

# **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE**

---

## **FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014 BUDGET ESTIMATES**

---



**April 2013**

**VOLUME 1**

**PART 2 of 2**

**Justification for FY 2014**

**U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces  
Office of the Inspector General  
Cooperative Threat Reduction  
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid  
Support for International Sporting Competitions  
Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund**

(This page intentionally left blank.)

Office of the Undersecretary of Defense-Comptroller  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preparation of the Defense-Wide budget, excluding revolving funds, cost the Department of Defense a total  
of approximately \$1,282,505 in FY 2013

Other Defense-Wide Baseline Programs

COURT	United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces .....	3
OIG	Office of the Inspector General .....	13
CTR	Former Soviet Union Cooperative Threat Reduction Program .....	79
OHDACA	Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Aid and Civic Assistance Program .....	117
SISC	Support for International Sporting Competitions .....	133
DAWDF	Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund .....	137

(This page intentionally left blank.)

# Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Estimates

United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces



April 2013

(This page intentionally left blank.)

**United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

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

	FY 2012	Price	Program	FY 2013	Price	Program	FY 2014
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
CAAF	13,385	149	-18	13,516	177	-87	13,606

**I. Description of Operations Financed:** This 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 IT support and security services, and the expense of printing opinions and decisions of the Court.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces is an Article I Court established by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (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  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012	Budget	FY 2013			Current	FY 2014				
			<u>Actual</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Congressional Action</u>			<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>		
					<u>Amount</u>					<u>Percent</u>	<u>Appropriated</u>
<b>A. <u>BA Subactivities</u></b>											
CAAF	13,385	13,516				13,516	13,606				
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,385</b>	<b>13,516</b>				<b>13,516</b>	<b>13,606</b>				



United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>B. Reconciliation Summary</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2013/FY 2013</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>
<b>Baseline Funding</b>	<b>13,516</b>	<b>13,516</b>
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
<b>Subtotal Appropriated Amount</b>	<b>13,516</b>	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2013 to 2013 Only)		
<b>Subtotal Baseline Funding</b>	<b>13,516</b>	
Supplemental		
Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		177
Functional Transfers		
Program Changes		-87
<b>Current Estimate</b>	<b>13,516</b>	<b>13,606</b>
Less: Wartime Supplemental		
<b>Normalized Current Estimate</b>	<b>13,516</b>	

United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

**III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)**

	Amount	Totals
<b>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</b>		
<b>FY 2013 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)</b>		<b>13,516</b>
1. Congressional Adjustments		
a. Distributed Adjustments		
b. Undistributed Adjustments		
c. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
d. General Provisions		
<b>FY 2013 Appropriated Amount</b>		<b>13,516</b>
2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations		
3. Fact-of-Life Changes		
<b>FY 2013 Baseline Funding</b>		<b>13,516</b>
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions)		
<b>Revised FY 2013 Estimate</b>		<b>13,516</b>
5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations and Item 4, Reprogrammings		
<b>FY 2013 Normalized Current Estimate</b>		<b>13,516</b>
6. Price Change		177
7. Functional Transfers		
8. Program Increases		55
a. Annualization of New FY 2013 Program		
b. One-Time FY 2014 Increases		
c. Program Growth in FY 2014		
1) Changes in Workforce Composition	39	
Reflecting changes to workforce composition for the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces (e.g., Step increases, Within-Grade Increases (WGI), and related personnel actions.)		
(FY 2013 Baseline \$7,777 thousand; 59 FTEs)		
2) Payment to Building Maintenance Fund	16	
Reflecting increase to payment for Buildings Maintenance Fund.		

United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

**III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)**

	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<b>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</b>		
(FY 2013 Baseline \$10 thousand; +0 FTEs)		
9. Program Decreases		-142
a. Annualization of FY 2013 Program Decreases		
b. One-Time FY 2013 Increases		
c. Program Decreases in FY 2014		
1) Program Reductions	-117	
Reductions to GSA Rental Payments; Supplies & Materials; Other Intra-Governmental Purchases; and Other Services for the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces to reflect inflationary and cost adjustments. (FY 2013 Baseline \$5,365 thousand; +0 FTEs)		
2) Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay (VSIP)	-25	
The Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces is not requesting VSIP authority for FY 2014. (FY 2013 Baseline \$25 thousand; +0 FTEs)		
<b>FY 2014 Budget Request</b>		<b>13,606</b>

United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

**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 Uniform Code of Military Justice (10 USC 941).

United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

<u>V. Personnel Summary</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	Change FY 2012/ FY 2013	Change FY 2013/ FY 2014
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
U.S. Direct Hire	59	59	59	0	0
Total Direct Hire	59	59	59	0	0
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
U.S. Direct Hire	59	59	59	0	0
Total Direct Hire	59	59	59	0	0
Average Annual Civilian Salary (\$ in thousands)	115.2	131.8	133.2	16.6	1.4
 <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  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

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

<u>OP 32 Line</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>FY 2014</u>
		<u>FY 2012/FY 2013</u>			<u>FY 2013/FY 2014</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	6,795	16	941	7,752	68	39	7,859
107 Voluntary Sep Incentives	0	0	25	25	0	-25	0
<b>199 Total Civ Compensation</b>	<b>6,795</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>7,777</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7,859</b>
308 Travel of Persons	73	1	-10	64	1	0	65
<b>399 Total Travel</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65</b>
680 Building Maint Fund Purch	0	0	10	10	0	16	26
696 DFAS Financial Operation (Other Defense Agencies)	0	0	15	15	2	0	17
<b>699 Total DWCF Purchases</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>43</b>
912 Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	1,479	30	-25	1,484	28	-28	1,484
913 Purchased Utilities (Non-Fund)	62	1	164	227	4	0	231
914 Purchased Communications (Non-Fund)	10	0	45	55	1	0	56
917 Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	26	1	-24	3	0	0	3
920 Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	346	7	-22	331	6	-12	325
923 Facilities Sust, Rest, & Mod by Contract	193	4	-197	0	0	0	0
932 Mgt Prof Support Svcs	643	13	-656	0	0	0	0
987 Other Intra-Govt Purch	76	2	2,982	3,060	58	-35	3,083
989 Other Services	2,276	46	-1,832	490	9	-42	457
990 IT Contract Support Services	1,406	28	-1,434	0	0	0	0
<b>999 Total Other Purchases</b>	<b>6,517</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>-999</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>-117</b>	<b>5,639</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,385</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>13,516</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>-87</b>	<b>13,606</b>

**Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Estimates**  
**Office of Inspector General (OIG)**



April 2013

(This page intentionally left blank.)



**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

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

	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>
OIG	332,292	2,575	-61,046	273,821	3,026	35,284	312,131

\* The FY 2012 Actual column includes \$11,055 thousand of FY 2012 OCO Appropriations funding (PL 112-74).

\* The FY 2013 Estimate column excludes \$10,766 thousand of FY 2013 Overseas Contingency Operations Appropriations funding (PL 112-74).

\* The FY 2014 Estimate column excludes FY 2014 Defense-Wide OCO Budget Request.

**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 2012 the OIG achieved \$85 million in savings and \$3.55 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  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 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 \$312.1 million. The portion of this amount needed for OIG training is \$2.805 million, and the amount needed to support the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) is \$.779 million, which satisfies the OIG requirements for FY 2014.

**Narrative Explanation of Changes:**

FY 2013 to FY 2014: The current Fiscal Guidance for FY 2014 (\$312.1 million) reflects an increase from FY 2013 (\$273.8 million) of \$38.3 million.

**Auditing:** The Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Auditing (ODIG-AUD) conducts audits on all facets of DoD operations. The work of the Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Auditing provides independent and objective audit services to promote continuous performance improvement, management, and accountability of DoD operations, programs, and resources to support DoD in its defense of U.S. national interests, and results in recommendations for reducing costs; addressing critical life and safety

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

issues, eliminating fraud, waste, and abuse; improving performance of business operations; strengthening internal controls; and achieving compliance with laws, regulations, and policies. The Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Auditing is comprised of five directorates: Acquisition and Contract Management, Readiness and Operations Support, Financial Management and Reporting, Defense Payments and Accounting Operations, and Joint and Southwest Asia Operations. Audit topics are determined by law, requests from the SECDEF and other DoD leadership, Hotline allegations, congressional requests, and OIG risk analyses of DoD programs. Audits topics include areas of concern for contract management to include contract pricing, services contracts, improper payments, and contractor overhead costs; management and execution of Afghanistan Security Forces funds; major weapons systems acquisitions; financial management; business systems modernization; cyber operations; health care; and joint warfighting and readiness.

- Acquisition and Contract Management (ACM) Directorate plans and performs audits in the areas of Weapons System Acquisition; Contract Administration; Contract Pricing and Competitive Sourcing; Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation and Systems; Constructions and Sustainment.
- Readiness and Operations Support (ROS) Directorate plans and performs audits in the areas of Defense Critical Infrastructure, Information Technology Management, Cyber Operations, Global Logistics, Military Health System, Forces Management, Readiness, and Operations in the Pacific Command and European Command Area of Responsibility.
- 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. Financial management audits generally include all comptroller-type services and activities related to programming, budgeting, accounting, and reporting.

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

- Defense Payments and Accounting Operations (DPAO) Directorate plans and performs audits in the areas of Intelligence Financial Reporting and Payments, Forensic Analysis, DoD Business System Acquisitions, Transportation Payments, Government Purchase Cards, Improper Payments, and Financial Reporting and Payments; and provides statistical and analytical support to all of Audit through the Quantitative Methods and Analysis division.
- Joint and Southwest Asia Operations (JSAO) Directorate plans and performs audits and evaluations in support of combined, joint, interagency, and Southwest Asia operations. These audits and evaluations focus on personnel and materiel readiness, force protection, logistics, communications, contractor support operations, contract administration, acquisition, and finance. Additionally, specific divisions address Combatant Command systemic issues that span all of the Combatant Commands or provide focused reviews on issues within the Central Command geographic area and Special Operations Command's support to that area.

For additional information regarding Auditing, visit the public website at [www.dodig.mil/Audit/index.html](http://www.dodig.mil/Audit/index.html).

**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 cyber crimes.

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

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 investigative effort and awareness training that includes tailored briefings designed to encourage DoD and contractor employees to report crimes affecting DoD programs. DCIS participates with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) at the FBI headquarters and at selected locations across the U.S. DCIS also actively participates in the National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force (NCIJTF), which is the focal point for all government agencies to coordinate, integrate, and share information related to all domestic cyber threat investigations.

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.

For additional information regarding Investigations visit the public website at [www.dodig.mil/INV/index.html](http://www.dodig.mil/INV/index.html).

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**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 and whistleblower reprisal. 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.

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.

**Policy and Oversight:** The Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Policy and Oversight (ODIG-P&O) provides policy, guidance, and oversight to audit, inspections, evaluations, investigations, and hotline activities within the DoD. ODIG-P&O also provides analysis and comments on all proposed draft DoD policy issuances, and conducts

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

technical assessments of DoD programs and provides engineering support for other OIG assessments.

- Audit Policy and Oversight Directorate (APO) provides audit policy direction, guidance, and oversight for the ODIG-AUD, 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 6,700 DoD auditors in 22 DoD audit organizations and 22 single audit cognizant organizations, which comprises approximately 40 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, as well as the noncriminal investigative offices of the DoD. The IPO Directorate also manages the Inspector General Subpoena Program for investigating fraud and other select criminal offenses, issuing an annual average at 577 subpoenas in FY 2012, up from 525, and administers the DoD Contractor Disclosure Program. The disclosure program requires DoD contractors to notify the DoD IG of credible evidence that a federal criminal law involving fraud, conflict of interest, bribery or gratuity violations or a violation of the False Claims Act occurred during the award, performance, or closeout of a government contract or subcontract. IPO recently established the Violent Crime Division to oversee the adequacy of the military criminal investigative organizations' (MCIOs) violent crime investigations. This includes evaluation of MCIO violent crime investigative policies, programs, and training to determine compliance with federal law, DoD and Military Service investigative standards, Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) - Quality Standards of Investigations, and law enforcement industry best practices, such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

- Technical Assessment Directorate (TAD) is an engineering unit that provides expert technical assessments that are timely, relevant, objective, independent, and affect improvements in defense system acquisition, operation, and sustainment by proactively address issues of concern to Congress, DoD, and the public. Additionally, TAD provides a variety of engineering support functions for the OIG audit, investigative, and evaluation organization and to other DoD organizations, as needed.

For more information regarding Policy and Oversight visit the public website at [www.dodig.mil/Inspections/Index.htm](http://www.dodig.mil/Inspections/Index.htm).

**Intelligence and Special Program Assessments:** The Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Intelligence and Special Program Assessments (ODIG-ISPA) audits, evaluates, monitors, and reviews the programs, policies, procedures, and functions of the DoD Intelligence Community, special access programs, the Defense nuclear program and operations, and other highly classified programs and functions within the DoD (hereafter referred to collectively as DoD intelligence). The ODIG-ISPA is the primary advisor to the DoD IG on intelligence audit and evaluation matters. The ODIG-ISPA audits, reviews, and evaluates topics determined by law, requests from the SecDef and other DoD leadership, Hotline allegations, congressional requests, and internal analyses of risk in DoD Intelligence programs. The ODIG-ISPA also works closely with other Federal agency and organization Inspectors General, such as the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Office of the Director National Intelligence (ODNI), and Department of Justice (DOJ), coordinating and collaborating on projects to ensure proper operation, performance and results for national intelligence activities.

The ODIG-ISPA personnel also assist the Office of the Director of National Intelligence's Inspector General (ODNI-IG) to administer, coordinate, and oversee the functions of the



**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

Intelligence Community Inspectors General (ICIG) Forum. The ICIG Forum promotes and improves information sharing among Inspectors General of the Intelligence community. 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.

For more information regarding Intelligence visit the public website at [www.dodig.mil/Ir/Index.html](http://www.dodig.mil/Ir/Index.html).

**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 and issues, with a special emphasis on OCO funding issues and operations in Southwest Asia (SWA). Its work complements the efforts of the other DoD OIG components. Within SPO, the Inspections and Evaluations (I&E) Directorate conducts objective and independent customer-focused management and program inspections and evaluations that address areas of interest to Congress, DoD, and the Inspector General, and provides timely findings and recommendations to improve DoD programs and operations.

SPO is staffed with a core combination of civilian and military personnel who must be deployable to the SWA Theater of Operations.

For more information regarding SPO, visit the public website at [www.dodig.mil/spo/index.html](http://www.dodig.mil/spo/index.html).

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

**Other Components, OIG:**

**The Office of Communications and Congressional Liaison (OCCL)** supports the OIG by serving as the primary point of contact for external communications between the OIG, the public and the Congress and by serving as the public affairs office. OCCL includes the Defense Hotline, Freedom of Information Division, Government Accountability Office (GAO) Liaison Office, the OIG Web Development Team, and digital media support. OCCL maintains a program to promote whistleblowing and encourage personnel to report fraud, waste, and abuse to appropriate authorities.

For more information regarding OCCL, please visit the public website at [www.dodig.mil/occl/index.html](http://www.dodig.mil/occl/index.html).

**The Office of General Counsel (OGC)** provides independent and objective advice and legal counsel to the Inspector General and the OIG staff. The scope of OGC advice and legal opinions includes criminal and administrative investigation, procurement, fiscal, personnel, ethics, international, and intelligence matters. The OIG General Counsel serves as the OIG Designated Agency Ethics Official (DAEO) and manages the OIG Ethics Program.

**The Office of Administration and Management (OA&M)** provides mission essential support for personnel, security, training, administration, logistics, and information technology through its six Directorates: Human Capital Advisory Services (HCAS), Office of Security, Training Support, Administration and Logistics Support, Operations Center, and Information Systems. OA&M supervises and provides mission critical functions in support of the OIG's day-to-day operations at the OIG headquarters and 74 field offices located

Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

throughout the world to include Germany and Korea. The OA&M also supports Combatant Command and Joint Inspector General Training and Doctrine development.

II. Force Structure Summary:

N/A

Office of Inspector General  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

A. <u>BA Subactivities</u>	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	Budget <u>Request</u>	FY 2013			Current <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>
			<u>Congressional Action</u>				
			<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Appropriated</u>		
Administrative Investigations	9,181	7,126			7,126	11,051	
Auditing	87,524	80,298			80,298	88,735	
CIGIE	475	475			717	779	
Intelligence Investigations	6,600	5,982			5,982	7,395	
OCO Funding	76,340	74,446			74,446	82,876	
Other OIG	10,894	0			0	0	
Policy and Oversight	114,470	86,233			85,991	91,342	
Procurement	16,978	11,801			11,801	18,755	
RDT&E Supplemental	1,085	1,000			1,000	1,000	
Special Plans and Operations	0	0			0	0	
Training	5,788	5,002			5,002	7,393	
<b>Total</b>	<b>332,292</b>	<b>273,821</b>			<b>273,821</b>	<b>312,131</b>	

\* The FY 2012 Actual column includes \$11,055 thousand of FY 2012 OCO Appropriations funding (PL 112-74).

