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United States
Department of Justice

THE FY 77
SPRING PLANNING CALL

PREPARED BY

MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS AND BUDGET STAFF
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE

167-10373

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Heads of Offices, Boards, Bureaus and Divisions

DATE: February 14, 1975

FROM : Glen E. Pommerening
Assistant Attorney General for Administration

SUBJECT: FY 77 Spring Planning Call

Attached is a copy of the Department of Justice FY 77 Spring Planning Call which outlines the requirements for the formulation of your FY 77 budget request. In recent weeks, you and your staff have been contacted by members of the Office of Management and Finance to elicit your experiences during the FY 76 MBO/Budget cycle and your views of how the process could be improved. We have attempted to address the problems which were identified throughout the Department and to make those changes which will simplify and improve the MBO/Budget process. These changes do not deviate from the philosophy and concepts of management-by-objectives but, rather, attempt to eliminate some of the formulation and analytical problems experienced in the FY 76 cycle.

One of the innovations for FY 77 is that organizations will not be required to submit objectives for their entire range of activities. In FY 77, we will be more interested in soliciting objectives in selected program areas. It remains each program manager's responsibility to identify objectives which have the most importance for his organization and highlight those specific objectives which could be of Presidential level interest. You should also be prepared to develop your objectives in response to policy guidelines that may be subsequently issued by the Attorney General. In addition, you should be prepared to define objectives in program areas which are of particular interest to the Department; you will be advised of these designated program areas within the next three weeks.

Twenty copies of your FY 77 Spring planning submission should be transmitted by April 14, 1975, to the Assistant Attorney General for Administration. The Office of Management and Finance will provide staff assistance in implementing these instructions.

Attachment

5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

U.S. Department of Justice

FY 77 SPRING PLANNING CALL

February 14, 1975

Prepared by: Management Programs
and Budget Staff
Office of Management
and Finance

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PREFACE

In February 1974, the Attorney General promulgated the Department of Justice Management-by-Objectives (MBO) system. As indicated in the MBO Handbook, the Department's MBO system was designed to be introduced in phases: in FY 76, the budget and the MBO submissions were concurrent; the FY 77 Spring Planning Call, which is the second phase of the Department's MBO system, integrates the MBO submission into the budgetary process through the Department's program structure. The FY 77 Spring Planning Call also contains several changes in reporting requirements which will hopefully minimize the formulation and analytical difficulties experienced in the FY 76 MBO/Budget process.

Given the scarcity of resources which all Government agencies will be facing in the coming years, it is essential that the Department carefully analyze and prioritize its resource requirements so that it may compete effectively with other Government agencies for available financial resources.

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PART I

GENERAL INFORMATION AND POLICIES

A. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Justice's FY 77 planning and budget cycle will reflect changes in the scheduling, the number of submissions required and the types of material submitted. Some of these changes are designed to continue the Department's efforts to improve fiscal and program management in a period of increasingly scarce resources and others are a result of requirements imposed on the Department by the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

During the FY 77 cycle there will be four distinct calls for submissions of information: the FY 77 Spring Planning Call which is the Department of Justice's management and planning instrument; the FY 77 Call for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) submission; the Current Services Budget Call which is a new requirement of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974; and the FY 77 Congressional Estimates Call. Appendix A outlines the major events in the FY 77 planning and budget cycle.

B. SPRING PLANNING CALL

The first of these calls, the FY 77 Spring Planning Call, is addressed in detail below. Organizations will submit twenty (20) copies of their Spring Planning Submission to the Assistant Attorney General for Administration by April 14, 1975. The Department's hearings on FY 77 program plans, objectives and proposed budgets are scheduled to begin in mid-May 1975 and will continue through mid-June 1975. Organizations will be advised in April regarding the final Department hearing schedule.

