations (hate crimes), and continues to respond to all house of worship incidents to determine if the incident is an arson or bombing, conduct any investigations of incidents of Federal interest, and monitor and assist in other investigations of house of worship incidents.

h. Criminal Diversion of Tobacco from Legal Commerce

Threat. Illegal diversion of tobacco products deprives governments of revenue (tax losses are estimated in the billions of dollars) and enables organized criminal enterprises (including terrorist organizations) to gain substantial profits.

Response. ATF's primary jurisdiction relating to tobacco is the Contraband Cigarette Trafficking Act (CCTA), which makes it unlawful for any person to ship, transport, receive, possess, sell, distribute, or purchase more than 10,000 cigarettes that bear no evidence of state tax payment for the state in which the cigarettes are found. The CCTA was enacted to support state and local law enforcement agencies in efforts to stop structured and organized criminal groups that derive significant financial gain through the transportation of contraband tobacco from no- or low-tax locales to high-tax locales. To prevent these crimes, ATF works with other Federal law enforcement and revenue agencies, state and local law enforcement and revenue agencies, and international law enforcement and revenue agencies. ATF often charges defendants with violations other than CCTA violations, ranging from conspiracy to Federal charges of murder-for-hire. Through the successful prosecution and plea agreements

in these complex cases involving interstate commerce, states have recovered millions of dollars in excise tax revenues.

Organized criminal groups, including those with ties to terrorist organizations, have increasingly engaged in the illegal trafficking in tobacco products, particularly counterfeit and lawfully manufactured cigarettes. The proliferation of large volume trafficking across international borders and interstate commerce, without payment of tax, provides funding and material support to terrorist organizations and other organized criminal enterprises. ATF has conducted two tobacco diversion investigations that resulted in convictions for Material Support to a Terrorist Organization.

During FY 2012, ATF opened approximately 68 investigations into the diversion of tobacco products, recommending the prosecution of approximately 202 defendants and seizing approximately \$34.9 million in valued assets. Recently, ATF has seen a sharp increase in the involvement of organized criminal groups in the diversion of tobacco products. These groups are increasing their involvement due to the huge profits tobacco diversion generates for their criminal organizations. The profits gained through tobacco diversion are then filtered back into their criminal organizations to fund other criminal activities, including other types of fraud and violent crime. These criminal organizations affect the core of national and financial security and the quality of life of all Americans.

In addition, investigations related to the CCTA play a vital role in implementing and overseeing the Prevent All Cigarette Trafficking Act of 2009 (PACT Act), signed by President Obama in March 2010. At its core, the new law provides investigative tools to Federal and state law enforcement agencies to identify and investigate individuals who engage in the sale and shipment of contraband tobacco products directly to the consumer in non-face-to-face transactions. ATF develops the Delivery Seller Noncompliant List mandated by the PACT Act. The list, continually updated, comprises individuals engaged in internet or mail order tobacco transactions in violation of the PACT Act. The Federal listing developed by ATF is distributed to state governments, Tribal governments and to common carriers. The PACT Act prohibits common carriers from delivering packages on behalf of the individuals on the list.

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

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Law Enforcement Operations											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 1, Objective 1.1; Goal 2, Objective 2.1											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program		FY 2014 Request	
Total Costs and FTE		FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000
		4,321	996,134	3,725	664,978	4,106	1,002,429	110	60,735	4,216	1,063,164
Program Activity	Illegal Firearms Trafficking	751	185,672	647	123,947	713	186,847	20	11,320	733	198,167
Program Activity	Firearms Criminal Use and Possession	1,518	383,308	1,309	255,881	1,443	385,730	39	23,371	1,482	409,101
Program Activity	Diversion of Firearms from Legal Commerce	647	107,828	558	71,981	615	108,509	16	6,574	631	115,083
Program Activity	Criminal Groups and Gangs	488	120,808	421	80,646	464	121,571	12	7,366	476	128,937
Program Activity	Criminal Use of Explosives	288	68,009	248	45,400	273	68,439	7	4,147	280	72,586
Program Activity	Diversion of Explosives from Legal Commerce	292	46,743	252	31,204	278	47,038	7	2,850	285	49,888
Program Activity	Criminal Use of Fire	259	65,575	223	43,775	246	65,989	7	3,998	253	69,987
Program Activity	Criminal Diversion of Tobacco from Legal Commerce	78	18,191	67	12,144	74	18,306	2	1,109	76	19,415

¹ Note: All program activities shown above support both the Law Enforcement Operations and Investigative Support Services decision units to demonstrate ATF's actual performance.

² Note: The sum of the program activity resources and FTE for FY 2012 actuals will not add up to the total for each decision unit, because it does not include administrative overhead.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Law Enforcement Operations

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

WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
		FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program	FY 2014 Request
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by illegal firearms trafficking	89	98.6	88	2	90
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal possession and use of firearms	79	97.5	76	4	80
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal organizations and gangs	74	93.2	73	12	85
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by bomb and explosives	73	88.9	73	1	74
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal use of fire	79	73.5	78	1	79
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the loss of tax revenues caused by contraband alcohol and tobacco trafficking	82	110.0	81	3	84
OUTCOME Measure	Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by firearms industry members	70	104.4	71	24	95
OUTCOME Measure	Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by explosives industry members	88	105.7	85	7	92

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Law Enforcement Operations

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		2010	2011	2012		2013	2014
		Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by illegal firearms trafficking	100.4	100.8	89	98.6	88	90
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal possession and use of firearms	99.8	100.6	79	97.5	76	80
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal organizations and gangs	95.8	96.8	74	93.2	73	85
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by bomb and explosives	92.8	96.0	73	88.9	73	74
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal use of fire	99.9	68.2	79	73.5	78	79
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the loss of tax revenues caused by contraband alcohol and tobacco trafficking	98.6	85.5	82	110.0	81	84
OUTCOME Measure	Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by firearms industry members	98.7	102.2	70	104.4	71	95
OUTCOME Measure	Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by explosives industry members	93.5	95.8	88	105.7	85	92

B. INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES

INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	690	680	\$155,865
2012 Enacted w/Rescissions	690	680	155,865
2013 Continuing Resolution	690	642	156,850
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	18,035
2014 Current Services	690	642	138,815
2014 Program Increases	34	17	28,911
2014 Program Decreases	(22)	0	(1,373)
2014 Request	702	659	166,353
Total Change 2013-2014	12	17	9,503

INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
Information Technology Breakout			
2012 Enacted	12	12	\$16,664
2012 Enacted w/Rescissions	12	12	16,664
2013 Continuing Resolution	12	12	16,664
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	1,219
2014 Current Services	12	12	17,882
2014 Program Increases	0	0	8,000
2014 Program Decreases	0	0	(372)
2014 Request	12	12	25,511
Total Change 2013-2014	0	0	\$8,847

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

ATF partners with law enforcement, public safety agencies, communities, and industries to safeguard the public through information and intelligence sharing, training, research, the use of technology, and by its leadership of ESF #13. NIBIN facilitates the sharing of crime gun evidence across Federal, state, local, Tribal and international law enforcement agencies. ATF also operates the NTC, the center primarily responsible for tracing firearms recovered in the use of a crime. In its public safety mission, ATF issues licenses to individuals and businesses through the FFLC and the FELC supporting legal commerce of these regulated commodities. Information sharing activities include working with the Terrorist Explosives Device Analytical Center (TEDAC), the U.S. Bomb Data Center (USBDC), and the NCETR. ATF is devoted to increasing U.S. capabilities at the Federal, state and local level in detecting, deterring and responding to bombings and explosives incidents, which have a major impact on public safety. ATF’s canine training program produces reliable, mobile and

accurate explosives and accelerant detection canines that assist law enforcement, fire investigators and military personnel around the world.

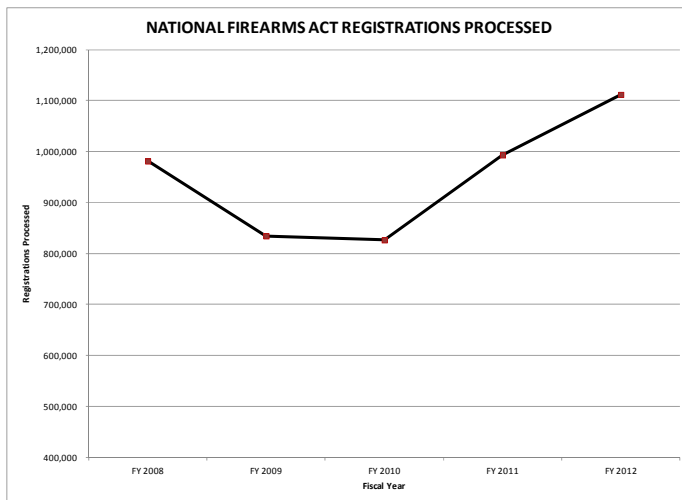
ATF Services At The Frontline Against Violent Crime

a. Firearms and Explosives Licensing and Other Industry Services

ATF's FFLC issues licenses to legitimate firearms manufacturers, importers, and dealers. ATF investigates firearms license applicants for Federal prohibitions such as felony convictions, illicit drug use, illegal alien status, mental illness, or minimum age requirement.

National Firearms Act (NFA) Enforcement. The NFA requires registration and tax payment for making or transferring machine guns, silencers, short-barreled rifles, short-barreled shotguns, destructive devices, and certain concealable weapons classified as "any other weapons." The NFA mandates that individuals, firearms manufacturers, and importers register the NFA firearms that they make, manufacture, or import, and that all NFA firearms transfers are approved by ATF in advance.

ATF processes all applications to manufacture, transfer, and register NFA firearms, as well as notices of NFA firearms manufactured or imported. During FY 2012, ATF processed 137,649 NFA applications involving 1,112,041 NFA weapons. The



registration information is recorded in the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record (NFRTR). The NFRTR supports ATF's efforts to inspect firearms licensees and conduct criminal investigations. ATF has unique statutory authority to classify weapons under the NFA. ATF continually provides technical information to the industry and the public concerning compliance with the NFA.

The number of NFA applications and average processing time has risen every year since 2007, and in 2012 ATF received 152,079 applications and needed approximately 160 days to act on a tax paid application. Tax paid applications are the most complex and labor-intensive type of application, requiring background checks and financial processing, but are also those upon which firearms businesses must rely in order to make retail sales of their inventory. NFA processing delays directly and negatively affect firearms businesses' ability to deliver their product and remain viable. While market demand for NFA services continues to set annual records, NFA staffing resources have not kept pace with the increased workload. In fact, there are now fewer applications examiners than there were in 2007 to process a

workload which, by the end of FY 2012, will have doubled in that same span. With unprecedented market growth, The FY 2014 Budget provides ATF with additional resources to effectively perform its mission responsibilities as well as reduce processing times.