\* The FY 2013 Estimate column excludes \$10,766 thousand of FY 2013 Overseas Contingency Operations Appropriations funding (PL 112-74).

\* The FY 2014 Estimate column excludes FY 2014 Defense-Wide OCO Budget Request.

Office of Inspector General  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>B. Reconciliation Summary</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2013/FY 2013</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>
<b>Baseline Funding</b>	<b>273,821</b>	<b>273,821</b>
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
<b>Subtotal Appropriated Amount</b>	<b>273,821</b>	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2013 to 2013 Only)		
<b>Subtotal Baseline Funding</b>	<b>273,821</b>	
Supplemental	10,766	
Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		3,026
Functional Transfers		
Program Changes		35,284
<b>Current Estimate</b>	<b>284,587</b>	<b>312,131</b>
Less: Wartime Supplemental	-10,766	
<b>Normalized Current Estimate</b>	<b>273,821</b>	

Office of Inspector General  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

**III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)**

	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<b>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</b>		
<b>FY 2013 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)</b>		<b>273,821</b>
1. Congressional Adjustments		
a. Distributed Adjustments		
b. Undistributed Adjustments		
c. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
d. General Provisions		
<b>FY 2013 Appropriated Amount</b>		<b>273,821</b>
2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations		10,766
a. OCO Supplemental Funding		
1) FY 2013 Supplemental Budget Request	10,766	
3. Fact-of-Life Changes		
<b>FY 2013 Baseline Funding</b>		<b>284,587</b>
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions)		
<b>Revised FY 2013 Estimate</b>		<b>284,587</b>
5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations and Item 4, Reprogrammings		-10,766
<b>FY 2013 Normalized Current Estimate</b>		<b>273,821</b>
6. Price Change		3,026
7. Functional Transfers		
8. Program Increases		35,284
a. Annualization of New FY 2013 Program		
b. One-Time FY 2014 Increases		
c. Program Growth in FY 2014		
1) Civilian Personnel Support -	35,284	
Increase funds the OIG to the authorized civilian full-time equivalent (FTE) levels in FY 2014. (FY 2013 Baseline \$0; +0 FTEs)		
9. Program Decreases		
a. Annualization of FY 2013 Program Decreases		
b. One-Time FY 2013 Increases		

Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

	Amount	Totals
C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases		
c. Program Decreases in FY 2014		
FY 2014 Budget Request		312,131

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

**Auditing:**

The Audit component assists DoD by supporting fundamental imperatives of DoD as identified in the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) Report. These imperatives are to continue to transform the Department's warfighting 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 provide benefits to DoD by addressing critical life and safety issues, improving operations and financial accountability, compliance with statute or regulations, improving national security, and/or identifying potential monetary benefits. A prime objective of the OIG 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 of the key measurements of Audit success are the identification of potential monetary benefits and concurrence rate on audit recommendations that correct identified deficiencies. Numerous audits provided value to the DoD, but do not lend themselves to the identification of specific monetary benefits. These audits addressed 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 Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) to counter the growing insurgency threat in Afghanistan.

DoD continues to face challenges in the areas of weapon system acquisition. In 2012, DoD OIG audited an acquisition program which identified that the Navy did not finish defining capability requirements for an Acquisition Category II system and planned to enter the next milestone phase without completing all the required system testing which could



**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

result in the Navy acquiring four units costing \$15 million which may not meet testing needs.

In FY 2012, fundamental contract deficiencies continued to plague DoD, particularly in the areas of requirements definition, competition, contractors performing inherently governmental functions, contract oversight and surveillance, and contract pricing. In FY 2012, DOD OIG auditors prepared high visibility reports which included an audit identifying \$47.5 million to \$58.7 million of excess DoD inventory, an audit of the Afghan National Police Contract, which identified inadequately defined contract requirements, and an audit identifying a lack of accountability of night vision devices for the Afghan National Security Forces.

In FY 2013 and 2014, the DoD OIG for Audit will continue to focus oversight efforts on the complexities associated with acquisition and contract administration to include 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).

The DoD annually produces financial statements based on financial data from at least 65 individual entities and funds, many of which are larger and more complex than most public corporations. The OIG is the sole DoD audit organization authorized to audit those statements and issue opinions on them. In FY 2011, the OIG again limited its financial statement audit work based on management representations concerning financial statement reliability and reorganized and redirected the DoD Payments & Accounting Operations and Financial Management & Reporting staff to work on audits related to the controls over unliquidated obligations, improper payments, and internal control and compliance reviews

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

over systems and property. The OIG will continue this approach to financial statement audits in FY 2012.

As a result of the requirements outlined in P.L. 111-84 and P.L. 111-383, DoD made changes to its Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR) plan. One of those requirements was to ensure that DoD's financial statements were validated as audit ready not later than September 30, 2017. However, the November 2011 FIAR Plan update reported that DoD has significantly changed its audit goals to include achieving audit readiness of the Statement of Budgetary Resources (SBR) by the end of calendar year 2014. The November 2011 update also reported that the new goals will require two Military Services to accelerate their SBR audit readiness efforts and one Service to create an entirely new approach. Furthermore, the update also reported that Defense Agencies must accelerate their audit readiness efforts and that DoD Components must revise their audit readiness plans to address the accelerated 2014 due date for SBR audit readiness. The update acknowledges the fact that DoD must accomplish the new goals while still maintaining DoD's overall plan to achieve audit readiness for all DoD financial statements by 2017. 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 OIG serves in an advisory role to the FIAR Directorate in updating and executing the FIAR plan and FIAR guidance.

In FY 2012, the auditors issued disclaimers of opinion on the DoD Agency-wide FY 2011 financial statements and seven of the components' statements that support the Agency-wide statements. The auditors endorsed independent public accounting firms' unqualified opinion on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CoE), the Military Retirement Fund (MRF), and the TRICARE Management Activity's Contract Resource Management financial statements and a qualified opinion on the DoD Medicare Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund (MERHCF).

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

In addition, the auditors performed audits or provide contractor oversight on 23 on-going or planned financial systems audits and performed approximately 81 other on-going or planned audits on internal controls, compliance with laws and regulations, and other financial-related issues. 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 (ETP), Defense Agencies Initiative (DAI), and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems. Additionally, we plan on conducting an audit to determine how efficient and effective the DoD Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR) Plan has been since FY 2007. 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 ERP systems identified as being necessary for the DoD to produce auditable financial statements. As OSD and Components identify segments of financial statements that are ready for review, DoD OIG audit staff will announce audits or attestation engagements, as appropriate. For example, the OIG continues to oversee an audit of the U.S. Marine Corps Statement of Budgetary Resources (SBR). Audit work will continue to determine whether audit evidence is sufficient to enable the DoD OIG to render an opinion as to whether the financial statement is prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The ODIG-AUD also continues to perform internal control and compliance reviews over systems and property and attestation reviews of the DoD Counterdrug program.

In FY 2013 and 2014, in addition to its OCO efforts, the ODIG-AUD will place particular emphasis on SecDef and congressional interest items, dedicating resources to high-risk/high impact areas. The OIG will focus its audit efforts on high-risk areas including weapon systems acquisition, contract oversight to include overseas contingency contracting, contract pricing and invoicing, financial management and systems, improper

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

payments, health care, critical infrastructure, cyber security, readiness, and OCO within the limits of available resources. ODIG-AUD will continue its presence in Southwest Asia (SWA) in FY 2012, focusing on associated challenges with force restructuring, and asset accountability, acquisition, logistics, and military construction financial management including Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) Fund and the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP). Specifically, those planned projects include accountability over pharmaceuticals in the Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) medical system, contingency contracting oversight, and tactical vehicle maintenance. Auditors will increase emphasis on preventing and detecting fraud and on procurement related internal controls in both CONUS and overseas operations.

In FY 2012, the ODIG-AUD continued to staff the Hawaii field office. The Hawaii field office provides oversight of Pacific Command Operations. The Tampa staff continued to provide oversight and support to Central Command (CENTCOM) for its efforts in Southwest Asia (SWA) as well as providing oversight of Special Operations Command (SOCOM's) increased funding to support an expanded mission and increased size of forces.

The OIG auditors also continue to lead DoD-wide audits as well as joint audits with other Federal IGs. Ongoing efforts involve a statutory requirement to review non-DoD agencies that perform a significant number of contracting actions for DoD. The ODIG-AUD has ongoing audits of U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs and the Department of Energy. Auditors also continue to assist in investigations, and related litigation, and participate as non-member advisors (at DoD management request) on a variety of task forces, process action teams, and studies.

In FY 2013, the OIG will continue oversight of improper payments to include identifying systems or payment processes that may be vulnerable to making improper payment

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

transactions, information technology acquisition, and cyber security. Unless financial management procedures and systems contain appropriate internal controls, sustaining the auditability of financial statements will become unaffordable in DoD. The weaknesses that affect the auditability of the financial statements also affect other DoD programs and operations and contribute to waste, mismanagement, and inefficient use of DoD resources. The OIG 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. As more components assert that their financial statements are audit-ready, in order to meet the requirement of the FY 2010 National Defense Authorization Act that DoD financial statements be validated as ready for audit not later than September 30, 2017, and DoD's accelerated goal to achieve SBR audit readiness by the end of calendar year 2014, more effort will be required to audit financial statements in FY 2012 and future years. In addition, OIG auditors will continue to conduct financial-related audits required by statute (e.g., work related to compliance with the Improper Payment Information Act as amended by the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010, and Title 10 United States Code 2784, which requires periodic reviews of DoD management of the purchase card program).

Office of Inspector General  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<b><u>AUDIT</u></b>			
Reports issued	128	120	120
Potential monetary benefits (\$ millions)	85M	*	*
(* Monetary benefits cannot be estimated)			
Achieved monetary benefits (\$ millions)	85M	*	*
(*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 2012, 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

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

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.

Major fraud investigations, such as Abbott Laboratories (\$476.7 million government recovery), Scios, Inc. (\$85 million government recovery), United Technology Corporation (\$55.7 million government recovery), LHC Corporation (\$52.65 million government recovery), and Accenture LLP, (\$49.7 million government recovery) required extensive efforts by criminal investigative components. Fraud investigations often lead to additional undertakings initiated by the OIG 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.

Office of Inspector General  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

	<u>FY 2012</u> <u>To Date</u> <u>Through 06-30-2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2014</u> <u>Estimate</u>
<b><u>CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS</u></b>			
Indictments and Charges	279	317	327
Convictions	243	281	295
Fines/penalties/restitutions, etc. (\$ millions)	\$3,550.0	\$2,049.4	\$2,151.9

**Administrative Investigations**

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 well as Section 1533 of the American Recovery Act & Reinvestment Act of 2009 for nonfederal employees of recipients of Defense Recovery Act funds.

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.



**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

Finally, under DoD Directive 6490.1, "Mental Health Evaluations of Members of the Armed Forces," WRI investigates, or performs oversight reviews of investigations conducted by Service Inspectors General, into allegations of improper referrals of members of the Armed Forces for involuntary mental health evaluations.

WRI uses the number of reprisal complaints closed and the investigation cycle time to evaluate performance of WRI and the Service Inspectors General.

ODIG-AI is proactively transforming the WRI Directorate by increasing staffing, improving the organization and grade structure, streamlining investigative processes, and updating policies and procedures. The ODIG AI is also currently in the development phase of the next generation information system that will enable the office to monitor investigation total life cycle time, compile metrics and measure performance, improve ongoing monitoring and oversight of Service investigations, follow-up of corrective actions in substantiated cases, and improve statistical reporting and trend analysis.

WRI has used additional staffing resources allocated in FY 2012 to: 1) improve responsiveness to complaints alleging reprisal through expanded and timely in-house investigations, 2) enhance strategic communications to expand outreach and training to the Military Departments, the Combatant Commands, and other Defense agencies through mobile training teams and formal training workshops, 3) ensure visibility of the prominence and effectiveness of the DoD whistleblower protection program to internal and external stakeholders, and 4) establish a team dedicated to oversight and follow-up of Service IG reprisal investigations.

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

ISO Investigative performance is measured by the overall number of investigations conducted and oversight reviews of Service IG investigations, the cycle time to complete an investigation, and the percentage of investigations of high interest investigations (those investigations that have the interest of the Secretary of Defense, Members of Congress and the news media or that involve warfighter safety).. ISO investigations routinely garner significant media, SECDEF, or congressional interest, with results provided directly to the SECDEF or Members of Congress and involve complicated issues of public interest.

ISO investigations involve allegations ethics violations, conflicts of interest on the part of senior DoD officials, misuse of position and resources, mismanagement of major Defense programs, and travel/contracting irregularities. The severity of corrective actions in cases with substantiated findings -- immediate removal from command, reprimand, reduction in rank, and reimbursement to the Government --demonstrates that the Department holds senior leaders accountable for their actions. Examples of such cases include substantiated allegations of misconduct involving official and unofficial travel (including MilAir) by 4-star general officers; and recoupment of over \$10,000 from a general officer who improperly received federal pay and benefits.

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 office 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.

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

ISO used additional resources to establish a new Oversight Branch dedicated to review of Service IG investigations into allegations of senior official misconduct. The Oversight Branch collects data regarding identified deficiencies, provides timely feedback to Service IGs, as well as training to enhance investigative skills necessary to address allegations of senior official misconduct. Additional resources are also being used to improve trend analysis, policy development, and training for Defense Agency and Service IG senior official investigative groups. The continued development in these areas will positively impact the war fighter and reinforce the public's trust in DoD leadership through timely completion of investigations, enhanced oversight and accountability; and effective outreach.

Office of Inspector General  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

<b>ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS (ESTIMATES BASED ON PRIOR YEAR ACTUALS)</b>			
	<b>FY12</b>	<b>FY13</b>	<b>FY14</b>
<b>INVESTIGATIONS OF SENIOR OFFICIALS (ISO)</b>			
Complaints Received	786	796	806
Complaints Closed	632	642	652
Complaints Closed by ISO	284	294	304
Complaints Closed by Service/Defense Agency IGs with Oversight by ISO	348	358	368
<b>WHISTLEBLOWER REPRISAL INVESTIGATIONS (WRI)</b>			
Reprisal Complaints Received	636	646	656
Reprisal Complaints Closed by WRI	282	292	302
Reprisal Complaints Closed by Service/Defense Agency IGs with Oversight by WRI	252	262	272
Complaints of Improper Mental Health Evaluation (MHE) Referral Received	40	50	60
Complaints of Improper MHE Referral Closed by WRI	0	10	20
Complaints of Improper MHE Completed by Service/Defense Agency IGs with Oversight by WRI	34	44	54

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

Policy and Oversight: ODIG-P&O is unique in that it has varied responsibilities, including establishing audit and investigative policy, performing oversight of DoD auditors and investigators, and performing technical oversight of DoD programs and providing engineering support to the OIG DoD and other Defense and Federal agencies. The ODIG-P&O is also responsible, in accordance with the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, for coordinating all DoD policy issuances. ODIG P&O operations are evaluated based on reviews conducted, as measured by the significance and quality of audit, evaluation, and investigative policies provided, oversight and evaluation reports issued, contractor disclosures processed, subpoenas processed, timeliness and quality of technical support provided, positive impact on draft DoD policy issuances, follow-up of DCAA report recommendations, and outcomes from evaluations of significant DoD programs and operations. In FY 2012, ODIG P&O issued 27 reports and one Notice of Concern. The Technical Assessment Directorate completed three independent technical assessment reports and provided technical support to 7 OIG audit and investigative projects. ODIG-P&O managed the OIG's policy coordination process for 276 draft DoD policy issuances. ODIG-P&O updated and published five DoD Issuances:

- 1) DoDI 5505.07, "Titling and Indexing of Subjects of Criminal Investigations in the Department of Defense," January 27, 2012
- 2) Change 1 to DoDI 5505.14, "Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Collection Requirements for Criminal Investigators" April 24, 2012
- 3) Change 1 to DTM 11-007, "Delegation of Authority to Approve Consensual Interceptions for Law Enforcement" October 20, 2011
- 4) Co-Authored w/ SAPRO DTM 11-062, "Document Retention in Cases of Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault" December 16, 2011
- 5) DoDI 5505.16, "Criminal Investigations by Personnel Who Are Not Assigned to a Defense Criminal Investigative Organization" May 7, 2012

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

In FY 2012, APO issued two Hotline reports, two external quality control reviews of Defense organizations' audit operations; two single audit quality control reviews. APO also completed reviews of 11 additional hotline complaints, one Notice of Concern, and four Preliminary Results Memoranda. APO performed 103 single desk reviews and issued 111 memoranda for grant/contracting officer follow-up. APO commented on the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board Exposure Draft - Property, Plant & Equipment Impairment, and reviewed 25 and commented on two Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations (DFARs) changes. APO administered the peer review program for DoD audit organizations, encompassing oversight of peer reviews of nine DoD audit organizations (five completed and four ongoing), including the Army Audit Agency and their Special Access Program audit operation, Missile Defense Agency, National Geospatial Intelligence Agency, and Naval Exchange Command. APO provided oversight for 2,099 open and closed contract audit reports with more than \$6.1 billion in potential savings. Also, APO issued 37 recommendations and achieved a 92 percent agreement rate for recommendations or stakeholder provision of acceptable alternatives. APO monitored the quality of Defense Contract Audit Agency's (DCAA's) audit work, reviewed 13 DCAA-related Hotline complaints and 11 other in-process DoD Hotline complaints concerning DCAA audit operations.