C. OMB SUBMISSION CALL

The second call for the traditional OMB submission will be issued by the Department in late July 1975; this call will request organizations to prepare the FY 77 OMB submission. The OMB submission will be prepared on the basis of Department budget marks approved by the Attorney General, subsequent to the Spring review hearings. These Department marks will be communicated to the organizations by late July 1975, and the Department will consider appeals up to ten days after the communication of the internal marks. The Department's FY 77 budget estimates must be submitted to OMB by September 30, 1975. Pending approval of the Department's program activity structure (see Appendix B), the Department expects the FY 77 OMB budget submission to conform to the presently approved budget activities.

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D. CURRENT SERVICES BUDGET CALL

The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 requires the submission of a Current Services Budget which will be the subject of the third call of the FY 77 cycle.[1] The FY 77 Current Services Budget must be submitted by OMB to the Congress by November 10, 1975. Details for preparing the Current Services Budget will be forwarded as soon as the Department receives OMB's instructions.

E. CONGRESSIONAL ESTIMATES CALL

The normal call for Congressional Estimates for FY 77 will be issued by the Department to organizations by early January 1976. The exact date of this call is a function of when OMB's final decisions on the FY 77 budget are received by the Department.

F. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SPRING PLANNING CALL

Based on the experience of the FY 76 MBO/Budget cycle, several refinements have been made to the Department's MBO/Budget system which will increase its utility to the Department's resource allocation decision making process.

1. Single Submission - The FY 77 Spring Planning Submission will differ in a number of significant ways from the FY 76 MBO/Budget Submission. The most obvious change is the requirement for a single submission of program and budget data organized in a Department-wide, program activity structure. Each organization will display its total resources against the relevant portions of the Department's program activity structure; Appendix B contains the Department of Justice program activity structure with an explanation of each part of the structure.

2. Treatment of Objectives - The treatment of objectives and their supporting cost data will also change in the FY 77 Spring Planning Call. The basic concepts embodied in the DOJ management-by-objective system, as articulated in DOJ Order 3210.1A, dated May 1, 1974, remain the same. Objectives still must be impact oriented and stated in measurable

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[1] Title VI. Sec. 605(a) of Public Law 93-344 requires a current services budget covering estimates of financing required to carry on existing programs in the budget year at the same level as the current fiscal year. The Congress has indicated that it will review data by agency, by functional program categories and major programs within functional program categories.

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terms. The significant difference, however, is that the total cost of all program objectives planned for FY 77 do not have to add up to the total organization budget, nor do the objectives reported under a single program have to add up to the total costs of that program. This means that while some programs may have objectives which reflect the total or a significant percentage of the program costs, other programs may not require objective statements to be submitted to the Department.

3. Direct and Indirect Costs - Another difference between the FY 77 Spring Planning Submission and the FY 76 MBO/Budget Submission is the treatment of direct and indirect costs. The spreading of indirect costs across all programs will no longer be required because two of the six major categories of the Department's program activity structure are designed to capture the majority of the indirect costs of Department programs. These categories are: *Department Program Direction and Organization Program Direction.*

G. PROGRAM NARRATIVE

Each organization's submission must include a narrative explanation and justification as well as detailed financial analysis information for all FY 77 on-going programs and new program initiatives. Programs or significant activities within programs which were on-going in FY 76, but which will be terminated during FY 77, should also be noted in the program narrative along with the reasons for termination.

Narrative statements about programs should be concise, informative and factual. Organizations should avoid using generic, vague or turgid language to describe their programs.

H. RESOURCE REQUESTS

The funds, positions, and manpower estimates contained in the FY 76 Congressional Budget, adjusted for changes including the three month transition budget period, is the base for allocating resources to FY 77 programs. See Appendix C for approved definitions of uncontrollables for use in adjusting the FY 76 base resource levels.

I. FRAMEWORK OF OBJECTIVES

The Attorney General will be issuing a set of Department policy guidelines. These guidelines should be used as a framework for the formulation of priority program objectives for FY 77. Each organization head is also responsible for identifying objectives which high-

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light the major program initiatives for his organization. In addition, some organizations will be directed to submit specific program objectives for program areas of Department level interest.