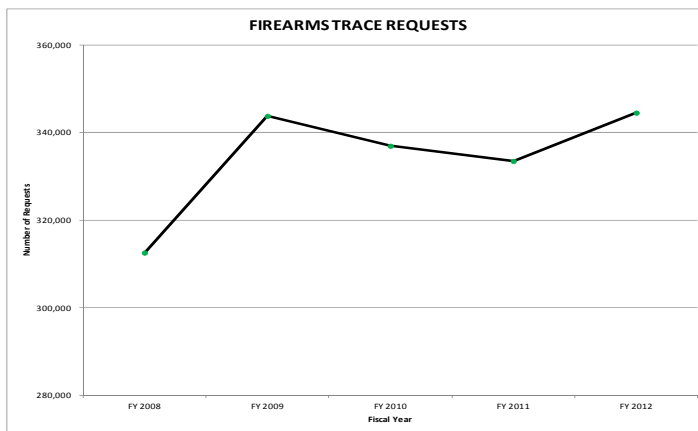
Importation of Firearms. ATF regulates the importation of firearms, ammunition, and other defense articles by issuing import permits. ATF also regulates the importation and possession of firearms and ammunition by non-immigrant aliens. ATF maintains close liaison with the DOS, DOD, and U.S. Customs and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

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

To prevent individuals from buying firearms by falsely claiming to be an FFL, ATF provides licensees with access to the “FFL EZ Check” database, which allows FFLs to verify the legitimacy of the licensee before shipping or disposing of a firearm.

b. Firearms Tracing

The ATF National Tracing Center (NTC) is the only Federal law enforcement entity that can trace firearms from their manufacture or importation through distribution to the point of initial retail sale. Firearms trace data shows geographic market areas where crime guns are recovered and source areas that provide firearms to those markets.



ATF’s NTC is another key component in fighting violent crime. Each year, the NTC traces hundreds of thousands of recovered crime guns for law enforcement. In FY 2012, the NTC traced 344,477 firearms recovered in crimes for law enforcement agencies in nearly

70 different countries. The NTC anticipates that it will receive about 340,000 trace requests in FY 2013 and about 400,000 trace requests in FY 2014. The NTC is the only

repository of crime gun trace data, multiple handgun sales information, demand letter information, FFL theft information, interstate theft information, suspect gun information, and firearms transaction records from out-of-business FFLs.

The trace information allows ATF to link suspects to firearms in criminal investigations for Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies making the trace requests; to identify illegal firearms traffickers through recurring patterns and trends indicative of illegal firearms trafficking; and provides ATF a means through analysis of the aggregate trace data to help communities develop focused strategies and programs that address specific factors that contribute to armed crime.

Proper and timely recordkeeping by FFLs is critical to the success of a crime gun trace and is required for all firearms transactions by licensees. Failing to maintain accurate records of firearms transactions is a serious public safety concern because guns used in the commission of violent crimes cannot be traced to the retail purchaser. This is a critical nexus in law enforcement between the industry and the tracing that ATF relies on to identify violent criminal activity.

Information gathered from tracing firearms recovered in crimes provides investigative leads that identify illegal firearms traffickers, gang members, straw purchasers, and others involved in violent firearms crime. Firearm trace data identifies “hot spots” of criminal activity and identifies weapons sources even if they are in other states or in another country. ATF uses this data to target and perfect its own criminal investigations, and transmits information to Foreign, Federal, state and local law enforcement. Firearms tracing is an integral part of ATF’s crime solving mission but we provide this service to ALL law enforcement entities, worldwide.

ATF’s NTC performs a number of functions that play a critical role in disrupting the flow of illegal guns and improving FFL compliance with Federal gun laws. Below are some of the key functions of the NTC.

- **Firearms Tracing Program:** The NTC conducts firearms tracing for Federal, state, local and foreign law enforcement agencies in order to produce investigative leads. The NTC traced 344,477 requests in FY 2012.
- **eTrace Program:** This is a web-based firearms tracing system interface that ATF developed to allow law enforcement agencies to securely submit trace requests via the Internet, receive trace results, and perform analysis of the data. eTrace is the primary means through which a law enforcement agency interacts with the NTC. To date, more than 4,400 law enforcement agencies use eTrace to submit their trace requests to the NTC, including law enforcement agencies from 34 foreign countries.
- **FFL Theft Program:** FFLs are required to report the theft or loss of firearms in their inventory to ATF’s NTC within 48 hours so that when they are recovered and traced by a law enforcement agency, the criminal investigations can be coordinated. There is an average of about 19,000 firearms reported stolen or lost each year.

- **Interstate Theft Program:** Interstate carriers can voluntarily report the theft or loss of firearms in transit to ATF's NTC so that if they are recovered and traced by a law enforcement agency, the criminal investigations can be coordinated. There were about 1,300 firearms reported stolen by interstate carriers in FY 2012.
- **Obliterated Serial Number Program:** Allows law enforcement agencies to submit firearms trace requests to ATF's NTC with partial or obliterated serial numbers to identify the crime gun and develop investigative leads. The NTC received about 10,700 firearm trace requests in FY 2012 with only partial serial numbers.
- **International Tracing:** ATF traces firearms for foreign law enforcement agencies to provide investigative leads, identify possible firearms traffickers and to determine international firearms trafficking routes. More than 50 countries annually submit trace requests to the NTC.
- **Out-Of-Business Records:** When an FFL discontinues business, it must send its firearms transactions records to the NTC. The NTC receives an average of 1 million out-of-business records per month and is the only repository for these records within the U.S. These records are used to complete trace requests. On average nearly 32 percent of all trace requests have at least one FFL in the chain of distribution that has gone out of business.

c. National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN)

The NIBIN Program continues to prove its worth in helping ATF and its law enforcement partners in removing violent offenders from America's streets. ATF collects, reports, and shares ballistic intelligence to identify, target, disrupt, and dismantle violent gangs and criminal organizations engaged in firearms-related violent crimes.

The NIBIN system is a collection of automated ballistic images of spent ammunition recovered from crime scenes and from crime gun test fires. ATF administers NIBIN for Federal, state, local and Tribal law enforcement agencies in the United States. By searching in an automated environment for potential matches (locally, regionally, or nationally), NIBIN partners are able to discover links between crimes more quickly, including such cross-jurisdictional links that would never have been identified absent the technology.

As with fingerprints, every firearm has unique identifying characteristics. The barrel of a weapon leaves distinct markings on a bullet or projectile, and the breech and firing pin mechanisms also leave distinct markings on the cartridge case. Using these markings, firearm examiners are able to examine bullets and cartridge casings to determine if they were expelled from the same firearm. Historically, this has been a tedious, time-consuming, and in many cases, nearly impossible process. Firearm examiners must compare suspect bullets and cartridge casings recovered at disparate crime scenes or from a recovered firearm to the vast inventory of recovered or test-fired evidentiary projectiles

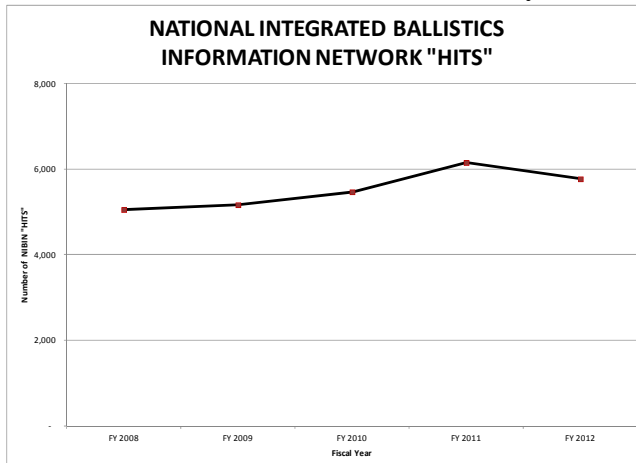
and casings stored in an evidence vault. Through the NIBIN Program, ATF deploys Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) equipment to Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies for their use in imaging and comparing crime gun evidence. This investment is also utilized as a national database that is real-time and searchable by ATF and over 162 law enforcement locations nationwide for assistance in firearms-related violent crimes. Additionally, IBIS is now available to all law enforcement including those that do not have access to NIBIN through direct submission to one of ATF's three laboratories.

NIBIN partners acquire (enter) ballistic information from spent ammunition at crime scenes and crime gun test fires, then search for possible ballistic matches by correlating against thousands of existing images via electronic image comparison. If a high confidence candidate for a match emerges, NIBIN partners assign a firearms examiner to view the original evidence by microscope in order to confirm a match or a "hit." A hit, technically speaking, is a linking of two separate criminal investigations where no known connection may have previously existed. *(NIBIN cannot be used to capture or store ballistic information acquired at the point of manufacture, importation, or sale; nor can it be used to capture purchaser or date of manufacture or sale information.)*

NIBIN is the only interstate automated ballistic imaging network in operation in the United States and is available to every major population center in the United States. Additional facts related to NIBIN are as follows:

- 148 NIBIN partners have IBIS systems deployed at 199 locations (nearly all crime labs).
- NIBIN contains over 2.1 million ballistic images.
- NIBIN has been used to identify more than 52,100 confirmed hits (linking over 104,200 crimes).
- Over 7,600 law enforcement agencies have participated in NIBIN.

NIBIN linked over 5,700 violent incidents last year alone. The use of this technology, in conjunction with great investigative efforts solves crimes, takes violent offenders off the streets, and reduces violent crime in every community.



In an effort to regionalize the NIBIN program, ATF has decreased the number of systems deployed throughout the country. The program has started an initiative to set up regional hubs, or entry locations, at state and local agencies where other departments in their area could use the NIBIN equipment to enter the ballistic evidence into the database. Every major metropolitan area has access to ballistic imaging

technology either at a state or local agency or by sending their evidence and test fires to one of the ATF laboratories for entry into the system. ATF supports NIBIN partner agencies, and their combined efforts against violent crime, by purchasing IBIS equipment for deployment, providing regular upgrades and service, and administering the network over which it communicates. NIBIN partners agree to support the program with adequate staffing and resources, to enter as much crime gun evidence as possible into their IBIS systems, to share evidence and intelligence information with other law enforcement agencies, and to abide by ATF regulations for use of the NIBIN system.