APO participated in at least 14 working groups, including the Procurement Fraud Working Group Steering Committee, Financial Statement Audit Network, DoD OIG Peer Review Working Group, Single Audit Roundtable, DoD Contracting Oversight and Quality Assurance Joint Planning Group, DoD Council of Small Audit Organizations, National Single Audit Coordinator Workgroup (Single Audit), Federal Audit Executive Council External Peer Review Guide Update working Group, Office of Management and Budget/CIGIE task force to address recommendations from the National Single Audit Sampling Initiative, Federal Audit Executive Council Audit Committee, Audit Chief's Council, IG DoD Audit Advisory

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

Committee, Single Audit Compliance Supplement Core Team, and Federal Audit Liaison Council.

From FY 2013 through FY 2014, APO will focus on oversight reviews of DCAA high-risk areas and will monitor, review, and report on DCAA audit compliance with the Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS). Additionally, APO will focus on at least 11 Defense Hotlines of DCAA audits, management, and personnel. APO will also administer peer reviews of 21 DoD audit organizations. APO will continue 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 will perform at least four single audit quality control reviews, two follow-up reviews and continue to review all single audit reports for audit findings that require grant/contracting officer follow-up actions. The Single Audit area encompasses \$7.8 billion in DoD research and development funds associated with 22 organizations. In the contract audit follow-up area, APO will review contracting officer actions on DCAA contract audit reports, which contain nearly 2,000 recommendations and include approximately \$6.1 billion in questionable costs.

In FY 2012, IPO issued seven reports: Review of Matters Related to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense Public Affairs Retired Military Analyst Outreach Program, Review of Matters Related to the Sexual Assault of Lance Corporal Maria Lauterbach, U.S. Marine Corps, Review of DoD Response to Noncompliant Crime Laboratory Analyses, Response to Congressional Concerns about Targeting of Military Personnel by Gangs, Review of Alleged Mishandling NCIS Sexual Assault Investigation and Victim Mistreatment (U.S. Marine Lance Corporal), Review of Alleged Mishandling of AFOSI Sexual Assault Investigations (U.S. AF Master Sergeant), and Review of Allegations of Sexual Harassment,

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

Intimidation, and Other Abuses Under Contracts Held by L3 and Global Linguist Solutions in Iraq (Letter report to Senator Claire McCaskill). May 7, 2012

The Contractor Disclosure Program received and effectively responded to 173 disclosures. IPO closed 83 disclosures by Defense contractors and subcontractors of procurement-related crimes as mandated by Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR). IPO personnel coordinated the disclosures through the Department of Justice (DoJ) and Defense investigative, audit, and suspension/debarment authorities. The Voluntary Disclosure Program was superseded by the Contractor Disclosure Program in December 2008. IPO has also worked diligently to resolve three voluntary disclosures under the previous program. There are not/and will not be any new voluntary disclosures. IPO is working to resolve the remaining nine voluntary disclosures. In addition, the Contractor Disclosure Program took over the management of the DCAA Form 2000 (suspected fraud and irregularity reports) referral program. During this period, the Contractor Disclosure Program processed 79 DCAA Forms 2000 and referred them to the DCIOs for investigation and follow-up.

The OIG Subpoena Program coordinated and issued 400 subpoenas to Defense investigators and auditors this fiscal year. Another 65 subpoenas are under review and pending issuance. The number of subpoenas issues is up 43 percent over FY 2011. IPO took over management of the DCIS Subpoena Program and now processes and coordinates all DCIS requests for subpoenas. The OIG Subpoena Program developed a capability to digitally process subpoenas in an effort to decrease the review and coordination time. The new DoD IG Subpoena Database Management system was fully implemented and has been essential in tracking the status of subpoenas and supporting the production of internal management reports. IPO has a robust subpoena training program. During FY 2012 IPO trained 350 Defense Criminal Investigative Organization (DCIO) personnel and investigators from other DoD agencies. IPO integrated subpoena training into MCIO basic and advanced criminal



**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

investigative training courses. IPO conducted training and provided subpoena program templates to the Intelligence Agency IGs in an effort to help them develop their own subpoena programs shortly after they were granted statutory authority. IPO also hosted the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's Continuing Legal Education Training Program Course for DoD investigators and attorneys.

For its oversight projects, IPO organized and staffed the Violent Crime Division to evaluate DoD and MCIO policies, programs, and training focused on violent crime including: murder, suicide (DoD policy requires investigations of non-combat deaths as potential homicides until evidence establishes otherwise), sexual assaults, robbery, criminal child abuse, and aggravated assault. In FY 2012, IPO initiated an evaluation of MCIO closed sexual assault investigations with adult victims per DoD Directive 6495.01, "Sexual Assault and Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program,". Oversight encompasses a review of MCIO policies and procedures in order to ensure MCIO compliance with federal law, DoD and Service investigative standards, and accepted industry best practices as it relates to adult sexual assault investigations.

Additionally, in FY 2012, IPO initiated an evaluation of MCIO sexual assault investigative training to determine what the MCIOs train regarding sexual assault investigations and why; how the MCIOs ensure training is effective; and whether MCIOs leverage resources and expertise with one another for more effective training and more efficient use of resources. We view training and investigating processes as continually informing each other and concurrent reviews should facilitate improvements. In FY 2012, IPO also responded to sexual assault victims' complaints made through the DoD Safe Helpline, the Defense Hotline, and other sources regarding MCIO personnel either mishandling an investigation or treating a sexual assault victim with less than dignity

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

and respect. During FY 2012, IPO initiated two such evaluations, which resulted in corrective actions.

IPO is addressing concerns by the chairman and ranking member of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary about due process concerns the Army crime lab used compromised DNA profiles in almost 500 criminal investigations. Additionally, IPO is complementing our work with an examination of the Army lab's remediation of compromised DNA profiles it provided to the National DNA index system operated by the FBI. After a recurring series of lawsuits against Secretaries of Defense, IPO initiated research on methodologies to capture victim impressions of DoD support to victims of sexual assault from those involved in the process, e.g. criminal investigators, victim advocates, mental health providers, command and unit members.

From FY 2013 through FY 2014, IPO will field revised investigative policy addressing (a) DoDI 5505.mm, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the DoD," (b) DoDI 5505.LL "Collection, Maintenance, Use and Dissemination of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and Criminal Intelligence Concerning U.S. Persons by DoD Law Enforcement Agencies," and (c) DoDI 7050.03 "Access to Records and Information by the Inspector General, Department of Defense."

The Subpoena Program will seek to continuously decrease the subpoena processing time while marketing subpoenas as a viable investigative tool within the DoD Law Enforcement and Audit communities. The Contractor Disclosure Program will continue to work with DoJ, the DCIOs, and the Defense Acquisition Community to refine the Contractor Disclosure process. They will also work with DCAA to improve and manage the process of DCAA fraud referrals (DCAA Form 2000) to DCIOs for potential criminal investigations. While the war significantly influences IPO's mission in ways difficult to predict, IPO expects the

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

continued receipt of complaints about the thoroughness of death investigations and incidents where Congress raises concerns about the actions leaders took before or after a death.

IPO will continue its aggressive involvement in the development of policy and oversight of activities to help resolve sexual assaults involving DoD personnel. The ongoing evaluation of investigative thoroughness and the quality of investigative training will highlight areas for improvement in managing training. The sexual assault investigative training evaluation includes basic, specialized, and proficiency training. In FY 2013, IPO will evaluate the Department's compliance with the Sexual Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). IPO will evaluate the requirements and current status of training within DoD including the Military Services.

IPO will also evaluate a statistical sampling of closed MCIO child sexual assault investigations. Time and resources permitting, IPO will evaluate DoD investigative activities to detect, prevent, and investigate sexual trafficking in persons offenses. In FY 2014, IPO will continue its focus on violent crime impacting DoD using established protocols and methodology to oversee and ensure MCIO policy compliance. Future projects will include more recent closed sexual assault investigations as well as closed homicide investigations. If resources allow, IPO plans an evaluation of undercover operations conducted by DCIOs. IPO will evaluate the planning, resources and results of undercover operations. IPO will also benchmark the undercover management standards of DoD and other Federal agencies to assess the effectiveness of operations. IPO also plans an evaluation of investigative thoroughness in unsolved, serious crimes conducted by our constituent community. Using DoD, MCIO, CIGIE Quality Standards for Investigation, and law enforcement industry best practices or standards (e.g., IACP and National District Attorney Association); IPO will determine whether investigators exhausted logical

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

investigative activities. In FY 2013 and FY 2014, IPO will continue to respond to sexual assault victims' complaints made through the DoD Safe Helpline, the Defense Hotline, and other sources regarding MCIO personnel either mishandling an investigation or treating a sexual assault victim with less than dignity and respect.

In FY 2012, TAD issued three reports: Independent Engineering Assessment of the Army's Transportation Plan for the BRAC Recommendation #133 Project Fort Belvoir - Mark Center, Virginia, the Report on the Program and Contract Infrastructure Technical Requirements for the Guam Realignment Program, and the ISO 9001 quality management system technical assessment of the 40mm Cartridge Grenade. The final BRAC Recommendation #133 report discusses an assessment focused on validating the engineering assumptions, information, and data provided in the Army's Transportation Plan and compliance with applicable criteria and standards. The report was issued with four findings and recommendations, stating that the conclusions presented in the Army's Transportation Plan are unreliable. The final Guam infrastructure requirements report discusses a technical review on Guam infrastructure requirements for the military realignment focusing on seven areas of infrastructure requirement. The report was issued with three findings with recommendations and one observation. The assessment of the 40mm Cartridge Grenade focused on the reliability and quality control procedures for the 40mm grenades procured by Department of Defense. Specifically, TAD assessed the overall quality assurance program and processes, and lot inspection and acceptance criteria and procedures.

Additionally, TAD initiated four assessments in FY 2012: F-35 AS9100 Quality Assurance Assessment, Afghanistan Electrical and Fire Suppression Systems Assessment, F-22 Mishap Assessment, and ISO 9001 Quality Assurance Assessment of selected Defense Acquisition University processes.

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

In addition, TAD also provided technical support to five OIG audit and investigative projects to include the Audit of Cyber Red Teams' Goals, Activities, and Performance; Audit of the Army Portable Electronic Devices; Audit of Data Loss Prevention Controls for the Case Adjudication Tracking System (CATS); Audit of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Programmable Logic Controllers; and the Investigation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

In FY 2013 and FY 2014, 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. For example, TAD will complete ongoing technical assessment projects on the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter AS9100 Quality Assurance Assessment, Afghanistan Electrical and Fire Suppression Systems Assessment, F-22 Mishap Assessment, and ISO 9001 Quality Assurance Assessment of selected Defense Acquisition University processes. TAD will also be supporting OIG Audit on their audit assist requests. TAD has submitted about a dozen projects to the P&O FO for approval. All of the submitted projects are major projects ranging across DoD. Examples of projects submitted are:

Overall DoD Quality

1) Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) surveillance of DoD ACAT 1 Programs  
Conduct an assessment of DCMA's method of surveillance of DoD's ACAT 1 Programs. Select one or two programs from each of the Services and conduct an in-depth analysis of the Program Office's delegation to DCMA, covering the prime contractors with the tier one suppliers. Perform the analysis at each of the prime contractors and selected tier one suppliers based on risk, quality, history, or criticality to the program.

2) Counterfeit Parts - Microchips Procured by DoD

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

Industry has a counterfeit part prevention program that is outlined in SAE AS5553; however, DoD does not have a similar standard. We would assess how the Defense Logistics Agency and the Services identify and track their mission-critical parts, such as microchips, and how they identify counterfeit parts. We would verify that the systems used are dependable and provide DoD authentic mission-critical parts.

ACAT I Quality, Safety and Mission Assurance Assessments

1) Littoral Combatant Ship (LCS) and Mission Modules

Prime Contractor - Lockheed Martin (Marinette, WI) & General Dynamics (Mobile, AL)

Each contractor is building a separate design for the ship under a fixed-price-plus-incentive contract. Both ships have issues, as reported by the Congressional Research Service and POGO, with combat survivability and integration of mission modules. Other issues include hull cracking along the welds, corrosion, and engine problems.

Conduct a quality and reliability assessment of each of the variants, focusing on combat survivability testing, requirement flow down, and workmanship.

2) San Antonio Class Amphibious Transport Dock

Prime Contractor - Northrup Grumman (Pascagoula, Miss.)

The ship is designed to embark, transport, and deploy ground troops and equipment. Ship-to-shore movement is provided by Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC), Landing Craft Utility (LCU), Amphibious Assault Vehicles (AAVs), MV-22 tilt rotor aircraft, and/or helicopters. The ship is not operationally effective, suitable, or survivable in hostile environments. The ship also has chronic reliability problems associated with critical systems that affect the overall performance of the system.

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

Conduct a reliability assessment of each ship, focusing on system and combat survivability testing.

3) WGS -International Wideband Global STACOM (ACAT1)

Prime - The Boeing Company, Defense, Space, and Security

WGS satellites will augment and replace existing Defense Service Communications Satellites (DSCSs) supporting tactical C4ISR, battle management, and combat support needs of DoD. A 2008 Government Accountability Office report highlighted manufacturing and supplier quality issues, such as failed subcomponent testing, which resulted in a 6-month schedule delay for the program. In addition, an issue with incorrectly installed fasteners caused by a supplier not testing the installed fasteners as required resulted in a 15-month schedule delay. In 2011, the Air Force approved a proposal from the prime contractor to build three additional satellites. The proposal featured less Government oversight, fewer reporting requirements, and less testing in order to save the Government about \$80 million per satellite.

Conduct a quality assessment, focusing on testing procedures to ensure that less rigorous testing requirements do not lead to mission failures.

4) MQ-9 Reaper Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS)

Prime Contractor - General Atomics

The MQ-9 Reaper UAS is a remotely piloted, armed, air vehicle that uses optical, infrared, and radar sensors to locate, identify, target, and attack ground targets. The program has made insufficient progress in resolving MQ-9 UAS issues in hardware and software development. For example, the lack of software testing that would protect

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

against unauthorized access to the system controls, which could result in enemy forces taking over control of the system.

Conduct a quality assessment, focusing on testing and standards used to verify software reliability and protection techniques.

5) GPS III Satellite System

Prime Contractor - Lockheed Martin

The modernized GPS signals to be achieved by GPS III are intended to be more resistant to hostile jamming. The first modernized IIR (IIR-M) rose in December 2005 and is now fully operational. A second is due to go up in late September. The third and fourth IIR-M spacecraft have been delivered to storage. The company is contracted to deliver eight IIR-Ms to the Navstar GPS Joint Program Office (JPO), which has reported a schedule slip of 4 years. The Air Force believes GPS III will be deployed in 2013.

Conduct an assessment, focusing on quality control, mission assurance, and testing processes implemented by the program office and prime contractor.



Office of Inspector General  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<b><u>POLICY and OVERSIGHT</u></b>			
Audit Oversight Reports	6	14	14
Hotline Completion Reports	11	6	0
Investigative Policy and Oversight Reports	7	11	12
Contractor Disclosures Submitted	173	250	275
MCIO Peer Reviews	0	3	3
Subpoenas Issued	400	575	590
Technical Assessment Reports	3	4	9
Engineering Support to Other Components' Final Reports	7	8	10

**Intelligence and Special Program Assessments**

**Overview:** The Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Intelligence and Special Program Assessments (ODIG-ISPA) focuses on assessing the efficient, effective, and appropriate use of personnel, systems and resources with emphasis on support to the warfighter and national command authority. ODIG-ISPA provides oversight of intelligence programs, the DoD Nuclear Enterprise and special access programs.

**Intelligence:** Our project planning process remains critical for focusing our limited resources in the oversight of intelligence community programs and the FY 2014 plan will highlight our efforts. Our goal is to identify relevant projects that can be completed ahead of schedule and thereby ensure our secondary goal of issuing more timely reports.

The FY2012 ODIG-ISPA Annual Plan included ongoing projects as well as emergent external requirements from the SecDef, IG management, and Congress. In support of the SecDef's

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

Efficiencies Initiative, we have developed a strategy to maintain situational awareness of the DoD's implementation.

In FY2013 our main effort is with OUSD (Intelligence) identified programs that are their responsibilities to implement as well as programmatic updates on their progress in implementing the initiatives. In the cyber security area, we are expanding on the research to announce our efforts to protect cyberspace, with an emphasis on supply chain risk management and the insider threat. As these legacy projects are completed, the FY 2014 Annual Plan will support focus areas through new FY2014 projects.