J. FORMAT CONVENTIONS

The spring planning submission from all organizations must adhere to the following format conventions:

1. Type on only one side of the paper.

2. Beginning with the table of contents, number the pages of the submission sequentially without an alphabetic prefix. Page numbers should be centered at the bottom of the page.

3. Single space all narrative material. Type in block style.

4. Make no pen or pencil corrections in the submission.

5. Have all material reduced where necessary and printed on a 10 1/2 inch by 8 inch page.

6. Assemble without staples or clips.

7. Punch for standard three-ring binders as follows: three holes across 10 1/2 inch side of paper, 3/8 inch drill.

8. Dollar amounts shall be rounded to the nearest thousand. However, notwithstanding the rounding, all columns for all fiscal years should add to the correct totals.

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PART II

INFORMATION REQUIRED TO SUPPORT PROGRAM PLANS AND BUDGET REQUESTS

A. INTRODUCTION

Each organization will be required to submit the following information to support their FY 77 program plan and budget request:

1. Organization Chart
2. Program Pyramid
3. Summary Program Narrative
4. Financial Analysis Summary
5. Detailed Program and Budget Data
6. Priority Rankings
7. Assessment of Alternative Funding Levels
8. Changes to the FY 76 Congressional Budget
9. Special Analyses

B. ORGANIZATION CHART

Each organization will be required to submit a current organization chart with its spring planning submission. The chart should reflect the organization's structure at least to the section level or its equivalent.

C. PROGRAM PYRAMID

Organizations are required to submit a FY 77 program pyramid that reflects only that portion of the Department's program activity structure applicable to them. Total obligations and total position data should be shown for each level of the program activity structure and should aggregate to each succeedingly higher level of the pyramid, i.e., totaling to the organization's full FY 77 request. A general mission statement will be required only at the top of the program pyramid.

Appendix D contains an example of the Department's program structure applied to the Immigration and Naturalization Service's (I&NS) program pyramid. Page 1 of Appendix D details the program pyramid thru the *area* level of the program activity structure. The *element* and *subelement* levels are simply outlined below the appropriate program activity *area*. The following page expands one of the I&NS program activity *areas* by detailing the *elements* and *subelements*. The other *areas* should be detailed in the same manner.

D. SUMMARY PROGRAM NARRATIVE

A summary program narrative will be submitted as part of the FY 77 submission. This narrative offers each organization the opportunity to highlight its overall program direction and to discuss the relationships between its programs. The summary program narrative should be limited to a maximum of three single spaced pages.

E. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS SUMMARY

The Financial Analysis Summary is an analysis of changes in budget authority and total obligations from year to year and will begin with the FY 75 Budget (see Appendix E). Changes will be shown from FY 75 to the FY 76 Congressional Budget; from the FY 76 Congressional Budget to the transition budget base year, i.e., FY 76 Congressional Budget adjusted for the interim three month period of July 1 to September 30, 1976; and from the transition budget base year to the budget year. Changes will be shown under the headings listed below, with a brief explanation of each entry. Significant items should be shown separately; small items may be grouped as "other decreases" or "other increases."

Decreases will be listed under the following headings:

1. Program Decreases - Reductions in the quantity or quality of specific programs, i.e., curtailments or terminations.

2. Non-Recurring Items - Decreases in workload and non-recurring items from the previous year, including full amounts for construction, major equipment purchases, major systems development, etc.

3. Transfers Out - Activities to be financed by another organization in the succeeding year; all relevant dollars, manyears and positions should be reflected.

Increases will be displayed under the following headings:

1. Uncontrollables - Increased pay costs, other mandatory costs, and workload increases over which the organization has no control under existing laws and policy.

2. Program Increases - All discretionary program increases over which the organization exercises control.

3. Transfers In - Activities financed by another organization in the preceding year; all relevant dollars, man-years and positions should be reflected.

F. DETAILED PROGRAM AND BUDGET DATA

1. General Program Information - Detailed justification data will be required for each program. A program is defined as the lowest program activity structure level applicable for each organization. The program narrative will include program description, major outputs and clients served, program justification, legislation affecting the program, evaluation, workload and manyear data, program resource requirements and, if applicable, program objective statements.

