

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015 BUDGET ESTIMATES



March 2014

VOLUME 1

PART 2 of 2

Justification for FY 2015

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**Office of the Under Secretary of Defense-Comptroller
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

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United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces



March 2014

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**United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

**Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Summary (\$ in thousands)
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, Defense**

	FY 2013 <u>Actual</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2015 <u>Estimate</u>
CAAF	10,528	121	2,957	13,606	181	-64	13,723

I. Description of Operations Financed: The United States Courts of Appeals for the Armed Forces (USCAAF) appropriation provides for the salaries of five civilian judges and a staff of 54 other civilian positions. It finances all customary expenses required to operate a government activity, such as salaries, benefits, travel costs, rent, communications services, purchase of equipment, contractual information technology support and security services, and the expense of printing opinions and decisions of the USCAAF.

The USCAAF is an Article I Court established by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) (10 USC 941). The Court exercises appellate jurisdiction over cases arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, on a broad range of legal issues. Decisions by the Court are subject to direct review by the Supreme Court of the United States.

II. Force Structure Summary:
N/A

United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014							FY 2015 <u>Estimate</u>
	FY 2013 <u>Actual</u>	Budget <u>Request</u>	<u>Congressional Action</u>			Current <u>Estimate</u>		
			<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Appropriated</u>			
A. BA Subactivities								
CAAF	10,528	13,606	0	0.0	13,606	13,606	13,723	
Total	10,528	13,606	0	0.0	13,606	13,606	13,723	

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 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>B. Reconciliation Summary</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2014/FY 2014</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2014/FY 2015</u>
Baseline Funding	13,606	13,606
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
Subtotal Appropriated Amount	13,606	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2014 to 2014 Only)		
Subtotal Baseline Funding	13,606	
Supplemental		
Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		181
Functional Transfers		
Program Changes		-64
Current Estimate	13,606	13,723
Less: Wartime Supplemental		
Normalized Current Estimate	13,606	

United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
FY 2014 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)		13,606
1. Congressional Adjustments		
a. Distributed Adjustments		
b. Undistributed Adjustments		
c. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
d. General Provisions		
FY 2014 Appropriated Amount		13,606
2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations		
3. Fact-of-Life Changes		
FY 2014 Baseline Funding		13,606
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions)		
Revised FY 2014 Estimate		13,606
5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations and Item 4, Reprogrammings		
FY 2014 Normalized Current Estimate		13,606
6. Price Change		181
7. Functional Transfers		
8. Program Increases		606
a. Annualization of New FY 2014 Program		
b. One-Time FY 2015 Increases		
c. Program Growth in FY 2015		
1) GSA rental Payments	606	
increase in GSA Rent Costs to include an increase in GSA telephone costs. (FY 2014 Baseline: \$1,941 thousand)		
9. Program Decreases		-670
a. Annualization of FY 2014 Program Decreases		
b. One-Time FY 2014 Increases		
c. Program Decreases in FY 2015		
1) Other Intragovernmental Purchases	-649	

United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Reductions are from decreases in Utilities and Other Intra-Governmental Purchases (FY 2014 Baseline: \$3,340 thousand; +0 FTEs)		
2) Workforce composition change	-21	
Workforce composition Change (FY 2014 Baseline: \$7,859 thousand; +59 FTEs)		
FY 2015 Budget Request		13,723

**United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

The Court reviews cases from all of the Armed Forces which, primarily come from the Uniformed Services Courts of Criminal Appeals. The Court addresses cases involving a broad range of legal issues, including constitutional law, criminal law, evidence, administrative law, and national security law. The Court continually meets its goal of deciding each case accepted by reviewing authorities, thereby serving its function as defined in the UCMJ (10 USC 941).

United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
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V. <u>Personnel Summary</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Change FY 2013/ FY 2014</u>	<u>Change FY 2014/ FY 2015</u>
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>
U.S. Direct Hire	50	59	59	9	0
Total Direct Hire	50	59	59	9	0
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>
U.S. Direct Hire	50	59	59	9	0
Total Direct Hire	50	59	59	9	0
Average Annual Civilian Salary (\$ in thousands)	138.2	133.2	134.2	-5.0	1.0
 <u>Contractor FTEs (Total)</u>	 <u>4</u>	 <u>4</u>	 <u>4</u>	 <u>0</u>	 <u>0</u>

**United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
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VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in thousands):

<u>OP 32 Line</u>	<u>FY 2013</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>		<u>FY 2014</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2014/FY 2015</u>		<u>FY 2015</u> <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>		<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	
101 Exec, Gen'l & Spec Scheds	6,910	52	897	7,859	79	-21	7,917
199 Total Civ Compensation	6,910	52	897	7,859	79	-21	7,917
308 Travel of Persons	47	1	17	65	1	0	66
399 Total Travel	47	1	17	65	1	0	66
680 Building Maint Fund Purch	0	0	26	26	0	-26	0
696 DFAS Financial Operation (Other Defense Agencies)	0	0	17	17	0	0	17
699 Total DWCF Purchases	0	0	43	43	0	-26	17
912 Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	940	18	526	1,484	27	605	2,116
913 Purchased Utilities (Non-Fund)	0	0	231	231	4	-73	162
914 Purchased Communications (Non-Fund)	47	1	8	56	1	0	57
917 Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	4	0	-1	3	0	0	3
920 Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	318	6	1	325	6	0	331
923 Facilities Sust, Rest, & Mod by Contract	448	9	-457	0	0	0	0
960 Other Costs (Interest and Dividends)	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0
987 Other Intra-Govt Purch	0	0	3,083	3,083	55	-550	2,588
989 Other Services	1,813	34	-1,390	457	8	1	466
999 Total Other Purchases	3,571	68	2,000	5,639	101	-17	5,723
Total	10,528	121	2,957	13,606	181	-64	13,723

Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Estimates
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program



March 2014

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**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

Cooperative Threat Reduction: (\$ in Thousands):

	FY 2013 <u>Actual</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2015 <u>Estimate</u>
CTR	446,235	8,430	45,790	500,455	8,738	-144,085	365,108

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program's overarching mission is to partner with willing countries to reduce the threat from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related materials, technologies, facilities, and expertise. The CTR Program focuses on eliminating, securing, and consolidating WMD, related materials, and associated delivery systems and infrastructure at their source in partner countries. The CTR program also focuses on building partner capacity to prevent the proliferation of WMD materials in transit across international borders. The CTR Program contributes to the Department of Defense's (DoD) efforts by:

- Supporting a layered defense approach to countering weapons of mass destruction;
- Building strategic relationships with key international partners that enhance threat reduction on a global scale; and
- Supporting the resilience of the global nonproliferation framework by building partner capacities to enforce the tenets of that framework.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

The CTR Programs objectives are:

- Objective 1: Reverse WMD programs by dismantling and destroying stockpiles of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, equipment, or means of delivery that partner countries own, possess, or that is in their control.

- Objective 2: Account for, secure and safeguard nuclear, chemical and biological materials, equipment or expertise, which, if vulnerable to theft or diversion, could result in WMD threats.

- Objective 3: Prevent and detect acquisition, proliferation, and use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, equipment, or means of delivery and knowledge.

The CTR Program is currently authorized to operate in the Former Soviet Union (FSU), Afghanistan, Africa, China, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Southeast Asia, Libya, and the Middle East as well as world-wide for the transport of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons components and the disposition of interdicted WMD and WMD-related materials.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

The CTR Program areas and related assistance are:

	\$ in thousands		
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
A. Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination	14,771	5,700	1,000

The potential proliferation of WMD, delivery systems, and related technologies is a serious threat to U.S. and international security. The Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination (SOAE) program eliminates WMD delivery systems and associated infrastructure. This program supports destruction of strategic weapons delivery systems and associated infrastructure in Russia and Ukraine. The CTR program provides equipment and services to destroy or dismantle Intercontinental-range Ballistic Missile (ICBM), ICBM silo launchers, road-mobile launchers, Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM), SLBM launchers, nuclear reactor cores of strategic SSBNs, and WMD infrastructure. This work is conducted under the Multilateral Nuclear Environmental Program (MNEP) in the Russian Federation (RF). The bilateral protocol between the U.S. and the RF signed in June 2013 adopted select provisions of the MNEP to replace the expired U.S.-Russia CTR Umbrella Agreement. In Ukraine, DoD provides assistance with the storage and elimination of solid rocket motors (SRM) from dismantled SS-24 ICBMs. This includes the provision of selected

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

maintenance, consumables, and technical assistance to ensure the proper operation of the elimination facility, which Ukraine intends to use to remove solid propellant through water washout and subsequently incinerate the SRM cases. SOAE maintains readiness to respond to any WMD delivery systems elimination in other countries.

\$ in thousands		
FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>

B. Chemical Weapons Destruction

69,030	83,000	15,720
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The Chemical Weapons Destruction (CWD) program works with partner nations to reduce the threat from chemical weapons (CW) by securing and destroying CW stockpiles and eliminating chemical agent research capabilities and production facilities. The CWD program is assisting the government of Libya in meeting its commitment to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to destroy its chemical weapons stockpile. The CWD program is also providing safety and security improvements to the Ruwagha Chemical Weapons Storage Facility (CWSF) in the form of physical upgrades, and ongoing destruction operations. The CTR program is partnering with the Libyan National Authority for the Chemical Weapons Convention and the German Federal Foreign Office on these efforts. The CTR program is the primary source of funding for destruction and external security in assisting the OPCW with respect to destroying Syrian chemical weapons. Contingency planning continues in order to be prepared to support CW nonproliferation and elimination activities elsewhere.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

\$ in thousands
FY 2013 FY 2014 FY 2015
Actuals Estimate Estimate

C. Global Nuclear Security

39,313 19,400 20,703

The Global Nuclear Security (GNS) program consolidates ongoing efforts to secure nuclear weapons and materials in the FSU and new initiatives to secure nuclear materials across the globe in support of the President's Global Nuclear Lockdown Initiative. This program will augment security enhancements identified for Russia and expand nuclear security cooperation to new countries and regions, consistent with legislation and in coordination with the efforts of other United States Government (USG) Department and international partners. This program also helps establish Centers of Excellence and conduct technical exchanges with partner countries to enhance training capabilities, consistent with international best practices related to nuclear security, material control, inventory management, transportation security, emergency response capabilities, and other activities important to improving nuclear security.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

The GNS program transitioned remaining responsibility for safe and secure warhead transportation and physical security sustainment to the RF Ministry of Defense (MOD) in June 2013. The GNS program plans to continue to work with Russia to improve nuclear security. Technical exchanges with the MOD will continue under a DoD Joint Staff - MOD General Staff Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), while work on nuclear materials security with Rosatom will be conducted under the Multilateral Nuclear Environmental Program in the Russian Federation (MNEPR). Outside Russia and the FSU, the GNS program works closely with Department of Energy (DoE) and partner countries under various agreements and MOUs in accordance with existing authorities and determinations.

\$ in thousands		
FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>

D. Cooperative Biological Engagement (CBE):

	211,014	260,000	256,762
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The Cooperative Biological Engagement Program (CBEP) supports the "National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats (Presidential Policy Directive-2, signed by the President on November 23, 2009)," which seeks to prevent terrorists or non-state actors from accessing biological material of security concern or expertise that could contribute to a biological weapons capability. The Program builds upon the indigenous capacities of regions and partner countries to safely and rapidly detect and report dangerous infections, enhances biorisk management, consolidates and secures pathogens of security concern, and establishes and enhances international research partnerships. The program builds regional and bilateral partnerships to mitigate biological risks and initiate

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

timely and effective measures to contain trans-border disease threats. The program trains partner country experts in current best practices across clinical, epidemiology, laboratory, veterinary, and environmental vector surveillance disciplines to detect, diagnose, report, and predict new and emerging disease threats rapidly and effectively. The program supports training and exercises for National response teams thereby enhancing response to and identification of the cause of outbreaks and subsequently reporting the findings to appropriate international bodies such as the World Health Organization (WHO).

CBEP strategic policy objectives are to:

- 1) Dismantle, destroy, and prevent the sale, theft, diversion, or use of stockpiles of biological weapons, means of delivery, and biological weapons related equipment, technology, and infrastructure.

- 2) Enhance partner country/region's capability to identify, consolidate, and secure collections of pathogens and diseases of security concern in order to prevent the sale, theft, diversion, or accidental release of such pathogens and diseases.

- 3) Enhance partner county/region's capability to rapidly and accurately survey, detect, diagnose, and report biological terrorism and outbreaks of pathogens and diseases of security concern in accordance with international reporting requirements.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

\$ in thousands
FY 2013 FY 2014 FY 2015
Actuals Estimate Estimate

E. Proliferation Prevention (PP):

87,287 110,421 40,704

The Proliferation Prevention Program (PPP) builds partner countries' capacity to interdict illicit trafficking of WMD, and related components and technology. The program assists Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine, Middle East and Southeast Asia to develop self-sustaining, multi-agency capabilities to prevent the proliferation of WMD materials, components, and technologies across their borders. The funds are used to develop our partners' capacity in non-proliferation and counter-proliferation, border security and interdiction, disposition, and other areas related to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) identification, security, and consequence incident response. The funds provide for equipment, training, and related assistance. Projects are executed incrementally and do not proceed until successful implementation of a previous stage to provide flexibility and management control while minimizing program risk. Projects are also designed and executed with the long-term sustainment of U.S.-provided equipment in mind to ensure that each partner country has the capability and resources to sustain project equipment upon project completion. This program complements ongoing United States Government (USG) and international counter-proliferation assistance provided by the DoE Second Line of Defense Program, the Department of State (DoS) Export Control and Related Border Security Program, and the DoD's International Counterproliferation Program. The Program also complements the assistance provided by other USG and international partners that enhance counter-smuggling capacities, enhance border

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

security, and increase maritime domain awareness and interoperability. Projects are leveraged with other U.S. and international programs to avoid duplication of effort. Beginning in FY 2013, the Proliferation Prevention Program began expansion outside of the FSU to Southeast Asia and the Middle East. In FY 2014, Proliferation Prevention will continue expansion activities in the Southeast Asia region on a bilateral and regional basis and expand work with partners in the Middle East.

\$ in thousands		
FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>

F. Threat Reduction Engagement

2,775	1,500	2,375
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The Threat Reduction Engagement Program (TREP) supports activities that are linked to the advancement of the CTR program efforts. The CTR program issued new policy and program guidance in July 2012 and encourages proposals from Combatant Commands with a specific focus on bio-engagement and proliferation prevention in Sub-Saharan Africa, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iraq. The program also encourages proposals on bio-engagement, proliferation prevention, and nuclear security in Southeast Asia. The CTR Program is also working with interagency partners to ensure that TREP-funded activities complement and leverage other USG engagements with partner countries' respective Areas of Responsibility (AORs). New guidance now allows non-military/defense personnel participation so long as their participation or attendance directly supports the execution of approved TREP events.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

\$ in thousands
FY 2013 FY 2014 FY 2015
Actuals Estimate Estimate

G. Other Assessments/Administrative Costs	22,045	20,434	27,844
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The Other Assessments/Administrative Costs (OAAC) contributes to the overall implementation of the CTR Program in areas not unique to established projects; for example, negotiations on an implementing agreement or operational support for nine overseas Embassy offices: Africa, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Southeast Asia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. This program also supports required audits and examinations (A&Es) of CTR mission efforts and overall program management and administration.

II. Force Structure Summary:

A. Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination:

The Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination (SOAE) program supports destruction of strategic weapons delivery systems and associated infrastructure in Russia and Ukraine. The CTR program provides equipment and services to destroy or dismantle ICBMs, ICBM silo launchers, road-mobile launchers, SLBMs, SLBM launchers, nuclear reactor cores of strategic SSBNs, and WMD infrastructure.

SOAE - Russia

DoD plans to transition all elimination activities for SS-25 road-mobile launchers and SS-25 ICBMs, SS-18 and SS-19 silos and ICBMs, SS-N-18 SLBMs, and SLBM launchers to Russia by the middle of FY 2014.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
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II. Force Structure Summary (cont.)

SS-24 Missile Disassembly, Storage, and Elimination - Ukraine

The project provides for preventive and corrective maintenance of the Empty Motor Case (EMC) elimination Facility. The facility permits safe, ecologically sound incineration of residual propellant and EMCs. DoD will also support a controlled environment for storage of the remaining SRMs and movement of the SRMs within and between storage areas.

B. Chemical Weapons Destruction:

The Chemical Weapons Destruction (CWD) program reduces the threat from chemical weapons (CW) by securing and destroying CW stockpiles and eliminating chemical agent research capabilities and production facilities.

Chemical Weapons Destruction Technical Support - Russia

This project provided Russia with technical advice, repair parts procurement, and other assistance to support chemical agent destruction at the Shchuch'ye and Kizner CWDFs until June 2013.

Chemical Weapons Destruction - Libya

The project is providing safety and security improvements at the Ruwagha CWSF, to include safety and physical security Concept of Operations (CONOPS) planning advice, equipment upgrades, equipment operation and maintenance training, and other enhancements to improve existing capabilities. The United States is assisting Libya in destroying its CW munition stockpile.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
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II. Force Structure Summary (cont.)

Chemical Weapons Destruction - Middle East

This project is new and supports a request from the OPCW for technical and resource support to destroy chemical agent declared by Syria in late 2013.

Chemical Weapons Destruction - Syria

This project provides for the provision of shipping containers and material handling equipment to support Syrian Chemical Weapons destruction, logistics support, mobilization and modification of the Motor Vessel (MV) CAPE RAY, and installation of the Field Deployable Hydrolysis System (FDHS) aboard MV CAPE RAY, to conduct chemical weapons elimination at sea using the FDHS.

C. Global Nuclear Security:

The Global Nuclear Security (GNS) program consolidates ongoing efforts to secure nuclear weapons and materials in the FSU and new initiatives to secure nuclear materials across the globe in support of the President's Global Nuclear Lockdown Initiative.

Global Nuclear Security - Russia

This project provides assistance and technical expertise to improve physical security and to securely transport spent naval fuel that is potentially vulnerable and meets the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) definition for weapons-usable material.