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

Preventing the criminal use of explosives is one of the core missions of the ATF, and NCETR serves as the Bureau's primary source for explosives research, training, and intelligence. ATF is the primary agency responsible for administering and enforcing the regulatory and criminal provisions of the Federal laws pertaining to destructive devices, explosives, and bombs. ATF has unrivaled expertise in the investigation and forensic analysis of explosives incidents arising from criminal or terrorists acts. ATF regularly shares its technical and scientific expertise with Federal, state, local and international law enforcement partners and fire service agencies. ATF further provides one of the most highly proficient and respected explosive incident and arson response capabilities in the world

Established by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, NCETR delivers basic and advanced courses on various explosives topics to ATF personnel, law enforcement partners, the U.S. military, and other Federal agencies. In 2010, NCETR moved from its original site at Fort A.P. Hill in Bowling Green, Virginia, to a permanent location at the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama. This move allowed ATF to consolidate its explosives training and research capabilities into one facility, thereby developing and enhancing our technical, research and training infrastructure.

In total, the property is comprised of the main NCETR building, other supplemental facilities, to include storage for over 100,000 lbs. of explosives, and in excess of 1,000 acres of explosives ranges, with a 50 pound net explosives weight shot limit. This makes NCETR a diverse and versatile resource in the fight against explosives-related violent crime and the government-wide counter-IED effort. This facility brings together ATF's explosives programs, training, and research activities, allowing for maximum coordination across these inter-related disciplines. Additionally, several other Federal government agencies are partnering with ATF to conduct explosives training and research at NCETR.

ATF's plan for NCETR encompasses the government-wide effort to safeguard the public from acts of violence utilizing explosives. NCETR provides basic and advanced explosives training and research that leverages lessons learned and best practices to safeguard the public and reduce deaths and injuries from explosives crimes and accidents and aligns this support with the counter-IED effort. ATF equips its explosive personnel at

the NCETR with the tools to respond to criminal activity with layers of specialized personnel training, techniques, technology, and forensic support.

NCETR Core Capabilities

- Basic and Advanced Explosives and IED Training;
- Explosives Scene Processing Training;
- Advanced Explosives Disposal Techniques Training;
- Identification, Processing and Disposal of Homemade Explosives (HME) Training;
- Processing of Complex HMEs;
- Post Blast Scenes Training;
- Conducting Explosives and IED Research;
- Explosives Detection Canine Imprinting and Training;
- Explosives Detection Canine Operational Support;
- IED Render-Safe Operational Support to ATF through our EEOs;
- Explosives-Related Subject Matter Expert Support; and
- Explosives Training Facilities and Ranges.

NCETR currently provides and will continue to provide all basic and advanced explosives and IED training for ATF personnel. Additionally, ATF currently provides training in identification, processing and disposal of Homemade Explosives (HME) and Advanced Explosives Disposal Techniques for:

- DOD;
- State and local bomb technicians;
- ATF CESs;
- Special agent bomb technicians;
- Forensic chemists;
- EEOs; and
- FBI bomb technicians.

Beginning in FY 2013, ATF will be partnering with the Department of Defense (DOD) to increase training by 100 percent in future years.

ATF will continue to provide Post Blast Investigation Techniques to ATF special agents, CESs and special agent bomb technicians. ATF has expanded this training to other Federal partners, including DOS, DOD, and to state and local criminal investigators and bomb technicians on a reimbursable basis. ATF will continue to provide this specialized training to personnel from Mexico and other foreign counterparts.

NCETR also has oversight of ATF's National Canine Training & Operations Center (NCTOC) located in Front Royal, Virginia. ATF's Canine Program is the only canine program in the United States supported by a laboratory and has the first, and only,

Federally accredited explosive detection canine program. The ATF National Forensic Laboratory supports the ATF Canine Program in the research and development of explosive and accelerant compounds and compositions for canine training, third party testing and certification on the mandated odors, instruction into the properties and chemical breakdown of accelerant and explosives and support in all forensic related issues. In 2009, ATF began working with the DOD to provide HME imprint training for Military Working Dogs (MWD) before deployment to Afghanistan, Iraq and other undisclosed locations. To date, ATF has trained over 2,927 MWDs. This effort is of critical importance to combating the IED threat in Afghanistan.

The ATF Canine Program conducts evaluation and analysis of all new and emerging facets within the explosives detection canine arena. In turn, the ATF Canine Program shares this vital information with other handlers and programs in the related fields in a concerted effort to provide the best tools possible for safety and security in the fight against violent crime and terrorism. The ATF Canine Program works in concert with and is supported by, the ATF Explosives Technology Branch, the ATF NCETR, and the USBDC. There are 26 ATF-trained explosives detection canine teams and 58 ATF-trained accelerant detection canine teams currently active in the U.S. There are 127 ATF-trained explosives detection canine teams deployed throughout the U.S. with other Federal, state and local agencies. ATF has trained 381 international canine teams in 21 foreign countries in partnership with the DOS. ATF remains at the forefront of combating violent crime through such innovative programs as training other Federal, state, local, and international law enforcement explosives detection canines in peroxide explosives and standardized national odor recognition testing.

e. United States Bomb Data Center (USBDC)

ATF has been collecting, storing, and analyzing data on explosives and arson incidents since 1976. ATF, while at the U.S. Department of the Treasury, was mandated by Congress pursuant to Public Law 104-208, the 1997 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, to establish a national repository for incidents involving arson and the criminal misuse of explosives. This authority, as contained in 18 U.S.C. § 846(b) and delegated to ATF by the Secretary of the Treasury, was moved with ATF to the authority of the Attorney General by the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

The USBDC collects, analyzes, and disseminates timely information and relevant tactical and statistical intelligence within ATF, and to external Federal, state, local, Tribal, military, and international partners. The USBDC provides statistical analyses of current trends and patterns to help prevent criminal misuse of explosives. The U.S. uses approximately six billion pounds of explosive materials annually. Each year, eight billion pounds of ammonium nitrate are produced, of which half is used for explosives. The USBDC is the sole national repository for incident data in connection with suspicious fires/arsons and the criminal use explosives incidents, and contains information on more than 283,600 such incidents investigated by ATF and other Federal, state, and local law enforcement and fire investigation agencies. The USBDC's Bomb Arson Tracking System (BATS) is the explosives and arson investigator's link to the

USBDC. Investigators use BATS to perform trend analysis and compare incidents, motives, device components, suspects, and methodologies for possible investigative leads nationwide. Images of arson scenes, IEDs, and crime scenes can be shared through the BATS secure web connection.

Investigators capture details of bomb and arson cases, including the area of origin or device placement, casualties, financial loss, fire descriptors, collateral crimes, device components, and descriptions of how the device was delivered. BATS also functions as a case management system, allowing investigators to build cases in the BATS application while maintaining critical operational security.

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

ATF serves as an elected Secretary for the International Bomb Data Center Working Group (IBDCWG) and the co-representative for the Americas. ATF also serves as the Administrator for the IBDCWG Portal (developed and maintained by the USBDC). Significant ATF partners at the USBDC include the U.S. Secret Service, the U.S. Capitol Police and the DOD.

f. Terrorist Explosives Device Analytical Center (TEDAC)

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

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

g. ATF Laboratories

The ATF laboratory system is comprised of three regional forensic laboratories and a fire research laboratory that provide direct support to ATF special agents and other Federal and state law enforcement agencies in the investigation of violent crimes and other potential threats to public safety. ATF examiners play an integral role supporting violent crime investigations, often times providing the critical link between the crime and the suspect. Laboratory personnel are members of the NRT and provide support to all special agents in the field who are fighting and solving criminal cases. They provide the scientific backbone to the canine program, and HME training, the National Firearms and Toolmark Firearm Examiners Training Academy and other technical training exercises in all mission related functions. All of the ATF laboratories are accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors – Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD-LAB) - International, an ISO 17025 standard.

The Forensic Science Laboratories (FSL) supports these investigations through the scientific analysis of evidence. The FSL's evaluate evidence obtained in criminal investigations involving tobacco, firearms, explosives and suspected arson. Without exception, complex criminal investigations are multi-faceted and require the combined technical expertise of explosives chemists, DNA analysts, document examiners, latent prints examiners, fire scientists and firearms and toolmark examiners, and trace evidence examiners.

The FRL houses fire protection engineers, mechanical engineers, electrical engineers and technicians, and is the only laboratory of its kind in the world. It provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and staff to work on important criminal fire investigation issues such as fire scene reconstructions, flashover studies, validation of fire pattern analysis indicators, impact of accelerants on fire growth and spread, ignition studies and electrical fire cause analysis. The FRL can conduct controlled, scientifically instrumented burns ranging in size from a few inches to a fully equipped two story structure inside the laboratory. Without the FRL, there would be no fire measurement facilities of its kind in the United States, or elsewhere, dedicated to the specific needs of the criminal fire investigation community. The facility was built, equipped, and is wholly owned by ATF. This laboratory is the only Federal laboratory staffed and equipped to conduct the fire research needs cited in the congressionally funded National Academy of Science report "Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States."

h. Financial Investigations

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

enterprises, and complex investigations involving both domestic and international money laundering.

ATF forensic auditors focus on the financial infrastructure that supports criminal organizations and individuals with the goal of taking the profits of crimes through asset identification and forfeiture as well as identifying and eliminating sources of terrorist financing. At the conclusion of the financial investigation forensic auditors can provide a written report and expert testimony for the United States Assistant Attorneys and State prosecutors for these cases.

i. Collaboration and Partnerships

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

Through partnership with the U.S. Fire Administration's National Fire Academy (USFA-NFA), ATF has developed a cutting-edge program that offers the best science-based technical fire investigation training available to state and local fire investigators. Since its first pilot delivery in July 2007, ATF has delivered Fire/Arson Origin and Cause training to more than 1,000 state and local fire investigators.

ATF Interaction with the Firearms Industry. ATF updates members of the regulated firearms industry on statutory, regulatory, and policy changes that affect their day-to-day operations and periodically meets with industry associations such as the National Firearms Act Trade and Collectors Association, Firearms and Ammunition Importers Roundtable, National Shooting Sports Foundation, National Pawnbrokers Association, the National Association of Arms Shows, Entertainment Armorers, and similar industry groups (corporate retailers and manufacturers).

ATF regularly publishes pertinent articles in FFL newsletters and provides specific guidance through open letter postings. ATF also conducts seminars for licensees at various locations and provides on-line educational seminars (FFL University). Beginning in 2012, ATF began presenting on-line live webinars for members of the firearms

industry. The webinars provide real-time information on conducting firearms businesses in compliance with the law and are presented through the convenience of the FFL's personal computer. In addition, ATF frequently participates in gun show events throughout the country to answer questions and provide handout material about firearms laws and regulations to the public.