In FY 2014, besides executing the projects remaining from the FY 2013 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 support both Operation New Dawn (OND) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). The ODIG-ISPA will also focus reviews on issues such as cyber security, acquisition and contracting within the DoD Intelligence community, intelligence and counter-intelligence programs and systems.

**Nuclear Enterprise:**

The Nuclear Enterprise, previously identified by ODIG as one of DoD's management challenges, continues to hold our attention. We have two ongoing projects related to the Nuclear Enterprise. One is the nuclear command and control crypto modernization effort. The second examined the organizational roles and responsibilities of the new Air Force Global Strike Command and its subordinate units which serve U.S. Strategic Command in multiple roles.

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

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 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 OIG DoD, the cadre is assigned to the Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Intelligence and Special Program Assessments (ODIG-ISPA).

ODIG-ISPA has performed audits that were both self-initiated and requested by the Director, DoD Special Access Program Central Office (SAPCO). 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 OUSD (Intelligence) Special Access Programs.

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 participating in quarterly meetings of the Intelligence Community Inspectors General (IC IG) Forum and chair the Joint Intelligence Oversight Coordination Group (JIOCG) to prevent duplication and overlap between the OIG, Service

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

audit agencies, Military Inspectors General, and other Intelligence agencies components, or jointly with DoD Intelligence Agency Inspectors General and Intelligence Community Inspector General Forum members.

	<b><u>FY 2012</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2013</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2014</u></b>
	<b><u>Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>Estimate</u></b>

**INTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS**

Reports issued	12	12	12
----------------	----	----	----

**Special Plans and Operations (SPO):**

**FY 2012**

During February 2011, SPO announced an Assessment of U.S. Government and Coalition Efforts to Develop the Logistics Sustainment Capability of the Afghan National Army. The objectives of the assessment were to determine whether planning and operational implementation of efforts by U.S./Coalition forces to train, advise, and assist in the development of an enduring logistics sustainability capability for the Afghan National Army (ANA) was effective. This included evaluating output/outcome in ANA logistical and operational organizations resulting from U.S./Coalition involvement in developing Ministry of Defense (MoD)/ANA logistics support processes. Fieldwork occurred during April and May 2011. The final report, "Assessment of U.S. Government and Coalition Efforts to Develop the Logistics Sustainment Capability of the Afghan National Army" (Report No. DODIG-2012-028) was published in December 2011.

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

The "William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008" required the IGs of DoD, State Department and USAID to conduct three annual assessments of a "sample of contracts for which there is a heightened risk that a contractor may engage in acts related to trafficking in persons." During FY 2012 for the third of the series of reports, SPO reviewed contracts in the U.S. European Command and U.S. Africa Command geographic areas of responsibility (Report No. DODIG-2012-041, released January 17, 2012).

During a Congressional hearing in November 2011, the OIG was asked to provide recommendations for improving CTIP compliance and enforcement. Our January 31, 2012 response included legislative, policy, and oversight-related suggestions. In January 2012, SPO representatives met with staff from the Senate Judiciary, Senate Foreign Relations, and House Oversight and Government Reform Committees, at their request, and provided input to the draft Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. DIG-SPO testified as a witness at the HOCR Subcommittee on Technology, Information Policy, Intergovernmental Relations and Procurement Reform hearing on March 27, 2012.

A report evaluating DoD CTIP in Afghanistan completed fieldwork in February 2012 and the final report was release in May 2012 (Report No. DODIG-2012-086). An additional report reviewing CTIP program implementation in DoD components is scheduled for final report release in July 2012.

Work in Iraq included performing an assessment of the DoD Establishment of the Office of Security Assistance - Iraq. The objective was to assess progress made by the DoD toward establishing a fully functional Office of Security Assistance-Iraq. Fieldwork occurred

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

during July 2011 and the final report was published in March 2012 (Report No. DODIG-2012-063)

As a result of a congressional request for assistance, SPO announced the "Wounded Warriors Matters" project in the Spring of 2010. This assessment determines whether the DoD programs for the care, management, and transition of recovering service members wounded during deployment in Operation Iraqi Freedom or Iraqi Enduring Freedom are managed effectively and efficiently. Field work has been completed with visits to the Wounded Warrior Battalions of Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, Ft. Drum, New York, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, Camp Pendleton, California, Fort Riley, Kansas and Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington. Reports on Ft. Sam Houston and Ft. Drum were completed during FY 2011. The report, "Assessment of DoD Wounded Warrior Matters - Camp Pendleton" ( Report No. DODIG-2012-067) was published in March 2012. A second report, "Assessment of DoD Wounded Warrior Matters - Camp Pendleton" is slated for publication in July 2012. The remaining reports pertaining to the final two visits are expected in the 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter, FY-2012, and 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of FY-2013. This series of assessments will result in capping reports reviewing systemic problems identified in the DoD Wounded Warrior Programs.

10 U.S.C. § 1566, "Voting assistance: compliance assessments; assistance," requires that the Inspectors General of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps conduct an annual review of the effectiveness of their voting assistance programs; and an annual review of the compliance of the voting assistance program for each Service. Upon the completion of their annual reviews, each Service Inspector General is required to submit, to the DoD Inspector General, a report on the results. The statute requires that the DoD Inspector General then submit, to Congress, a report on the effectiveness during the preceding calendar year of DoD voting assistance programs, and the level of compliance

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

during the preceding calendar year with voting assistance programs as reported by each of the Service Inspectors General. SPO complied with these directives and published, "Assessment of Voting Assistance Programs for Calendar Year 2011" (Report No. DODIG-2012-068) in March 2012.

As a follow-on to the FVAP assessment, SPO has announced conducting, "Assessment of the Federal Voting Assistance Program Office Implementation of the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act" (Project No. D2011-D00SPO-0197.000). The objective of this assessment is to evaluate the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) Office implementation of the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act, which was signed into law on October 28, 2009, as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. SPO expects to publish this report during the 3rd Quarter of FY-2012.

Responding to a request from the Senior Scientific Advisor to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, SPO completed an assessment titled, "Defense Hotline Allegation concerning Traumatic Brain Injury Research Integrity in Iraq." A five-person team has conducted the assessment in coordination with U.S. Navy investigators and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED). The result was a published report, "Assessment of Allegations Concerning Traumatic Brain Injury Research Integrity in Iraq" (Report No. SPO-2011-005), dated March 2011. Follow-up work on this report has continued during FY 2012 in coordinating the application of appropriate remedies to the report's recommendations.

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 NMH and continue oversight of the development of a sustainable

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

ANSF medical logistics and healthcare capability." In response to this direction, SPO conducted a site visit at the Afghan Army National Military Hospital in February 2012. The purpose was to provide DoDIG and the Command with information regarding the progress being made by the Medical Advisory Group (MTAG), the Medical Embedded Training Team (METT), and more importantly, the ANA Staff at the NMH to improve health care standards, force protection, and investigation of allegations regarding corruption. A second site visit will be conducted in June/July 2012 which will result in a report on the team's findings from both the February and June/July assessments. The report is expected to be published in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2013.

During May 2011, SPO announced an Assessment of U.S. and Coalition Plans to Train, Equip, and Field the Afghan Air Force. The objective of this assessment is to determine whether U.S. Government and Coalition Forces goals, objectives, plans, and guidance to train, equip, and field a viable and sustainable Afghan Air Force (AAF) are prepared, issued, operative, and relevant. Field work for this assessment was initiated in July 2011. During report preparation, additional information and allegations were forthcoming that resulted in additional assessment, coordination and reporting from in-country SPO personnel. The final report is scheduled for issue in July 2012.

Special Plans and Operations is also engaged in preparing a quarterly summary of progress in the development of the National Police and National Army of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The product is directed to senior leaders within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, and the U.S. Congress responsible for and engaged in training, mentoring, equipping, and other aspects of the development of the Afghan Security Forces. The Afghan government and international community set the goal of having the Afghan army and police take the lead in their security operations in all Afghan



**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

provinces by the end of 2014. We have identified and summarized indicators (metrics) that indicate the status of progress towards achieving that goal in three key areas of Afghan security force development: Growth, Quality, and Transition to the intended result of Afghan Lead. Two reports have been produced in FY 2012: For the police, "Assessment of Afghan National Security Forces Metrics-Quarterly" (Classified) Report No. DODIG-2012-034 and "Afghan National Army: Assessment of U.S. Government Efforts to Train, Equip, and Mentor the Expanded Afghan National Army - Metrics" (Classified) Report No. DoDIG-2012-034.2

In a self-initiated assessment, a SPO Team is in the final stages of evaluating DoD's interaction with State Defense Forces (SDF). SDF are statutorily authorized military forces to the states in addition to the National Guard as established in "Maintenance of Other Troops," section 109(c), Title 32, USC. These forces, along with the National Guard, are the constitutionally authorized and recognized militia of the several states. The focus and scope of the assessment is limited to addressing Congressional concerns and identifying impediments of effective DoD monitoring and support to the SDF program. The scope also includes identifying the relevance and appropriateness of the SDF program in a post 9/11 domestic national security environment and whether the SDF program has potential for service given domestic threats to national security. A draft report is expected during the fourth quarter FY-2012.

In a continuing series of reports that focus on the train and equip missions in Afghanistan, SPO conducted an assessment of the Afghan Local Police. The assessment objective was to determine the effectiveness of planning and operational implementation of efforts by U.S. and Coalition forces to train, advise, and assist in the development of the Afghan Local Police. The draft report produced in April 2012 provides 30

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

recommendations to ISAF, IJC, CFSOCC-A, NTM-A/CSTC-A, and USFOR-A in the areas of planning and coordination, training, logistics system process/procedure, and Coalition/U.S. resourcing. The final report is forecast to be published in July 2012.

During April and May of 2012 field work was conducted on assessing U.S. and Coalition efforts to develop the Afghan National Security Forces Command and Control Structure. The objective of the assessment is to determine whether the Department of Defense will complete the development of the ANSF Command and Control System by established end-state dates. Additionally, the project will determine whether USG and Coalition strategy, guidance, plans, and resources are adequate for the development and operational implementation of an effective ANSF Command and Control System. The final report is projected for release in September 2012.

In a self-initiated assessment selected in coordination with the NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan / Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan (NTM-A/CSTC-A) Inspector General and in support of the NTM-A / CSTC-A Commander's priority to develop Afghan leaders, field work was conducted in June 2012 to assess U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Develop Leaders in the Afghan National Army. The specific objectives are to assess: the sufficiency of the Coalition's leader development programs for developing ANA officers and NCOs in support of the goal of enabling accountable Afghan-led security by the end of 2014; the level to which ANA leaders demonstrate practical application of leadership qualities taught in the leader development programs; and ANA leader selection, career development processes, and the likelihood of the sustainment of effective leader development post-2014. Publication of this report is anticipated in November 2012.

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

In accordance with the NDAA for FY 2012, the DoDIG was directed to assess cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the military departments. The objective is to determine the adequacy of and adherence to the statutes, policies, and regulations governing the management, oversight, operations, and interments or inurnments (or both) by those cemeteries, less the military academies, under the jurisdiction of the military departments. Field work on this initiative was initiated in March 2012. Completion of this project is expected in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of FY 2013.

An assessment research project was announced in March 2012 on suicide in the military services. Data regarding suicide rates in the military services indicates a steady increase since 2001. The U.S. Army and Marine Corps report the highest suicide rates, which are slightly above the latest available civilian rate. The objective of this assessment is to determine whether future assessments of the DoD Suicide Prevention Programs by the DoD IG are warranted. Information obtained from this thorough research and document review will determine whether an announced project will be necessary.

A second assessment research project was announced in May 2012 on equipping the Afghan National Security Forces. The overall objective is to research: equipping requirements for the ANSF and how these requirements have been validated; obligation of funding for the procurement of ANSF equipment and associated procurement actions; the status of acquisitions of equipment for ANSF based on and in relation to requirements; and planning to dispose of equipment that exceeds requirements. Information obtained from this thorough research and document review will determine whether an announced project will be necessary.

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

A third assessment research project was announced in May 2012 on the DoD Security Cooperation Mission for Taiwan executed through the American Institute in Taiwan. The objective is to research 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. Information obtained from this thorough research and document review will determine whether an announced project will be necessary.

**FY 2013**

Current project work discussed in the preceding FY 2012 section that is expected to carry over into FY 2013 are as follows:

Wounded Warrior Matters. The final individual installation report on Wounded Warrior Matters will be completed in 4<sup>th</sup> quarter FY 2013. Capping reports on systemic problems identified in the individual installation reports will be completed during FY 2013. Currently, two problem areas have been identified to report on: Leadership regarding the selection and training of Commanders and Cadre to fill positions within the Warrior Transition Battalions; and Pharmacy (medication management).

The annual requirement of 10 U.S.C. § 1566 requires that the DoD Inspector General then submit, to Congress, a report on the effectiveness during the preceding calendar year of DoD voting assistance programs, and the level of compliance during the preceding calendar year with voting assistance programs as reported by each of the Service Inspectors General. SPO complied with these directives and published, "Evaluation of DoD Federal

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

Assessment of Voting Assistance Programs for Calendar Year 2012" will be published in March 2013.

Reporting on the periodic assessments of the Afghan National Military Hospital conducted during FY 2012 is expected during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of FY 2013.

Quarterly metric reporting on U.S. Government efforts to train, equip, and mentor the Afghan National Security Forces are expected to continue throughout FY 2013.

Reporting on assessment of U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Develop Leaders in the Afghan National Army is expected in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2013.

Reporting on the adequacy of and adherence to the statutes, policies, and regulations governing the management, oversight, operations, and interments or inurnments (or both) by those cemeteries, less the military academies, under the jurisdiction of the military departments.

Depending on the results of the three research projects discussed in the FY 2012 section, reporting may be required on: Suicide in the military services; equipping the Afghan National Security Forces; and the DoD Security Cooperation Mission for Taiwan executed through the American Institute in Taiwan.

Additional assessments being programmed for FY 2013 include the following:

- Development of a Sustainable ANSF Healthcare System

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

- Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq
- Office of Security Cooperation-Afghanistan
- Federal Voting Assistance Program (Statutory)
- The Armed Forces Retirement Home (Statutory)
- DoD compliance with Section 847 of the National Defense Authorization Act (Statutory)
- Inspection of the Arlington National Cemetery (Statutory)
- Inspection of the United States Soldiers' and Airman's Home National Cemetery (Statutory)
- Security Assistance - training and equipping foreign military forces with "Section 1206" Funding
- Afghan Border Police
- Planning for the Drawdown of the ANSF

**FY 2014**

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:

- Assessing National defense infrastructure and policies - such as readiness to support operations led by the Department of Homeland Security.
- Assessment of handling and Security of biological agents.

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

- Training and equipping foreign military forces with "Section 1208" Funding
- Civilian Expeditionary Workforce (CEW) and the Ministry of Defense Advisors (MODA) programs
- Continuation of work: Security Assistance - training and equipping foreign military forces with "Section 1206" Funding
- Office of Security Assistance - Afghanistan

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:

- The Federal Voting Assistance Program
- Wounded Warrior Matters
- Combatting Trafficking in Persons

	<b>FY 2012 <u>Actual</u></b>	<b>FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u></b>	<b>FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u></b>
<b><u>SPECIAL PLANS and OPERATIONS</u></b>			
SPO reports	12	14	14

**Other Components, OIG:** The Office of Communication and Congressional Liaison (OCCL) supports the mission of the OIG by keeping the Congress, senior OIG and DoD personnel, and the public fully and currently informed of the work and accomplishments of the OIG regarding the programs and operations of the Department. OCCL responsibilities include

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

Congressional Liaison, Public Affairs, Strategic Planning, Strategic Communications, the Freedom of Information Division, the DoD OIG web team, Whistle blowing & Transparency Directorate, the Defense Hotline and GAO Affairs. In fulfillment of its mission to keep Congress informed, the OCCL seeks to ensure that requests from Congress for information are responded to in a complete and timely manner. During FY2012, the OIG opened 297 cases based on inquiries received from congressional offices; the Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) office received 334 requests for information and completed 286 requests; the DoD Hotline received 14,732 contacts (composed of telephone calls, letters, and email) and initiated 2,324 action/information cases; General Accounting Office (GAO) affairs processed 366 GAO Draft and final reports and 249 GAO review announcements.

In line with the DoD IG commitment to transform the Department's whistleblower protection program, the DoD Hotline has placed a renewed emphasis on the receipt of whistleblower reprisal allegations to improve the efficiency of operations and timeliness of referrals. The DoD Hotline has also begun an in-depth analysis of its work flow and case management system to improve efficiency.