This project provided comprehensive physical security enhancements and the ability to sustain those enhancements at Russian nuclear weapons storage sites. The DoD assisted the Russian Ministry of Defense (MOD) in sustaining this installed equipment and infrastructure during a transition period while the MOD builds the capacity to assume

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
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II. Force Structure Summary (cont.)

full responsibility. Sustainment and operational control of the DoD efforts were transferred to the Russian government in June 2013

Nuclear Security Centers of Excellence

This project helps to establish Centers of Excellence with partner countries to enhance training capability, consistent with international best practices, for nuclear security, material control, inventory management, transport security, and other activities important to improving nuclear material security. The project will facilitate training course development and delivery, and will provide equipment to enhance nuclear security, material control, and inventory management.

D. Cooperative Biological Engagement:

This program builds upon the indigenous capacities of regions and partner countries to safely and accurately diagnose and rapidly report dangerous infections, and establishes and enhances international research partnerships. The program is regionally organized and implements in cooperation with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Agency for International Development and partner countries. Projects are ongoing in: Former Soviet Union, Africa, Middle East, Southeast Asia, Afghanistan, India, and Pakistan. To fill gaps in many countries International Health Regulations (IHR) diagnostic and reporting as well as biorisk management capabilities, the program is initiating work with additional high priority countries. Additional details on planned project activities are provided in Section IV.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
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II. Force Structure Summary (cont.)

E. Proliferation Prevention:

The Proliferation Prevention Program (PPP) addresses the vulnerability of partner countries to interdict illicit trafficking of WMD, and related components and technology. The program assists Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine, and Southeast Asia to develop self-sustaining, multi-agency capabilities to prevent the proliferation of WMD materials, components, and technologies across their borders.

Green Border Project - Armenia

The project is continuing with a new increment to assist the Armenian Border Guard (ABG) and provide co-sponsorship of cross-border detection and interdiction exercises with Georgia.

Green Border Project - Moldova

The project is improving the capability of the Moldovan Border Police and the Moldovan Customs Services to prevent border-crossing of WMD and related materials. Special emphasis will be put on ensuring the government of Moldova can sustain and build upon these capabilities over the long term.

Georgia

The project includes construction of small boat facilities, allowing decreased response time, in addition to organic boat haul out capability, and several maintenance and training enhancements at key Georgian Coast Guard (GCG) sites.

The project improves the GCG's response time, and interdiction capability, and reduces the operating and maintenance costs of the GCG fleet. These efforts are coordinated with other USG ongoing efforts in country.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
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II. Force Structure Summary (cont.)

Southeast Asia

The project will enhance the capabilities of partner countries within the Southeast Asia region to detect and interdict WMD and related materials transiting the Strait of Malacca, the South China Sea and in other regional waters; enhance port security; and conduct assessments for future maritime and land border efforts. Initial efforts are focusing on providing maritime domain awareness support to the nascent Philippines Coast Watch Center/System and providing maritime-focused command and control, surveillance and WMD-related training and equipment to Malaysia and Vietnam. The PPP is also supporting other maritime domain awareness and interoperability efforts and is in project design discussions for additional bilateral maritime border security projects with other Southeast Asia partners.

Middle East

The project engages the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan along the Syrian and Iraqi borders to enhance their WMD proliferation prevention capabilities. Phase 2 of the Jordan Border Security project will enhance the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) capabilities to detect, identify, track, and interdict potential illicit traffickers on the Jordan border.

F. Threat Reduction Engagement:

The Threat Reduction Engagement Program (TREP) supports activities that are linked to the advancement of the CTR program efforts. TREP intends to work closely with all the Combatant Commands to identify relationship-building opportunities in their respective AORs, including Regional Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction-2, Symposium on Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction and Terrorism at the Near East South Asia Center for

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

II. Force Structure Summary (cont.)

Strategic Studies, and the United Arab Emirates Bilateral Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Low-Yield Explosive Defense Initiative.

G. Other Assessments/Administrative Support:

The Other Assessments/Administrative Costs (OAAC) contributes to the overall implementation of the CTR Program in areas not unique to established projects.

Audits and Examinations (A&Es)

The goal of A&Es is to ensure that the CTR Program's assistance is accounted for and used efficiently and effectively for its intended purpose. In accordance with umbrella and implementing agreements, and other political frameworks, the United States has the right to examine the use of any material, training, or other services provided under these agreements and frameworks during implementation and for a follow-on period.

Program Management/Administration

The project provides program administrative and general support; project development cost estimates; advisory and assistance services; the Defense Threat Reduction Agency infrastructure support to the CTR program; and travel. The project funds permanent full-time Defense Threat Reduction Offices (DTROs) in Africa, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Southeast Asia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Additional DTROs may be opened as CTR projects expand into new countries.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014						
	FY 2013	Budget	Congressional Action			Current	FY 2015
			Actual	Request	Amount		
A. <u>BA Subactivities</u>							
1. Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination	14,771	10,000	-4,300	-43.0	5,700	5,700	1,000
2. Chemical Weapons Destruction	69,030	21,250	61,750	290.6	83,000	83,000	15,720
3. Global Nuclear Security	39,313	86,508	-67,108	-77.6	19,400	19,400	20,703
4. Cooperative Biological Engagement	211,014	306,325	-46,325	-15.1	260,000	260,000	256,762
5. Proliferation Prevention	87,287	73,822	36,599	49.6	110,421	110,421	40,704
6. Threat Reduction Engagement	2,775	2,375	-875	-36.8	1,500	1,500	2,375
7. Other Assessments/ Administrative Support	22,045	28,175	-7,741	-27.5	20,434	20,434	27,844
Total	446,235	528,455	-28,000	-5.3	500,455	500,455	365,108

Defense Threat Reduction Agency
 Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>B. Reconciliation Summary</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2014/FY 2014</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2014/FY 2015</u>
Baseline Funding	528,455	500,455
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-28,000	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
Subtotal Appropriated Amount	500,455	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2014 to 2014 Only)		
Subtotal Baseline Funding	500,455	
Supplemental		
Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		8,738
Functional Transfers		
Program Changes		-144,085
Current Estimate	500,455	365,108
Less: Wartime Supplemental		
Normalized Current Estimate	500,455	

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
FY 2014 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)		528,455
1. Congressional Adjustments		-28,000
a. Distributed Adjustments		
1) Program Decrease	-28,000	
b. Undistributed Adjustments		
c. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
d. General Provisions		
FY 2014 Appropriated Amount		500,455
2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations		
3. Fact-of-Life Changes		
FY 2014 Baseline Funding		500,455
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions)		
Revised FY 2014 Estimate		500,455
5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations and Item 4, Reprogrammings		
FY 2014 Normalized Current Estimate		500,455
6. Price Change		8,738
7. Functional Transfers		
8. Program Increases		8,844
a. Annualization of New FY 2014 Program		
b. One-Time FY 2015 Increases		
c. Program Growth in FY 2015		
1) Other assessments/Administrative Costs (OA)	7,042	
The OA funds the Audits and Examinations (A&Es) provided for in the CTR agreements with partner countries, overall program management and organizational costs. The A&E program is a means to ensure the DoD-provided equipment, services, and related training are fully accounted for and used effectively and efficiently for their intended		

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

Amount

Totals

purpose. The funding increase in FY 2015 reflects the impacts of ramping down the embassy support services required for current and emerging DTRA/CTR offices in partner countries. (FY 2015 Baseline: \$20,434 thousand)

2) Global Nuclear Security (GNS)

954

The GNS program supports efforts to transport and secure nuclear materials in the Former Soviet Union (FSU) through consolidation and is prepared to assist with new initiatives to secure nuclear materials across the globe in support of the President's Global Nuclear lockdown initiative. The FY 2015 budget for GNS is base-lined on efforts that have been completed and now operating in Russia. The funding increase in FY 2015 is for new projects that involve GNS engagements outside of Russia that are in the development phase. (FY 2014 Baseline: \$20,703 thousand)

3) Threat Reduction Engagemetn (TRE)

848

This program supports relationship-building engagements intended to advance the CTR mission. Engagements will continue with the FSU states, but will also include new geographic areas to support the CTR Program in states outside the FSU, in accordance with existing authorities and determinations. The funding increase in FY 2015 will allow the opportunity to increase engagements with partners in new geographical areas and the Unified Combatant Commands. (FY 2014 Baseline: \$1,500 thousand)

9. Program Decreases

-152,929

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Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

C. <u>Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
a. Annualization of FY 2014 Program Decreases		
b. One-Time FY 2014 Increases		
c. Program Decreases in FY 2015		
1) Proliferation Prevention (PP)	-71,705	
The Proliferation Prevention Program's funds will address the vulnerability of partner countries to trafficking of WMD and related components and assist them to develop self-sustaining, multi-agency capabilities to prevent the proliferation of WMD materials, components, and technologies across their borders. The funding decrease in FY 2015 represents the anticipated completion of work supporting the Jordan border security surveillance network project. (FY 2014 Baseline: \$110,421 thousand)		
2) Chemical Weapons Destruction (CWD)	-68,774	
The CWD Program works with partner nations to reduce the threat from chemical weapons (CW) by eliminating CW stockpiles; chemical agent research, production, and storage facilities; delivery systems; expertise; and related technologies; and securing such assets until they can be destroyed. The funding decrease in FY 2015 is due to the expiration of the Umbrella Agreement between the United States of America (U.S.) and Russia Federation (RF), which ends U.S. assistance to the RF chemical demilitarization program. (FY 2014 Baseline: \$83,000 thousand)		
3) Cooperative Biological Engagement (CBE)	-7,648	
This program counters the threat of state and non-state actors acquiring biological materials and expertise that could be used to develop or deploy a		

Defense Threat Reduction Agency
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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

C. <u>Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
biological weapon. To counter the evolving threat, CBE will focus on pathogens and diseases of security concern defined as pathogens and toxins contained on the U.S. Select Agent and Toxin List, deliberate biological threats, and other potentially threatening emerging and/or re-emerging diseases. The decrease is to fund biological safety and security enhancements, disease detection, diagnosis and reporting enhancements. (FY 2014 Baseline: \$260,000 thousand)		
4) Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination (SOAE) SOAE provides assistance in the defueling and dismantlement of nuclear ballistic missile submarines and elimination of their submarine launched ballistic missile launchers. The funding decrease in FY 2015 represents the end of US assistance for land-based strategic launcher and missile elimination in Russia. (FY 2014 Baseline: \$5,700 thousand)	-4,802	
FY 2015 Budget Request		365,108

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

A. Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination (SOAE):

FY 2013 funds executed over three years will:

- Complete dismantlement of nuclear reactor cores and launcher sections of 1 Delta III-class SSBN and eliminate 16 SLBM launchers;
- Assist Ukraine by financing 45 empty SRM cases;
- Store Ukraine's remaining SRMs;
- Continue maintenance and repair of SRM storage facilities; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

FY 2014 funds executed over three years will:

- Support elimination and program activities in the RF;
- Assist Ukraine by financing 20 empty SRM cases;
- Store Ukraine's remaining SRMs and continue maintenance and repair of SRM storage facilities;
- Address WMD delivery system threats in other countries; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

FY 2015 funds executed over three years will:

- Complete elimination and program activities in Ukraine;
- Be prepared to address WMD delivery system threats in other countries; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

B. Chemical Weapons Destruction (CWD):

FY 2013 funds executed over three years will:

- Provide physical security and safety improvements for chemical weapons storage and guard force training;
- Assist with Libyan and Syrian chemical weapons elimination operations;
- Prepare U.S. Navy ship for Syria CW destruction project, provide packaging for Syrian CW and dangerous precursors;
- Provide technical and procurement advice and assistance support in other regions to eliminate and improve safety and security of chemical weapons;
- Support contract closeout for projects in Russia; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

FY 2014 funds executed over three years will:

- Provide physical security and safety improvements for chemical weapons storage and guard force training in Libya;
- Assist with Syrian chemical weapons elimination operations;
- Destroy Syrian CW and dangerous precursors, support the external security of the destruction operation and work with others to dispose of the residual hazardous waste;
- Provide technical and procurement advice and assistance support in other regions to eliminate and improve safety and security of chemical weapons;

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

- Support contract closeout for projects in Russia; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

FY 2015 funds executed over three years will:

- Provide technical and procurement advice and support in other regions to eliminate and improve safety and security of chemical weapons; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

C. Global Nuclear Security (GNS):

FY 2013 funds executed over three years will:

- Establish and support technical exchanges with the Russian MOD on nuclear weapons security topics with the goal to enhance and improve security systems, procedures, and best practices;
- Continue support for Nuclear Security Centers of Excellence;
- Provide equipment and training for partner countries to secure vulnerable weapons and useable material or special nuclear material;
- Provide equipment and training to enhance nuclear security capabilities of partner countries to perform key security functions such as secure transportation, inventory management, and emergency response;
- Support shipments of Spent Nuclear Fuel (SNF) and other nuclear material that meets the IAEA criteria as "weapons-usable" to consolidate and facilitate the disposition of the nuclear material; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

FY 2014 funds executed over three years will:

- Continue to support technical exchanges with the Russian MOD on nuclear weapons security topics with the goal to enhance and improve security systems, procedures, and best practices;
- Continue support for Nuclear Security Centers of Excellence;
- Provide equipment and training for partner countries to secure vulnerable nuclear material;
- Provide equipment and training to enhance nuclear security capabilities of partner countries to perform key security functions such as secure transportation, inventory management, and emergency response;
- Support shipments of SNF and other nuclear material that meets the IAEA criteria as "weapons-usable" to consolidate and facilitate the disposition of the nuclear material; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

FY 2015 funds executed over three years will:

- Continue to support technical exchanges with the Russian MOD on nuclear weapons security topics with the goal to enhance and improve security systems, procedures, and best practices;
- Continue support for Nuclear Security Centers of Excellence;
- Provide equipment and training for partner countries to secure vulnerable nuclear material;

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

- Provide equipment and training to enhance nuclear security capabilities of partner countries to perform key security functions such as secure transportation, inventory management, and emergency response;
- Support shipments of SNF and other nuclear material that meets the IAEA criteria as "weapons-usable" to consolidate and facilitate the disposition of the nuclear material; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

D. Cooperative Biological Engagement:

FY 2013 funds executed over three years will:

1) Fund biological safety and security (BS&S) enhancements as detailed below:

Former Soviet Union (FSU)

- Continue BS&S upgrades to human and veterinary laboratories in Armenia and Ukraine;
- Complete construction of a Ministry of Health training center in Uzbekistan;
- Continue construction of the CRL in Kazakhstan;
- Continue oversight of Azerbaijan CRL construction and installation of BS&S systems and equipment;
- Continue the programmatic development and country-specific implementation of BS&S Standard Operating Procedures in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan; and

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

- Continue the provision of Biorisk Management training in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.

Africa

- Initiate BS&S upgrades to human and veterinary laboratories in Kenya;
- Install Pathogen Asset Control System (PACS) at key laboratories and conduct PACS training in South Africa; and
- Conduct Biorisk Management training in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and South Africa.

Middle East/South Asia (MESA)

- Initiate laboratory upgrades in Iraq and Afghanistan; and
- Conduct Biorisk Management training for scientists from Iraq and Afghanistan.
- Demonstrate electronic reporting system in Iraq

Southeast Asia (SEA)

- Conduct Biorisk Management workshops in Malaysia; and
- Install BS&S equipment and conduct associated operation and maintenance training in Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), Cambodia and Vietnam.

2) Fund disease detection, diagnosis and reporting enhancements as detailed below:

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

FSU

- Continue human and veterinary training in epidemiology, laboratory management, and disease diagnosis in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine;
- Continue cooperative biological research activities in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine;
- Continue transition of sustainment of diagnostic laboratories in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine; and
- Continue Electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance System (EIDSS) implementation, training and upgrades in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Kazakhstan.

Africa

- Conduct training in epidemiology, laboratory management and disease diagnosis in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda;
- Install laboratory diagnostic equipment in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda as well as conduct associated operation and maintenance training;
- Initiate cooperative biological research activities in Kenya; and
- Continue cooperative biological research activities in West Africa.

MESA

- Install EIDSS and conduct associated training at multiple locations in Baghdad and Iraq;
- Install laboratory diagnostic equipment in Iraq and Afghanistan and conduct associated operation and maintenance training; and

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

- Conduct epidemiology training in Iraq and Afghanistan.

SEA

- Install laboratory diagnostic equipment in Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Vietnam as well as conduct associated operation and maintenance training;
- Conduct laboratory management training in Cambodia and Vietnam; and
- Continue laboratory diagnostic training/capacity building activity in Cambodia.

FY 2014 funds executed over three years will:

1) Fund BS&S enhancements as detailed below:

FSU

- Continue BS&S upgrades to human and veterinary laboratories in Armenia and Ukraine;
- Continue construction of the CRL in Kazakhstan;
- Continue oversight on construction of CRL in Azerbaijan and installation of BS&S systems and equipment;
- Continue the programmatic development and country-specific implementation of BS&S Standard Operating Procedures across the region; and
- Continue the provision of Biorisk Management training in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Africa

- Continue implementing BS&S upgrades to human and veterinary laboratories in Kenya;
- Initiate BS&S upgrades to human and veterinary laboratories in Uganda and Tanzania;
- Conduct Biorisk Management training in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and South Africa; and
- Initiate gap analysis with Ethiopia.

MESA

- Continue laboratory upgrades in Iraq and Afghanistan;
- Continue Biorisk Management training for scientists from Iraq and Afghanistan; and
- Initiate the development and implementation of BS&S Standard Operating Procedures in Iraq and Afghanistan.

SEA

- Conduct Table Top Exercise and plan for regional outreach workshop with Malaysia on multi-sectorial Biorisk Management;
- Initiate Biorisk Management workshops in Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Vietnam;
- Install BS&S equipment in Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Vietnam;

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

- Assist with integrated BS&S design in a Vietnam-built diagnostic lab
- Initiate the development and implementation of BS&S Standard Operating Procedures in Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Vietnam; and
- Initiate gap analysis in Philippines and Indonesia.

2) Fund disease detection, diagnosis and reporting enhancements as detailed below:

FSU

- Continue human and veterinary training in epidemiology, laboratory management, and disease diagnosis in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine;
- Continue research activities in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine;
- Continue transition of sustainment of laboratories in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine; and
- Continue EIDSS implementation, training and upgrades in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Kazakhstan.