International Policy. At the request of the DOS, ATF serves as an advocate for the firearms policies of the U.S. in international forums such as the United Nations and the Organization of American States. ATF ensures that the international firearms agreements in which the U.S. participates are consistent with U.S. laws, regulations, policies, and practices. The United Nations Program of Action, the Organization of American States Convention on Firearms, and the International Tracing Instrument are just a few of the agreements through which ATF protects the policies of the U.S. in international settings.

ATF fulfills its responsibilities under the National Implementation Plan for the War on Terror by supporting the implementation plan for Homeland Security Presidential Directive 19 (Combating Terrorist Use of Explosives in the U.S.), through ATF's explosives canine programs, contributions on the TEDAC staff, and by hosting technology resources such as BATS and Dfuz data bases for domestic and international explosive incidents.

ATF communicates with the fire and explosives investigation community through arson and explosives advisory groups, the National Bomb Squad Commander Advisory Board (NBSCAB), and the International Bomb Data Center Working Group (IBDCWG). Each week, the USBDC provides information on ATF's arson and explosives investigative activity. The advisory reports are distributed to other Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. The USBDC also publishes explosives theft advisory reports and periodic advisories highlighting specific or emerging threats to public safety or the bomb technician community.

ATF laboratory experts have played an integral part in international training through active partnerships with the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), and DOS. Due to their recognized leadership worldwide in the profession, ATF forensic examiners have provided scientific and technical training to foreign law enforcement personnel in the Netherlands, Thailand, Canada, Morocco, and Botswana. Laboratory personnel have assessed foreign laboratory capabilities and share their expertise in El Salvador, Costa Rica, and in Russia.

Finally, ATF participates in multi-agency efforts such as the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, the Federation of Tax Administrators, and the Canada/U.S. working group to address illicit alcohol diversion and contraband cigarette trafficking activity. ATF fosters effective working relationships with alcohol and tobacco industry members as well as law enforcement partnerships with the international law enforcement community.

j. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13

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

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

ATF is an active participant in the revision of the NRF, which includes the ESF #13 Annex, as the Department of Justice lead for Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) – 8 Response planning. To plan and execute the responsibilities under ESF #13, it is imperative to develop a full-time robust plan to adequately prepare a national capability to perform all the functions outlined in the NRF, including the current and future NSF #13 annex and Concept of Operations Plan (CONOPS). Other requirements include conducting nationwide planning activities, maintaining liaisons with Federal, state, local, Tribal and territorial law enforcement agencies, conducting national and regional ESF #13 inter-agency training. ESF #13 has the additional requirements of ensuring a core staffing capability at Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Joint Field Offices (JFO), the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) and elsewhere. It is also essential to build relationships in the various FEMA regions, attend regional meetings of first responders, assess shortfalls in Federal, state, local, Tribal and territorial capabilities and work with Federal partners to assess which Federal resources would be best suited to fulfill those needs.

To date, ATF, as the DOJ lead agency, has assigned five supervisory special agents to serve as Regional ESF #13 Coordinators, in five of the ten FEMA regions. Special agents from DEA, FBI, and USMS will serve as Regional ESF #13 Coordinators in the other five regions. As part of this tasking, ATF has started up the National Coordination Center in Washington, D.C. where representatives from two other DOJ components, as well as other agency law enforcement and emergency management officials will be housed. ATF has also engaged a contractor to assist with planning and operations of ESF #13. ATF has seven full-time Headquarters personnel and one additional contractor to assist.

ATF has worked with representatives from the FBI, and other DOJ partners, in planning, executing and maintaining ESF #13 capabilities; this duty plays a role in the protection of

the American public from terrorist incidents. During several table top exercises and large scale briefings, the FBI has indicated that they will rely heavily upon ESF #13 following a multi-jurisdictional mass terrorist event. The FBI has indicated that they intend to utilize ESF #13 assets to assist in supplementing FBI investigative measures, scene security concerns, and overall law enforcement support following an event.

Furthermore, ESF #13 assets will undoubtedly be utilized to assist in protecting the nation's critical infrastructure and key resources when and if a credible threat has been identified by intelligence resources. ATF is also working closely with other members of the DOJ law enforcement family as well as law enforcement representatives from across the government.

ESF #13 is also becoming increasingly important to the planning of National Special Security Events (NSSE). ESF #13 personnel have become intimately involved in the planning for and mitigation of terrorist events relating to NSSE events such as the presidential inauguration(s) and Super Bowls. As the ESF #13 program has developed within ATF, entities such as the White House National Security Staff have begun to integrate ESF #13 into their planning for events and proposed responses.

During ESF #13 activations, ATF is consistently required to provide real-time law enforcement readiness information to all levels of the Federal government. This includes providing information to the White House, DOJ leadership, DHS leadership and FEMA leadership. The roles and responsibilities of ESF #13 are great and require substantial infrastructure development to bring ESF #13 into alignment with the requirements established within the NRF.

2. Performance Tables – Investigative Support Services^{1, 2, 3}

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Investigative Support Services											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 1, Objective 1.1; Goal 2, Objective 2.1											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program		FY 2014 Request	
Total Costs and FTE		FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000	FTE	\$,000
		704	155,866	393	111,917	642	156,851	18	9,503	660	166,354
Program Activity	Firearms and Explosives Licensing and Other Industry Services	159	19,279	89	13,844	145	19,402	4	-2,536	149	16,866
Program Activity	Firearms Tracing	104	40,533	58	29,104	95	40,789	3	2,670	98	43,459
Program Activity	National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN)	30	26,645	17	19,132	28	26,813	1	18,496	29	45,309
Program Activity	National Center for Explosives Training and Research (NCETR)(incl Canine)	128	24,621	71	17,678	116	24,776	3	-3,238	119	21,538
Program Activity	United States Bomb Data Center	16	1,996	9	1,433	15	2,008	0	-262	15	1,746
Program Activity	Terrorist Explosives Device Analytical Center (TEDAC)	23	4,588	13	3,294	21	4,617	1	-603	22	4,014
Program Activity	ATF Laboratories	142	23,363	79	16,775	129	23,511	4	-3,072	133	20,439
Program Activity	Financial Investigative Services	86	10,918	48	7,840	78	10,987	2	-1,436	80	9,551
Program Activity	ESF #13	16	3,923	9	2,817	15	3,948	0	-516	15	3,432

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

² Note: The sum of the program activity resources and FTE for FY 2012 actuals will not add up to the total for each decision unit, because it does not include administrative overhead.

³ Note: NIBIN increases by \$22M and Firearms Tracing increases by \$8M in FY 2014 enhancements; due to technical adjustments, all program areas are offset for those adjustments.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Investigative Support Services

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

WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
		FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program	FY 2014 Request
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by illegal firearms trafficking	89	98.6	88	2	90
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal possession and use of firearms	79	97.5	76	4	80
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal organizations and gangs	74	93.2	73	12	85
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by bomb and explosives	73	88.9	73	1	74
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal use of fire	79	73.5	78	1	79
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the loss of tax revenues caused by contraband alcohol and tobacco trafficking	82	110.0	81	3	84
OUTCOME Measure	Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by firearms industry members	70	104.4	71	24	95
OUTCOME Measure	Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by explosives industry members	88	105.7	85	7	92

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Investigative Support Services

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		2010	2011	2012		2013	2014
		Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by illegal firearms trafficking	100.4	100.8	89	98.6	88	90
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal possession and use of firearms	99.8	100.6	79	97.5	76	80
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal organizations and gangs	95.8	96.8	74	93.2	73	85
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by bomb and explosives	92.8	96.0	73	88.9	73	74
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the risk to public safety caused by criminal use of fire	99.9	68.2	79	73.5	78	79
OUTCOME Measure	Reduce the loss of tax revenues caused by contraband alcohol and tobacco trafficking	98.6	85.5	82	110.0	81	84
OUTCOME Measure	Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by firearms industry members	98.7	102.2	70	104.4	71	95
OUTCOME Measure	Improve public safety by increasing compliance with Federal laws and regulations by explosives industry members	93.5	95.8	88	105.7	85	92

C. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

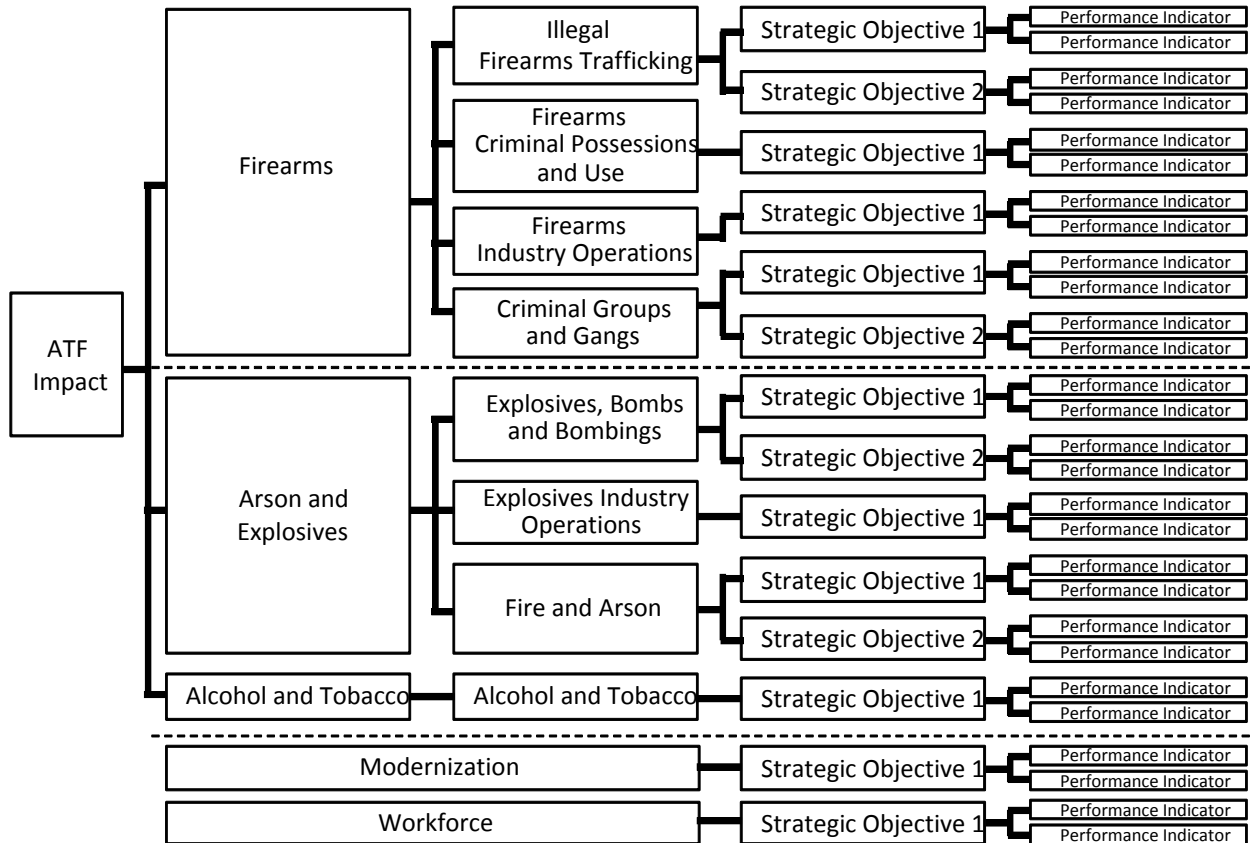
1. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

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

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

Once priorities are established, Frontline requires supervisory personnel to evaluate each inspection and investigation, prior to its initiation, to determine that the specific activity is consistent with the field division's priorities. Throughout the course of investigations and inspections, field supervisors monitor progress and performance to ensure resources continue to be applied appropriately and effectively. At the conclusion of each investigation and inspection, case agents and investigators develop final impact statements, self-assessing whether they have met established goals. First level supervisors engage in periodic performance review sessions with their peer supervisors, ASACs and SACs. SACs then participate in performance review sessions with Headquarters' deputy assistant directors, who collaborate to evaluate field-wide performance and provide resources, programmatic support and direction to the field.