Office of Inspector General  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>
<u>COMMUNICATIONS &amp; CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON</u>			
Hotline calls/letters received	14,732	19,000	19,000
Substantive cases generated	2,324	3,000	3,000
Opened congressional inquiries	297	300	300
Closed congressional inquiries	330	310	310
FOIA requests received	334	450	450
FOIA requests processed	286	400	400
FOIA appeals received	20	25	25
GAO Draft/Final Reports Reviewed	373	366	380
GAO Announcement Received	220	249	220

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>AUDIT</u>			
Reports issued	128	120	120
Potential monetary benefits (\$ millions)		*	*
(* Monetary benefits cannot be estimated)			
Achieved monetary benefits (\$ millions)	85M	*	*
(*Monetary benefits cannot be estimated at this time)			
 <u>CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS</u>			
Indictments and Charges	279	317	327
Convictions	243	281	295
Fines/penalties/restitutions, etc. (\$ millions)	\$3,550.0	\$2,049.4	\$2,151.9
 <u>ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS</u>			
Investigations of Senior Officials-Complaints Received	786	796	806
Investigations of Senior Officials-Complaints Closed	632	642	652
Investigations of Senior Officials-Complaints Closed by ISO	284	294	304
Investigations of Senior Officials-Complaints Closed by Service/Defense Agency IGs with Oversight by ISO	348	358	368
Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations-Complaints Received	636	646	656
Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations-Complaints Closed by WRI	282	292	302
Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations-Complaints Closed by Service/Defense Agency IGs with Oversight by WRI	252	262	272
Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations-Complaints of	40	50	60

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Improper Mental Health Evaluation (MHE) Referral Received			
Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations-Complaints of Improper MHE Referral Closed by WRI	0	10	20
Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations-Complaints of Improper MHE Completed by Service/Defense Agency IGs with Oversight by WRI	34	44	54
 <u>POLICY and OVERSIGHT</u>			
Audit oversight reports	6	14	14
Hotline completion reports	11	6	0
Investigative Policy and Oversight reports	7	11	12
Contractor Disclosures Submitted	173	250	275
MCIO Peer Reviews	0	3	3
Subpoenas issued	400	575	590
Technical Assessment reports	3	4	9
Engineering support to other Components' final reports	7	8	10
 <u>INTELLIGENCE</u>			
Reports issued	12	12	12
 <u>SPECIAL PLANS and OPERATIONS</u>			
SPO reports	12	14	14
 <u>COMMUNICATIONS &amp; CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON</u>			
Hotline calls/letters received	14,732	19,000	19,000
Substantive cases generated	2,324	3,000	3,000

Office of Inspector General  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Opened congressional inquiries	297	300	300
Closed congressional inquiries	330	310	310
FOIA requests received	286	400	400
FOIA requests processed	286	400	400
FOIA appeals received	20	25	25
GAO Draft / Final Reports Reviewed	373	366	380
GAO Announcement Received	220	249	220

Office of Inspector General  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

<u>V. Personnel Summary</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>Change FY 2012/ FY 2013</u>	<u>Change FY 2013/ FY 2014</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>1,533</u>	<u>1,614</u>	<u>1,614</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>0</u>
U.S. Direct Hire	1,532	1,613	1,613	81	0
Total Direct Hire	1,532	1,613	1,613	81	0
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>1,532</u>	<u>1,614</u>	<u>1,614</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>0</u>
U.S. Direct Hire	1,531	1,613	1,613	82	0
Total Direct Hire	1,531	1,613	1,613	82	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	1	1	1	0	0
Average Annual Civilian Salary (\$ in thousands)	150.5	133.1	149.5	-17.4	16.4
<u>Contractor FTEs (Total)</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>-128</u>	<u>45</u>

**Office of Inspector General  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

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

<u>OP 32 Line</u>	<u>FY 2012</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2012/FY 2013</u>		<u>FY 2013</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>		<u>FY 2014</u> <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>		<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	
101 Exec, Gen'l & Spec Scheds	229,451	553	-16,512	213,492	1,868	24,698	240,058
111 Disability Compensation	803	0	205	1,008	0	-37	971
121 PCS Benefits	304	0	-22	282	0	42	324
<b>199 Total Civ Compensation</b>	<b>230,558</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>-16,329</b>	<b>214,782</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>24,703</b>	<b>241,353</b>
308 Travel of Persons	7,006	141	-1,129	6,018	114	19	6,151
<b>399 Total Travel</b>	<b>7,006</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>-1,129</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6,151</b>
633 DLA Document Services	0	0	300	300	0	-300	0
647 DISA Enterprise Computing Centers	3,497	60	-120	3,437	115	-4	3,548
<b>699 Total DWCF Purchases</b>	<b>3,497</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>-304</b>	<b>3,548</b>
771 Commercial Transport	379	8	111	498	9	-238	269
<b>799 Total Transportation</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-238</b>	<b>269</b>
912 Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	20,709	414	-731	20,392	387	21	20,800
913 Purchased Utilities (Non-Fund)	136	3	-10	129	2	5	136
915 Rents (Non-GSA)	35	1	-4	32	1	-33	0
917 Postal Services (U.S.P.S)	27	1	37	65	1	-31	35
920 Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	1,710	34	-171	1,573	30	-80	1,523
921 Printing & Reproduction	300	6	-306	0	0	240	240
922 Equipment Maintenance By Contract	2,082	42	-895	1,229	23	693	1,945
923 Facilities Sust, Rest, & Mod by Contract	8	0	98	106	2	-100	8
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	8,336	167	-6,521	1,982	38	1,810	3,830
932 Mgt Prof Support Svcs	33,840	677	-34,497	20	0	18,346	18,366
934 Engineering & Tech Svcs	6,022	120	-2,638	3,504	67	-3,509	62
960 Other Costs (Interest and Dividends)	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0
961 Other Costs (Unvouchered)	249	0	61	310	0	-142	168
987 Other Intra-Govt Purch	9,552	191	-4,472	5,271	100	2,271	7,642
989 Other Services	7,844	157	6,172	14,173	269	-8,387	6,055

Office of Inspector General  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

<u>OP 32 Line</u>	FY 2012	Change		FY 2013	Change		FY 2014
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 2012/FY 2013</u>		<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>		<u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>		<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	
999 Total Other Purchases	90,852	1,813	-43,879	48,786	920	11,104	60,810
<b>Total</b>	<b>332,292</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>-61,046</b>	<b>273,821</b>	<b>3,026</b>	<b>35,284</b>	<b>312,131</b>

- \* The FY 2012 Actual column includes \$11,055 thousand of FY 2012 OCO Appropriations funding (PL 112-74).
- \* The FY 2013 Estimate column excludes \$10,766 thousand of FY 2013 Overseas Contingency Operations Appropriations funding (PL 112-74).
- \* The FY 2014 Estimate column excludes FY 2014 Defense-Wide OCO Budget Request.

(This page intentionally left blank.)



**Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Estimates**  
**Cooperative Threat Reduction Program**



April 2013

(This page intentionally left blank.)

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**Cooperative Threat Reduction: (\$ in Thousands):**

	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>
CTR	508,219	10,165	727	519,111	9,863	-519	528,455

**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, and expertise. The CTR Program focuses on eliminating, securing, or 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 across borders or in transit across international borders. The Department of Defense’s (DoD) approach to this set of activities includes:

- 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;
- Supporting the resilience of the global nonproliferation framework by building partner capacities to enforce the tenets of that framework.

In 2010, in accordance with the authorities of the FY 2008 National Defense Authorization Act, the CTR Program began partnerships with countries beyond the former Soviet Union (FSU) to address emerging security challenges and urgent threats in other regions of the world. The CTR Program is currently authorized to operate in the FSU, Afghanistan, Africa, China, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency**  
**Cooperative Threat Reduction Program**  
**Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

The CTR Program areas and related assistance are:

	<u>\$ in thousands</u>		
	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<b>A. Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination (SOAE):</b>	28,221	23,271	10,000

The potential proliferation of WMD, delivery systems, and related technologies is a serious threat to U.S. and international security. The SOAE program eliminates WMD delivery systems and associated infrastructure.

In Russia, SOAE eliminates strategic offensive arms in a manner consistent with the New START Treaty (NST). The CTR Program also supports additional elimination activities beyond the NST protocols that are appropriate and support shared nonproliferation objectives. More specifically, the DoD achieves threat reduction value through assisting the Russian Federation (RF) in dismantlement of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM); ICBM silo launchers and road-mobile ICBM launchers; submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM); SLBM launchers, and associated strategic nuclear submarines; and infrastructure related to these systems. However, due to diminishing elimination activities needed for the RF to meet NST requirements, the DoD intends to transition remaining responsibility for elimination activities to the RF in 2014.

The DoD also assists Ukraine with the storage and elimination of solid rocket motors from dismantled SS-24 ICBMs and will remain prepared to respond to any WMD delivery systems elimination responsibility for requirements in other countries.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
 Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

<u>\$ in thousands</u>		
<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>
<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>

B. Chemical Weapons Destruction (CWD):

	9,804	38,630	21,250
--	-------	--------	--------

Russia, as a State Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention, agreed to eliminate its stockpile of over 40,000 metric tons of chemical weapons. The United States, Russia, and other international partners funded construction of the Shchuch'ye Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility (CWDF) for organophosphorus (nerve) agent-filled artillery munitions. This CWDF is located near the Planovy chemical weapons storage facility, which contained approximately 47 percent of Russia's nerve agent-filled artillery munitions, estimated at 5,460 metric tons in over two million rocket and tube artillery warheads/projectiles. Russia began chemical weapons destruction operations at Shchuch'ye in March 2009 and, as of the end of 2012, has completed the elimination of over 3,321.5 metric tons of nerve agent. The DOD is providing technical and procurement advice and assistance support for the destruction operations at the Shchuch'ye CWDF.

The Kizner CWDF, a Russian built facility similar to Shchuch'ye, will begin to destroy approximately 5,645 metric tons of nerve agent, also in rocket and tube artillery warheads/projectiles after construction is complete, destruction efforts are estimated to begin late in 2013. The DoD has agreed to provide the Kizner CWDF with technical and procurement advice and assistance support. In May 2012, support efforts were initiated to help transfer process and equipment design modifications and improvements from

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

Shchuch'ye to the Kizner facility to facilitate systemizing the destruction processing equipment in preparation for formal start-up for destruction operations.

The CTR program will assist the government of Libya in meeting its commitment to the organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to destroy its chemical weapons stockpile.

	<u>\$ in thousands</u>		
	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<b>C. Global Nuclear Security (GNS):</b>	151,143	72,289	86,508

This program area includes all the DoD CTR activities related to nuclear material security, including security for nuclear warheads, weapons-usable nuclear material, and other nuclear material. These efforts provide enhanced security by maintaining and building logistics support capacity for physical security system upgrades, increasing inventory management capacity, enhancing security training support, improving transport security, developing emergency response capacity, and maintaining personnel reliability support for strategic and non-strategic (tactical) nuclear weapons and fissile materials. The program also improves security for at-risk nuclear material. In addition, the CTR Program assists in the secure transport of nuclear warheads and other qualifying nuclear material to dismantlement facilities, consolidated secure storage areas, or processing facilities for disposition. This program also helps establish Centers of Excellence with

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

partner countries to enhance training capability, consistent with international best practices, for nuclear security, material control, and inventory management. The CTR Program partners and coordinates closely with other related efforts within the U.S. Government and international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency**  
**Cooperative Threat Reduction Program**  
**Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

<u>\$ in thousands</u>		
<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>
<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>

**D. Cooperative Biological Engagement (CBE):**

	229,470	241,014	306,325
--	---------	---------	---------

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 biological weapon. The program destroys or secures Select Agents at their source, builds partner capacity to sustain a safe, secure disease surveillance system to accurately detect, diagnose, and timely report Select Agent outbreaks. The CBEP works collaboratively with partner-country scientists/epidemiologists in research and surveillance efforts that will support the ethical application of biotechnology to identify the endemicity and transmission vectors of Select Agents and their near-neighbors for effective control/prevention.

The program collaborates closely with other U.S. Government departments and agencies, international partners, and the private sector. The program delivers tailored approaches that recognize, build upon, and enhance regional and partner countries' indigenous capacities. The CBE mission is achieved through the integration of three key product lines: 1) Biological Safety & Security (BS&S) capacity building, 2) Cooperative Biological Research and Engagement (CBR), and 3) Disease Surveillance, Detection, Diagnosis, Reporting, and Response (DSDRR).

The CBE program activities directly support the Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-2 "National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats" FY 2014 major priorities for countering biological threats. The Directive spells out four major focus areas executed



**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

by the CBE program: 1) Promote global health security efforts through building and improving international capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats, whether caused by natural, accidental, or deliberate events. 2) Establish and reinforce norms against the misuse of the life sciences. 3) Expand our capability to prevent, attribute, and apprehend those engaged in biological weapons proliferation or terrorism, with a focus on facilitating data sharing and knowledge discovery to improve integrated capabilities. 4) Leverage science, technology, and innovation through domestic and international partnerships and agreements to improve global capacity to respond to and recover from biological incidents. Details on CBE activities are provided in Section IV of this document.

<u>\$ in thousands</u>		
<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>
<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>

**E. Proliferation Prevention (PP):**

63,080	118,287	73,822
--------	---------	--------

The Proliferation Prevention program enhances the capability of non-Russian FSU states and other partner countries to deter, detect, report, and interdict illicit trafficking of WMD and related materials across international borders. The DoD provides assessments, equipment, infrastructure, logistics support, and related training to enhance national and regional capabilities that prevent the proliferation of WMD, its components, and related materials to terrorists, rogue states, or organized crime groups. This program is coordinated with the DoD International Counterproliferation Program, other U.S. Government border security and related law enforcement programs and international partners, and furthers inter-agency collaborations that contribute to a holistic approach to export control, border security, and law enforcement-related capacity building

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

efforts. Beginning in FY 2012, the Proliferation Prevention program began expansion outside of the FSU to Southeast Asia. In FY 2013 and FY 2014, Proliferation Prevention will continue expansion activities in the Southeast Asia region on a bilateral and regional basis and begin to work with partners in the Middles East.

	<u>\$ in thousands</u>		
	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>
	<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<b>F. Threat Reduction Engagement (TRE):</b>	2,500	2,375	2,375

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 TRE program supports the following WMD related activities: non-proliferation or counter-proliferation symposia or workshops; bilateral or regional CTR-related symposia; high level exchanges or planning activities; and tabletop exercises.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
 Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

<u>\$ in thousands</u>		
<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>
<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>

<b>G. Other Assessments/Administrative Support (OA):</b>	24,001	23,245	28,175
--	--------	--------	--------

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 purpose. Other activities include the CTR program travel, translator/interpreter support, and other agency support services to include organizational costs. The CTR Program personnel assigned to U.S. Embassy offices in partner countries are also supported with these funds.

II. Force Structure Summary:

A. Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination:

The DoD provides equipment and services, and oversees destruction of strategic weapons delivery systems consistent with relevant implementing and arms control agreements. The DoD contracts to destroy or dismantle intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, ICBM silo launchers, ICBM road-mobile launchers, SLBM launchers, and infrastructure related to these systems in Russia and Ukraine and remains prepared to eliminate WMD delivery systems beyond the former Soviet Union (FSU).

Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination - Russia

This project shares costs with Russia to deactivate, dismantle, and eliminate the SS-25 solid propellant ICBM system, liquid propellant SS-18 and SS-19 ICBM silos and associated

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**II. Force Structure Summary (cont.)**

launch control center (LCC) silos; it eliminates SS-18 ICBMs, SS-19 ICBMs, and SS-N-18 and SS-N-23 SLBMs. This project also shares costs with Russia to remove and transport spent nuclear fuel and eliminate SLBM launchers from *Delta*-class and *Typhoon*-class Russian nuclear ballistic missile submarines (SSBN).

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

This project assists Ukraine with storing and removing propellant from SS-24 solid rocket motors. The DoD is also supporting the construction of the Empty Motor Case Elimination and Incineration Facility, including the procurement of an incinerator in partnership with the Department of State (DOS). This facility will permit safe, ecologically sound incineration of residual propellant and empty motor cases.

Offensive Arms Elimination - Non FSU

This project will remain prepared to eliminate WMD delivery systems beyond the former Soviet Union.

**B. Chemical Weapons Destruction:**

This program supports destruction of chemical weapons and reduces the risk of their proliferation to rogue states and terrorist groups.

Chemical Weapons Destruction Technical Support - Russia

This project will provide technical assistance and spare parts to two Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities (near Shchuch'ye, Kurgan Oblast and Kizner, Udmurt Republic) for the elimination of organophosphorous (nerve) agent-filled, man-portable artillery munitions.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**II. Force Structure Summary (cont.)**

Chemical Weapons Destruction - Libya

This project is new and supports a request from the government of Libya for technical and resource support to destroy previously declared chemical agent and recently discovered chemical weapons.

**C. Global Nuclear Security:**

This program enhances the security, control, and accountability of partner countries' nuclear weapons and/or nuclear material.

Spent Naval Fuel/Fissile Material Disposition - Russia

The DoD 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.