Africa

- Conduct training in epidemiology, laboratory management and disease diagnosis in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda;
- Continue laboratory equipment and facility upgrades in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda;
- Initiate research activities in Uganda, Tanzania, and South Africa; and
- Continue research activities in Kenya and West Africa.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

MESA

- Continue installation of EIDSS and conduct training in Baghdad and Iraq;
- Continue installation of laboratory equipment in Iraq and Afghanistan and assess needs in Jordan;
- Conduct laboratory diagnostic training in Iraq; and
- Continue epidemiology training in Iraq and Afghanistan.

SEA

- Continue installation of laboratory equipment in Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Vietnam;
- Continue laboratory management training in Cambodia and Vietnam;
- Continue laboratory diagnostic training/capacity building activity in Cambodia;
- Initiate EIDSS and PACCS demonstration in Vietnam;
- Initiate gap analysis in Philippines; and
- Initiate research activity in Thailand and Vietnam.

FY 2015 funds executed over three years will:

1) Fund BS&S enhancements as detailed below:

FSU

- Continue BS&S upgrades to human and veterinary laboratories in Armenia and Ukraine;

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

- Complete construction of the CRL in Kazakhstan;
- Continue oversight on construction of CRL in Azerbaijan and installation of BS&S systems and equipment;
- Continue the development and implementation of BS&S Standard Operating Procedures across the region; and
- Continue the provision of Biorisk Management training in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine.

Africa

- Complete BS&S upgrades to human and veterinary laboratories in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania;
- Initiate BS&S upgrades to human and veterinary laboratories in up to three new countries; and
- Conduct Biorisk Management training in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and up to three new countries.

MESA

- Continue laboratory upgrades in Iraq and Afghanistan;
- Continue Biorisk Management training in Iraq and Afghanistan; and
- Continue the development and implementation of BS&S Standard Operating Procedures in Iraq and Afghanistan.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

SEA

- Conduct Biorisk Management workshops in Philippines and Indonesia and fill identified gaps;
- Continue Biorisk Management workshops in Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Vietnam; and
- Initiate the development and implementation of BS&S Standard Operating Procedures in Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Vietnam.

2) Fund disease detection, diagnosis and reporting enhancements as detailed below:

FSU

- Continue human and veterinary training in epidemiology, laboratory management, and disease diagnosis in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine;
- Continue research activities in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine; and
- Continue transition of sustainment of laboratories in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine; and
- Complete EIDSS implementation, training and upgrades in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Kazakhstan.

Africa

- Conduct training in epidemiology, laboratory management and disease diagnosis in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and up to three new countries;
- Install laboratory equipment in up to three new countries; and

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

- Continue research activities in Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Uganda, and West Africa.

MESA

- Continue installation of laboratory equipment in Iraq and Afghanistan;
- Fill gaps in diagnostics and reporting in Jordan
- Continue epidemiology training in Iraq and Afghanistan;
- Continue EIDSS and PACS installation and operator training; and
- Continue diagnostic training in Iraq.

SEA

- Continue installation of laboratory equipment in Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Vietnam;
- Install laboratory equipment in Philippines and Indonesia;
- Initiate lab management training in Philippines and Indonesia;
- Introduce EIDSS and PACS to human and vet ministries in Philippines;
- Continue laboratory management training in Cambodia and Vietnam;
- Conduct laboratory management training in Lao PDR;
- Complete laboratory diagnostic training/capacity building activity in Cambodia; and
- Continue research activity in Thailand and Vietnam.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

E. Proliferation Prevention (PP):

FY 2013 funds executed over three years will:

- Armenia: Continue improvements to Armenian Border Guard command and control, communications, surveillance, WMD detection and interdiction capabilities, and sustainment along the Georgian green border;
- Southeast Asia: Continue to increase WMD Proliferation Prevention command and control, communications, surveillance, detection and interdiction capabilities, and sustainment in the Philippines, the South China Sea, and in other regional waters; continue project assessments;
- Middle East: Begin engagement in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan along the Syrian green border to enhance WMD Proliferation Prevention detection and interdiction capabilities in order to prevent the illicit flow of WMD and related components and to ensure resilience in the event of a WMD incident and assess potential similar engagements in Turkey, Iraq, and Lebanon if the security situation allows;
- Support WMD Proliferation Prevention projects and activities in regions and countries in accordance with authorities and determinations; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency
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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

FY 2014 funds executed over three years will:

- Armenia: Further continue improvements to Armenian border guard command and control, communications, surveillance, WMD detection and interdiction capabilities, and sustainment along the Georgian green border;
- Moldova: Continue to enhance WMD Proliferation Prevention capabilities by filling equipment and training gaps identified by concept of operations development activities and operational exercises, and enhance capabilities for safe transportation and disposition of interdicted materials;
- Georgia: Complete improvements to Georgian Coast Guard supply chain management, logistics planning, vessel maintenance capabilities, and tactical infrastructure to improve WMD detection and interdiction capabilities on the Black Sea;
- Cambodia: Work with DOE to strengthen WMD detection and interdiction capabilities at key points of entry through equipment, training, and exercises;
- Philippines: Continue to increase WMD and maritime security communications, surveillance, detection and interdiction capabilities, and sustainment through the implementation of the National Coast Watch System and development of a concept of operations to aid in command and control and interagency coordination;
- Vietnam: Begin engagement to enhance the maritime security and law enforcement equipment with training and infrastructure support capabilities;
- Southeast Asia: Begin engagements in other littoral Southeast Asia countries to enhance national maritime security and WMD detection capabilities as well as bolster regional proliferation prevention awareness and capabilities;

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

- Middle East: Continue engagement in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan along the Syrian and Iraqi green borders to enhance WMD Proliferation Prevention detection and interdiction capabilities in order to prevent the illicit flow of WMD and related components and to ensure resilience in the event of a WMD incident and continue similar engagements with Turkey, Iraq and Lebanon;
- Support WMD Proliferation Prevention projects and activities in regions and countries in accordance with authorities and determinations; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

FY 2015 funds executed over three years will:

- Armenia: Complete improvements to Armenian Border Guard command and control, communications, surveillance, WMD detection and interdiction capabilities, and sustainment along the Georgian green border;
- Moldova: Complete enhancements to WMD Proliferation Prevention capabilities by filling equipment and training gaps identified by concept of operations development activities and operational exercises, and enhance capabilities for safe transportation and disposition of interdicted materials;
- Philippines: Complete improvements to increase WMD and maritime security communications, surveillance, detection and interdiction capabilities, and sustainment through the implementation of the National Coast Watch System and development of a concept of operations to aid in command and control and interagency coordination;
- Vietnam: Complete improvements to enhance the maritime security and law enforcement equipment and infrastructure support capabilities;

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

- Southeast Asia: Continue engagements in other littoral Southeast Asia countries to enhance national maritime security and WMD detection capabilities as well as bolster regional proliferation prevention awareness and capabilities;
- Middle East: Complete detection and interdiction upgrades in order to prevent the illicit flow of WMD and related components with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan along the Syrian and Iraqi green borders Continue training and exercises with Turkey, Iraq and Lebanon to ensure resilience in the event of a WMD incident;
- Support WMD Proliferation Prevention projects and activities in regions and countries in accordance with authorities and determinations; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

F. Threat Reduction Engagement (TRE):

- FY 2013 through FY 2015 funds will continue to support specific relationship-building opportunities with existing FSU countries while shifting towards engagements and expansion of CTR Program areas with partners in new geographical areas including cooperation and coordination with cognizant Unified Combatant Commands (UCCs) to advance CTR Program goals.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

G. Other Assessments/Administrative Support (OA):

FY 2013 through FY 2015 funds support approximately 8-12 Audits and Examinations per year, provide agency support services, contractor administrative and advisory support, and provide U.S. Embassy support for current and emerging DTRA/CTR offices in partner countries.

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V. <u>Personnel Summary</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Change FY 2013/ FY 2014</u>	<u>Change FY 2014/ FY 2015</u>
<u>Contractor FTEs (Total)</u>	<u>856</u>	<u>1,052</u>	<u>643</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>-409</u>

The decrease in contractors FTEs for FY 2015 represents the end of US assistance for land-based strategic launcher and missile eliminations in Russia; and the anticipated completion of program assistance to destroy Libyan and Syrian chemical weapons. This effort is in coordination with the OPCW and other foreign governmental entities. Decreases are also a result of the completion of EIDSS implementation in FSU designated countries; and anticipated completion of work supporting the Jordan border security surveillance network project.

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VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in thousands):

<u>OP 32 Line</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>FY 2015</u>
		<u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>			<u>FY 2014/FY 2015</u>		
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
308 Travel of Persons	5,760	109	-1,575	4,294	77	-1,014	3,357
399 Total Travel	5,760	109	-1,575	4,294	77	-1,014	3,357
932 Mgt Prof Support Svcs	6,618	126	433	7,177	129	2,113	9,419
934 Engineering & Tech Svcs	20,490	389	4,270	25,149	453	-8,769	16,833
985 Research & Development, Contracts	2,500	0	12,500	15,000	0	918	15,918
987 Other Intra-Govt Purch	97,800	1,858	-24,078	75,580	1,360	22,060	99,000
989 Other Services	308,364	5,859	54,032	368,255	6,629	-163,043	211,841
990 IT Contract Support Services	4,703	89	208	5,000	90	3,650	8,740
999 Total Other Purchases	440,475	8,321	47,365	496,161	8,661	-143,071	361,751
Total	446,235	8,430	45,790	500,455	8,738	-144,085	365,108

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Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Estimates
Department of Defense
Acquisition Workforce Development Fund
(DAWDF)



March 2014

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**Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

**Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Summary (\$ in thousands)
Budget Activity 1: Acquisition Workforce Development Fund**

	FY 2013 <u>Actual</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2015 <u>Estimate</u>
DAWDF	535,444	6,878	14,028	556,350	8,143	35,507	600,000

*FY 2013 Actual obligations include: FY 2013, \$48.110 million, FY 2012/2014, \$463.585 million, and FY 2011/2013, 23.748 million.

*FY 2014 and FY 2015 columns represent planned obligations from all available appropriation during the respective fiscal year.

*10 U.S.C. 1705 para.3 D (6)**Duration of availability.**— Amounts credited to the Fund in accordance with subsection (d) (2), transferred to the Fund pursuant to subsection (d) (3), appropriated to the Fund, or deposited to the Fund shall remain available for obligation in the fiscal year for which credited, transferred, appropriated, or deposited and the two succeeding fiscal years.

I. Description of Operations Financed:

\$1,000s	FY 2013 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2014 <u>Appropriated</u>	FY 2015 <u>Request</u>
Appropriated or Requested	48,643	51,031	212,875
Remittance Amount	355,717	588,969	347,125
Total Credited to Account ¹	404,360	640,000	560,000
Carried Forward from Prior Year	561,261	428,772	512,422
Total Obligation Authority ²	965,621	1,068,772	1,072,422
Actual or Planned Obligations ³	535,444	556,350	600,000

1. Complies with 10 U.S.C. 1705, which authorizes the Secretary of Defense to waive up to 20 percent of the amounts required to be credited to the DAWDF each fiscal year.

2. Equals the sum of: (1) amounts appropriated in the respective fiscal year, (2) the amount of remittance required to be credited to the account in the respective fiscal year, and (3) unobligated balances from prior year remittance amounts carried forward. Prior year balanced carried forward cannot be used to meet the minimum amount required to be credited to the DAWDF in each fiscal year in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 1705.

3. Amounts obligated, or planned to be obligated from all available periods of availability.

**Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

The FY 2015 budget request of \$212.875 million for the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund (DAWDF) supports the strategic objectives and continuous improvement of the defense acquisition workforce. The DAWDF will fund the remaining new hires under the original initiative to rebuild workforce capacity from the 1990's downsizing, and help create a sufficiently sized future workforce for mission critical acquisition functions. The funding levels will support acquisition workforce professionalization, training, development, qualifications, and currency. Funded initiatives support the intent of the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act (DAWIA), the purpose of the 10 U.S.C. 1705 DAWDF, fulfilling strategic workforce planning requirements of 10 U.S.C. 115b, qualification and career path requirements of 10 U.S.C. 1723, and strategic workforce objectives under the DoD Better Buying Power (BBP) initiative, to achieve greater efficiency and productivity in Defense spending. Implementation of the 34 BBP initiatives, are dependent on a qualified and professional acquisition workforce. Continuous improvement and currency of the acquisition workforce throughout the career lifecycle is critical to achieving increased buying power while modernizing and resetting our military force, improving acquisition outcomes, and for ensuring technological superiority for the future.

The DAWDF has supported workforce shaping and quality improvements to include funding approximately 9,000 cumulative hires through FY 2013 for two categories of hiring initiatives: 1) hiring to rebuild workforce capacity for critical functions in response to the 1990's downsizing and to build the future workforce; and 2) limited advance replenishment hiring, limited Highly Qualified Expert (HQE)/limited subject matter expert hiring to mitigate gap challenges and ensure continuity for critical acquisition functions. The DAWDF-funded rebuilding strategy reshaped acquisition workforce year groups from a workforce in which the majority were senior career to a workforce with better balance across the early, mid and senior year groups. The workforce has been

**Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

strategically shaped to support future year group capacity and experience needs into 2020 and 2030.

Following through on the training and development of the recently hired workforce is lead time critical to ensuring the future 2020 - 2030 workforce is ready -- trained, experienced, and qualified -- for leading and successfully accomplishing the next generation of major acquisition responsibilities. Continuous improvement and currency of the acquisition workforce throughout the career lifecycle, although challenging during a tough chapter of declining budgets, is critical to achieving increased buying power while modernizing and resetting our military force, improving acquisition outcomes, ensuring acquisition readiness to meet national security strategy changes, to meet contingency operations and operational contracting support, and for ensuring technological superiority to maintain the warfighter's decisive edge.

Central to the successful training, education, certification and currency of the acquisition workforce is the Defense Acquisition University (DAU). In FY 2013, DAWDF funding continued to support improvements to training capacity. DAU expanded capacity to approximately 61,000 classroom seats and distance learning capacity that can support over 160,000 students. Also, the DAWDF was used by DAU to continue enhancements to training curriculum, to include changes in DAU's learning assets to emphasize achieving Better Buying Power, improved business acumen and other workforce capability priorities. Components also continued to provide targeted technical, business and professional training and development for their acquisition workforce professionals.

Title 10 U.S.C. 1705 Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund (DAWDF) supports creating and sustaining a right-sized, right-shaped, right-skilled, current and qualified

**Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund
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Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

acquisition workforce. The law, as revised by the FY 2013 NDAA, requires \$700 million in credits to the fund for FY 2015. The credits are a combination of appropriated DAWDF funding and remittances to resource the fund from the military services and defense agencies. The law further states the Secretary of Defense may reduce an amount (the floor) for a fiscal year if the amounts are greater than is reasonably needed for purposes of the fund for a fiscal year, but may not reduce the amount for a fiscal year to an amount that is less than 80 percent of the amount specified in the law. DoD has consistently used the floor amount since FY 2011.

**Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

RECRUITING AND HIRING

(\$ in Millions)

FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
\$286.3	\$234.8	\$190.5

Recruiting and Hiring:

The DAWDF has supported workforce shaping of mission critical functions consistent with strategy to include funding approximately 9,000 cumulative hires through FY 2013. These hires added engineering, contracting and other critical function capacity as part of rebuilding the workforce from the 1990's downsizing and building the future workforce. The hiring also included limited advance replenishment hiring and limited Highly Qualified Expert (HQE) subject matter expert hiring to mitigate gap challenges and ensure continuity for critical acquisition functions. A key outcome of the DAWDF-funded rebuilding strategy is the reshaping and improvement of acquisition workforce year groups. Workforce year groups, as measured by Years to Retirement Eligibility, reflect better balance across the early, mid and senior career year groups. The workforce has been strategically shaped to future year group capacity and experience levels into 2020 and 2030. In addition, the initiative outcomes also mitigate the risk of extensive experience loss through the retirement losses of its senior career workforce. Approximately 50 percent of Defense Acquisition Workforce civilians are or will become eligible for full retirement over the next 10 years. Fifteen percent of acquisition workforce civilians are currently eligible for full retirement, 18 percent will become eligible in five years, and 17 percent will become eligible in 6-10 years. DoD has completed approximately 90% of the hiring towards the original DAWDF-funded rebuilding

**Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

objective. DoD will continue a limited hiring capability for HQEs, subject matter experts and replenishment hiring as a tool to mitigate experience shortfalls, provide coaching, ensure knowledge transfer, and support continuity for critical positions.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

(\$ in Millions)

FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
\$197.0	\$254.0	\$323.4

Training and Development: The Department will implement more rigorous qualification, currency and recertification requirements, to enable all who contribute to acquisition results to be fully trained and qualified for success. This supports DoD's Better Buying Power objectives and 10 U.S.C. 1723 qualification and career path requirements. Also, DoD will demonstrate a strong commitment to the newly hired early career workforce and mid-career workforce. Components will use the DAWDF for on-the-job and other targeted professional, technical and leadership training and development. DoD will use the DAWDF for continued enhancements to DAU's training to include training on requirements, small business utilization, and the acquisition of services. DAU will also use the DAWDF to deploy an enterprise training information system and improve other training resources for the workforce. Even with recent capacity improvements, the aggregate of demand for training still exceeds DAU's capacity. Therefore, DAU will also use the DAWDF to continue training capacity improvements. In addition, DoD will use the DAWDF to support improved training and exercises to improve readiness for improved expeditionary contracting and Operational Contractor Support.

**Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

RECOGNITION, RETENTION and WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

(\$ in Millions)

FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
\$52.3	\$67.6	\$86.1

Recognition and Retention: DoD's Better Buying Power initiative includes the objective of improving the professionalism of the total acquisition workforce. This includes increasing the recognition of workforce excellence in acquisition management and limited use of funding for retention-type incentives. In combination with the extensive loss of experienced senior career members DoD must retain its recently hired new and future workforce. Less than 10 percent of the DAWDF has been used for incentives such as Student Loan Repayments, Tuition Assistance and rotational assignments. This category of initiatives will continue on a limited basis.

II. Force Structure Summary:

Not applicable.

Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund
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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2013	Budget	FY 2014			Current	FY 2015			
			Actual	Request	Congressional Action			Estimate	Estimate	
					Amount					Percent
A. BA Subactivities										
1. Recruiting and Hiring	286,328	234,792	0	0.0	234,792	234,792	190,512			
Recruiting and Hiring	286,328	234,792	0	0.0	234,792	234,792	190,512			
2. Training and Development	196,754	253,968	0	0.0	253,968	253,968	323,416			
Training and Development	196,754	253,968	0	0.0	253,968	253,968	323,416			
3. Retention and Recognition	52,362	67,590	0	0.0	67,590	67,590	86,072			
Retention and Recognition	52,362	67,590	0	0.0	67,590	67,590	86,072			
Total	535,444	556,350	0	0.0	556,350	556,350	600,000			

The FY 2014 President's Budget requested amount was \$256,031, which was reduced to \$51,031; the remittance of \$588,969 = \$640,000 @ 80% of \$800,000 statutory level 10 U.S.C. 1705.

*FY 2014 and FY 2015 columns represent planned obligations from all available appropriation during the respective fiscal year.

Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund
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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>B. Reconciliation Summary</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2014/FY 2014</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2014/FY 2015</u>
Baseline Funding	556,350	556,350
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-588,969	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent	83,650	
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
Subtotal Appropriated Amount	51,031	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2014 to 2014 Only)	505,319	
Subtotal Baseline Funding	556,350	
Supplemental		
Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		8,143
Functional Transfers		
Program Changes		35,507
Current Estimate	556,350	600,000
Less: Wartime Supplemental		
Normalized Current Estimate	556,350	

Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund
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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
FY 2014 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)		556,350
1. Congressional Adjustments		-505,319
a. Distributed Adjustments		
1) Remittance amount required to bring total FY 2014 credits to \$640,000 (i.e., 80% of \$800,000 level per 10 U.S.C. 1705)	-588,969	
b. Undistributed Adjustments		
c. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
1) Carried forward to future fiscal years	83,650	
d. General Provisions		
FY 2014 Appropriated Amount		51,031
2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations		
3. Fact-of-Life Changes		505,319
a. Functional Transfers		
1) Transfers In		
a) Remittance Amount	588,969	
b. Technical Adjustments		
1) Increases		
2) Decreases		
a) Carried forward to future fiscal year	-83,650	
FY 2014 Baseline Funding		556,350
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions)		
Revised FY 2014 Estimate		556,350
5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations and Item 4, Reprogrammings		
FY 2014 Normalized Current Estimate		556,350
6. Price Change		8,143
7. Functional Transfers		
8. Program Increases		82,135
a. Annualization of New FY 2014 Program		

Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund
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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

C. <u>Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
b. One-Time FY 2015 Increases		
c. Program Growth in FY 2015		
1) Increase in requirements for Training and Development, and Retention and Recognition as DAWDF increases initiatives to retain personnel and further professionalize the acquisition workforce.	82,135	
9. Program Decreases		-46,628
a. Annualization of FY 2014 Program Decreases		
b. One-Time FY 2014 Increases		
c. Program Decreases in FY 2015		
1) Civilian Compensation related to reduced Recruiting and Hiring activities as DAWDF nears completion of its first objective to rebuild acquisition workforce capacity.	-46,628	
FY 2015 Budget Request		600,000

Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund
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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Not Applicable.

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V. <u>Personnel Summary</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	Change FY 2013/ <u>FY 2014</u>	Change FY 2014/ <u>FY 2015</u>
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	4,279	3,614	2,582	-665	-1,032
U.S. Direct Hire	4,279	3,614	2,582	-665	-1,032
Total Direct Hire	4,279	3,614	2,582	-665	-1,032
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	4,498	3,279	2,254	-1,219	-1,025
U.S. Direct Hire	4,498	3,279	2,254	-1,219	-1,025
Total Direct Hire	4,498	3,279	2,254	-1,219	-1,025
Average Annual Civilian Salary (\$ in thousands)	63.7	71.6	84.5	7.9	12.9

**Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund
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VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in thousands):

<u>OP 32 Line</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>FY 2015</u>
		<u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>			<u>FY 2014/FY 2015</u>		
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
101 Exec, Gen'l & Spec Scheds	286,330	2,147	-53,685	234,792	2,348	-46,628	190,512
199 Total Civ Compensation	286,330	2,147	-53,685	234,792	2,348	-46,628	190,512
308 Travel of Persons	45,992	874	12,501	59,367	1,069	15,164	75,600
399 Total Travel	45,992	874	12,501	59,367	1,069	15,164	75,600
633 DLA Document Services	120	0	35	155	9	33	197
699 Total DWCF Purchases	120	0	35	155	9	33	197
912 Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	1,623	31	441	2,095	38	535	2,668
915 Rents (Non-GSA)	38	1	11	50	1	12	63
920 Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	298	6	81	385	7	98	490
921 Printing & Reproduction	23,215	441	6,311	29,967	539	7,655	38,161
922 Equipment Maintenance By Contract	6,888	131	1,873	8,892	160	2,271	11,323
923 Facilities Sust, Rest, & Mod by Contract	76	1	21	98	2	25	125
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	919	17	250	1,186	21	304	1,511
932 Mgt Prof Support Svcs	57,148	1,086	15,519	73,753	1,328	18,840	93,921
957 Other Costs (Land and Structures)	1,301	25	353	1,679	30	429	2,138
987 Other Intra-Govt Purch	68,918	1,309	18,730	88,957	1,601	22,727	113,285
989 Other Services	42,578	809	11,587	54,974	990	14,042	70,006
999 Total Other Purchases	203,002	3,857	55,177	262,036	4,717	66,938	333,691
Total	535,444	6,878	14,028	556,350	8,143	35,507	600,000

Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Estimates
Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)



Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid

March 2014

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**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Summary (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2013 <u>Actual</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2015 <u>Estimate</u>
OHDACA	111,189	3,172	-4,861	109,500	35	-9,535	100,000

The FY 2013 Actual column includes obligations for the Phillipines "Typhoon Bopha." The budget authority for FY 2012/2013 was \$107,662 thousand. The budget authority for FY 2013/2014 was \$108,615 thousand.

I. Description of Operations Financed:

The Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid (OHDACA), <http://www.dsca.mil>, appropriation supports the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) and the Combatant Commanders (COMCDRs)' security cooperation strategies to build indigenous capabilities and cooperative relationships with allies, friends, civil society, and potential partners. The appropriation provides low cost, non-obtrusive and highly effective activities that help partners help themselves, improves access to areas not otherwise available to U.S. Forces, and build collaborative relationships with host nation's civil society. The FY 2015 budget estimate requests a total of \$100.0 million to finance the humanitarian assistance and mine action programs as well as foreign disaster relief initiatives.

Humanitarian Assistance (HA) Program: Established in 1986, the HA program is designed to assure friendly nations and allies of our support and provides basic humanitarian aid and services to populations in need. The Department and COMCDRs seek to help avert political and humanitarian crises, promote democratic development and regional stability, and enable countries to begin to recover from conflicts.

The HA projects and activities accomplish these objectives through (1) donation of excess non-lethal DoD property; (2) provision of on-the-ground activities carried out by U.S. military personnel aimed at assuring friendly nations of our support by improving U.S.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

military presence in countries; and (3) enabling the COMCDRs to assist countries by improving local crisis response capacity and training in disaster planning and preparedness which minimizes the potential for crises to develop or expand, thereby promoting regional stability and reducing a requirement for large-scale deployment of U.S. military forces at a later date. Such activities include assessment of needs, education support, health-related projects, disaster preparedness and basic infrastructure support.

In non-crisis peacetime settings, the DoD HA programs support the COMCDRs by providing access for the U.S. military in selected countries to promote stability, interoperability, coalition-building, and to mitigate violent extremism.

The DoD, in coordination with the Department of State (DOS), transports non-lethal excess defense property in support of U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives. Funding also provides for distribution of relief supplies, acquisition and shipment of transportation assets to assist in distribution; purchase and provision of relief supplies; refurbishment and restoration of excess DoD non-lethal equipment; storage of excess property; and inspection, packaging and intermediary warehouse storage pending delivery of excess material. The costs of DoD assistance include other smaller scale activities conducted by U.S. forces targeted at relieving suffering and generating long-term positive perceptions of the DoD by host nation civilian and military institutions. These activities include training, construction, and medical, technical, engineering and logistical assistance, as well as transportation and the provision of Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs). Among the functions of such activities are surveys and assessments to ensure the appropriate use of DoD excess property for its intended purpose and training local personnel in its operation and maintenance.

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

The COMCDRS' HA activities reflect the priorities of the SECDEF and the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. They also include support programs that ensure proper administration of humanitarian activities and allow the DoD to anticipate future requirements and understand key issues related to program execution. Activities include civilian-military collaboration and coordination of humanitarian assistance and operations with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Non-Government Organizations (NGO) and international organizations, as well as host nation civilian and military organizations. These activities provide for timely response to emerging priorities defined by USG principals as important to the bilateral military relations of the United States, to include requests from other agencies that further national security and foreign policy objectives.

For FY 2015, the Department requests \$79.2 million to support DoD HA programs and activities. Activities include transportation, excess property, and other targeted assistance for disaster preparedness and mitigation in countries deemed strategically relevant. Current plans call for the CDRs to conduct HA activities as part of their regional security cooperation strategy, and to enhance readiness for crisis response to emergencies in their regions. The list of countries/projects submitted by Combatant Commands (COCOMs) illustrates that each Combatant Commander has more projects requested than funding available. A summary of this information is provided in the table below; however, some variation may be necessary based on environmental requirements during funding execution.

The summary of HA projects requested by COCOM are reflected below:

\$ in Millions

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

<u>Combatant Command</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Estimated FY 2015 Baseline Funding</u>
USAFRICOM	67	21.3
USCENTCOM	33	8.3
USEUCOM	60	15.3
USNORTHCOM	13	8.0
USPACOM	115	41.2
USSOUTHCOM	76	32.6
Total	364	126.7

Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Program: The HMA program is a major component of the USG program and supports DoD's security cooperation strategy. Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), landmines, unexploded ordnance, and small arms ammunitions, are the residues of civil wars and internal conflicts on virtually every continent. Increasingly in these conflicts, these explosives deny civilian populations their livelihoods, uproot them from their lands, and promote political instability. Today, explosive remnants of war kill or maim at least 1,000 people monthly - most of them innocent civilians.

The HMA Program is a train-the-trainer program executed by the COMCDRs. The program provides significant training and readiness-enhancing benefits to U.S. forces while contributing to alleviating a highly visible, worldwide problem. The program aids in the development of leadership and organizational skills for host country personnel to sustain their mine action programs after U.S. military trainers have redeployed. The program trains local demining cadres to identify suspected contaminated areas, conduct surveys and assessments, destroy landmines and ERW, and return those cleared areas to productive

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

use. It also provides supplies, services, and equipment, to a limited degree, to host country mine action centers to help clear contaminated areas impeding the repatriation of internally displaced persons and/or refugees and obstructing the means to lead productive lives.

The HMA program provides access to geographical areas otherwise not readily available to U.S. forces and contributes to unit and individual readiness by providing unique in-country training opportunities that cannot be duplicated in the U.S. The U.S. military or civilian personnel do NOT enter active minefields or remove emplaced landmines. Our military forces hone critical wartime, civil-military, language, cultural, and foreign internal defense skills. Additionally, DoD health services professionals may be included in training missions, which increase their knowledge and ability to deal with blast/trauma wounds, while providing advice and assistance to host nations on immediate and short-term victim assistance issues. Projects provide direct HA while benefiting DoD by providing excellent training opportunities for our soldiers and by expanding U.S. military medical contacts with foreign medical providers. The Humanitarian Mine Action program enhances the deployment and war-fighting skills of our military forces, and is instrumental in promoting regional stability and improving USG and COMCDRs' relations with host nations.

The Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) established at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, is the DoD military center of excellence for the training of deploying U.S. personnel for mine action missions. HDTC also collects information on landmines and ERW in countries approved for participation in the USG HMA program. The HDTC incorporates new demining technologies and techniques in training plans and provides current data on country specific ERW (including unexploded ordnance (UXO), mines, booby traps, and small

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

arms ammunition) in support of training. The HDTC is responsible for expanding current training in mine risk education to include personnel from other USG agencies, NGOs, and international organizations and to develop linkages to those agencies and academic institutions.

Travel and transportation requirements for deploying forces are a major expense of the program. Deployments primarily consist of highly skilled civil affairs personnel, medical, engineers, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), and other general purpose forces to help host nations establish mine action programs and to train and advise local cadre in managing their sustainment operations.

For FY 2015, the Department is requesting \$5.2 million to fund HMA activities previously described. Funding will provide for assessments of newly designated countries, ongoing worldwide training operations, incremental funding of high-priority, emerging operations, and evaluations of current programs to determine if projected "end states" have been met.

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

The HMA training missions projected by Combatant Commands for various Host Nations are identified below.

<u>Combatant Commands</u>	<u>Commands Nations</u>
USAFRICOM	Angola, Burundi, Chad, Kenya, Mozambique, Sudan, Tanzania
USCENTCOM	Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Pakistan
USEUCOM	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia
USPACOM	Cambodia, Thailand, Mongolia
USSOUTHCOM	Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

Foreign Disaster Relief: In times of natural and man-made disasters such as the Pakistan Earthquake (2005), Georgia conflict (2008), Haiti Earthquake (2010), Pakistan Flooding (2010), Japan Earthquake (2011), and Thailand Floods (2012) the U.S. military has and will continue to be called upon to provide aid and assistance because of our unique assets and capabilities. The OHDACA funding allows the COMCDRs to provide immediate life-saving assistance to countries in their region.

The DoD plays a key role by providing effective response when asked by the DOS and USAID. The U.S. military offers exceptional operational reach and can immediately deploy personnel as a stopgap measure to limit the extent of emergencies. The DoD's ability to respond rapidly assists in the containment of crises and limit threats to regional stability by donating and/or transporting relief aid within hours or a few days of a disaster. The DoD is unmatched regarding command and control, logistics, transportation, and communications, and the amount of cargo transported by available air or sealift

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

support. These capabilities would be extremely expensive to develop and maintain in any other government agency.

Emergency response encompasses transportation, logistical support, provisions of Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) (to maintain the health of moderately malnourished recipients until conventional relief programs or resumption of targeted feeding), search and rescue, medical evacuation, and assistance to internally displaced persons and refugees, in the form of both supplies and services.

For FY 2015, the Department is requesting \$15 million for Foreign Disaster Relief. Funding will provide transportation, logistical support, communications, and humanitarian assistance supplies as described above for disaster relief efforts.

II. Force Structure Summary:

N/A

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid
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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014						
	FY 2013	Budget	Congressional Action			Current	FY 2015
			Actual	Request	Amount		
A. <u>BA Subactivities</u>							
1. <u>Operational Forces</u>	111,189	109,500	0	0.0	109,500	109,500	100,000
Foreign Disaster Relief	541	20,000	0	0.0	20,000	20,000	15,000
Humanitarian Assistance	105,017	83,762	0	0.0	83,762	83,762	79,159
Humanitarian Mine Action Program	5,631	5,738	0	0.0	5,738	5,738	5,841
Total	111,189	109,500	0	0.0	109,500	109,500	100,000

The FY 2013 Actual column includes obligations for the Phillipines "Typhoon Bopha." The budget authority for FY 2012/2013 was \$107,662 thousand. The budget authority for FY 2013/2014 was \$108,615 thousand.

Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>B. Reconciliation Summary</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2014/FY 2014</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2014/FY 2015</u>
Baseline Funding	109,500	109,500
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
Subtotal Appropriated Amount	109,500	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2014 to 2014 Only)		
Subtotal Baseline Funding	109,500	
Supplemental		
Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		35
Functional Transfers		
Program Changes		-9,535
Current Estimate	109,500	100,000
Less: Wartime Supplemental		
Normalized Current Estimate	109,500	

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid
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Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
FY 2014 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)		109,500
1. Congressional Adjustments		
a. Distributed Adjustments		
b. Undistributed Adjustments		
c. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
d. General Provisions		
FY 2014 Appropriated Amount		109,500
2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations		
3. Fact-of-Life Changes		
FY 2014 Baseline Funding		109,500
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions)		
Revised FY 2014 Estimate		109,500
5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations and Item 4, Reprogrammings		
FY 2014 Normalized Current Estimate		109,500
6. Price Change		35
7. Functional Transfers		
8. Program Increases		
a. Annualization of New FY 2014 Program		
b. One-Time FY 2015 Increases		
c. Program Growth in FY 2015		
9. Program Decreases		-9,535
a. Annualization of FY 2014 Program Decreases		
b. One-Time FY 2014 Increases		
c. Program Decreases in FY 2015		
1) Foreign Disaster Relief	-5,000	
Funding reduced due to an enhanced focus on disaster preparedness resulting in DoD responding to a lower number of disaster responses. (FY 2014 Baseline: \$20,000 thousand)		

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

C. <u>Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
2) Humanitarian Assistance	-4,535	
Reduction in humanitarian aid and service projects will be commensurate with funding levels and COCOM priorities. (FY 2014 Baseline: \$83,762 thousand; +0 FTEs)		
FY 2015 Budget Request		100,000

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid
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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Humanitarian projects and support of foreign disaster relief and emergency crises, additional and immediate requirements emerge during the execution year. Accordingly, performance criteria are difficult to summarize. Useful measures are the amount of actual obligations reported, planned obligations, and the number of projects and training missions planned and identified in the descriptions of the operations financed for each sub-activity above.