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Enforcement, Inspections and Tracing
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Law Enforcement Operations and Investigative Support Services
Strategic Goal(s) and Objective(s):	Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security, Objectives 1.1 and 1.2 Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People, Objectives 2.1 and 2.2
Component Ranking of Item:	Item 1 of 2
Program Increase: Positions:	<u>255</u> ; Agents: <u>160</u> ; FTE: <u>128</u> ; Dollars: <u>\$51,078,000</u>

Description of Item:

ATF requests \$51,078,000 to support the President's Gun Safety Initiative and increased violent crime reduction efforts and inspection capabilities for ATF, as well as enhanced crime gun tracing activities at ATF's National Tracing Center.

Justification:

This request includes funding of \$37.3 million for 160 additional special agents and 25 intelligence research specialists and supports the President's Gun Safety Initiative. Through this initiative, ATF will continue to implement, manage and coordinate targeted violent crime reduction operations to address areas of escalating firearms violence throughout the U.S. As one of the primary Federal agencies that focus on violent crime, ATF's core functions address criminal groups and gangs and the violence perpetrated by these offenders. As such, ATF will focus its distinct investigative resources on identifying and responding to areas experiencing significant increases in firearms violence.

ATF seeks to focus its extensive and distinct investigative resources on assessing violent crime activity across the country and identifying areas experiencing the most violent crime. ATF will partner with other Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to disrupt and dismantle armed violent criminal organizations in select 'targeted' areas and the "worst of the worst" operating within them. In these selected areas ATF will, in collaboration with state and local authorities, create a localized strategy and implementation plan. This plan will detail how the violent crime activity will be measured and use standardized metrics to ensure that ATF is effectively and efficiently focusing its investigative efforts where they are most needed.

Under the Frontline business model ATF will be planning and executing the appropriate responses to intelligence-derived assessments, which will culminate in ATF conducting

intelligence-led investigations and inspections consistently throughout the field. This approach is the essence of ATF's Frontline business model. Targeted, focused investigations and inspections will allow ATF field offices to prioritize their enforcement efforts across the nation in accordance with established strategic goals and plans. These efforts include reinforcing the intelligence capacity in ATF's field divisions. Under the intelligence-led approach and Frontline business model, these resources will be strategically deployed to address identified threats across the nation.

Funding of \$8 million in this request will provide enhanced tracing capabilities at ATF's National Tracing Center, another key component in fighting violent crime. Each year, the NTC traces hundreds of thousands of recovered crime guns for law enforcement. The NTC is the only repository of crime gun trace data, multiple handgun sales information, demand letter information, FFL theft information, interstate theft information, suspect gun information, and firearms transaction records from out-of-business FFLs. The trace information allows ATF to link suspects to firearms in criminal investigations for Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies making the trace requests; to identify illegal firearms traffickers through recurring patterns and trends indicative of illegal firearms trafficking; and provides ATF a means through analysis of the aggregate trace data to help communities develop focused strategies and programs that address specific factors that contribute to armed crime.

The requested funding will enhance ATF's ability to conduct fair and effective regulation the firearms industry. The request includes \$4.9 million and 60 additional Industry Operations Investigators (IOIs) that will support Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL) application and compliance inspections, which is a key component of ATF's firearms enforcement efforts. ATF investigates FFL applicants to determine eligibility and to educate them on their recordkeeping responsibilities; conducts compliance inspections of current FFLs; and, collaborates with industry on voluntary compliance efforts. ATF IOIs conduct inspections of FFLs to ensure compliance with the law and regulations and assist with business practices designed to improve compliance with the Gun Control Act (GCA).

Impact on Performance:

As part of ATF's Frontline business model, ATF will conduct comprehensive violent crime assessments for each field division area of responsibility and develop intelligence led regional enforcement and deployment strategies to address the entire threat matrix – violent gangs, firearms trafficking, criminal possession and use of firearms and bombings and explosives.

ATF's crime gun tracing capabilities will be increased with additional capacity and shorter average trace times (in days). Additionally, ATF's ability to address the increasing number of trace requests each year will be enhanced.

Resources associated with ATF's industry inspection activities will increase FFL and pawnbroker compliance and deny prohibited persons and terrorists access to firearms. This initiative will enhance public safety by addressing potential interstate trafficking in firearms and the diversion of firearms from legal commerce to prohibited persons.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 President's Budget				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
3,179	2,042	3,179	736,620	3,179	2,042	3,179	736,5620	2,937	1,874	2,937	743,931

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)
Special Agents	220	160	35,239	822
Industry Operations Investigators	82	60	4,951	4,432
Intelligence Research Specialists	82	25	2,063	2,067
Legal Instrument Examiners	82	10	825	827
Total Personnel		255	43,078	8,148

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)
Enhanced Tracing Capabilities			8,000	0
Total Non-Personnel			8,000	0

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	2,937	1,874	2,937	483,555	260,376	743,931
Increases	255	160	128	43,078	8,000	51,078
Grand Total	3,192	2,034	3,065	526,633	268,376	795,009

Item Name: National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN)

Budget Decision Unit(s): Investigative Support Services

Strategic Goal(s) and Objective(s): Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security, Objectives 1.1 and 1.2

Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People, Objectives 2.1 and 2.2

Component Ranking of Item: Item 2 of 2

Program Increase: Positions: 0; Agents: 0; FTE: 0; Dollars: \$22,000,000

Description of Item:

ATF requests \$22,000,000 to significantly expand the NIBIN program and support this ballistics program. This expansion includes enhancements to the equipment, including software upgrades that will enable investigators to extract ballistic intelligence data to target the most violent serial shooters. It also includes replacing equipment that will enable firearms examiners to more easily discern distinct markings on the cartridge casings. Additionally, ATF requests funds to work with the State and local law enforcement agencies and laboratories to collect ballistic hit information to provide leads to Firearms Intelligence Groups for investigations and document successful prosecutions as a result of NIBIN.

Justification:

NIBIN is a unique national system for ballistic imaging that is provided and managed by ATF. It is the only system of its type in the U.S. that enables the capture and comparison of images of bullets and cartridges to aid in solving violent crimes that involve the use of firearms.

The ATF Laboratories and its' partners use Integrated Ballistic Identification Systems (IBIS) to acquire digital images of the markings made on fired ammunition recovered from a crime scene or a crime gun test fire and then compare those images (in a matter of hours) against earlier NIBIN entries via electronic image comparison. If a high-confidence candidate for a match emerges, firearms examiners compare the original evidence with a microscope to confirm the match or NIBIN "hit." By electronically searching either locally, regionally, or nationally, NIBIN Partners are able to discover links between crimes more quickly, including links that would never have been identified absent the technology.

NIBIN acquisitions are expressly limited to ballistic information from firearms test fires and fired ammunition taken into law enforcement custody pursuant to a criminal investigation. Of the 175 IBIS instruments currently in service, the vast majority are the newer BrassTRAX systems. There are currently 40 of the older "heritage" equipment units remaining to be

replaced. Once the remaining systems are replaced, it will be time to start the cycle again to begin refreshing the older BrassTRAX equipment and looking to installing BulletTRAX equipment at a limited number of sites, including the 3 ATF Laboratories.

Each year, over 180,000 items are entered into NIBIN – about 60,000 items of crime scene evidence, and about 120,000 test fires of weapons seized in crimes. The vast majority of items entered are cartridge casings with a small number of bullets also entered. Since the program’s inception, NIBIN Partners have entered over 2.3 million items into the system, including over 353,000 bullets and over 2 million cartridge cases.

NIBIN generates about 5,500 “hits” annually (for a total of over 50,000 since the beginning of the program) – connecting recovered firearms and crime scene evidence that would not otherwise have been linked.

ATF will utilize the requested funding to increase capacity to work with the State and local law enforcement agencies and laboratories to collect ballistic hit information to provide leads to ATF’s Field Intelligence Groups for investigations and document successful prosecutions as a result of NIBIN. This enhancement is critical to ensure that ballistics intelligence is leveraged to the maximum extent and that NIBIN is optimized as an investigative tool to help link firearms crimes, much like fingerprints and DNA are used as investigative tools to link other types of criminal activities.

Impact on Performance:

The NIBIN system is currently the only operating system in the US that affords law enforcement agencies nationwide the ability to match ballistic evidence recovered at literally thousands of crime scenes casing by casing and projectile-by-projectile. This capability was completely unfathomable prior to the existence of the NIBIN network. The current inventory of over 2,300,000 images is an invaluable asset that has realized over 50,000 confirmed matches. The NIBIN program has trimmed back the number of systems in an effort to strengthen the program. Providing the requested resources will allow ATF to reduce violent crime and provide assets that will strengthen the platform. Strengthening the core of the program will enhance law enforcement’s ability to link and solve crimes committed by persons who have demonstrated intent and willingness to use a firearm violently.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
19	7	19	17,100	19	7	19	28,000	19	7	19	28,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)
NIBIN Contract Services			14,000	0
NIBIN Equipment			8,000	0
Total Non-Personnel			22,000	0

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	19	7	19	3,000	25,000	28,000
Increases	0	0	0	0	22,000	22,000
Grand Total	19	7	19	3,000	47,000	50,000

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name:

Administrative Efficiencies

Budget Decision Unit(s):

Law Enforcement Operations and Investigative Support Services

Strategic Goal(s) and Objective(s):

Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security, Objectives 1.1 and 1.2

Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People, Objectives 2.1 and 2.2

Component Ranking of Item:

Item 1 of 2

Program Increase: Positions: (164); Agents: (34); FTE: 0; Dollars: (\$7,399,000)

Description of Item:

In FY 2014, ATF will realize a payroll and benefit cost savings of approximately \$7.4 million as a result of staffing reductions, including the FY 2012 VERA/VSIP action and hiring freeze, general administrative, program and contract reductions.