Nuclear Security Enhancements - Russia

The DoD and Department of Energy (DOE) have provided comprehensive physical security enhancements and the ability to sustain those enhancements at Russian nuclear weapons storage sites. These sites include both national stockpile sites and operational storage sites administered by the 12<sup>th</sup> Main Directorate at the Navy, Air Force, and Strategic Rocket Forces bases as well as temporary storage locations at road-to-rail transfer points. The DoD and DOE are assisting the Russian Ministry of Defense (MOD) in sustaining

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**II. Force Structure Summary (cont.)**

this installed equipment and infrastructure during a transition period while the MOD builds the capacity to assume full responsibility.

Nuclear Weapons Transportation - Russia

This project assists Russia in transporting nuclear warheads safely and securely to consolidated secure storage and dismantlement facilities.

Fissile and Radioactive Material Proliferation Prevention - Kazakhstan

This project secures radiological materials.

Nuclear Security Centers of Excellence

This program helps 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 program will facilitate training course development and delivery, and will provide equipment to enhance nuclear security, material control, and inventory management.

**D. Cooperative Biological Engagement:**

The CBE program is functionally organized and implements through partner countries including: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Burundi, Cambodia, Djibouti, Georgia, India, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, Russia, Rwanda, Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, as well as other regional engagements. The DoD's efforts in Russia and Uzbekistan are limited due to both countries reluctance to cooperate with the DoD Cooperative Biological Engagement Program. Additional details on planned project activities are provided in Section IV.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**II. Force Structure Summary (cont.)**

**E. Proliferation Prevention:**

This program enhances the capability of partner countries to prevent, deter, detect, report, and interdict illicit trafficking in WMD and related materials. The DoD support includes equipment, infrastructure, operations, and maintenance training for border guards, customs officials, and maritime military forces and enforcement agencies with defined roles in WMD proliferation prevention. This program complements ongoing United States Government and international counterproliferation assistance provided by the DOE's Second Line of Defense program, the DOS's Export Control and related Border Security program, and the DoD's International Counterproliferation program, and all programmatic efforts are closely coordinated across these Departments. It also complements the assistance provided by other USG and international partners that enhance counter-smuggling capacities, enhance border security, and increase maritime domain awareness and interoperability.

**Land Border Proliferation Prevention - Armenia**

This project enhances the capability to detect and interdict WMD and related materials transiting the Armenia-Georgia land border. It also reinforces complementary, USG interagency and EU efforts to further cross-border cooperation with Georgia, to include a multi-agency, yearlong intensive effort to improve cross-border communication and coordination against nuclear smuggling.

**Maritime Border Proliferation Prevention - Georgia**

This project will enhance maritime WMD detection and interdiction capabilities on the Black Sea while reducing operating costs for the Georgian Coast Guard. The project serves to reinforce the long and close USG-Georgia CTR nonproliferation relationship. It will address critical infrastructure, maintenance, logistics, and sustainment gaps and

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**II. Force Structure Summary (cont.)**

support the past and on-going efforts of existing USG programs, e.g. State's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) and the Georgia Border Security and Law Enforcement programs. WMD-PPP support for infrastructure, maintenance, and logistics enhancements will greatly increase Georgian capabilities to survey/patrol its territorial waters and identify, detect, and interdict WMD at sea.

Land Border Proliferation Prevention - Moldova

This project will enhance the capability to detect and interdict WMD and related materials transiting Moldova's borders with Ukraine and Romania and across the region of Transnistria. The project complements on-going border security efforts of the European Union and the European Commission and will complement the significant PP land border efforts in Ukraine.

Maritime and Land Border Proliferation Prevention - South East Asia

This program 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. 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.

Land Border Proliferation Prevention - Middle East



**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**II. Force Structure Summary (cont.)**

CTR is working closely with countries in the Middle East to prevent proliferation of WMD across borders shared with Syria.

**F. Threat Reduction Engagement:**

This program supports specific relationship-building opportunities, which could lead to the CTR Program developments in new geographic areas and the achievement of other CTR Program benefits.

**G. Other Assessments/Administrative Support:**

Audits and Examinations

This project enables the U.S. Government to examine the serviceability of the CTR Program-provided equipment and evaluate whether the provided equipment, services, and training are being used for the intended purposes.

Program Management/Administration

This project provides program administrative and general support, project development costs, an advisory and assistance services contract, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency infrastructure support, and travel. This project funds permanent full-time Defense Threat Reduction Offices (DTROs) in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Russia, Singapore, 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) 2014 Budget Estimates

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	Budget <u>Request</u>	FY 2013			Current <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>
			<u>Congressional Action</u>				
			<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Appropriated</u>		
<b>A. <u>BA Subactivities</u></b>							
1. Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination	28,221	23,271				23,271	10,000
2. Chemical Weapons Destruction	9,804	38,630				38,630	21,250
3. Global Nuclear Security	151,143	72,289				72,289	86,508
4. Cooperative Biological Engagement	229,470	241,014				241,014	306,325
5. Proliferation Prevention	63,080	118,287				118,287	73,822
6. Threat Reduction Engagement	2,500	2,375				2,375	2,375
7. Other Assessments/ Administrative Support	24,001	23,245				23,245	28,175
<b>Total</b>	<b>508,219</b>	<b>519,111</b>				<b>519,111</b>	<b>528,455</b>

Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
 Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>B. Reconciliation Summary</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2013/FY 2013</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>
<b>Baseline Funding</b>	<b>519,111</b>	<b>519,111</b>
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
<b>Subtotal Appropriated Amount</b>	<b>519,111</b>	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2013 to 2013 Only)		
<b>Subtotal Baseline Funding</b>	<b>519,111</b>	
Supplemental		
Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		9,863
Functional Transfers		
Program Changes		-519
<b>Current Estimate</b>	<b>519,111</b>	<b>528,455</b>
Less: Wartime Supplemental		
<b>Normalized Current Estimate</b>	<b>519,111</b>	

Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
 Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

**III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)**

	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<b>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</b>		
<b>FY 2013 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)</b>		<b>519,111</b>
1. Congressional Adjustments		
a. Distributed Adjustments		
b. Undistributed Adjustments		
c. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
d. General Provisions		
<b>FY 2013 Appropriated Amount</b>		<b>519,111</b>
2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations		
3. Fact-of-Life Changes		
<b>FY 2013 Baseline Funding</b>		<b>519,111</b>
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions)		
<b>Revised FY 2013 Estimate</b>		<b>519,111</b>
5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations and Item 4, Reprogrammings		
<b>FY 2013 Normalized Current Estimate</b>		<b>519,111</b>
6. Price Change		9,863
7. Functional Transfers		
8. Program Increases		78,066
a. Annualization of New FY 2013 Program		
b. One-Time FY 2014 Increases		
c. Program Growth in FY 2014		
1) Cooperative Biological Engagement	60,732	
This program counters the threat of state and non-state actors acquiring biological materials and the expertise that could be used to develop or deploy a biological weapon. The increase in FY 2014 initiates bio-engagement efforts in select areas of Africa, Middle East, and SE Asia to include regional engagements; secure 12 Labs in Afghanistan, Armenia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Pakistan, Uganda, Tanzania,		

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)**

<b>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<p>and Ukraine to fill gaps in analytical bio-surveillance capacity; initiate construction and equipment installation of secure pathogen repositories to include construction of the National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) in Afghanistan; conduct facility-specific biorisk assessments in CBE-engaged countries and provide BS&amp;S upgrades as required; initiate CBR projects in Africa, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Pakistan, Ukraine, and other CBE-countries as valuable projects are approved. (FY 2013 Baseline \$241,014)</p>		
<p>2) Global Nuclear Security GNS supports all DoD CTR activities related to nuclear material security, including security for nuclear warheads, weapons-usable nuclear material and other nuclear material. The increase in FY 2014 transports approximately 48 trainloads of deactivated nuclear warheads (1,000 to 1,500) from deployed locations; supports future Spent Naval Fuel (SNF) that meet the IAEA criteria; provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support. (FY 2013 Baseline \$72,289)</p>	12,846	
<p>3) Other Assessments / Administrative Support (OA) This increase supports costs associated with eight or more Audits and Examinations. Increase also funds new Defense Threat Reduction Regional Embassy Offices in new geographical areas. Funding provides for management &amp; professional support services and contractual support. (FY 2013 Baseline \$23,245)</p>	4,488	

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)**

<b>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Totals</b>
9. Program Decreases		-78,585
a. Annualization of FY 2013 Program Decreases		
b. One-Time FY 2013 Increases		
1) Proliferation Prevention	-46,713	
This program enhances the capability of partner countries to prevent, deter, detect, report, and interdict illicit trafficking in WMD and related materials. The decrease is due to the initiation of the Middle East effort being funded with FY 2013 funds. (FY 2013 Baseline \$118,287)		
2) Chemical Weapons Destruction	-18,114	
This program supports destruction of chemical weapons and reduces the risk of their proliferation to rogue states and terrorist groups. The reason for the decrease is due to the initiation of the Libya effort being funded with FY 2013 funds. (FY 2013 Baseline \$38,630)		
c. Program Decreases in FY 2014		
1) Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination (SOAE)	-13,713	
SOAE program provides nonproliferation value through assisting Russia in the elimination of strategic offensive arms in a manner consistent with the New Start Treaty. This decrease represents the DoD's decision to transition all elimination activities in the Russian Federation (RF) to the RF. Reduction made to travel, contractual support and engineering technical services. Remaining funds will complete elimination and program closeout activities in the RF; assist Ukraine by making payments for 30 empty Solid Rocket Motors (SRM) cases; store Ukraine's		

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency**  
**Cooperative Threat Reduction Program**  
**Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)**

<b>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Totals</b>
remaining SRMs; continue maintenance and repair of SRM storage facilities; and address WMD delivery system threats in other countries. (FY 2013 Baseline \$23,271)		
2) Threat Reduction Engagement (TRE) The FY 2014 funding supports specific relationship-building opportunities with existing FSU countries and increasing engagements with partners in new geographical areas and the Unified Combatant Commands. Decrease reduces training for 10 partner nation officers and their US counterparts. (FY 2013 Baseline \$2,375)	-45	
<b>FY 2014 Budget Request</b>		<b>528,455</b>

Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

**A. Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination (SOAE):**

FY 2012 funds executed over three years will:

- Eliminate 9 SS-25 ICBMs;
- Eliminate 9 SS-25 road-mobile launchers;
- Repair rail infrastructure to sustain SS-18/SS-19 ICBM elimination operations
- Initiate dismantlement of the nuclear reactor cores and launcher sections of 1 *Delta III*-class SSBN and eliminate 16 SLBM launchers;
- Transport SS-24 solid rocket motors (SRM) in Ukraine to the propellant removal facility;
- Assist Ukraine with SRM elimination by making payments for 30 empty SRM cases;
- Store remaining SRMs;
- Continue maintenance and repair of SRM storage facilities;
- Complete infrastructure improvements in Ukraine for incineration of excess washed-out propellant and disposal of SS-24 empty motor cases (EMC); and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

FY 2013 funds executed over three years will:

- Eliminate 4 SS-18 ICBMs;
- Eliminate 18 SS-19 ICBMs;
- Eliminate 20 SS-18 silo launchers and LCCs;
- Dismantle and eliminate 30 SS-19 silo launchers and LCCs;
- Eliminate 7 SS-25 ICBMs;
- Eliminate 30 SS-25 road-mobile launchers;
- Decommission 2 SS-25 regiments;



**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

- Eliminate 4 SS-N-18 SLBMs;
- Complete dismantlement of nuclear reactor cores and launcher sections of 1 *Delta* III-class SSBN and eliminate 16 SLBM launchers;
- Assist Ukraine by making payments for 85 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:

- Complete elimination and program closeout activities in the RF;
- Assist Ukraine by making payments for 30 empty SRM cases;
- Store Ukraine's remaining SRMs, continue maintenance and repair of SRM storage facilities;
- Address WMD delivery system threats in other countries; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

**B. Chemical Weapons Destruction (CWD):**

FY 2012 funds executed over three years will:

- Provide technical and procurement advice and assistance support for the Shchuch'ye Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility (CWDF) and technical and procurement advice and assistance support to transfer process and equipment

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

design improvements to the Kizner CWDF, responding to process and equipment failure; conducting root cause analysis and developing corrective actions; providing advice and assistance to maintain and repair equipment; procuring spares, repair parts, and materials; training operations and maintenance workforce; and

- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

FY 2013 funds executed over three years will:

- Provide technical and procurement advice and assistance support for the Shchuch'ye and Kizner CWDFs, responding to process and equipment failure; conducting root cause analysis and developing corrective actions; providing advice and assistance to maintain and repair equipment; procuring spares, repair parts, and materials; training operations and maintenance workforce;
- Initiate efforts to destroy the chemical agent and weapons in Libya; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

FY 2014 funds executed over three years will:

- Provide technical and procurement advice and assistance support for the Shchuch'ye and Kizner CWDFs, responding to process and equipment failure; conducting root cause analysis and developing corrective actions; providing advice and assistance to maintain and repair equipment; procuring spares, repair parts, and materials; training operations and maintenance workforce;
- Complete the elimination of chemical agent and weapons in Libya; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

**C. Global Nuclear Security (GNS):**

FY 2012 funds executed over three years will: Continue Russia Nuclear Security Enhancements and Sustainment Initiatives to include: vendor service contracts at rail transfer points, Small Arms Training Systems, Personnel Reliability Programs, live fire ranges, Mobile Repair Vehicles, a Centralized Maintenance Management System, a Unified Operation Center, and On-Site Repair Points;

- Transport approximately 48 trainloads of deactivated nuclear warheads (1,000 to 1,500) from deployed locations to enhanced security storage sites or dismantlement and from storage to dismantlement facilities;
- Complete the Automated Inventory Control and Management hardware and software expansion to Strategic Rocket Force (SRF) sites;

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

- Provide for nuclear security Centers of Excellence outside the FSU in coordination with the U.S. interagency;
- Secure spent naval fuel (SNF);
- Continue building Russian capacity to sustain security upgrades at 18 nuclear weapons storage sites, and sustainment for 5 rail transfer points and 2 regional centers; Security Assessment & Training Center (SATC) and Far East Training Center (FETC) including training, maintenance, repair, and limited spare parts;
- Install additional security measures for radiological material in Kazakhstan;
- Complete construction to enhance capabilities at SATC; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

FY 2013 funds executed over three years will:

- Continue building Russian capacity to sustain (to include training, maintenance, and repair) 18 nuclear weapons storage sites, and sustainment of 5 rail transfer points and 2 regional centers (SATC and FETC), vendor service contracts at rail transfer points, Small Arms Training Systems and live fire ranges, Personnel Reliability Programs, Mobile Repair Vehicles, Centralized Maintenance Management System, Unified Operation Centers, and On-Site Repair Points;
- Transport approximately 48 trainloads of deactivated nuclear warheads (1,000 to 1,500) from deployed locations to enhanced security storage sites or dismantlement and from storage to dismantlement facilities;
- Continue support for Nuclear Security Centers of Excellence;
- Complete additional security measures for radiological material;

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

- Support shipments of SNF; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

FY 2014 funds executed over three years will:

- Continue building Russian capacity to sustain (to include training, maintenance, and repair) 18 nuclear weapons storage sites, and sustainment of 5 rail transfer points and 2 regional centers (SATC and FETC), vendor service contracts at rail transfer points, Small Arms Training Systems and live fire ranges, Personnel Reliability Programs, Mobile Repair Vehicles, Centralized Maintenance Management System, Unified Operation Centers, and On-Site Repair Points;
- Transport approximately 48 trainloads of deactivated nuclear warheads (1,000 to 1,500) from deployed locations to enhanced security storage sites or dismantlement and from storage to dismantlement facilities;
- Continue support for Nuclear Security Centers of Excellence;
- Support future shipments of SNF that meet the IAEA criteria;
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

**D. Cooperative Biological Engagement:**

FY 2012 funds executed over three years will:

- Initiate bio-engagement in Cambodia, Djibouti, India, Iraq, Laos, South Africa, Tanzania, and Vietnam;
- Secure 3 Diagnostic Labs in Ukraine;
- Continue sustainment of 39 Secured Labs in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, limited support in Uzbekistan;
- Initiate planning to improve BS&S and related infrastructure conditions in Iraq at the Central Public Health Lab (CPHL) and Central Veterinary Lab (CVL), including sustainment and training;
- Continue construction and equipment installation of secure pathogen repositories to include: equipage and construction oversight of a Central Reference Laboratory (CRL) in Azerbaijan, security upgrades at a repository in Kazakhstan, and construction of a CRL in Kazakhstan;
- Construct Zoonotic Disease Unit (ZDU) in Kenya;
- Continue to provide training in laboratory diagnostic techniques, epidemiology, clinical sample collection, outbreak surveillance, laboratory and health system management, and biosafety, biosecurity, and bioethics in CBE-engaged countries;
- Conduct facility-specific biorisk assessments in CBE-engaged countries and provide BS&S upgrades as required, to include: upgrades at facilities in Armenia, Kenya, Uganda, and to a Central Public Health Laboratory (CPHL) in Afghanistan;