Programs	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate
Humanitarian Assistance Program	105,017	83,762	79,159
Humanitarian Mine Action Program	5,631	5,738	5,841
Foreign Disaster Relief	541	20,000	15,000
Total	111,189	109,500	100,000

Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid
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<u>V. Personnel Summary</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Change FY 2013/ FY 2014</u>	<u>Change FY 2014/ FY 2015</u>
<u>Contractor FTEs (Total)</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

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VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in thousands):

<u>OP 32 Line</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>FY 2015</u>
		<u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>			<u>FY 2014/FY 2015</u>		
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
308 Travel of Persons	5,553	106	-2,654	3,005	54	-108	2,951
399 Total Travel	5,553	106	-2,654	3,005	54	-108	2,951
423 DLA Mat Supply Chain (Subsistence)	713	-1	-712	0	0	0	0
499 Total Supplies & Materials	713	-1	-712	0	0	0	0
705 AMC Channel Cargo	0	0	7,000	7,000	126	-2,000	5,126
719 SDDC Cargo Ops-Port hndlg	2,896	1,129	4,010	8,035	-1,792	-208	6,035
771 Commercial Transport	8	0	-8	0	0	0	0
799 Total Transportation	2,904	1,129	11,002	15,035	-1,666	-2,208	11,161
914 Purchased Communications (Non-Fund)	41	1	0	42	1	0	43
920 Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	5,064	96	0	5,160	93	0	5,253
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	469	9	0	478	9	0	487
932 Mgt Prof Support Svcs	109	2	0	111	2	0	113
957 Other Costs (Land and Structures)	47,110	895	-6,349	41,656	750	0	42,406
987 Other Intra-Govt Purch	34,437	654	-5,371	29,720	535	-7,219	23,036
989 Other Services	14,789	281	-777	14,293	257	0	14,550
999 Total Other Purchases	102,019	1,938	-12,497	91,460	1,647	-7,219	85,888
Total	111,189	3,172	-4,861	109,500	35	-9,535	100,000

The FY 2013 Actual column includes obligations for the Phillipines "Typhoon Bopha." The budget authority for FY 2012/2013 was \$107,662 thousand. The budget authority for FY 2013/2014 was \$108,615 thousand.

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Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Estimates
Office of Inspector General (OIG)



March 2014

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**Office of Inspector General
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
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**Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Summary (\$ in thousands)
Budget Activity (BA) 01: Office of Inspector General (OIG)**

	FY 2013 <u>Actual</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2015 <u>Estimate</u>
OIG	318,871	3,391	-6,262	316,000	3,675	-7,845	311,830

* The FY 2013 Actual column **includes** \$8,097 thousand of FY 2013 OCO Appropriations funding (PL 113-6).

* The FY 2014 Estimate column **excludes** \$10,766 thousand of FY 2014 Overseas Contingency Operations Appropriations funding (PL 113-76).

* The FY 2015 Estimate **excludes** OCO.

I. Description of Operations Financed: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) audits, investigates, inspects, and evaluates the programs and operations of the Department of Defense (DoD) and, as a result, recommends policies and process improvements that promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in DoD programs and operations. The Inspector General is the only DoD official authorized to issue opinions on the financial statements of the DoD. In FY 2013 the OIG achieved \$2.768 billion in savings and \$2.073 billion in recovery.

The Inspector General:

- 1) is the principal adviser to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) for matters relating to the prevention and detection of fraud, waste, and abuse in the DoD programs and operations
- 2) provides policy direction for audits and investigations relating to fraud, waste, and abuse and program effectiveness
- 3) investigates fraud, waste, and abuse uncovered as a result of other contract and internal audits, as the Inspector General considers appropriate
- 4) develops policy, monitors, and evaluates program performance, and provides guidance with respect to all Department activities relating to criminal investigation programs;

**Office of Inspector General
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Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Budget Estimates**

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

- 5) monitors and evaluate the adherence of DoD auditors to internal audit, contract audit, and internal review principles, policies, and procedures
- 6) develops policy, evaluates program performance, and monitors actions of audits conducted by the Comptroller General of the United States;
- 7) requests assistance as needed from other audit, inspection, and investigative units of the DoD (including Military Departments) and
- 8) gives particular regard to the activities of the internal audit, inspection, and investigative units of the Military Departments with a view toward avoiding duplication and ensuring effective coordination and cooperation.

The aggregate budget request for the operations of the DoD OIG is \$311.8 million. The portion of this amount needed for OIG training is \$3.516 million, and the amount needed to support the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) is \$423 thousand.

Narrative Explanation of Changes:

FY 2014 to FY 2015: The FY 2015 request (\$311.8 million) reflects a decrease from FY 2014 (\$316.0 million) of \$4.2 million in Management and Professional Services.

**Office of Inspector General
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

Auditing: ODIG-AUD, by conducting independent, objective audits on all facets of DoD operations, assists DoD in supporting the fundamental imperatives of the DoD as identified in the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR). These imperatives are to continue to transform the Department's war fighting capabilities and to implement enterprise-wide changes to ensure that organizational structures, processes, and procedures support DoD's strategic direction. The ODIG-AUD conducts oversight efforts that benefit DoD by addressing critical life and safety issues; improving operations, financial accountability, strengthening internal controls; identifying fraud, waste and abuse, assuring compliance with statute or regulations; improving national security, and identifying potential monetary benefits.

ODIG-AUD is composed of four directorates: Acquisition, Parts and Inventory; Contract Management and Payment; Readiness and Cyber Operations; and Financial Management and Reporting. Audit topics are determined by law, requests from the SECDEF and other DoD leadership, Defense Hotline allegations, congressional requests, and DOD IG risk analyses of DoD programs. Audits topics include contract management, including contract pricing of spare parts, services contracts, improper payments, and contractor overhead costs; management and execution of Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF) funds; major weapons systems acquisitions; financial management; business systems modernization; cyber operations; health care; and joint warfighting and readiness.

- The Acquisition, Parts, and Inventory (API) Directorate plans and performs audits in the areas of weapons system acquisition; information technology acquisition; performance based logistics contracting; procurement for spare parts; and competitive

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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

sourcing; research, development, test and evaluation systems; and construction and sustainment.

- The Contract Management and Payment (CMP) Directorate plans and performs audits in the areas of government charge cards, improper payments, transportation payments, contract payments, and healthcare payments, contract administration, contract pricing.
- The Readiness and Cyber Operations (RCO) Directorate plans and performs audits in the areas of defense critical infrastructure, cyber operations, global logistics, the military health system, force management and readiness. This includes issues that span all of the Combatant Commands to ensure the warfighter is equipped, and trained for the mission.
- The Financial Management and Reporting (FMR) Directorate plans and performs audits of finance and accounting systems, functions, and activities established to carry out DoD fiscal responsibilities. Specifically, it is focused on the audit readiness efforts of the Department, and conducting the financial statement audits.

Investigations: The Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Investigations (ODIG-INV) contains the Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS). DCIS traditional areas of concentration are fraud investigations (e.g., procurement and acquisition, defective, substituted, and counterfeit products); healthcare; public corruption (e.g., bribery, kickbacks, and theft); technology protection investigations (illegal transfer, theft, or diversion of DoD technologies and U.S. Munitions List items to forbidden nations and persons) and cybercrimes.

DCIS works with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to stem the illegal diversion of DoD technology, weapon systems, and equipment through an intensive criminal

**Office of Inspector General
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

investigative effort and awareness training that includes tailored briefings designed to encourage DoD and contractor employees to report crimes affecting DoD programs. Part of

DCIS' criminal investigative effort includes the use of undercover operations. The scope of these undercover operations continues to target crimes with significant impact on the DoD's war fighting capabilities, which include the theft of critical technology, unlawful access to sensitive computer networks, and the substitution of counterfeit, substandard or defective material for use on major DoD weapons systems. The use of undercover operations to address these types of crimes have proven to be very productive and are in direct support of protecting DoD's technological edge over its adversaries as well as the Global Information Grid.

DCIS is an active member of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) and is a mainstay on the Department of Justice National Procurement Fraud Task Force (NPFTF). The NPFTF was created in October 2006 to promote the prevention, early detection, and prosecution of procurement fraud. The NPFTF Force includes the FBI, the Department of Justice Inspector General and other federal Inspectors General, defense investigative agencies, federal prosecutors from United States Attorney's offices across the country, as well as the Criminal, Civil, Antitrust and Tax Divisions of the Department of Justice. DCIS also remains a key member of the Department of Justice International Contract Corruption Task Force (ICCTF), whose mission is to deploy criminal investigative and intelligence assets worldwide to detect, investigate, and prosecute corruption and contract fraud resulting primarily from Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). The mission of ICCTF is to integrate the full spectrum of investigative, intelligence, audit and prosecutorial resources to combat contract fraud and public corruption related to U.S. government spending, with an emphasis on Southwest Asia operations.

**Office of Inspector General
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS: The Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Administrative Investigations (ODIG-AI) promotes public confidence in the integrity and accountability of DoD leadership by investigating, and performing oversight reviews of investigations conducted by the Service Inspectors General, into allegations of senior official misconduct, whistleblower reprisal, improper mental health referrals, and restriction of military members from contacting an Inspector General or Member of Congress. The ODIG-AI is committed to being the model oversight agency for administrative investigations in the Federal Government.

The ODIG-AI is comprised of two directorates: Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations (WRI) and Investigations of Senior Officials (ISO).

The WRI Directorate is overall responsible for the DoD Whistleblower Protection Program, which encourages personnel to report fraud, waste, and abuse to appropriate authorities; provides mechanisms for addressing complaints of reprisal; and recommends remedies for whistleblowers who encounter reprisal, consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

WRI has statutory responsibility to investigate complaints of reprisal for making disclosures protected by three Federal Statutes under Title 10 of the United States Code: 1) 10 U.S.C. 1034 for members of the Armed Services, 2) 10 U.S.C. 1587 for DoD non-appropriated fund employees, 3) 10 U.S.C. 2409 for DoD contractor employees. As noted further, WRI has responsibility under Presidential Policy Directive 19: Protecting Whistleblowers with Access to Classified Information, for investigating complaints filed under Parts A and B or reviews and approves the results of investigations by specific DoD components.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

In addition, pursuant to section 7(c) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act), WRI also has authority to protect appropriated fund whistleblowers consistent with provisions under 5 U.S.C. 2302 which identifies reprisal as a prohibited personnel practice. Although the Office of Special Counsel (OSC) is the primary government agency protecting appropriated fund federal employees and applicants from prohibited personnel practices, especially reprisal for whistleblowing, through WRI, DoD IG provides parallel -- and sometimes crucially greater -- protections to DoD civilian appropriated-fund employees. That is, because members of the intelligence community cannot avail themselves of OSC and MSPB protection, WRI has been the only recourse for members of the Defense intelligence community who believe they have been retaliated against, especially if retaliation takes the form of suspension, revocation, or denial of security clearance

The ISO Directorate has the primary mission of investigating, and performing oversight reviews of investigations conducted by the Service IGs, into allegations of misconduct against general/flag officers, members of the Senior Executive Service, and Presidential Appointees. ISO evaluates the impact of these investigations on public confidence in DoD leaders and ultimately on national security.

Additionally, as part of its responsibility to fully inform the President and Senate of adverse information concerning senior officials being nominated for promotion, reassignment, or other action, the ISO Directorate conducts over 11,000 name checks annually on DoD senior officials. The Senate Armed Services Committee relies exclusively on checks completed by ISO before confirming military officer promotions.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

Policy and Oversight: The Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Policy and Oversight (ODIG-P&O) provides policy, guidance, and oversight for audit, investigations, and hotline activities within the DoD. ODIG-P&O also provides analysis and comments on all proposed draft DoD policy issuances, conducts technical assessments of DoD programs, and provides engineering support for other DOD IG assessments.

- Audit Policy and Oversight Directorate (APO) provides audit policy direction, guidance, and oversight for the Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Audit, the Military Departments' audit organizations, the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), other Defense audit organizations and public accounting firms under the Single Audit Act. APO provides guidance and oversight for more than 8,200 DoD auditors in 21 DoD audit organizations and 22 single audit cognizant organizations. APO is also responsible for conducting or overseeing the peer reviews of 19 DoD audit organizations. DoD auditors comprises approximately 60 percent of all federal auditors.
- Investigative Policy and Oversight Directorate (IPO) evaluates the performance of and develops policy for the DoD criminal investigative and law enforcement community (48,000 law enforcement and security personnel/3,600 special agents), manages the DoD Subpoena program and the DoD Contractor Disclosure program. The Contractor Disclosure program requires DoD contractors to notify the DoD IG when a Federal criminal law was violated or a violation of the False Claims Act occurred, and will include newly required reporting of electronic counterfeit parts when the Federal Acquisition Regulation Final Rule is published. Over the past few years, IPO evaluated systemic processes including data collection and analysis to determine the effectiveness of management control systems related to sexual assault and other violent crime investigations. This includes reviewing sexual assault and other violent crime investigative policies and related programs, and to determine compliance with federal law, DoD, and Military Service investigative standards.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

- Technical Assessment Directorate (TAD) conducts expert, independent technical engineering assessments to affect improvements in defense system acquisition, operation, and sustainment by proactively addressing issues of concern to Congress, DoD, and the public. Additionally, TAD provides a variety of engineering support functions for the DOD IG audit, investigative, and evaluation organization and to other DoD organizations, as needed.

Intelligence and Special Program Assessments: The Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Intelligence and Special Program Assessments (ODIG-ISPA) conducts audits, evaluations, inspections, and administrative investigations, to include monitoring, and reviewing various programs, policies, procedures, and functions of the DoD Intelligence, Counterintelligence, Security, Nuclear Enterprises, and Special Access Programs (SAPs) of the DoD. The ODIG-ISPA is the primary advisor to the DoD IG on all of these functional areas and related matters. The ODIG-ISPA audits, reviews, and evaluates topics determined by law, requests from the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and other DoD leadership, Hotline allegations, congressional requests, and analyses of risk in DoD Intelligence, Counterintelligence, Security, and Nuclear Enterprises. The ODIG-ISPA also works closely with other Federal agency and organization Inspectors General, such as the Central Intelligence Agency, Office of the Director National Intelligence, and Department of Justice, coordinating and collaborating on projects to ensure proper operation, performance, and results for national-level activities affecting the enterprises within ODIG-ISPA oversight purview.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

The DIG ISPA chairs the Joint Intelligence Oversight Coordination Group, which promotes and improves information sharing among DoD Auditors and Inspectors General. It also enables each Inspector General to carry out the duties and responsibilities established under the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, to avoid duplication and ensure effective coordination and cooperation. ODIG-ISPA also collaborates with the Office of the Director National Intelligence Inspector General's Intelligence Community Inspectors General) Forum, to enhance the collective partnerships of each of the group's members and to continue to foster increased collaboration, coordination, and information sharing.

Due to the importance of ODIG-ISPA's mission areas, ODIG-ISPA frequently receives Congressional requests and taskings for audits and evaluations. These requests are balanced against other stakeholder priorities and ODIG-ISPA resource constraints. Conducting these requests often require adjustments to the annual plan, resulting in some projects being moved to later periods in the fiscal year or pushed into the next fiscal year. As legacy projects are completed, the FY 2014 annual plan will support focus areas through new FY 2015 projects.

Special Plans and Operations (SPO): The Office for Special Plans and Operations (SPO) facilitates informed decision-making by senior leaders of the DoD, U.S. Congress and other Government organizations by providing timely, high-value assessment reports on strategic challenges. Its work complements the efforts of the other DoD DOD IG components.

SPO is staffed with a core combination of civilian and military personnel who must be deployable to overseas contingency operations including the Southwest Asia theater of operations.

**Office of Inspector General
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

The Office of Communications and Congressional Liaison (OCCL): supports the entire DOD IG by providing internal communications support for the DOD IG and serving as the primary point of contact for external communications between the DOD IG, the public, Congress, and the news media.

Specific areas of OCCL's responsibility include the DoD Hotline, Freedom of Information and Privacy Act office, congressional liaison, Government Accountability Office (GAO) Liaison, public affairs, strategic communications, website management, digital and social media, and production of the Semiannual Report to Congress.

The DoD Hotline provides a confidential avenue for individuals to report allegations of wrongdoing pertaining to programs, personnel, and operations that fall under the purview of the Department of Defense, pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978. Members of the public and Department of Defense employees (military members, civilian employees, and DoD contractor employees) may file a complaint with the DoD Hotline.

The DoD IG is an active member of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, an independent entity established by the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008 and comprised of the federal inspectors general. The DoD IG is also a member of the CIGIE Executive Council, and chairs the CIGIE Audit Committee which oversees the federal inspectors general audit peer review process.

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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

OCCL also includes a strategic planning office that acts as advisor to the agency for enterprise management of DOD IG-wide programs, plans, and performance metrics.

In addition, OCCL maintains the DOD IG's program to promote whistleblowing and encourage personnel to report fraud, waste, and abuse to appropriate authorities.

The Office of Administration and Management (OA&M) provides mission essential services for Human Capital Management (HCM) and Operational Support. Human Capital Management provides Human Capital Advisory Services, Learning Management, Strategic Workforce Management, and Senior Leader Management. Operational Support includes the Office of Security (OSEC), Administration and Logistics Support Directorate (ALSD), Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), and Information Systems Directorate (ISD). OA&M supervises and provides mission critical functions in support of the DOD IG's day-to-day operations at the DOD IG headquarters and 74 field offices located throughout the world to include

Hawaii, Germany, Korea, and Southwest Asia (SWA). The OA&M also supports the Warfighter (COCOM's) Inspector General training through the Combatant Command and Joint Inspector General Training and Doctrine development.

The Office of General Counsel (OGC) The IG Act established the position of OIG General Counsel as the chief legal officer of the OIG, appointed by and serving at the discretion of the Inspector General. The General Counsel, assisted by an office staff of legal counsel and administrative support personnel, provides independent, objective and comprehensive advice and legal counsel to the Inspector General and the OIG staff on all matters related to the OIG mission. The scope of OGC advice and legal opinions includes criminal and administrative investigations, procurement and fiscal law, personnel and equal employment advice and agency representation, ethics, international law and

**Office of Inspector General
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I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

contingency operations, whistleblower protections, and intelligence matters. The OIG General Counsel serves as the OIG Designated Agency Ethics Official (DAEO) and oversees the OIG Ethics Program.

II. Force Structure Summary:

N/A

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014						
	FY 2013	Budget	Congressional Action			Current	FY 2015
			<u>Actual</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Amount</u>		
A. BA Subactivities							
Administrative Investigations	11,272	11,051	1,321	11.9	12,372	12,372	12,438
Auditing	80,342	88,735	-6,652	-7.5	82,083	82,083	82,495
CIGIE	225	779	-10	-1.3	769	468	423
Intelligence Investigations	7,155	7,395	514	6.0	7,909	7,909	7,949
OCO Funding	80,478	82,876	1,916	2.3	84,792	84,792	85,211
Other OIG	8,097	0	0	n/a	0	0	0
Policy and Oversight	100,619	91,342	9,849	10.8	101,191	101,492	96,284
Procurement	17,640	18,755	-2,295	-12.2	16,460	16,460	16,541
RDT&E Supplemental	1,761	1,000	0	0.0	1,000	1,000	1,000
Special Plans and Operations	3,112	0	0	n/a	0	0	0
Training	6,756	7,393	334	4.5	7,727	7,727	7,766
Total	318,871	312,131	3,869	1.2	316,000	316,000	311,830

* The FY 2013 Actual column includes \$8,097 thousand of FY 2013 OCO Appropriations funding (PL 113-6).