Justification:

The request proposes \$7.4 million in offsets associated with general administrative, program and contract reductions. The offset also includes the reduction of 164 hollow positions, including 34 special agents.

Impact on Performance:

The cost savings realized will allow more efficient execution of core programs critical to law enforcement operations and public safety to continue in FY 2014.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 President's Budget				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)
Multiple Positions		(164)	(\$7,399)	
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)
Total Non-Personnel				

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Increases	(164)	(34)	0	(\$7,399)	0	(\$7,399)
Grand Total	(164)	(34)	0	(\$7,399)	0	(\$7,399)

Item Name: **Information Technology Savings**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Law Enforcement Operations and Investigative Support Services

Strategic Goal(s) and Objective(s): Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security, Objectives 1.1 and 1.2

Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People, Objectives 2.1 and 2.2

Component Ranking of Item: Item 2 of 2

Program Increase: Positions: 0; Agents: 0; FTE: 0; Dollars: (\$2,748,000)

Description of Item:

The IT contract savings offset is a program initiative generated by the SAVE Council with the full support of Departmental Leadership. It is designed to accomplish two objectives; first, it encourages components to make thoughtful decisions regarding procurement spending and to participate in a Department-wide effort to generate management savings; second, it provides a source of funding, without requiring a program enhancement request, for two major priority initiatives of the Department and the Administration – Cybersecurity and IT Transformation (including email system upgrade and data center consolidation

Justification:

As part of its effort to increase IT management efficiency and reform IT management activities, the Department is implementing a cost saving initiative as well as IT transformation projects. To support cost savings, the Department is developing an infrastructure to enable DOJ components to better collaborate on IT contracting; which should result in lower IT expenditures. In FY 2014 the Department anticipates realizing savings on all direct non-personnel IT spending through IT contracting collaboration. These savings will not only support greater management efficiency within components but will also support the IT Reform plan by providing resources to support major initiatives in Cybersecurity, data center consolidation, and enterprise e-mail systems. The offset to support these initiatives for ATF is \$2,748,000.

Impact on Performance:

The Department and its components are continually evaluating programs and operations with the goal of achieving economies of scale that result in increase efficiencies, cost savings and cost avoidance. This IT management efficiency will achieve savings, transform IT contracting efforts and effectively reform IT procurement and management.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 President's Budget				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt	FTE	\$(000)
90	0	90	123,163	90	0	90	123,163	90	0	90	132,169

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)
Total Personnel				

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)
IT Savings			(\$2,748)	
Total Non-Personnel				

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	90	0	90	0	132,169	132,169
Increases	0	0	0	0	(\$2,748)	(\$2,748)
Grand Total	90	0	90	0	129,421	129,421

A: Organizational Chart

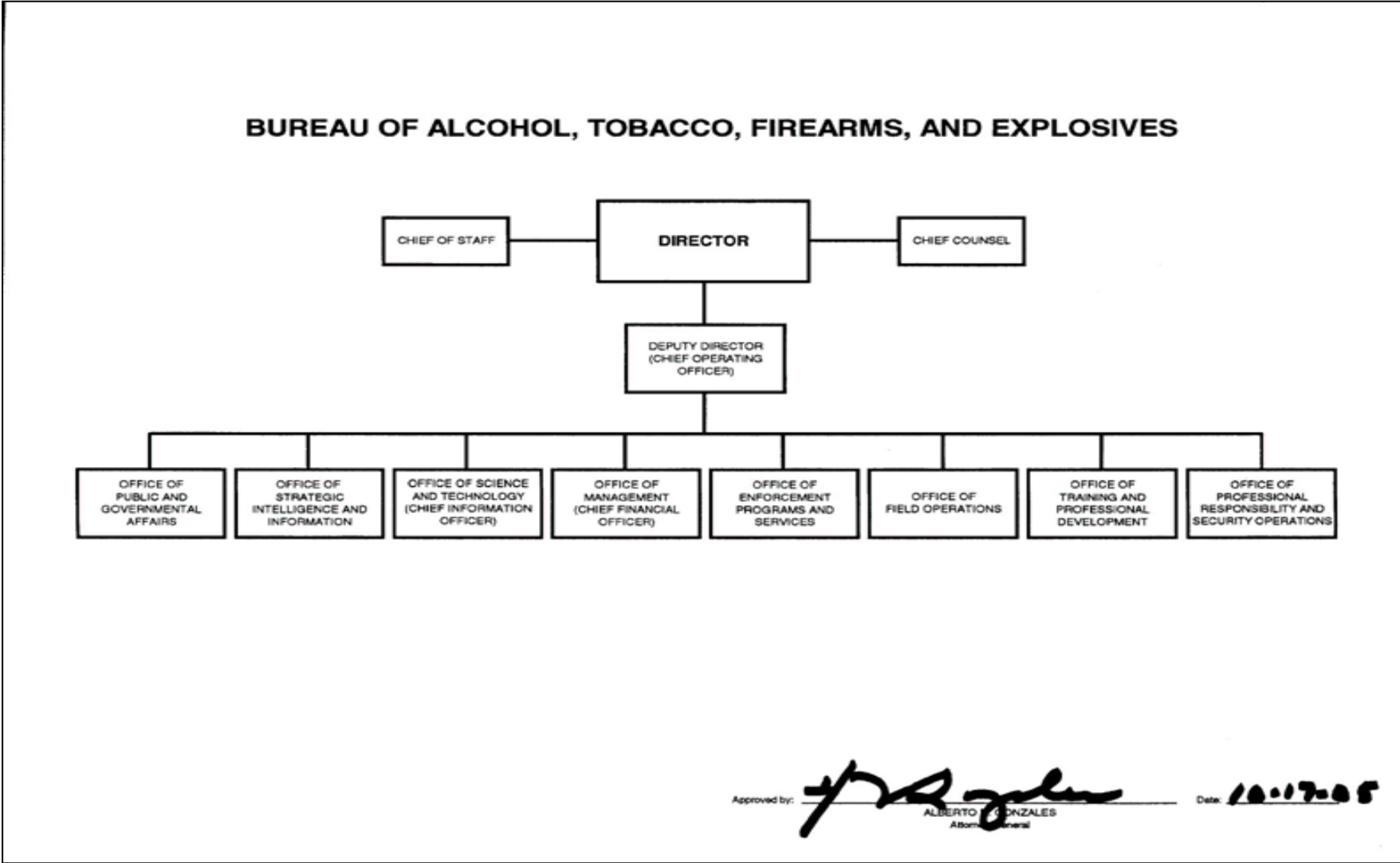


Exhibit A - Organizational Chart

B. Summary of Requirements

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

	FY 2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted	5,101	4,748	1,152,000
2012 Balance Rescission			0
Total 2012 Enacted (with Balance Rescission)	5,101	4,748	1,152,000
2013 Continuing Resolution	5,101	4,748	1,152,000
2013 CR 0.612% Increase			7,050
2013 Supplemental Appropriation - Sandy Hurricane Relief			230
Total 2013 Continuing Resolution (with Balance Rescission and Supplemental)	5,101	4,748	1,159,280
Technical Adjustments			
Adjustment - 2013 CR 0.612%	0	0	(7,050)
Supplemental Adjustment - Sandy Hurricane Relief	0	0	(230)
Total Technical Adjustments	0	0	(7,280)
Base Adjustments			
Transfers:			
Transfers - JABS - To Components	0	0	1,140
Transfers - JCON and JCON S/TS - To Components	0	0	451
Transfers - New Technology - To Components	0	0	2,600
Transfers - Office of Information Policy (OIP) - From Components	0	0	(332)
Transfers - Professional Responsibility Advisory Office (PRAO) - From Components	0	0	(26)
Pay and Benefits	0	0	8,427
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	(2,797)
Other Adjustments	0	0	5,382
Foreign Expenses	0	0	(258)
Total Base Adjustments	0	0	14,587
Total Technical and Base Adjustments	0	0	7,307
2014 Current Services	5,101	4,748	1,166,587
Program Changes			
Increases:			
Program Increase- Enforcement, Inspections, and Tracing	255	128	51,078
Program Increase - NIBIN	0	0	22,000
Subtotal, Increases	255	128	73,078
Offsets:			
Program Offset - Administrative Efficiencies	(164)	0	(7,399)
Program Offset - IT Savings	0	0	(2,748)
Subtotal, Offsets	(164)	0	(10,147)
Total Program Changes	91	128	62,931
2014 Total Request	5,192	4,876	1,229,518
2014 Balance Rescission			(12,400)
2014 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	5,192	4,876	1,217,118
2012 - 2014 Total Change	91	128	77,518

Note: The FTE for FY 2012 is the agreed upon level with OMB. Since the FY 2012 actual is lower than the projected FY 2013 ATF is to use the FY 2013 figure (4,748).
 The FTE for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimates.

B. Summary of Requirements

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

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted			2013 Continuing Resolution *			2014 Technical and Base Adjustments			2014 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Firearms	3,826	3,561	875,520	3,877	3,608	881,053						
Arson & Explosives	1,173	1,092	253,440	1,122	1,045	255,042						
Alcohol & Tobacco	102	95	23,040	102	95	23,186						
Law Enforcement Operations				4,411	4,106	1,002,429	0	0	25,342	4,411	4,106	1,027,771
Investigative Support Services				690	642	156,851	0	0	(18,035)	690	642	138,816
Total Direct	5,101	4,748	1,152,000	5,101	4,748	1,159,280	0	0	7,307	5,101	4,748	1,166,587
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			1,152,000			1,159,280			7,307			1,166,587
Reimbursable FTE		55			55			0			55	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		4,803			4,803			0			4,803	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		641			641			0			641	
Overtime		39			39			0			39	
Grand Total, FTE		5,483			5,483			0			5,483	

Program Activity	2014 Increases			2014 Offsets			2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Firearms									
Arson & Explosives									
Alcohol & Tobacco									
Law Enforcement Operations	221	111	44,167	(142)	0	(8,774)	4,490	4,217	1,063,164
Investigative Support Services	34	17	28,911	(22)	0	(1,373)	702	659	166,354
Total Direct	255	128	73,078	(164)	0	(10,147)	5,192	4,876	1,229,518
Balance Rescission			0			0			(12,400)
Total Direct with Rescission			73,078			(10,147)			1,217,118
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			55	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		128			0			4,931	
Other FTE:								0	
LEAP		32			0			673	
Overtime		0			0			39	
Grand Total, FTE		160			0			5,643	

*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101(c)).