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

- Initiate cooperative biological research project in Armenia and continue to provide for cooperative biological research projects in Africa, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Russia, and Ukraine;
- Continue to implement the Electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance System (EIDSS) in CBE-engaged countries;
- Continue to provide for bio-related conference support, including East Africa Regional Biosurveillance Workshop in Uganda; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

FY 2013 funds executed over three years will:

- Initiate bio-engagement in select areas of Africa, the Middle East, and SE Asia, to include regional engagements;
- Secure 11 labs in Armenia, Georgia, Ukraine, Afghanistan and Kazakhstan;
- Continue sustainment of 31 secured labs in Georgia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan;
- Complete sustainment of 11 secured labs in Azerbaijan;
- Initiate design for Afghanistan National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL);
- Initiate construction and equipment installation of secure pathogen repositories to include: security upgrades at the APS in Azerbaijan, security upgrades at an interim veterinary pathogen repository in Ukraine, and construction of a Veterinary Central Diagnostic Facility (CDF) in Ukraine;
- Continue construction and equipment installation of secure pathogen repositories to include: equipage and construction oversight of a CRL in

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

Azerbaijan, security upgrades at the APS in Azerbaijan, security upgrades at a repository in Kazakhstan, and construction of a CRL in Kazakhstan;

- Continue to provide training in laboratory diagnostic techniques, epidemiology, clinical sample collection, outbreak surveillance, laboratory and health system management, and biosafety, biosecurity, and bioethics in CBE-engaged countries;
- Conduct facility-specific biorisk assessments in CBE-engaged countries and provide BS&S upgrades as required;
- Begin to build out a capacity to detect, diagnose and report disease outbreaks in the Lower Mekong countries of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam.
- Initiate or continue cooperative biological research projects in Africa, SE Asia, the Middle East, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Pakistan, Ukraine and other countries as projects qualify for funding;
- Continue to implement EIDSS in CBE-engaged countries;
- Continue to provide bio-related conference support; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

FY 2014 funds executed over three years will:

- Initiate bio-engagement in select areas of Africa, the Middle East, and SE Asia, to include regional engagements;
- Secure 12 Labs in Afghanistan, Armenia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Pakistan, Uganda, Tanzania, and Ukraine to fill gaps in analytical bio-surveillance capacity;
- Continue sustainment of 42 Secured Labs in Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine;



**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

- Initiate construction and equipment installation of secure pathogen repositories to include: construction of the NPHL in Afghanistan;
- Continue construction and equipment installation of Secured Pathogen Repositories to include: construction of a CRL in Kazakhstan;
- Complete construction and equipment installation for Secured Pathogen Repositories to include: equipage and construction oversight of a CRL in Azerbaijan, security upgrades at a repository in Kazakhstan, and construction of the veterinary CDF in Ukraine;
- Continue to provide training in laboratory diagnostic techniques, epidemiology, clinical sample collection, outbreak surveillance, laboratory and health system management, and biosafety, biosecurity, and bioethics in CBE-engaged countries;
- Conduct facility-specific biorisk assessments in CBE-engaged countries and provide BS&S upgrades as required;
- Continue to build out a capacity to detect, diagnose and report disease outbreaks in the Lower Mekong countries of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam and begin enhancing lab capacity to detect disease outbreaks in other SE Asia countries.
- Initiate or continue CBR projects in Africa, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Pakistan, Ukraine, and other CBE-countries as valuable projects are approved;
- Continue to implement EIDSS in CBE-engaged countries;
- Continue to provide bio-related conference support; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

**E. Proliferation Prevention (PP):**

FY 2012 funds executed over three years will:

- Enhance WMD command and control, communications, surveillance, detection and interdiction capabilities, and sustainment on the Black Sea and Sea of Azov maritime borders;
- Armenia: Increase Armenian Border Guard command and control, communications, surveillance, WMD detection and interdiction capabilities, and sustainment along the Georgian green border;
- Moldova: Begin initial engagement to increase WMD command and control, communications, surveillance, detection and interdiction capabilities, and sustainment;
- Georgia: Improve Georgian Guard supply chain management, logistics planning, vessel maintenance capabilities, and tactical infrastructure to improve WMD detection and interdiction capabilities on the Black Sea;
- Southeast Asia: Begin initial engagements to assess and derive requirements for WMD Proliferation Prevention to include: command and control, communications, surveillance, detection and interdiction capabilities, and sustainment within the Straits of Malacca and in other regional waters. Initiate specific programs in the Philippines and Malaysia; and
- Provide logistical, administrative, and advisory support.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

FY 2013 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 WMD command and control, communications, surveillance, detection and interdiction capabilities, and sustainment;
- Southeast Asia: Continue to increase WMD Proliferation Prevention command and control, communications, surveillance, detection and interdiction capabilities, and sustainment in initial countries along the Straits of Malacca, in and around the South China Sea, and in other regional waters and on land borders, and continue project assessments;
- Middle East: Continue to train and equip border security staff in Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and other countries where the risk of WMD proliferation are identified;
- 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 2014 funds executed over three years will:

- Southeast Asia: Continue to increase WMD command and control, communications, surveillance, detection and interdiction capabilities, and sustainment in initial countries and begin implementation in additional countries along the

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Program  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

Straits of Malacca, in and around the South China Sea, and in other regional waters and on land borders, and continue project assessments;

- Middle East: Continue to train and equip border security staff in Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and other countries where the risk of WMD proliferation are identified;
- 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 2012 through FY 2014 funds will continue to support specific relationship-building opportunities with existing FSU countries while shifting towards engagements with partners in new geographical areas including cooperation and coordination with cognizant Unified Combatant Commands (UCCs) to advance CTR Program goals.

**G. Other Assessments/Administrative Support (OA):**

- FY 2012 through FY 2014 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.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency**  
**Cooperative Threat Reduction Program**  
**Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

<b>V. <u>Personnel Summary</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2012</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2013</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2014</u></b>	<b>Change FY 2012/ FY 2013</b>	<b>Change FY 2013/ FY 2014</b>
<u>Contractor FTEs (Total)</u>	<u>1,102</u>	<u>1,170</u>	<u>1,161</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>-9</u>

The DTRA has initiated a phased approach in FY 2013 to modify contracts as new contracts are issued or bilateral modifications are made to existing contracts. These modifications will direct private sector firms including sub-contractors to report actual direct labor hours and direct labor costs on all service contracts. The statement of work modification will require that direct labor hours/costs be reported into the Enterprise-wide Contractor Manpower Reporting Application (eCMRA). The DTRA will ensure that all contract services procured will be executed in accordance with the DOD requirements.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency**  
**Cooperative Threat Reduction Program**  
**Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

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

<u>OP 32 Line</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>FY 2014</u>
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 2012/FY 2013</u>		<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>	
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>		<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	
308 Travel of Persons	3,127	63	39	3,229	61	1,004	4,294
<b>399 Total Travel</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3,229</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>4,294</b>
932 Mgt Prof Support Svcs	9,175	184	-2,373	6,986	133	58	7,177
934 Engineering & Tech Svcs	19,186	384	5,342	24,912	473	64	25,449
987 Other Intra-Govt Purch	64,063	1,281	-17,674	47,670	906	11,465	60,041
989 Other Services	407,368	8,147	20,799	436,314	8,290	-13,110	431,494
990 IT Contract Support Services	5,300	106	-5,406	0	0	0	0
<b>999 Total Other Purchases</b>	<b>505,092</b>	<b>10,102</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>515,882</b>	<b>9,802</b>	<b>-1,523</b>	<b>524,161</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>508,219</b>	<b>10,165</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>519,111</b>	<b>9,863</b>	<b>-519</b>	<b>528,455</b>

**Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Estimates**  
**Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)**



**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid**

**April 2013**

(This page intentionally left blank.)



**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

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

	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>
OHDACA	117,375	3,306	-11,922	108,759	4,476	-3,735	109,500

The FY 2012 Actual column includes obligations for the Turkey Earthquake, Thailand Floods, and Montenegro Winter Emergency. The budget authority for FY 2011/2012 was \$107,685 thousand. The budget authority for FY 2012/2013 was \$107,662 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 Commander(COCOM CDR)s' security cooperation strategies to build indigenous capabilities and cooperative relationships with allies, friends, civil society, and potential partners. The OHDACA appropriation provides low cost, non-obtrusive, and highly effective activities that help U.S. partners help themselves; improves access to areas not otherwise available to U.S. Forces; and builds collaborative relationships with host nations' civil society. The FY 2014 budget estimate requests a total of \$109.5 million to finance the humanitarian assistance, and mine action programs, as well as foreign disaster relief initiatives.

**Humanitarian Assistance Program:** The Humanitarian Assistance (HA) program is designed to assure friendly nations and allies of the Department's support by providing basic humanitarian aid and services to populations in need. The Department and the COCOM CDRs help avert political and humanitarian crises, promote democratic development and regional stability, and enable countries to begin to recover from conflicts through the HA program.

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

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

enabling the COCOM CDRs to assist countries by training in disaster planning and preparedness. This training minimizes the potential for crises to develop or expand; thereby, promoting regional stability and reducing a potential requirement for large-scale deployment of U.S. military forces.

In non-crisis peacetime settings, the DoD HA programs support the COCOM CDRs 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. The HA funding also provides for the following:

- 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 the host nation civilian and military institutions. These activities include training, construction, medical, technical, engineering and logistical assistance, as well as transportation and the provision of Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs).

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

The COCOM CDRs 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. The activities include civilian-military collaboration and coordination of HA and operations with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Non-Government Organization(NGO)s and international organizations, as well as host nation civilian and military organizations. These activities enable timely responses to emerging priorities defined by U.S. Government (USG) principals.

For FY 2014, the DoD is requesting \$84.3 million to support DoD HA programs and activities. The activities include transportation, excess property, and other targeted assistance for disaster preparedness and mitigation in countries deemed strategically relevant. The current plans call for the COCOM 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 COCOM CDRs illustrate that each COCOM has more project requirements than funding requested.

The approximately 400 HA projects submitted by Combatant Command are reflected below.

<u>Combatant Command</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>\$ in Millions Estimated FY 2014 Baseline Funding</u>
USAFRICOM	86	25.2

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

USCENTCOM	36	18.8
USEUCOM	58	14.5
USNORTHCOM	12	6.0
USPACOM	115	41.1
USSOUTHCOM	95	40.5
<b>Total*</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>146.1</b>

\* The list of countries/projects submitted by COCOM CDRs illustrate that each COCOM has more project requirements than funding requested.

**Humanitarian Mine Action Program:** The Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) program is a major component of the Department's security cooperation strategy. Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), landmines, unexploded ordnance, and small arms ammunitions are the residue of civil wars and internal conflicts on virtually every continent. 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 which are innocent civilians.

The HMA Program is a train-the-trainer program executed by the COCOM CDRs. 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 use. The HMA program also provides supplies, services, and equipment, in limited degree, to host country mine action centers to help clear contaminated areas impeding the

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

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, the 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. The projects provide direct HA while benefiting the DoD by providing excellent training opportunities for our soldiers and by expanding U.S. military medical contacts with foreign medical providers. The HMA program enhances the deployment and war-fighting skills of our military forces, and is instrumental in promoting regional stability and improving USG and COCOM relations with host nations.

The Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTTC) 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. The HDTTC also collects information on landmines and ERW in countries approved for participation in the USG HMA program. The HDTTC 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 arms ammunition) in support of training. The HDTTC 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.

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

The travel and transportation requirements for deploying forces are a major expense of the HMA program. The 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 2014, the DoD is requesting \$5.2 million to support HMA activities previously described. The 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.

The HMA training missions projected by COCOM CDRs for various Host Nations are identified below.

<b><u>Combatant Commands</u></b>	<b><u>Commands Nations</u></b>
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

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

will continue to be called upon to provide aid and assistance because of our unique assets and capabilities. The OHDACA Foreign Disaster Relief (FDR) funding allows the COCOMs 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 support.

Emergency response encompasses transportation, logistical support, provisions of 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 2014, the DoD is requesting \$20 million for FDR. The funding will provide transportation, logistical support, communications, and HA supplies as described above for disaster relief efforts.

**II. Force Structure Summary:**

None.

Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012	Budget	FY 2013			Current	FY 2014
			Congressional Action				
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Appropriated</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<b>A. BA Subactivities</b>							
<b>1. Operational Forces</b>	<b>117,375</b>	<b>108,759</b>				<b>108,759</b>	<b>109,500</b>
Foreign Disaster Relief	4,766	30,000				20,000	20,000
Humanitarian Assistance	108,801	73,678				83,678	84,322
Humanitarian Mine Action Program	3,808	5,081				5,081	5,178
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,375</b>	<b>108,759</b>				<b>108,759</b>	<b>109,500</b>

The FY 2012 Actual column includes obligations for the Turkey Earthquake, Thailand Floods, and Montenegro Winter Emergency. The budget authority for FY 2011/2012 was \$107,685 thousand. The budget authority for FY 2012/2013 was \$107,662 thousand.



Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>B. Reconciliation Summary</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2013/FY 2013</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>
<b>Baseline Funding</b>	<b>108,759</b>	<b>108,759</b>
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
<b>Subtotal Appropriated Amount</b>	<b>108,759</b>	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2013 to 2013 Only)		
<b>Subtotal Baseline Funding</b>	<b>108,759</b>	
Supplemental		
Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		4,476
Functional Transfers		
Program Changes		-3,735
<b>Current Estimate</b>	<b>108,759</b>	<b>109,500</b>
Less: Wartime Supplemental		
<b>Normalized Current Estimate</b>	<b>108,759</b>	

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)**

	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<b>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</b>		
<b>FY 2013 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)</b>		<b>108,759</b>
1. Congressional Adjustments		
a. Distributed Adjustments		
b. Undistributed Adjustments		
c. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
d. General Provisions		
<b>FY 2013 Appropriated Amount</b>		<b>108,759</b>
2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations		
3. Fact-of-Life Changes		
<b>FY 2013 Baseline Funding</b>		<b>108,759</b>
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions)		
<b>Revised FY 2013 Estimate</b>		<b>108,759</b>
5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations and Item 4, Reprogrammings		
<b>FY 2013 Normalized Current Estimate</b>		<b>108,759</b>
6. Price Change		4,476
7. Functional Transfers		
8. Program Increases		
a. Annualization of New FY 2013 Program		
b. One-Time FY 2014 Increases		
c. Program Growth in FY 2014		
9. Program Decreases		-3,735
a. Annualization of FY 2013 Program Decreases		
b. One-Time FY 2013 Increases		
c. Program Decreases in FY 2014		
1) Humanitarian Assistance	-3,735	
The decrease in funding will reduce the number of humanitarian aid and service projects executed by the COCOMs. (FY 2013 Baseline \$83,678K; +0 FTEs)		
<b>FY 2014 Budget Request</b>		<b>109,500</b>

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

The humanitarian projects and support of FDR and emergency crises, additional and immediate requirements emerge during the execution year. 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.

<b>Programs</b>	<b>FY 2012 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2013 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2014 Estimate</b>
Humanitarian Assistance Program (HA)	108,801	83,678	84,322
Humanitarian Mine Action Program (HMA)	3,808	5,081	5,178
Foreign Disaster Relief (FDR)	4,766	20,000	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,375</b>	<b>108,759</b>	<b>109,500</b>

Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

<u>V. Personnel Summary</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	Change FY 2012/ FY 2013	Change FY 2013/ FY 2014
<u>Contractor FTEs (Total)</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

**Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance, and Civic Aid  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

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

<u>OP 32 Line</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>FY 2014</u>
		<u>FY 2012/FY 2013</u>			<u>FY 2013/FY 2014</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	5,629	113	-2,793	2,949	56	0	3,005
<b>399 Total Travel</b>	<b>5,629</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>-2,793</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,005</b>
705 AMC Channel Cargo	880	15	7,130	8,025	152	0	8,177
719 SDDC Cargo Ops-Port hndlg	3,282	1,027	2,191	6,500	2,535	0	9,035
771 Commercial Transport	14	0	-14	0	0	0	0
<b>799 Total Transportation</b>	<b>4,176</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>9,307</b>	<b>14,525</b>	<b>2,687</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,212</b>
920 Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	3,046	61	3	3,110	59	0	3,169
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	1,713	34	2	1,749	33	0	1,782
932 Mgt Prof Support Svcs	1,664	33	2	1,699	32	0	1,731
957 Other Costs (Land and Structures)	41,284	826	-26,733	15,377	292	-1,907	13,762
960 Other Costs (Interest and Dividends)	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0
987 Other Intra-Govt Purch	48,960	979	-26,287	23,652	449	-1,828	22,273
989 Other Services	10,890	218	34,590	45,698	868	0	46,566
991 Foreign Currency Variance	12	0	-12	0	0	0	0
<b>999 Total Other Purchases</b>	<b>107,570</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>-18,436</b>	<b>91,285</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>-3,735</b>	<b>89,283</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,375</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>-11,922</b>	<b>108,759</b>	<b>4,476</b>	<b>-3,735</b>	<b>109,500</b>

The FY 2012 Actual column includes obligations for the Turkey Earthquake, Thailand Floods, and Montenegro Winter Emergency. The budget authority for FY 2011/2012 was \$107,685 thousand. The budget authority for FY 2012/2013 was \$107,662 thousand.