* The FY 2014 Estimate column excludes \$10,766 thousand of FY 2014 Overseas Contingency Operations Appropriations funding (PL 113-76).

* The FY 2015 Estimate excludes OCO.

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>B. Reconciliation Summary</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2014/FY 2014</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2014/FY 2015</u>
Baseline Funding	312,131	316,000
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	3,869	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
Subtotal Appropriated Amount	316,000	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2014 to 2014 Only)		
Subtotal Baseline Funding	316,000	
Supplemental	10,766	
Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		3,675
Functional Transfers		
Program Changes		-7,845
Current Estimate	326,766	311,830
Less: Wartime Supplemental	-10,766	
Normalized Current Estimate	316,000	

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
FY 2014 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)		312,131
1. Congressional Adjustments		3,869
a. Distributed Adjustments		
1) Increased Audit & Investigation Oversight	3,869	
b. Undistributed Adjustments		
c. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
d. General Provisions		
FY 2014 Appropriated Amount		316,000
2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations		10,766
a. OCO Supplemental Funding		
1) FY 2014 Supplemental Budget Request	10,766	
3. Fact-of-Life Changes		
FY 2014 Baseline Funding		326,766
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions)		
Revised FY 2014 Estimate		326,766
5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations and Item 4, Reprogrammings		-10,766
FY 2014 Normalized Current Estimate		316,000
6. Price Change		3,675
7. Functional Transfers		
8. Program Increases		
a. Annualization of New FY 2014 Program		
b. One-Time FY 2015 Increases		
c. Program Growth in FY 2015		
9. Program Decreases		-7,845
a. Annualization of FY 2014 Program Decreases		
b. One-Time FY 2014 Increases		
c. Program Decreases in FY 2015		
1) Reduced Advisory & Assistance Contract Costs due to Change in Scope	-5,955	

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
2) Reduced Civ Pay due to Change in FTE Mix	-1,194	
3) Other Non Labor Expenses including Travel and GSA Rental Payments	-696	
FY 2015 Budget Request		311,830

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Auditing:

A prime objective of the DOD IG Strategic Plan and the Audit Strategic Plan is to assess the risks and weaknesses in the Department and recommend the development or strengthening of management practices and controls to ensure the efficient use of resources and promote effective operations. Two key measurements of Audit success are the identification of potential monetary benefits and the concurrence rate on audit recommendations that correct deficiencies. In FY 2013 to date, ODIG-AUD oversight has identified over \$23 billion in potential monetary benefits. Audits provided value to the DoD but do not always lend themselves to the identification of specific monetary benefits. Rather, these audits address critical issues such as the quality assurance and testing of equipment and parts, protecting against cyber threats, redistribution and accountability of assets from the field, improvements in contingency contracting practices to reduce the potential for fraud, waste, and abuse, force readiness, and the management and training of the ANSF.

In FY 2013, the Acquisition, Parts and Inventory Directorate (API) oversight identified challenges in contract management, inadequate contractor oversight, inadequate management of spare parts, and improper acquisition weapon systems. Oversight in these areas generally identifies significant monetary benefits. For example, DoD IG identified that DoD may spend about \$200 million in Afghanistan Security Forces Funds for spare parts for the G222 medium airlift aircraft which did not meet operational requirements. As a result, DoD canceled the program and saved an additional \$830 million in sustainment costs throughout the aircraft's lifecycle. DoD IG also identified improper procurement activities for the CH-53 aircraft which would result in an estimated \$22.2 billion to sustain additional planned aircraft. Also, DoD IG identified improvements necessary in Defense Logistics Agency's procurement of spare parts.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

In FY 2014, API is currently focusing oversight efforts on the complexities associated with acquisition and contract administration, including such areas as weapon system acquisition, requirements duplication, program management evaluation, contract pricing, supply chain management, contracts for services, and equipping and supplying the ANSF.

In FY 2015, API will continue to focus on acquisition and contract administration, including such areas as weapon system acquisition, requirements duplication, program management evaluation, contract pricing, supply chain management, contracts for services, and equipping and supplying the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF).

In FY 2013, the Contract Management and Payment Directorate (CMP) identified issues with facilities construction and real property maintenance as well as contract payments, improper payments and military health care for active duty. For example, Air Force construction officials did not provide effective oversight of military construction projects in Afghanistan by not developing a formal process to monitor, assess, and document the quality of work performed by contractor personnel for projects valued at \$36.9 million. This occurred because they relied completely on the technical expertise of their contractor personnel that resulted in conflicting electrical and fire prevention standards in the contract's Statement of Work and Statement of Requirement used during construction. The deficiencies led to serious increased hazards to the life and safety of coalition forces who occupy two of the four facilities reviewed and contributed to over a 6-month delay in government acceptance of one facility. In another example, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD (USD[C]/CFO) published the FY 2012 Agency Financial Report (AFR) showing that DoD met five of the six requirements of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (IPERA). However, DoD did not meet the established reduction target for one of its eight payment programs, the

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Travel Pay. The USD(C)/CFO set the FY 2012 reduction target at 3.27 percent in the DoD FY 2011 AFR. However, the actual improper payments reported in the DoD FY 2012 AFR for DFAS Travel Pay were 5 percent of total outlays, or \$419.3 million. This occurred because authorizing officials' reviews of travel vouchers were not adequate to prevent improper payments. As a result, improper payments increased in travel, and the DoD did not achieve the improper payment reductions intended in IPERA for DFAS Travel Pay or fully comply with IPERA in FY 2012. It was also identified that other challenges remained, including \$12.3 billion in outlays that were not reviewed for improper payments but should have been. As a result, the USD(C)/CFO did not provide accurate improper payment estimates.

In FY 2014, CMP continues to focus on audits of contract administration policies, systems, and practices, management of the competitive sourcing (A-76) program, and facilities construction and real property maintenance. Additionally, audits on DoD payments to include contract payments, improper payments, and the Government Purchase Card Program and the military health care for active duty, reserves, retirees, and dependent personnel are planned.

In FY 2015 CMP will focus on contract administration policies, systems, and practices, management of the competitive sourcing (A-76) program, and facilities construction and real property maintenance. Additionally, audits on DoD payments to include contract payments, improper payments, and the Government Purchase Card Program and the military health care for active duty, reserves, retirees, and dependent personnel are planned.

In FY 2013, the Readiness and Cyber Operations (RCO) directorate identified challenges in contract management, inadequate contractor oversight, inadequate management of spare parts, and improper acquisition weapon systems. Oversight in these areas generally

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

identifies significant monetary benefits. For example, DoD IG identified that Defense Logistics Agency may not be able to collect \$282 million in overpayments on premium transportation for subsistence items support operations in Afghanistan. DoD IG also identified that the Army had not implemented an effective cyber security program for commercial mobile devices which left the Army networks more vulnerable to cyber security attacks and leakage of sensitive data.

In FY 2014, RCO is focusing on its Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) efforts, the ODIG-AUD will place particular emphasis on SECDEF and congressional interest items, dedicating resources to high-risk/high impact areas. The DOD IG will focus its audit efforts on high-risk areas including large scale, complex logistics, systems, readiness, training, health care systems, cyber security, and cyber operation auditing programs. RCO will also continue its presence in Southwest Asia, focusing on the drawdown of troops and equipment.

In FY 2015 RCO will continue to focus on high-risk areas including large scale, complex logistics, systems, readiness, training, health care systems, cyber security, and cyber operation auditing programs. RCO will also continue its presence in Southwest Asia, focusing on the drawdown of troops and equipment. Specifically, those planned projects include disposition of equipment, and processing equipment from Afghanistan at multi modal transfer locations.

In FY 2013, the Financial Management and Reporting Directorate (FMR) again limited its financial statement audit work based on management representations concerning financial statement reliability and reorganized the workload of its two directorates that focused on financial reporting. The reorganization aimed to place more emphasis on audits related to Department's plan to achieve audit readiness of the General Fund Statement

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

of Budgetary Resources (SBR) by the end of FY 2014 and all DoD financial statements by the end of FY 2017. Coordination with the OSD Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR) Office was also conducted on an Audit Services Acquisition Strategy, designed to prepare the Department to undergo a full financial statement audit by congressionally mandated timelines.

The auditors issued disclaimers of opinion on the DoD Agency-wide and Special Purpose FY 2012 financial statements and six of the components' statements that support the Agency-wide statements. The auditors transmitted the independent public accounting firms' unqualified opinion on the Army Corps of Engineers, the Military Retirement Fund, the TRICARE Management Activity's Contract Resource Management financial statements, and a qualified opinion on the DoD Medicare Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Because of previously identified challenges in DoD system implementation efforts, we conducted audits on additional DoD business systems modernization efforts that included the enterprise transition plan, Defense Agencies Initiative, and enterprise resource planning systems. Also, in response to a congressional request, we conducted an audit that focused on cost changes, schedule delays, and DoD's compliance with business process reengineering requirements and oversight of the enterprise resource planning systems identified as being necessary for the DoD to produce auditable financial statements.

In FY 2014, FMR is currently working on requirements outlined in P.L. 112-239 and P.L. 111-84, that DoD must validate the DoD SBR and the DoD financial statements as audit ready by September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2017, respectively. DoD had already reported in the November 2011 FIAR Plan update and continued to report in the May 2013 FIAR Plan update that DoD had significantly changed its audit goals to include achieving audit readiness of the General Fund SBR by the end of FY 2014, in addition to

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achieving audit readiness of all DoD financial statements by the end of FY 2017. However, in the November 2012 FIAR Plan update, DoD reported that it would limit the scope of first year SBR audits in FY 2015 to audits of schedules containing only current-year appropriation activity (i.e., a Schedule of Budgetary Activity). Additionally, in the May 2013 FIAR Plan update, DoD reported that the initial audits of the General Fund Schedule of Budgetary Activity will not include balances from prior-year activity. Furthermore, DoD will begin audits of the complete SBR only after achieving successful audits of current year appropriation activity. The FIAR Plan is a roadmap to fix internal controls and correct processes necessary for financial statement audit readiness. Through participation in the FIAR governance board and various other meetings, the DOD IG serves in an advisory role to the FIAR Directorate in updating and executing the FIAR plan and FIAR guidance.

In FY 2015 FMR will continue to work with the DoD components to identify deficiencies and recommend corrective actions, focusing on financial statement, system, internal control, compliance, and other financial-related audits, to assist DoD in improving its overall financial management operations and, as a result, prepare auditable financial statements. OSD and Service components identify segments of financial statements that are ready for review, ODIG-AUD will announce audits or attestation engagements, as appropriate.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>AUDIT</u>			
Reports issued	102	105	105
Potential monetary benefits (\$ millions)	*	*	*
(* Monetary benefits cannot be estimated)			
Achieved monetary benefits (\$ millions)	*	*	*
(*Monetary benefits cannot be estimated at this time)			

Investigations:

The Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) uses several methods to evaluate performance. The most significant are fraud and corruption impacting DoD operations throughout Southwest Asia (SWA), significant procurement and acquisitions fraud, investigations of fraud, waste, and abuse, defective, substituted, or substandard products that compromise safety and mission-readiness, or theft and diversion of critical DoD technologies, systems, and equipment that may be used by adversaries against American warfighters. In addition, DCIS established an evaluation standard that 80 percent of investigations initiated must be in its priority areas of criminal activity. DCIS also monitors indictments, convictions, fines, recoveries, restitution, and the percentage of cases accepted for prosecution to ensure consistency in effort and historical output and the resourceful use of assets.

In FY 2013 the following major fraud investigations requiring extensive efforts by criminal investigative components were conducted; Amgen, Inc. (\$751.6 million government recovery), Abbott Laboratories (\$500 million government recovery), United Technology Corporation (\$466 million government recovery), BAE Systems LLC (\$62.2 million government recovery), and Boehringer Ingelheim, (\$61.5 million government

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

recovery). Fraud investigations often lead to additional undertakings initiated by the DOD IG or directed by Congress, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and the Department of Justice (DoJ). The publicity of these major investigations also results in increased crime reporting.

In FY 2014 & FY 2015, DCIS will: (1) continue vigorous investigative support to Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) as it affects DoD at home and abroad; (2) maintain a high priority on significant procurement/acquisition fraud investigations with emphasis on defective, substituted, and counterfeit products that impact the safety and mission-readiness of our warfighters; (3) continue focus on combating corruption by ferreting out and uncompromisingly investigating major DoD Procurement Fraud, including bribery, corruption, kickbacks, conflicts of interest, major thefts, and health care fraud; (4) continue concentration on investigations, training, and awareness aimed at the illegal transfer of technology, systems, and equipment critical to DoD and dangerous if in the hands of restricted nations and persons; and (5) continue defense against Cyber Crimes and Computer intrusions that impact DoD.

	FY 2013 <u>To Date</u> <u>Through 06-30-2013</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2015 <u>Estimate</u>
Criminal Indictments and Charges	164	309	318
Criminal Convictions	158	271	285
Fines/penalties/restitutions, etc.* (\$ millions)	\$2,073.45	\$2,594.73	\$2,724.47

*Monetary recoveries includes government recoveries only and excludes asset forfeiture

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Administrative Investigations:

In FY 2013, ODIG-AI has implemented an organizational transformation that has included improvements in the organizational structure, functional alignments, business processes and technology. These improvements included: 1) establishing separate teams dedicated to performing oversight; 2) establishing positions dedicated to training, policy, outreach and statistical reporting and analysis; 3) streamlining and standardizing investigation and oversight processes; and 4) developing the next generation case action tracking system (D-CATS).

These improvements have yielded immediate tangible results in improving ODIG-AI as measured by processing a significant increase in complaints received, by retaining more investigations to be conducted by ODIG-AI, and by improving turn-around time for oversight reviews of investigations conducted by the Military Services.

The increase in staffing enabled ODIG-AI to immediately respond to senior official and whistleblower investigations that had the interest of the Secretary of Defense, Members of Congress and the news media. Examples include two investigations that substantiated the misuse of military aircraft and government resources by Combatant Commanders, an investigation that cleared a 4-star general officer of being involved in an improper relationship, and an investigation that substantiated that a contractor employee was terminated in reprisal for making protected disclosures to government personnel.

In FY 2014 and FY 2015 the ODIG-AI will continue to expand its outreach and training efforts. This will be accomplished through additional symposiums and training initiatives aligned with the DoD IG strategic focus areas of senior official accountability and whistleblower protection. Specific areas will include: senior official investigations trends and training efforts aligned with the Secretary of

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Defense and Chairman, JCS review recommendations; and implementation of expanded whistleblower protections directed by: 1) Presidential Policy Directive 19, "Protecting Whistleblowers with Access to Classified Information"; 2) the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012; and 3) the National Defense Authorization Act for FY13, amendment to Title 10, U.S.C. 2409, "Contractor Employees."

ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS (ESTIMATES BASED ON PRIOR YEAR ACTUALS)			
	FY13	FY14	FY15
INVESTIGATIONS OF SENIOR OFFICIALS (ISO)			
Complaints Received	900	1000	1100
Complaints Closed	700	800	880
Complaints Closed by ISO	400	450	495
Complaints Closed by Service/Defense Agency IGs with Oversight by ISO	300	350	385
WHISTLEBLOWER REPRISAL INVESTIGATIONS (WRI)			
Reprisal & Restriction Complaints Received	1100	1300	1430
Reprisal & Restriction Complaints Closed by WRI	400	600	660
Reprisal & Restriction Complaints Closed by Service/Defense Agency IGs with Oversight by WRI	150	200	220
Complaints of Improper Mental Health Evaluation (MHE) Referral Received	50	20	22
Complaints of Improper MHE Referral Closed by WRI	6	0	0
Complaints of Improper MHE Closed by Service/Defense Agency IGs with Oversight by WRI	20	40	44

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Policy and Oversight:

ODIG-P&O operations are evaluated based on outcomes from evaluating significant DoD programs and operations, significance and quality of audit and investigative policies provided, contractor disclosures processed, subpoenas processed, timeliness and quality of technical support provided, positive impact on draft DoD policy issuance coordinations, and follow-up of Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) report recommendations. In FY 2013, ODIG-P&O issued 23 reports, 11 DCAA high-risk review memos, 3 Notices of Concern, processed 600 subpoenas, and provided technical support to 3 DOD IG audit and investigative projects. ODIG-P&O managed the DOD IG's policy coordination process for 350 draft DoD policy issuances in Fiscal Year 13. ODIG-P&O updated and published the following six DoD Issuances:

1. DoDI 7600.06 - Audit of Non-appropriated Fund Instrumentalities and Related Activities, 5 November 2012;
2. DoDI 5505.17 - Collection, Maintenance, Use & Dissemination of Personally Identifiable Information & Criminal Intelligence Concerning US Personas by LE Agencies, 17 December 2012;
3. DoDI 5505.18 - Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense, 25 January 2013;
4. DoDI 7050.03 - IG DoD Access to Records & Information, 22 March, 2013;
5. DoDI 5505.08 - Military Criminal Investigative Organizations and Other DoD Law Enforcement Organizations Investigations of Adult, Private, Consensual Sexual Misconduct, 17 April 2013;
6. DoDI 5505.06 - Investigations of Allegations against Senior Officials in the Department of Defense; 6 June 2013.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

In FY 2013, Audit, Policy and Oversight Directorate (APO) issued five Hotline reports, two external quality control reviews of Defense organizations' audit operations; one monitoring report on DCAA, three single audit quality control reviews and two oversight reviews. APO also issued 3 Notices of Concern and 11 DCAA High Risk Review Memos. APO performed 135 desk reviews of single audit reports covering \$3.8 billion in DoD funds and issued 104 memorandums that identified 115 findings and \$14.6 million in questioned costs. APO commented on the Directive-Type Memorandum and proposed DoD Instruction on Operation of the DoD Financial Certification Program. APO also provided comments on proposed reforms to cost principles, administrative, and audit requirements for grants and cooperative agreements (OMB-2013-0001). APO administered the peer review program for DoD audit organizations, encompassing oversight of peer reviews of DoD audit organizations (four completed at Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), Defense Finance and Accounting Services (DFAS), Marine Corp Non-appropriated Fund Audit Service, National Security Office and three planned). APO provided oversight for 2,318 open and closed contract audit reports with more than \$8.2 billion in potential savings. Also, APO issued 80 report recommendations to date and achieved a 90 percent agreement rate for those recommendations. APO participated in 8 working groups, including but not limited to the Procurement Fraud Working Group, Council on the Inspectors General on Efficiency and Integrity Grant Reform Working Group; and National Single Audit Coordinators (NSAC).