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

FY 2014 Program Increases/Offsets by Decision Unit

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description by Program Activity	Law Enforcement Operations				Investigative Support Services				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Enforcement, Inspections, and Tracing		221	138	111	44,167	34	22	17	6,911	255	160	128	51,078
NIBIN		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,000	0	0	0	22,000
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Program Increases		221	138	111	44,167	34	22	17	28,911	255	160	128	73,078

Program Offsets	Location of Description by Program Activity	Law Enforcement Operations				Investigative Support Services				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Administrative Efficiencies		(142)	(29)	0	(6,398)	(22)	(5)	0	(1,001)	(164)	(34)	0	(7,399)
IT Savings		0	0	0	(2,376)	0	0	0	(372)	0	0	0	(2,748)
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Program Offsets		(142)	(29)	0	(8,774)	(22)	(5)	0	(1,373)	(164)	(34)	0	(10,147)

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

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

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2012 Appropriation Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution *		2014 Current Services		2014 Increases		2014 Offsets		2014 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
Goal 1 Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law												
1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur.	1,921	460,810	1,921	463,600	1,921	461,675	51	29,231	0	901	1,972	491,807
1.2 Prosecute those involved in terrorist acts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3 Combat espionage against the United States.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Goal 1	1,921	460,810	1,921	463,600	1,921	461,675	51	29,231	0	901	1,972	491,807
Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime.	2,882	691,190	2,882	695,680	2,882	704,912	77	43,847	0	(11,048)	2,959	737,711
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable of violent crim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3 Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the div	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4 Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5 Promote and protect Americans' civil rights.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.6 Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United Stat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Goal 2	2,882	691,190	2,882	695,680	2,882	704,912	77	43,847	0	(11,048)	2,959	737,711
Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.												
3.1 Promote and Strengthen relationship and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those of the custody of the Federal Prison System.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4 Adjudicate all immigration cases promptly and impartially in accordance with due process.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Goal 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,803	1,152,000	4,803	1,159,280	4,803	1,166,587	128	73,078	0	-10,147	4,931	1,229,518

Note: Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
Technical Adjustments			
1 <u>Adjustment - 2013 CR 0.612%:</u> PL 112-175 section 101 (c) provided 0.612% across the board increase above the current rate for the 2013 CR funding level. This adjustment reverses this increase.	0	0	(7,050)
2 <u>Supplemental Adjustment - Sandy Hurricane Relief:</u> PL 113-2 Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 provided ATF in 2013 Supplemental funding for expenses incurred from Hurricane Sandy. This adjustment reverses this increase.	0	0	(230)
Subtotal, Technical Adjustments	0	0	(7,280)
Transfers			
List and justify each item separately. Explanation should specifically explain reason, arithmetic calculations, and the current services to which each transfer applies.			
1 <u>Transfers - JABS - to Components:</u> This provides for transfer of JABS funding to the components in FY 2014. JABS will be managed through the Working Capital Fund and each component will be billed for services beginning in FY 2014.	0	0	1,140
2 <u>Transfers - Justice Consolidated Office Network (JCON) and JCON S/TS - to Components:</u> This provides for transfer of JCON/JCON S/TS funding to the components in FY 2014. These networks will be managed through the Working Capital Fund and each component will be billed for services beginning in FY 2014.	0	0	451
3 <u>Transfers - New Technology - to Components:</u> In FY 2014, the funding for the Department's Radio/Interoperability program is being realigned. This change will generate savings and allow the Department to increase our investments in improved technology and interoperability. As part of the realignment, base operations and maintenance (O&M) funding for radios is being transferred back to components. For ATF, the O&M transfer amount is \$2,600,000.	0	0	2,600
4 <u>Transfers - Office of Information Policy (OIP) - From Components:</u> For ATF's share to fund operating costs of the Department's OIP beginning in FY 2014.	0	0	(332)
5 <u>Transfers - Professional Responsibility Advisory Office (PRAO) - From Components:</u> ATF's share of operating costs of the Department's PRAO beginning in FY 2014.	0	0	(26)
Subtotal, Transfers	0	0	3,833
Pay and Benefits			
1 <u>2014 Pay Raise:</u> This request provides for a proposed 1 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2014. The amount request, \$5,130,000 represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$3,591,000 for pay and \$1,539,000 for benefits.)	0	0	5,130
2 <u>Annualization of 2013 Pay Raise:</u> This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2013 pay increase of 0.5% included in the 2013 President's Budget. The amount requested \$857,000 represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$600,000 for pay and \$257,000 for benefits).	0	0	857
3 <u>Employee Compensation Fund:</u> The \$48,000 request reflects anticipated changes in payments to the Department of Labor for injury benefits under the Federal Employee Compensation Act.	0	0	48
4 <u>Health Insurance:</u> Effective January 2014, the component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance increases by 4.4 percent. Applied against the 2013 estimate of \$39,338,000 the additional amount required is \$1,743,000.	0	0	1,743
5 <u>Retirement:</u> Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$649,000 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.	0	0	649
Subtotal, Pay and Benefits	0	0	8,427

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
Domestic Rent and Facilities			
1 <u>Guard Services:</u> This includes Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Protective Service charges, Justice Protective Service charges and other security services across the country. The requested increase of \$1,833,000 is required to meet these commitments.	0	0	1,833
2 <u>Moves (Lease Expirations):</u> GSA requires all agencies to pay relocation costs associated with lease expirations. This request provides for the costs associated with new office relocations caused by the expiration of leases in FY 2014.	0	0	(4,630)
Subtotal, Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	(2,797)
Other Adjustments			
1 <u>WCF Rate Adjustments:</u> The Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides Department components with centralized administrative and infrastructure support services. The WCF is a cost effective mechanism that eliminates duplication of effort and promotes economies of scale through consolidation and centralization. Inflationary adjustments are required to account for pay adjustments, contractual changes, and information technology maintenance and technology refreshment upgrades. Funding of \$209,000 is required for this account.	0	0	209
2 <u>Legacy Radios Operations and Maintenance (O&M):</u> While the Department is currently modernizing the FBI radio system to build a shared network, law enforcement components continue to rely on legacy radio systems which require annual operation and maintenance costs associated with circuits, leases, and systems. The increased cost associated with this program is \$2,773,000.	0	0	2,773
3 <u>Spectrum Relocation:</u> Electronic surveillance and technical operations are a vital component of ATF's criminal enforcement mission. At the conclusion of FY 2013, the agency transition to other frequency assignments, as required by the Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act, will be complete. Current services requirements address shortfalls in O&M for technical refresh, the Digital Evidence Collection System and cellular tracking programs. Additionally, current services requirement exist in order to maintain agent safety, including critical requirements such as ballistic carrier upgrades and cellular tracking equipment in support of law enforcement activities.	0	0	2,400
Subtotal, Other Adjustments	0	0	5,382
Foreign Expenses			
1 <u>Education Allowance:</u> 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. \$41,000 reflects the decrease in cost to support existing staffing levels.	0	0	(41)
2 <u>Government Leased Quarter (GLQ) Requirements:</u> GLQ is a 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. \$85,000 reflects the change in cost to support existing staffing levels.	0	0	(85)
3 <u>International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS):</u> 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 is based on the projected FY 2013 bill for post invoices and other ICASS costs.	0	0	55

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
<p>4 Living Quarter Allowance: The living quarter allowance (LQA) is an allowance granted an employee for the annual cost of adequate living quarters for the employee and the employee's family at a foreign post. The rates are designed to cover the average cost of rent, heat, light, fuel, gas, electricity, water, local taxes, and insurance paid by the employee. Employees who receive the GLQ do not receive LQA and vice versa. \$28,000 reflects the change in cost to support existing staffing levels.</p>	0	0	28
<p>5 Overseas Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS): The Department of State (DOS) is in the midst of a multi-year capital security construction program, with a plan to build and maintain new diplomatic and consular compounds that meet security requirements set by the Secure Embassies Construction Act. As authorized by P.L. 108-447 and subsequent acts, "all agencies with personnel overseas subject to chief of mission authority...shall participate and provide funding in advance for their share of costs of providing new, safe, secure U.S. diplomatic facilities, without offsets, on the basis of the total overseas presence of each agency as determined by the Secretary of State." Originally authorized for FY2000-2004, the program has been extended annually by OMB and Congress and has also been expanded beyond new embassy construction to include maintenance and renovation costs of the new facilities also. For the purpose of this program, DOS's personnel totals for DOJ include current and projected staffing. [CRM, USMS, FBI, DEA, ATF only]</p>	0	0	(243)
<p>6 Post Allowance - Cost of Living Allowance (COLA): For employees stationed abroad, components are obligated to pay for their COLA. COLA is intended to reimburse certain excess costs and to compensate the employee for serving at a post where the cost of living, excluding the cost of quarters and the cost of education for eligible family members, is substantially higher than in the Washington, D.C. area. \$28,000 reflects the increase in cost to support existing staffing levels.</p>	0	0	28
Subtotal, Foreign Expenses	0	0	(258)
TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS	0	0	7,307

F. Crosswalk of 2012 Availability

Crosswalk of 2012 Availability
 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission			Balance Rescission			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2012 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Firearms	3,826	3,561	875,520	0	0	0	33	33	16,502	27,321	3,131	3,859	3,594	922,474
Arson & Explosives	1,173	1,092	253,440	0	0	0	(33)	(33)	(13,448)	7,781	1,891	1,140	1,059	249,664
Alcohol & Tobacco	102	95	23,040	0	0	0	0	0	(482)	673	69	102	95	23,300
												0	0	0
Total Direct	5,101	4,748	1,152,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,572	35,775	5,091	5,101	4,748	1,195,438
Reimbursable FTE		55			0			0					55	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		4,803			0			0					4,803	
Other FTE:														
LEAP		641			0			0					641	
Overtime		39			0			0					39	
Grand Total, FTE		5,483			0			0					5,483	

Reprogramming/Transfers:

Reprogrammings: ATF had one Section 505 Congressional Reprogramming approved September 5, 2012 reprogramming \$14.324M from Arson & Explosives and Alcohol & Tobacco Decision Units to the Firearms Decision Unit.