(This page intentionally left blank.)

**Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**  
**Support for International Sporting Competitions**  
**(SISC)**



April 2013

(This page intentionally left blank.)



**OASD (Homeland Defense & Americas' Security Affairs)  
Support for International Sporting Competitions  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

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

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

	<u>FY 2012</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2013</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2014</u> <u>Estimate</u>
<b>SISC</b>	1,234	0	0	0	0	0	0

**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 not requesting additional appropriated funds for FY 2014. In FY 2012, the Department supported 14 sporting events including the 2012 Paralympic Games in London, the Special Olympics Team USA Training Camp, and 12 events sanctioned by the United States Olympic Committee under the Paralympic Military Program. In FY 2013, the Department plans to support up to 19 sporting events, including the 2013 Special Olympics World Winter Games and up to 18 events sanctioned by the United States Olympic Committee under the Paralympic Military Program. The current account balance as of December 31, 2012 in the SISC account is approximately 3.3 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 events, if the Attorney General certifies that such assistance is necessary to meet essential security and safety needs.

OASD (Homeland Defense & Americas' Security Affairs)  
 Support for International Sporting Competitions  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

III. Financial Summary  
 (\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	Budget Request	FY 2013				Current Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate
			<u>Congressional Action</u>					
			Amount	Percent	Appropriated			
<b>A. BA Subactivities</b>								
Support to International Sporting Competitions	1,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	

B. Reconciliation Summary - N/A

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases - N/A

\* Note: Planned obligations for FY 2014 will be adjusted as requests for services are approved and scheduled for Department of Defense support. In accordance with the FY 2003 Defense Appropriations Act, SISC funds "are to remain available until expended, in order to provide for future events.

V. Personnel Summary - N/A

VI. OP 32 Line - N/A

# Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Estimates

## Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund (DAWDF)



April 2013

(This page intentionally left blank.)

**Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

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

	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>	Price <u>Change</u>	Program <u>Change</u>	FY 2014 <u>Estimate</u>
DAWDF	1,112,126	15,891	-184,017	944,000	13,966	-131,418	826,548

\* FY 2014 includes estimated Prior Year Carry Forward accounting for the appropriation change from a 1 year to 3 year period of availability (POA).

**I. Description of Operations Financed:**

\$(000)	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate
Appropriated	105,501	274,198	256,031
Tax (Credit)	614,499	669,802	383,969
Sub-Total*	720,000	944,000	640,000
Prior Year Carry Forward **	392,126	20,753	186,548
Total	1,112,126	964,753	826,548

\* The Sub-Total meets the FY 2013 NDAA, Sec 803 (P.L. 112-239) at the 80% minimum required baseline.

\*\* Prior Year Carry Forward cannot be used to meet the minimum required baseline in accordance with FY 2010 NDAA, Sec. 832 (P.L. 111-84).

The purpose of the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund (DAWDF) is to ensure the Department of Defense (DoD) has the capacity in both personnel and skills needed to perform its acquisition mission, provide appropriate oversight of contractor performance, and ensure that the Department receives the best value for expenditure of public resources. The acquisition, technology, and logistics mission in DoD is carried out

**Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

primarily by an identified set of personnel in the military departments and defense agencies known as the Defense Acquisition Workforce (DAW).

The FY 2014 budget supports strengthening of the DoD acquisition workforce to ensure the Department achieves and sustains sufficient workforce capacity and capability. Since 2008, DoD has made significant progress towards bolstering workforce capacity. With Congressional support, the strategy has mitigated some of the impacts of downsizing choices made in the 1990's. The concerted efforts made great progress in restoring organic workforce capacity to the levels demanded by the volume and complexity of our research and development, systems acquisition and sustainment programs, and procurement and services contracts. Collectively, the strategy has and will continue to focus on addressing numerous training gaps and capacity shortfalls. A right-sized, requirements based, properly skilled acquisition workforce is vital to the nation's military readiness, achieving increased buying power, and securing substantial long-term savings. A strategic shift will focus from rebuilding workforce capacity to sustaining levels required to perform the acquisition mission with acceptable risk and increase our focus on deliberate training and development of that workforce.

The Department of Defense employs a team of qualified and experienced acquisition professionals to meet the demands of the Warfighters and to protect the fiscal interests of the taxpayers. The DAWDF supported 8,346 cumulative hires through FY 2012; which includes the three hiring initiative categories: rebuilding/growth; advance hire and Highly Qualified Expert (HQE) acquisition positions in critical mission areas such as engineering, contracting, and acquisition management; and audit. Additionally, the DAWDF supported 11,000 recipients of tuition assistance, 850 student loan repayments, and 260 rotational/developmental assignments in FY 2012.

**Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

The requested FY 2014 appropriation of \$256 million for the DAWDF will support the Department's shift in focus from primarily recruiting and hiring to training and continuous improvement in the qualifications and experience set of the acquisition workforce. The USD AT&L memorandum dated November 2012, Better Buying Power 2.0 (BBP 2.0), emphasizes continuing the pursuit for greater efficiency and productivity in defense spending. Better Buying Power 2.0 encompasses 36 initiatives organized into seven focus areas, which includes the importance of the acquisition workforce. As outlined in BBP 2.0, four new initiatives have been added to meet this objective:

- Establish higher standards for key leadership positions
- Establish stronger professional qualification requirements for all acquisition specialties
- Increase the recognition of excellence in acquisition management
- Continue to increase the cost consciousness of the acquisition workforce - change the culture

Central to the successful training, education, certification and recertification of the acquisition workforce is the Defense Acquisition University (DAU). In FY 2012, training capacity at DAU improved by approximately 61,000 classroom and distance learning graduates combined. Also, DAU will continue to enhance existing training curriculum by integrating new Better Buying Power initiatives into DAU courses. Components will also continue to provide targeted training and development for their workforce.

The goal of these combined efforts is to increase the capabilities of the acquisition workforce, particularly key leaders who implement the system and train and develop the people who will succeed them. This is a long-term effort and the Department is committed

**Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

to ensuring that highly-skilled, qualified, and experienced professionals comprise the total acquisition workforce and are well-postured to meet the demands of the Warfighters.

The Defense Acquisition Workforce growth initiative is supported by Title 10 U.S.C. 1705 Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund (DAWDF). The law states credits to the fund for fiscal year 2013 and 2014 are \$500 million and \$800 million respectively. The credits are a combination of appropriated funding and receipts/taxes 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.



Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

RECRUITING AND HIRING

(\$ in Millions)

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
\$754.3	\$374.0	\$498.7

**Recruiting and Hiring:** Research (OSD(AT&L) and RAND) suggests over the next ten years, approximately 58.5 percent of Defense Acquisition Workforce civilians will be eligible for retirement. Approximately 18.1 percent of acquisition workforce civilians are currently eligible for full retirement, 21.0 percent will become eligible in the next five years, and 19.4 percent will become eligible in 6-10 years. Accordingly, the Department has leveraged existing acquisition intern programs and provided funding to develop new, robust acquisition intern, journeymen, and HQE programs. In addition, the DoD has expanded the current Student Career Experience Program (SCEP) participant pool, using the program as a pipeline from which to populate acquisition intern programs and a vehicle through which to increase diversity within the Defense acquisition workforce.

Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

**TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT**

(\$ in Millions)

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
\$65.5	\$120.0	\$267.9

**Training and Development:** DoD components have consistently signaled an annual demand for acquisition training that exceeds the Defense Acquisition University's (DAU's) current capacity. Approximately 19,000 classroom and 100,000 online training seats per year have been added to DAU's annual training capacity as part of the addendum schedule. The Department funded DAU training enhancement and capacity expansion programs to better serve the needs of the Defense acquisition community. The Military Departments and Defense agencies also funded targeted acquisition and leadership training to better prepare their workforces for the future; enhanced information technology capabilities, enabling the Department to quickly analyze, report and react to rapidly changing acquisition career management environments and requirements; and expanded functional skill set development opportunities.

Training capacity increased significantly by hiring 151 Subject Matter Expert (SME) faculty which allowed significant increases in course offerings throughout the United States and strategically selected overseas sites. The DAWDF funds expanded training capacity at the Defense Acquisition University (DAU) for all acquisition courses and classroom graduates by 27,675 through 1,307 course offerings for the entire Defense acquisition workforce.

Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)

RECOGNITION, RETENTION and WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

(\$ in Millions)

FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
<u>Actuals</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
\$292.4	\$450.0	\$59.9

**Recognition and Retention:** The Department is implementing an employee retention and talent management strategy to retain acquisition employees with expert knowledge in critical and shortage skill areas. These employees include, but are not limited to, individuals filling key leadership positions. These are especially found in major acquisition programs, such as program managers, engineers, senior contracting officers, life cycle logisticians, cost estimators, and other personnel possessing special expertise that is hard to find or retain.

In an effort to encourage retention of and recognition for key acquisition workforce employees with "mission critical" skills, competencies, and certifications, the DAWDF provided funding for: 2,650 tuition assistance incentives; 147 student loan repayments; 86 Permanent Change of Station moves; 1,125 courses towards advanced academic degrees; 12 performance awards; and 14 other miscellaneous recognition incentives. Permanent Change of Station funding will increase the department's ability to fill mission critical positions. This program will also provide developmental opportunities for the enrichment of our workforce and ensure they have a broad range of experience to better understand the intricacies of acquisition.

This funding supports the competency management assessment and the resultant plan will address the critical skills and competencies of the exiting workforce based on expected

Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

**I. Description of Operations Financed (cont.)**

losses due to retirement and attrition, skills and training gaps, and other qualifying metrics in the exiting or projected workforce.

**II. Force Structure Summary:**

Not applicable.

Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012	Budget	FY 2013			Current	FY 2014				
			Actual	Request	Congressional Action			Estimate	Estimate		
					Amount					Percent	Appropriated
<b>A. BA Subactivities</b>											
<b>1. Appropriation</b>	<b>105,501</b>	<b>274,198</b>				<b>274,198</b>	<b>256,031</b>				
Recruiting and Hiring	105,501	108,527				108,527	256,031				
Retention and Recognition	0	34,831				34,831	0				
Training and Development	0	130,840				130,840	0				
<b>2. Tax (Credit)</b>	<b>614,499</b>	<b>669,802</b>				<b>669,802</b>	<b>383,969</b>				
Recruiting and Hiring	256,639	265,105				265,105	56,130				
Retention and Recognition	65,468	85,084				85,084	267,899				
Training and Development	292,392	319,613				319,613	59,940				
<b>3. Prior Year Carry Forward *</b>	<b>392,126</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>186,548</b>				
Recruiting and Hiring	392,126	0				0	186,548				
Retention and Recognition	0	0				0	0				
Training and Development	0	0				0	0				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,112,126</b>	<b>944,000</b>				<b>944,000</b>	<b>826,548</b>				

\* FY 2014 includes estimated Prior Year Carry Forward accounting for the appropriation change from a 1 year to 3 year period of availability (POA).

Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)

<u>B. Reconciliation Summary</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2013/FY 2013</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>
<b>Baseline Funding</b>	<b>944,000</b>	<b>944,000</b>
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)		
<b>Subtotal Appropriated Amount</b>	<b>944,000</b>	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2013 to 2013 Only)		
<b>Subtotal Baseline Funding</b>	<b>944,000</b>	
Supplemental		
Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		13,966
Functional Transfers		
Program Changes		-131,418
<b>Current Estimate</b>	<b>944,000</b>	<b>826,548</b>
Less: Wartime Supplemental		
<b>Normalized Current Estimate</b>	<b>944,000</b>	

Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

**III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)**

	Amount	Totals
<b>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</b>		
<b>FY 2013 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)</b>		<b>944,000</b>
1. Congressional Adjustments		
a. Distributed Adjustments		
b. Undistributed Adjustments		
c. Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
d. General Provisions		
<b>FY 2013 Appropriated Amount</b>		<b>944,000</b>
2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations		
3. Fact-of-Life Changes		
<b>FY 2013 Baseline Funding</b>		<b>944,000</b>
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions)		
<b>Revised FY 2013 Estimate</b>		<b>944,000</b>
5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations and Item 4, Reprogrammings		
<b>FY 2013 Normalized Current Estimate</b>		<b>944,000</b>
6. Price Change		13,966
7. Functional Transfers		
8. Program Increases		186,548
a. Annualization of New FY 2013 Program		
b. One-Time FY 2014 Increases		
1) Estimated Prior Year Carry Over	186,548	
c. Program Growth in FY 2014		
9. Program Decreases		-317,966
a. Annualization of FY 2013 Program Decreases		
b. One-Time FY 2013 Increases		
c. Program Decreases in FY 2014		
1) Decrease gross overall amount of funds	-234,234	
The decrease represents an overall reduction for the DAWDF program as the Department achieves the acquisition workforce capacity and capability. The		

Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

**III. Financial Summary (\$ in thousands)**

<b>C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Totals</b>
decrease acknowledges the new statutory level as outlined in the FY 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, Section 803 (H.R. 4310). (FY 2013 Baseline \$0; +0 FTEs)		
2) Civilian Full Time Equivalent Reduction Reduction of 785 civilian FTEs in recognition, retention and training initiatives with the Department meeting the planned acquisition workforce hiring requirement. The reduction in FTEs follows the Department's shift to focus on training and continuous improvement in the qualifications and experience of the acquisition workforce. (FY 2013 Baseline \$0; +0 FTEs)	-74,732	
3) Travel savings Meets the requirement to reduce travel cost and provide alternatives methods for training initiatives. (FY 2013 Baseline \$0; +0 FTEs)	-9,000	
<b>FY 2014 Budget Request</b>		<b>826,548</b>



Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Not Applicable

Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates

<u>V. Personnel Summary</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	Change FY 2012/ FY 2013	Change FY 2013/ FY 2014
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	5,105	3,918	3,614	-1,187	-304
U.S. Direct Hire	5,105	3,918	3,614	-1,187	-304
Total Direct Hire	5,105	3,918	3,614	-1,187	-304
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	3,812	4,064	3,279	252	-785
U.S. Direct Hire	3,812	4,064	3,279	252	-785
Total Direct Hire	3,812	4,064	3,279	252	-785
Average Annual Civilian Salary (\$ in thousands)	95.0	95.2	95.2	.2	0

**Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Estimates**

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

<u>OP 32 Line</u>	<u>FY 2012</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2012/FY 2013</u>		<u>FY 2013</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2013/FY 2014</u>		<u>FY 2014</u> <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>		<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	
101 Exec, Gen'l & Spec Scheds	362,140	873	24,017	387,030	3,387	-78,145	312,272
<b>199 Total Civ Compensation</b>	<b>362,140</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>24,017</b>	<b>387,030</b>	<b>3,387</b>	<b>-78,145</b>	<b>312,272</b>
308 Travel of Persons	28,333	567	45,548	74,448	1,415	-49,488	26,375
<b>399 Total Travel</b>	<b>28,333</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>45,548</b>	<b>74,448</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>-49,488</b>	<b>26,375</b>
633 DLA Document Services	429	27	-214	242	0	71	313
<b>699 Total DWCF Purchases</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-214</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>313</b>
912 Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	4,394	88	-1,022	3,460	66	-318	3,208
914 Purchased Communications (Non-Fund)	0	0	5	5	0	-5	0
915 Rents (Non-GSA)	151	3	-149	5	0	105	110
920 Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	996	20	-173	843	16	213,516	214,375
921 Printing & Reproduction	625	13	-328	310	6	140	456
922 Equipment Maintenance By Contract	3,803	76	-2,882	997	19	1,761	2,777
923 Facilities Sust, Rest, & Mod by Contract	218	4	3,443	3,665	70	-3,576	159
925 Equipment Purchases (Non-Fund)	1,621	32	6,738	8,391	159	-7,367	1,183
932 Mgt Prof Support Svcs	7,317	146	3,714	11,177	212	137,294	148,683
957 Other Costs (Land and Structures)	4,120	82	-4,202	0	0	7,206	7,206
987 Other Intra-Govt Purch	241	5	2,733	2,979	57	72,451	75,487
988 Grants	10	0	-10	0	0	0	0
989 Other Services	697,728	13,955	-299,129	412,554	7,839	-386,449	33,944
990 IT Contract Support Services	0	0	37,894	37,894	720	-38,614	0
<b>999 Total Other Purchases</b>	<b>721,224</b>	<b>14,424</b>	<b>-253,368</b>	<b>482,280</b>	<b>9,164</b>	<b>-3,856</b>	<b>487,588</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,112,126</b>	<b>15,891</b>	<b>-184,017</b>	<b>944,000</b>	<b>13,966</b>	<b>-131,418</b>	<b>826,548</b>