In FY 2014, APO is focusing on monitoring and evaluating DCAA audit quality and compliance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards. APO is also focusing on monitoring and evaluating DCMA, including the DCMA eTool system and contracting officers' use of DCAA audit reports; updating the DoD Audit Manual and DoD Instruction 7640.2, "Policy for Follow-up on Contract Audit Reports." APO is focusing on policy and oversight of DoD audit organizations efforts in identifying and detecting fraud,

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

waste, and abuse including in the Contractor Disclosure Program; and internal control and fraud assessments, guidance, and training. APO is performing or overseeing performance of peer reviews of National Reconnaissance Office, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA, and United States Special Operations Command. Additionally, APO is also focusing on performing or overseeing the conduct of at least eight peer reviews, including follow-up work (the Service Audit Agencies including their Special Access Programs, Army National Guard Bureau, **DFAS**, DLA, Defense Information Systems Agency, and Army Internal Review). APO will also focus on at least three Defense Hotlines of DCAA and DCMA audits, reviews, management, and personnel. APO continues to update its IG Fraud website, including adding additional contract audit fraud scenarios, and monitor DCAA fraud referrals and efforts on contractor disclosures. In the Single Audit area, APO is performing at least four single audit quality control reviews, two follow-up reviews, and continues to review all single audit reports for audit findings that require grant/contracting officer follow-up actions. The Single Audit area encompasses \$7.7 billion in DoD research and development funds associated with 22 organizations. In the contract audit follow-up area, APO is reviewing contracting officer actions on DCAA contract audit reports. In FY 2012, DCAA issued approximately 4,300 reports, which contained over \$13 billion in costs questioned and over \$800 million in disallowed costs.

In FY 2015, APO will focus on DCAA and DCMA oversight, peer reviews of DoD audit organizations, fraud related guidance and scenarios to update our fraud website and liaison on the Contractor Disclosure Program including related policy and oversight of DCAA and quality control reviews on 3 or 4 of the 22 single audit cognizant organizations.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

In FY 2013, Investigative Policy and Oversight Directorate (IPO) produced: DoDI 5505.17 "Collection, Maintenance, Use and Dissemination of Personally Identifiable Information and Law Enforcement Information by DoD Law Enforcement Activities;" DoDI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense;" DoDI 7050.03, "Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense Access to Records and Information;" DoDI 5505.08, "Military Criminal Investigative Organizations and Other DoD Law Enforcement Organizations Investigations of Adult, Private, Consensual Sexual Misconduct."

IPO also collaborated with the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations to address National Defense Authorization Act requirements for evidence retention on sexual assault investigations and the development of special victim capability units. In addition, they participated with various DoD and other government agencies such as the Defense Enterprise-wide Working Group and the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to facilitate the development of criminal investigative policy. The Contractor Disclosure Program processed 225 disclosures submitted by Defense contractors and subcontractors concerning procurement-related crimes with the Department of Justice and Defense investigative, audit, and suspension/debarment authorities and processed 82 Forms 2000 (suspected fraud and irregularity reports) and referred to Defense criminal investigators for additional work. Additionally, IPO completed an evaluation of sexual assault investigation training for military criminal investigators.

The DOD IG Subpoena Program issued 600 subpoenas in FY 2013, a 14% increase over FY 2012 and a 43% increase over FY 2011. IPO also trained 550 criminal investigators and attorneys from other DoD agencies contributing to a 25% increase in subpoenas processed in FY 2012. IPO training was integrated into DoD and military service basic and

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

advanced criminal investigative training courses which allows students to use the subpoena as an investigative tool with good success. IPO hosted the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's Continuing Legal Education Training Program Course for DoD and other federal agency investigators and attorneys. IPO conducted, initiated or completed projects evaluating DoD adult sexual assault investigations; sexual assault training for criminal investigators; DoD compliance with Sexual Offender Registration and Notification Act; and a project to collect feedback from sexual assault victims on the DoD services provided following their assault. IPO also completed a project concerning the compromised Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) lab tests and DNA profiles in almost 500 criminal investigations. IPO also conducted preliminary work on a review of a death investigation entangled with a rape and perjury investigation.

In FY 2014, IPO is fielding revised investigative policies addressing: (a) DoDI 5525.12, "Implementation of the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004," (b) DoDI 7050.05, "Coordination of Remedies for Fraud and Corruption related to Procurement Activities," and (c) DoDD 5505.09, "Interception of Wire, Electronic, and Oral Communications for Law Enforcement." The Subpoena Program is seeking a decrease in subpoena processing time, and is working within our constituent community to improve and manage the process of DCAA fraud referrals (DCAA Form 2000). IPO expects continued Congressional interest in complaints about the thoroughness of death investigations and increased oversight of investigative resources against procurement fraud. To enhance our work in this area of fraud work, 41% of our investigative workforce has completed certification as fraud examiners by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners.

In FY 2015, IPO's work will involve issues as varied as the interviews of sex crime victims, both children and adults; undercover operations; the impact of victim advocacy on criminal investigative work, e.g., emergency transfers of sexual assault

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

complainants, etc.; the investigative thoroughness of unsolved serious crimes; child abuse in DoD home based and government daycare in DoD communities, etc.

In FY 2013, Technical Assessment Directorate (TAD) issued five reports (two congressionally required): 1) Assessment of the USAF Aircraft Accident Investigation Board (AIB) Report on the F-22A Mishap of November 16, 2010, dated February 6, 2013; 2) Advanced Combat Helmet Technical Assessment, dated May 29, 2013; 3) Assessment of the DSE Inc. 40mm Grenades; 4) Inspection of Military Construction Compliance with Electrical & Fire Protection Standards in Afghanistan; and 5) Quality Assurance Assessment of the F-35 Lightning II Program.

In addition, TAD provided technical support to three DOD IG projects: 1) Special Plans and Operations (SPO) Armed Forces Retirement Home Inspection; 2) Audit of the Acquisition of the Navy P-8A Poseidon Aircraft; and 3) Navy Enterprise Resource Planning audit.

TAD also initiated three assessments: 1) Assessment of DoD Quality Assurance Oversight for DoD Programs; 2) Assurance Policy Review - Spacecraft and Strategic Systems; and 3) the Military Housing Inspections in Japan and Korea.

In FY 2014, TAD is performing technical assessments that address issues of concern to Congress, DoD, and the public, and will give priority to those that affect life, health and safety. TAD is completing ongoing technical assessment projects on the Defense quality oversight for DoD programs, Spacecraft and Strategic systems assurance policy review, and will continue with the inspection of military housing in Japan. In the later part of the year, TAD plans to initiate a follow-on project in Korea once the Military Housing inspection in Japan is completed. TAD is also supporting DOD IG

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

components on their audit/evaluation assist requests. TAD is also conducting analysis of several ACAT I programs for other potential FY 2014 projects.

FY 2015, TAD plans to perform technical assessments that address issues of concern to Congress, DoD, and the public, and give priority to those that affect life, health and safety. In addition, TAD plans to perform annually one major military housing inspection in CONUS or OCONUS as follow-on inspections to the ones in Japan and Korea conducted FY14. TAD will also be supporting DOD IG components on their audit/evaluation assist requests.

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>POLICY and OVERSIGHT</u>			
Audit Oversight Reports	13	14	14
Hotline Completion Reports	1	0	0
DCAA High Risk Memos	11	0	0
Notices of Concern	3	0	0
Investigative Policy and Oversight Reports	4	8	10
Contractor Disclosures Received	225	250	275
Subpoenas Issued	600	691	700
Technical Assessment Reports	5	5	5
Engineering Support to Other Component Projects	3	5	5

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Intelligence and Special Program Assessments:

Our project planning process remains critical for focusing our limited resources on the oversight of DoD Intelligence Community programs. The ODIG-ISPA FY 2015 Annual Plan highlights our efforts to identify relevant projects that can be completed ahead of schedule and thereby ensure our secondary goal of issuing more timely reports.

The FY 2013 ODIG-ISPA Annual Plan included ongoing projects as well as emergent external requirements from the SecDef, IG management, and Congress. Throughout our annual planning, and in recognition of impending fiscal constraints as a result of sequestration, we have maintained emphasis on support of the SecDef's Efficiencies Initiative. We developed a strategy that ensures continual situational awareness of the DoD's implementation of this initiative.

As a result of ODIG-ISPA efforts, DoD Directive 5200.43, "Management of the Defense Security Enterprise," was published. It establishes the Defense Security Enterprise Executive Committee and provides direction for a comprehensive DSE policy and oversight framework and governance structure to safeguard personnel, information, operations, resources, technologies, and facilities against harm, loss, or hostile acts and influences.

In FY 2014 and 2015, besides executing the projects remaining from the previous annual plan, ODIG-ISPA personnel will continue to reassess oversight of defense priorities and congressional perspectives to ensure resources provide the best coverage. This will include projects that continue to support Operation Enduring Freedom. The ODIG-ISPA will have to focus reviews on issues that showcase our oversight strength in areas such as cyber security, acquisition, and contracting within the DoD Intelligence community, and intelligence and counterintelligence programs and systems.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Intelligence:

In FY 2013, our office continued to follow-up on the effectiveness of suspension and debarment programs at the defense intelligence agencies. At the operational level, we evaluated the impact of the Defense Intelligence Enterprise's current intelligence focus on long-term analytic capabilities, along with the protection of sensitive information and operations.

In FY 2014, our main effort is focused on OUSD (Intelligence) programs that the intelligence agencies have responsibility to implement as well as programmatic updates on their progress in implementing various initiatives. FY 2014 areas of emphasis include the following: evaluation of DoD Intelligence Training and Education programs to identify core competencies and best practices; and an evaluation of DoD Unmanned Aerial Vehicle operations.

In FY 2015 the ODIG-ISPA will continue to look at issues throughout the intelligence enterprise, which are identified through our annual planning process. Key issues include increased awareness and utilization of the Intelligence Community Whistleblower Protection Act.

Counterintelligence:

In FY 2013, we assessed DoD Processes in Support of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Determinations and Foreign Ownership, Control, or Influence Mitigation. We also launched an assessment of counterintelligence support to in-transit force protection by evaluating the Force Protection Detachment and Force Protection Response Group programs.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

In FY 2014, we are assessing Counterintelligence Support to the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program. We are also assessing counterintelligence support to the protection of DoD research, development, and acquisition.

In FY 2015 the ODIG-ISPA will continue to look at issues throughout the counterintelligence enterprise, which are identified through our annual planning process. Key issues include counterintelligence support to cyberspace.

Security:

In FY 2013, ODIG-ISPA led efforts on Public Law 111-258, "The Reducing Over-Classification Act." ODIG-ISPA was asked by the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency to lead the federal government effort on this congressionally mandated project.

In FY 2014, ODIG-ISPA is leading a Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency project to develop a government-wide common framework to determine the level of protection provided to our most sensitive and cutting-edge technologies, where billions of dollars are invested. We are developing a standard assessment guide and associated inspection checklist, with the intent of ensuring that future assessments follow a consistent methodology to allow for cross-agency comparisons. We are conducting assessments, with each participant assessing their own department, to determine the reliability of the evaluation guide and corresponding inspection guidelines. We are also assessing the future use of the Militarily Critical Technologies/Developing Scientific Technologies lists.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

In FY 2015 the ODIG-ISPA will continue to look at issues throughout the security enterprise which are identified through our annual planning process. Key issues include cyber security, where we plan on expanding the results of our previous outreach into the Department to determine our current posture in cyber security with an emphasis on supply chain risk management, the insider threat, and unauthorized disclosures.

Nuclear Enterprise:

The Nuclear Enterprise continues to be identified by ODIG as one of DoD's management challenges. In FY 2013, we issued reports on the nuclear command and control crypto modernization effort, accountability of the Air Force's classified inventory of nuclear weapons related material, and a hotline report on a proposal to eliminate the U.S. Nuclear Command and Control System Support Staff. We have ongoing projects related to DoD requirements for nuclear gravity weapon delivery and nuclear weapon accident/incident response task force capability.

In FY 2014, we are conducting an assessment of the Fixed Submarine Broadcast System site infrastructure. We are also researching a potential FY 2014 project on mission capabilities of U.S. nuclear-capable fighters. One of our major goals for FY 2014 is to establish a Nuclear Enterprise Oversight Coordination Group. This group will consist of representatives from organizations that have nuclear enterprise oversight responsibilities and be used to coordinate oversight activities and keep abreast of developments with the nuclear enterprise community.

In FY 2015 the ODIG-ISPA will continue to look at issues throughout the nuclear enterprise which are identified through our annual planning process. Input for the planning process have come from USSTRATCOM, the Joint Staff, DoD CIO office, DASD(Nuclear Matters), DISA, and the Services. Numerous vital areas need attention

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

throughout the nuclear enterprise to ensure the recent revitalization efforts stay on track to meet Presidential direction.

Special Access Programs:

DoD Directive 5205.07, "Special Access Program (SAP) Policy," July 1, 2010, requires the Office of the Inspector General, Department of Defense, "maintain a sufficient dedicated cadre of SAP-trained personnel to perform inspection, investigation, evaluation, and audit functions for DoD SAPs and SAP-related activities." Within the DOD IG DoD, the cadre is assigned to ODIG-ISPA.

ODIG-ISPA has performed audits and evaluations that were both self-initiated and requested by the Director, DoD Special Access Program Central Office. The types of audits performed include performance audits of major acquisition programs; information technology; intelligence; security; systemic issues; and organizational reviews which ensure compliance with DoD directives, policies, guidance and internal operating instructions. ODIG-ISPA also performed assessments of several intelligence SAPs.

In 2013, we performed 3 classified program and acquisition audits and reported on issues including contracting, procurement, testing, security, and program management. All projects supported SecDef or IG mission priorities or management challenges. In FY 2014 and FY 2015 our plan is to continue to conduct audits related to SAP program management.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Summary:

In total, all projects support SecDef or IG mission priorities or management challenges. The ODIG-ISPA will further refine project scope and objectives to improve cycle time. The ODIG-ISPA will continue chairing the JIOCG and participating in quarterly meetings of the Intelligence Community IG Forum to prevent duplication and overlap between the DOD IG, Service audit and Inspectors General agencies; or jointly with JIOCG and Intelligence Community IG Forum members.

	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>INTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS</u>			
Reports issued	14	16	18

Special Plans and Operations (SPO):

FY 2013

Southwest Asia:

To fill a perceived information gap among senior leaders in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and relevant Congressional Committees, SPO selects, summarizes, and concisely presents six months of quantitative and qualitative metrics deemed indicative of progress toward the goal of developing a sustainable Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) for transition to Afghan control by 2014. We produce separate, periodic reports for the Afghan National Police and the Afghan National Army, alternating the reports with each issue. In February 2013, we released a report focused on the Afghan National

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Army. This report is classified CONFIDENTIAL RELEASABLE TO NATO/ISAF in accordance with U.S. policy.

In July 2013, SPO released a metrics report tracking the development of the Afghan National Police. This report is classified CONFIDENTIAL RELEASABLE TO NATO/ISAF in accordance with U.S. policy.

In September 2013, SPO released the second semi-annual metrics report tracking the development of the Afghan National Army. This report is classified CONFIDENTIAL RELEASABLE TO NATO/ISAF in accordance with U.S. policy.

Following his visit to Afghanistan in November 2011, the Inspector General informed the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan that, "We will periodically conduct walk-throughs at the Dawood National Military Hospital (Dawood) and continue oversight of the development of a sustainable ANSF medical logistics and healthcare capability." In response to this direction, SPO conducted a site visit at Dawood in February 2012, to assess the progress being made by the Command and more importantly, the ANA, to improve health care standards. SPO conducted a second site visit in July 2012 to review the status of U.S. and Coalition efforts to improve the healthcare management and treatment of patients, and the related sanitation conditions and medical logistics processes. SPO released the final report in March 2013.

In a continuing series of assessments that focus on the train and equip missions in Afghanistan, during April and May of 2012, SPO conducted field work on U.S. and Coalition efforts to develop the ANSF command and control system. The assessment determined whether the DoD will complete the development of an operational ANSF command

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

and control system by the end-of-2014 date for transition of security responsibility to Afghan control. SPO released the final report in March 2013.

In a continuing series of assessments focusing on the train and equip missions in Afghanistan, SPO released a final report in May 2013 on U.S. and Coalition efforts to develop the Afghan Border Police. The Afghan Border Police provide security along the 5,529 kilometers of international border, as well as at border crossings and ports of entry, such as airports and rail crossings. The Afghan Border Police have a critical mission in safeguarding the national boundaries against external aggression, taking immediate action against border incursions, and deterring insurgency and criminal activities between established border crossing points.

In a self-initiated assessment selected in coordination with the NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan / Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan Inspector General, SPO conducted field work in June 2012 to assess U.S. and Coalition efforts to develop leaders in the Afghan National Army. Objectives included assessing the sufficiency of the Coalition's leader development programs for developing officers and non-commission officers in support of the goal of establishing self-sustaining, Afghan-led security by the end of 2014. SPO released the final report in June 2013.

In the continuing series of projects focusing on the train and equip missions in Afghanistan, SPO conducted an assessment of U.S. and Coalition efforts to develop and transition critical operational enablers to ANSF. Enablers are those capabilities essential to supporting a successful outcome on the battlefield, including aviation, Counter-Improvised Explosive Device, medical, intelligence, engineering, special operations forces, fires, mobile strike forces, and operational coordination centers. The majority of ANSF operational units have been organized, equipped, and fielded, but

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their success is currently dependent on U.S.-provided enablers for sustainment and operational effectiveness. SPO conducted field work in Afghanistan during March 2013 and released the first enabler report, a high-level overview of the key issues specifically for Congress, in August 2013.

A second report on enablers in Afghanistan, with detailed cross cutting observations and recommendations, was released in September 2013.