Transfers: The amount reflects the transfer of funds from ONDCP to ATF 15 11/12 0700 (\$.021M) & ATF 15 12/13 0700 (\$.273M) for approved HIDTA programs within ATF Field Divisions and ATF Radio transfer out to DOJ of \$.407M from ATF's Direct account 15 12 0700. Plus a transfer out from ATF of \$.015M to ONDCP 11 11/12 1070 and transfer from ATF's prior year 2011 Direct account to ATF's No-Year account (\$.2.7M).

Carryover: Funds were carried over from FY 2011 from the 15x0700, 15x8526, and 15 11/12 0700 accounts. ATF brought forward \$0.742M from funds provided in FY2011 for the no-year portion of the S&E Appropriations; \$1.029M from funds provided in FY2011 for GREAT/VCIT, \$0.364M from funds provided in FY2011 for HIDTA; \$33.641M from funds provided in FY2011 for Radio Spectrum Relocation. Construction funding is not included this.

Recoveries/Refunds: Funds were recovered from the 15x0700, 15x8526, and 15 11/12 0700 accounts. ATF recovered from the no-year portion of the S&E Appropriations, year-to-date recoveries of \$1.890M; from Radio Spectrum Relocation, year-to-date recoveries of \$3.201M. Construction recoveries are not included this.

G. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

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

Program Activity	FY 2013 Continuing Resolution			2013 Supplemental Appropriation Amount	2013 Reprogramming/Transfers			2013 Carryover Amount	2013 Recoveries/ Refunds Amount	2013 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount		Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount			Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Firearms	3,877	3,608	880,878	175		5,121	22,536	2,283	3,877	3,608	910,992	
Arson & Explosives	1,122	1,045	254,991	51		1,558	6,156	660	1,122	1,045	263,416	
Alcohol & Tobacco	102	95	23,181	5		136	560	60	102	95	23,941	
Total Direct	5,101	4,748	1,159,050	230	0	6,815	29,252	3,003	5,101	4,748	1,198,350	
Balance Rescission			0								0	
Total Direct with Rescission			1,159,050								1,198,350	
Reimbursable FTE		55			0		0			55		
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		4,803			0		29,252			4,803		
Other FTE:												
LEAP		641			0		0			641		
Overtime		39			0		0			39		
Grand Total, FTE		5,483			0		29,252			5,483		

Reprogramming/Transfers:

Transfers: The amount reflects the transfer of funds from ONDCP to ATF 15 12/13 0700 (\$.013M) for approved HIDTA programs within ATF Field Divisions and ATF Radio transfer out to DOJ of \$.198M from ATF's Direct account 15 13 0700 for the CR period. Plus an anticipated transfer from ATF's prior year 2011 & 2012 Direct account to ATF's No-Year account (\$.70M).

Carryover: Funds were carried over from FY 2012 from the 15x0700, 15x8526, and 15 12/13 0700 accounts. ATF brought forward \$0.927M from funds provided in FY2012 for the no-year portion of the S&E Appropriations; \$1.029M from funds provided in FY2012 for GREAT/VCIT, \$0.240M from funds provided in FY2012 for HIDTA; \$27.056M from funds provided in FY2012 for Radio Spectrum Relocation. Construction funding is not included in this.

Recoveries/Refunds: Funds were recovered from the 15x0700, 15x8526, and 15 12/13 0700 accounts. ATF recovered from the no-year portion of the S&E Appropriations, year-to-date recoveries of \$0.124M and anticipated recoveries of \$1.876M; from HIDTA, year-to-date recoveries of \$0.002M and anticipated recoveries of \$0M; from Radio Spectrum Relocation, year-to-date recoveries of \$0.011M and anticipated recoveries of \$0.989M. Construction recoveries are not included in this.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

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

Collections by Source	2012 Actual			2013 Planned			2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
OCDEF	54	54	11,651	54	54	11,683	54	54	11,764	0	0	81
Asset Forfeiture Fund	0	0	44,670	0	0	50,081	0	0	50,081	0	0	0
Other Agreements	1	1	68,679	1	1	63,236	1	1	63,155	0	0	(81)
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	55	55	125,000	55	55	125,000	55	55	125,000	0	0	0

Obligations by Program Activity	2012 Actual			2013 Planned			2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Firearms	55	55	97,796	55	55	97,804						
Arson & Explosives	0	0	24,937	0	0	24,930						
Alcohol & Tobacco	0	0	2,267	0	0	2,266						
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	55	55	109,668	55	55	109,679	0	0	11
Investigative Support Services	0	0	0	0	0	15,332	0	0	15,321	0	0	(11)
Budgetary Resources	55	55	125,000	55	55	125,000	55	55	125,000	0	0	0

I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

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

Category	2012 Appropriation Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution		2014 Request				
	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Offsets	Total Direct Pos.	Total Reimb. Pos.
Miscellaneous Operations (010-099)	524	1	524	1	0	0	(93)	431	1
Security Specialists (080)	26	0	26	0	0	0	0	26	0
Intelligence Series (132)	180	0	180	0	0	25	0	205	0
Personnel Management (200-299)	61	0	61	0	0	0	0	61	0
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	545	0	545	0	0	0	0	545	0
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	125	0	125	0	0	0	0	125	0
Attorneys (905)	81	0	81	0	0	0	0	81	0
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)	60	0	60	0	0	10	0	70	0
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	38	0	38	0	0	0	0	38	0
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	34	0
Library (1400-1499)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Industry Operations Investigators (1801)	834	0	834	0	0	60	(37)	857	0
Miscellaneous Inspectors Series (1802)	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	35	0
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)	2,485	54	2,485	54	0	160	(34)	2,611	54
Supply Services (2000-2099)	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	56	0	56	0	0	0	0	56	0
Motor Vehicle Operations (5703)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,101	55	5,101	55	0	255	(164)	5,192	55
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	802	1	802	1	0	0	(46)	756	1
U.S. Field	4,270	54	4,270	54	0	255	(118)	4,407	54
Foreign Field	29	0	29	0	0	0	0	29	0
Total	5,101	55	5,101	55	0	255	(164)	5,192	55

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes
 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	Law Enforcement Operations						Investigative Support Services					
	Program Increase 1		Program Increase 2		Program Offsets		Program Increase 1		Program Increase 2		Program Offsets	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
SES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-9	221	74,498	0	0	(142)	(6,398)	34	11,658	0	0	(22)	(1,001)
GS-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Positions and Annual Amount	221	74,498	0	0	(142)	(6,398)	34	11,658	0	0	(22)	(1,001)
Lapse (-)	(111)	(37,249)	0	0	0	0	(17)	(5,829)	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total FTEs and Personnel Compensation	111	37,249	0	0	(142)	(6,398)	17	5,829	0	0	(22)	(1,001)
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0 Transportation of Things	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	0	6,918	0	0	0	(2,376)	0	1,082	0	14,000	0	(372)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0 Supplies and Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0 Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	0	0
Total Program Change Requests	111	44,167	0	0	(142)	(8,774)	17	6,911	0	22,000	(22)	(1,373)

K. Summary of Requirements by Grade

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

Grades and Salary Ranges				2012 Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
				Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
EX	\$	145,700	- 199,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES/SL	\$	119,554	- 179,700	52	0	52	0	52	0	0	0
GS-15	\$	123,758	- 155,500	212	0	212	0	234	0	22	0
GS-14	\$	105,211	- 136,771	653	0	653	0	747	0	94	0
GS-13	\$	89,033	- 115,742	2,752	0	2,752	0	2,778	0	26	0
GS-12	\$	74,872	- 97,333	358	0	358	0	309	0	(49)	0
GS-11	\$	62,467	- 81,204	214	0	214	0	214	0	0	0
GS-10	\$	56,857	- 73,917	60	0	60	0	60	0	0	0
GS-9	\$	51,630	- 67,114	414	0	414	0	669	0	255	0
GS-8	\$	46,745	- 60,765	20	0	20	0	20	0	0	0
GS-7	\$	42,209	- 54,875	36	0	36	0	45	0	9	0
GS-6	\$	37,983	- 49,375	10	0	10	0	10	0	0	0
GS-5	\$	37,075	- 44,293	22	0	22	0	22	0	0	0
GS-4	\$	30,456	- 39,590	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
GS-3	\$	27,130	- 35,269	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
GS-2	\$	24,865	- 31,292	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
GS-1	\$	22,115	- 27,663	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ungraded Positions				277	0	277	0	11	0	(266)	0
Total, Appropriated Positions				5,101	0	5,101	0	5,192	0	91	0
Average SES Salary					168,800		169,644		171,340		
Average GS Salary					94,900		95,375		96,328		
Average GS Grade					13		13		13		

L. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

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

Object Class	2012 Actual		2013 Availability *		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	4,772	462,827	4,748	449,415	4,876	486,311	128	36,896
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	1,420	0	1,747	0	1,747	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	66,881	0	79,793	0	79,793	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	1,115	0	3,833	0	3,833	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	65,766	0	75,960	0	75,960	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	20	0	131	0	131	0	0
Total	4,772	531,148	4,748	531,086	4,876	567,982	128	36,896
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		225,334		214,927		243,421		28,494
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		4,030		125		125		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		23,076		23,647		24,232		585
22.0 Transportation of Things		4,202		2,948		1,357		(1,591)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		87,152		93,624		96,521		2,897
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		620		4,100		4,100		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		24,737		22,580		27,103		4,523
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		1,544		1,507		1,550		43
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		18,784		7,822		2,824		(4,998)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		101,366		72,103		71,778		(325)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		2,037		2,843		2,898		55
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		9,413		22,908		24,741		1,833
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		1,500		1,500		0
25.6 Medical Care		1,739		1,553		1,553		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		57,402		66,524		49,776		(16,748)
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		21,153		28,915		29,982		1,067
31.0 Equipment		30,742		51,465		68,972		17,507
32.0 Land and Structures		5,831		8,525		8,525		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		0		0		0		0
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		391		578		578		0
Total Obligations	4,772	1,150,701	4,748	1,159,280	4,876	1,229,518		70,238
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		35,775		29,252		0		(29,252)
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming		2,572		6,815		0		(6,815)
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds		5,091		3,003		0		(3,003)
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		29,252		0		0		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		0		0		0		0
Total Direct Requirements	4,772	1,223,391	4,748	1,198,350	4,876	1,229,518	0	31,168
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	57		55		55		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		570		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

*The 2013 Availability includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).