Work in Iraq included performing an assessment of the Office of Security Cooperation - Iraq to determine whether the OSC-I was adequately structured and resourced to accomplish its mission, and to identify impediments to mission accomplishment. SPO conducted fieldwork in November 2012 and released the final report in August 2013.

Medical:

As a result of a congressional request for assistance, SPO announced the "Wounded Warriors Matters" project in the June 2010. This assessment determined whether the DoD programs for the care, management, and transition of recovering service members wounded during deployment to Iraq or Afghanistan are managed effectively and efficiently. SPO published reports on the warrior transition programs at Ft. Sam Houston, Ft. Drum, Camp Pendleton, and Camp Lejeune in 2011 and 2012, and the final report on the warrior transition unit at Joint Base Lewis-McChord in May 2013.

Continuing the series of assessments of DoD programs for the care, management, and transition of recovering service members wounded during deployment to Iraq or Afghanistan, SPO released a final report on the warrior transition unit at Ft Riley in July 2013.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Congressional / Statute:

Section 1566 of 10 United States Code requires that the Inspectors General of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps conduct an annual review of their voting assistance programs. Upon completion of their annual reviews, each Service Inspector General is required to submit a report to the DoD Inspector General, who in turn, submits a summary report to Congress. SPO complied with these directives and published, "Assessment of Voting Assistance Programs for Calendar Year 2012" in April 2013.

Section 592 of the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act required DoD IG to conduct an inspection of a statistically valid sample of US military cemeteries at current or former installations under the jurisdiction of military departments. During field work conducted March - September 2012, SPO visited 34 cemeteries: 22 Army, 5 Navy, 6 Air Force and 1 Marine. SPO released the final report in June 2013.

In accordance with Section 847 of Public Law 110-181, which establishes ethics requirements for senior DoD officials seeking employment with defense contractors, SPO conducted an assessment to determine whether DoD officials, ethics counselors, contractors and systems are in compliance with the provisions of the law. SPO released the final report in August 2013.

In response to the "William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008," SPO released assessments reviewing CTIP clause inclusion in contracts in the U.S. Pacific, Central, European, and Africa Commands areas of responsibility. SPO released a report evaluating DoD CTIP in Afghanistan in May 2012 and a report reviewing CTIP program implementation in DoD components in August 2013.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

As required by Public Law 112-81, SPO inspected the Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH) in Washington, DC and and Gulfport, MS, conducting field work from August - September 2012. During the inspection, multiple whistleblowers made allegations of misconduct and patient neglect by AFRH healthcare staff, and misconduct and mismanagement by AFRH management. As resident health and safety is a matter of primary concern and the timely identification of any related risk factors is critical, SPO engaged the Acting USD (P&R) by management letter and personal briefing on March 21, 2013 outlining our concerns with medical care at the AFRH and related management issues. SPO released the final report in September 2013.

In response to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, SPO conducted an assessment to determine the execution of, and compliance with, the Army Directive for Arlington National Cemetery (ANC), including: the sufficiency of contract management and oversight procedures; current and planned information and technology systems, applications, and contracts; current organizational structure and manpower; and compliance with, and execution of, all plans, reviews, studies, evaluations, and requirements specified in the Army Directive; and the adequacy of current practices at ANC to provide information, outreach, and support to families of those individuals buried at ANC regarding procedures to detect and correct any current errors in burials at ANC. SPO released the final report in September 2013.

FY 2014

Southwest Asia:

Continuing its series of periodic reporting of quantitative and qualitative metrics deemed indicative of progress toward the goal of developing a sustainable Afghan National Security Force, SPO is planning to release a report on the Afghan National Police the 1st quarter of FY14.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Continuing its series of periodic reporting of quantitative and qualitative metrics deemed indicative of progress toward the goal of developing a sustainable Afghan National Security Force, SPO is planning to release a report on the Afghan National Army the 1st quarter of FY14.

In the latest in the series of assessments evaluating the development of the Afghan military healthcare system, SPO initiated a project to assess U.S. and Coalition efforts to develop effective and sustainable healthcare capability in support of the Afghan National Police. Field work is ongoing. SPO is planning to release the final report in January 2014.

In a self-initiated assessment, SPO is evaluating plans and activities that have been accomplished or implemented thus far to transfer the security cooperation and assistance activities in Afghanistan from DoD to an Office of Security Cooperation - Afghanistan (OSC-A) under Department of State and Chief of Mission authority, and to make recommendations to facilitate or improve the transition of these functions to the OSC-A in accordance with existing security cooperation guidance and security assistance regulations. SPO plans to release a final report in the 2nd quarter of FY14.

In a self-initiated assessment suggested by the ISAF Joint Command Inspector General, SPO intends to assess the effectiveness and sufficiency of the planning for, and execution of, the transfer of DoD tasks to the Department of State in preparation for the withdraw of U.S. combat troops by the end of 2014.

In another of a continuing series of assessments focusing on the train and equip missions in Afghanistan, SPO plans to evaluate key logistical areas critical to the

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

development of ANSF ability to sustain itself after the 2014 transition date. SPO projects the final report will be released the beginning of the 3rd quarter of FY14.

Global Security Issues:

Section 1206 of the NDAA for FY 2006 provided the Secretary of Defense with authority to train and equip foreign military and maritime security forces to build their capacity to conduct counterterrorism and stability operations. In a self-initiated assessment, SPO will evaluate the overall effectiveness of the Section 1206 program in supporting combatant commands' counterterrorism mission and stability operations.

Biosurety is defined as the combination of security, biosafety, agent accountability, and personnel reliability needed to prevent unauthorized access to select agents of bio warfare. In a self-initiated assessment, SPO will evaluate DoD biological surety and security oversight, and DoD component biological surety and security compliance with the relevant statutes and regulations.

SPO plans to announce in FY 14 an assessment on the DoD Security Cooperation Mission for Taiwan executed through the American Institute in Taiwan. The objective is to review the plans, procedures, and actions taken to execute the DoD security cooperation mission for Taiwan, performed by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency in coordination with and through the American Institute in Taiwan-Washington and the American Institute in Taiwan-Taipei.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Medical:

As follow-on to the six site reports assessing warrior transition programs at Ft. Sam Houston, Ft. Drum, Camp Pendleton, Camp Lejeune, Ft Riley and Joint Base Lewis-McChord, SPO is preparing capping reports which will review systemic problems identified across all six warrior transition programs. SPO plans to release a capping report about medication management in September 2013.

SPO plans to release a second capping report, focused on the adequacy of planning, selection, and training of permanent staff in the transition programs, also in September 2013.

SPO will assess the DoD Suicide Event Report (DoDSER), a standardized database used by the military services as the "system of record" for reporting suicide behavior, to determine the extent that incomplete or inaccurate data from the DoDSER may have been used when making program or policy decisions on suicide prevention efforts.

A second project about DoD suicide prevention programs will 1) evaluate DoD oversight of all Suicide Prevention policies and programs that have been accomplished or implemented in support of suicide prevention efforts, and 2) determine whether the DoD has effectively implemented suicide prevention efforts in accordance with the recommendations made by the 2010 DoD Task Force on the Prevention of Suicides by Members of the Armed Forces.

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Congressional / Other:

Section 1566 of 10 United States Code requires that the Inspectors General of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps conduct an annual review of their voting assistance programs. Upon completion of their annual reviews, each Service Inspector General is required to submit a report to the DoD Inspector General, who in turn, submits a summary report to Congress. SPO plans to release a final report the 2nd quarter of 2014.

In a self-initiated assessment, SPO is evaluating DoD's interaction with State Defense Forces which are statutorily authorized military forces to the states. These forces, along with the National Guard, are the constitutionally authorized and recognized militia of the states. The assessment is reviewing relevant DoD regulations, compliance with these regulations and will determine impediments to effective DoD/State Defense Forces interaction. SPO plans to release the final report in the 1st quarter of 2014.

FY 2015

Depending on the shape and size of post-2014 U.S. mission in Afghanistan SPO will continue assessing the development of the Afghan National Security Forces.

In response to a growing need to assess priority national security objectives globally, SPO will continue to explore expanding its scope to include a variety of non-SWA topics in FY 2014. Areas of interest include, but are not limited to:

- Training and equipping foreign military forces
- Security Cooperation / Assistance programs worldwide
- Counter-terrorism operations

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

SPO will also continue to assign teams for each of its CONUS-based and statutorily mandated subject areas. Areas include, but are not limited to:

- Military healthcare
- The Federal Voting Assistance Program

	FY 2013 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2015 <u>Estimate</u>
<u>SPECIAL PLANS and OPERATIONS</u>			
SPO reports	18	15	15

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	<u>FY 2013</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 2014</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2015</u> <u>Estimate</u>
<u>AUDIT</u>			
Reports issued	102	105	105
Potential monetary benefits (\$ millions) (* Monetary benefits cannot be estimated)		*	*
Achieved monetary benefits (\$ millions) (*Monetary benefits cannot be estimated at this time)	*	*	*
<u>CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS</u>			
Indictments and Charges	164	309	318
Convictions	158	271	285
Fines/penalties/restitutions, etc. (\$ millions)	\$2,073.4	\$2,594.7	\$2,724.5
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS</u>			
Complaints Received	900	1000	1100
Complaints Closed	700	800	880
Complaints Closed by ISO	400	450	495
Complaints Closed by Service/Defense Agency IGs with Oversight by ISO	300	350	385
Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations- Complaints Received	1100	1300	1430

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	<u>FY 2013</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 2014</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2015</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations- Complaints Closed by WRI	400	600	660
Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations- Complaints Closed by Service/Defense Agency IGs with Oversight by WRI	150	200	220
Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations- Complaints of Improper Mental Health Evaluation (MHE) Referral Received	50	20	22
Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations- Complaints of Improper MHE Referral Closed by WRI	6	0	0
Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations- Complaints of Improper MHE Completed by Service/Defense Agency IGs with Oversight by WRI	20	40	44
<u>POLICY and OVERSIGHT</u>			
Audit oversight reports	13	14	14
Hotline completion reports	1	0	0
Investigative Policy and Oversight reports	4	8	10
Contractor Disclosures Submitted	225	250	275
DCAA High Risk Memos	0	3	3
Subpoenas issued	600	691	700

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	<u>FY 2013</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 2014</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2015</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Notices of Concern	3	0	0
Technical Assessment reports	5	5	5
Engineering support to other Components' final reports	3	5	5
 <u>INTELLIGENCE</u>			
Reports issued	14	16	18
 <u>SPECIAL PLANS and OPERATIONS</u>			
SPO reports	18	15	15
 <u>COMMUNICATIONS & CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON</u>			
Hotline calls/letters received	32,000	42,000	50,000
Substantive cases generated	4,000	6,000	8,000
Opened congressional inquiries	145	200	200
Closed congressional inquiries	180	225	225
FOIA requests received	700	750	800
FOIA requests processed	450	450	450
FOIA appeals received	25	25	25
GAO Draft / Final Reports Reviewed	328	341	358
GAO Announcement Received	217	223	210

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<u>V. Personnel Summary</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Change FY 2013/ FY 2014</u>	<u>Change FY 2014/ FY 2015</u>
<u>Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Officer	27	27	27	0	0
Enlisted	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	<u>1,549</u>	<u>1,685</u>	<u>1,693</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>8</u>
U.S. Direct Hire	1,548	1,684	1,692	136	8
Total Direct Hire	1,548	1,684	1,692	136	8
Foreign National Indirect Hire	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Active Military Average Strength (A/S) (Total)</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Officer	27	27	27	0	0
Enlisted	1	1	1	0	0
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	<u>1,568</u>	<u>1,614</u>	<u>1,614</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>0</u>
U.S. Direct Hire	1,567	1,613	1,613	46	0
Total Direct Hire	1,567	1,613	1,613	46	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	1	1	1	0	0
Average Annual Civilian Salary (\$ in thousands)	151.0	147.9	148.7	-3.1	.8
<u>Contractor FTEs (Total)</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-5</u>

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VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in thousands):

<u>OP 32 Line</u>	<u>FY 2013</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>		<u>FY 2014</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2014/FY 2015</u>		<u>FY 2015</u> <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>		<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	
101 Exec, Gen'l & Spec Scheds	235,374	1,765	409	237,548	2,375	-1,199	238,724
111 Disability Compensation	913	0	58	971	0	5	976
121 PCS Benefits	516	0	-292	224	0	0	224
199 Total Civ Compensation	236,803	1,765	175	238,743	2,375	-1,194	239,924
308 Travel of Persons	5,062	97	831	5,990	108	-108	5,990
399 Total Travel	5,062	97	831	5,990	108	-108	5,990
647 DISA Enterprise Computing Centers	4,766	160	-1,564	3,362	-25	86	3,423
699 Total DWCF Purchases	4,766	160	-1,564	3,362	-25	86	3,423
771 Commercial Transport	458	9	-129	338	6	0	344
799 Total Transportation	458	9	-129	338	6	0	344
912 Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	22,071	419	-141	22,349	402	-402	22,349
913 Purchased Utilities (Non-Fund)	82	2	11	95	2	0	97
915 Rents (Non-GSA)	36	1	-37	0	0	0	0
917 Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	24	0	11	35	1	0	36
920 Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	1,643	32	56	1,731	31	-8	1,754
921 Printing & Reproduction	160	3	77	240	4	-4	240
922 Equipment Maintenance By Contract	1,556	30	-173	1,413	25	0	1,438
923 Facilities Sust, Rest, & Mod by Contract	2	0	6	8	0	0	8
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	4,289	81	-360	4,010	72	-18	4,064
932 Mgt Prof Support Svcs	26,223	498	-4,042	22,679	408	-5,955	17,132
934 Engineering & Tech Svcs	4,769	91	-1,142	3,718	67	-67	3,718
961 Other Costs (Unvouchered)	257	0	-7	250	0	0	250
986 Medical Care Contracts	3	0	-3	0	0	0	0
987 Other Intra-Govt Purch	6,818	130	-1,284	5,664	102	-102	5,664
989 Other Services	3,849	73	1,453	5,375	97	-73	5,399
999 Total Other Purchases	71,782	1,360	-5,575	67,567	1,211	-6,629	62,149
Total	318,871	3,391	-6,262	316,000	3,675	-7,845	311,830

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- * The FY 2013 Actual column **includes** \$8,097 thousand of FY 2013 OCO Appropriations funding (PL 113-6).
- * The FY 2014 Estimate column **excludes** \$10,766 thousand of FY 2014 Overseas Contingency Operations Appropriations funding (PL 113-76).
- * The FY 2015 Estimate **excludes** OCO.

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Support for International Sporting Competitions
(SISC)



April 2013

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**OASD (Homeland Defense & Americas' Security Affairs)
Support for International Sporting Competitions
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Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Summary (\$ in thousands)

Budget Activity (BA) 4: Administration and Service Wide Activities

	FY 2013 <u>Actuals</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2015 <u>Estimate</u>
SISC	1,691	32	-1,723	0	0	10,000	10,000

I. Description of Operations Financed: The Support for International Sporting Competitions (SISC), Defense appropriation is a no-year appropriation that provides for continuing Department of Defense (DoD) support to national and international sporting events that are either certified by the Attorney General or support specific organizations such as the Special Olympics, Paralympics, and the United States Olympic Committee's (USOC) Paralympic Military Program. Funds are still available from the FY 2003 DoD Appropriations Act (P.L. 107-248).

The Department is requesting \$10 million additional appropriated funds for FY 2015. In FY 2013, the Department supported 18 sporting events including the Special Olympics Team USA's participation in the 2013 Special Olympics World Winter Games in Pyeong Chang, South Korea, and 17 events sanctioned by the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) under the Paralympic Military Program. In FY 2014, the Department plans to support up to 25 sporting events, including the Team USA's participation in the 2014 Paralympic Winter Games in Sochi, Russia, Special Olympics USA Games in New Jersey, Special Olympics World Games test event in Los Angeles and up to 22 events sanctioned by the USOC under the Paralympic Military Program. The current unallocated account balance as of December 31, 2013 in the SISC account is approximately 3.8 million, which is available until expended.

These funds are available to fund safety, security and logistical requirements for certain sporting competitions. Under the authority of 10 U.S.C., section 2564, the Department has the authority to assist Federal, State or local agencies in support of civilian sporting

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events, if the Attorney General certifies that such assistance is necessary to meet essential security and safety needs.

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

III. Financial Summary
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2014							FY 2015 Estimate
	FY 2013 Actuals	Budget Request	Congressional Action			Current Estimate		
			Amount	Percent	Appropriated			
A. <u>BA Subactivities</u>								
Support to International Sporting Competitions	1,691	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	

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B. <u>Reconciliation Summary</u>	Change	Change
	<u>FY 2014/FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2014/FY 2015</u>
Baseline Funding	0	0
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	0	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	0	
Subtotal Appropriated Amount	0	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2014 to 2014 Only)		
Subtotal Baseline Funding	0	
Supplemental		
Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		0
Functional Transfers		
Program Changes		10,000
Current Estimate	0	10,000
Less: Wartime Supplemental		
Normalized Current Estimate	0	

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<u>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
FY 2014 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)		0
1. Congressional Adjustments		0
a. Distributed Adjustments		
b. Undistributed Adjustments		
c. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
d. General Provisions		
FY 2014 Appropriated Amount		0
2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations		
3. Fact-of-Life Changes		
FY 2014 Baseline Funding		0
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions)		
Revised FY 2014 Estimate		0
5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations and Item 4, Reprogrammings		
FY 2014 Normalized Current Estimate		0
6. Price Change		0
7. Functional Transfers		
8. Program Increases		10,000
a. Annualization of New FY 2014 Program		
b. One-Time FY 2015 Increases	10,000	
1) Continued DoD support to International sporting Events. (FY 2014 baseline: \$0 thousand)		
c. Program Growth in FY 2015		
9. Program Decreases		0
a. Annualization of FY 2014 Program Decreases		
b. One-Time FY 2014 Increases		
c. Program Decreases in FY 2015		
FY 2015 Budget Request		10,000

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V. Personnel Summary

N/A

VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in thousands):

<u>OP 32 Line</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>FY 2015</u>
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>		<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2014/FY 2015</u>	
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>		<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	
989 Other	1,691	32	-1,723	0	0	10,000	10,000
999 Total Other Purchases	1,691	32	-1,723	0	0	10,000	10,000
Total	1,691	32	-1,723	0	0	10,000	10,000

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