- *Reporting Level* - Program narratives are required to describe the lowest level of the program activity structure. The lowest program activity structure level is defined at the *subcategory* level if there is no program activity *area(s)* under the *subcategory;* it is defined at the *area* level if there are no program activity *element* levels; it is defined at the *element* level if there is no *subelement(s)*. It is defined at the *subelement* level whenever there is a *subelement* in the structure.

- *Program Title* - This title should be taken from the Department program structure in Appendix B. The title is composed of an alpha-numeric prefix followed by the program name. Below is an example of how the title is formed when the program activity *subelement* is the lowest level.

Program Activity *Category*	VI. Organization Program Direction
Program Activity *Subcategory*	B. Administrative Services

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Program Activity *Area*	2. General Support Operations
Program Activity *Element*	a. Human Resource Services
Program Activity *Subelement*	(1) Medical Services

The correct program title is VI.B.2.a.(1) Medical Services.

2. Program Narrative - The program narrative has eight parts, i.e., the program description, major outputs and clients served, program justification, legislation affecting the program, evaluation, workload and manyear data, program resource requirements and, if applicable, program objective statements.

- *Program Description* - The program description should be concise and factual. Organizations must use simple, straightforward language in describing program plans. The program description should try to address the following key issues:

  a. The purpose of the program;

  b. The planned FY 77 impacts on public problems addressed by the program;

  c. Program impacts to date;

  d. How program plans will be achieved;

  e. Program alternatives which have been considered;

  f. Justification for the selection of this program alternative;

  g. The risks and uncertainties which may affect the success of this program;

  h. The amount of coordination and joint planning with other Department organizations or other government agencies required to assure program success;

i. Identification of programs or activities within the programs which are being terminated or curtailed;

j. New program initiatives planned for FY 77.

This section of the program submission should not exceed one single spaced typewritten page for each program.

- *Major Program Outputs and Clients Served* - Organizations should list the major program outputs and clients served.

- *Program Justification* - The justification should briefly cite specific legislation, Executive Orders, Department Orders, or other policy statements and directives which support the program's continuance, initiation or termination. If none of the above support a given program, organizations should justify the program from their perception of national need or the impact the program has on solving public problems.

- *Legislation Affecting the Program* - This section should briefly address any changes to existing legislation or proposals for new legislation which would increase the probability of program success. If there is a proposal to terminate or curtail a program, specify any changes to legislation required in order to terminate or curtail the program. If the program does not require either new legislation or changes to existing legislation, organizations should state that no legislative changes are required.

- *Evaluation of On-going Programs* - Cite the most recently completed formal evaluation of the program's effectiveness and impact, i.e., the evaluation title and any other nomenclature which would aid in requesting the evaluation report. If there is formal evaluation currently in progress, describe briefly the evaluation process and the scheduled completion date. If this program has not been formally evaluated in terms of effectiveness and impact within the last three years, so state.

- *Workload and Manyear Data* - Organizations must submit workload and manyear data for each program; this data may be estimated if actual data is not available.

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Workload data supporting each program, when appropriate, will be formated as indicated in Appendix F. Only major program outputs need be reported. If a program has more than one major output, actual or estimated manyears should be allocated between the outputs. Workload data for existing programs must include FY 72-77. Workload data for new programs should be estimated for FY 77-81.

3. Program Resource Requests - Resource requests are required for the FY 77 planning period and in certain cases for the five year planning period. Resource requests must be submitted at the lowest levels of the program activity structure applicable for the organization.

- *Program Resource Requirements for Budget Planning Period* - Organizations will summarize and display total manyears, positions and funds by only those major object classes required by the program for FY 75-FY 77, including the interim three months July 1 through September 30, 1976. Appendix G contains a sample exhibit of the summary of program resource requirements for a program utilizing all the major object classes.

  In addition, organizations must provide a narrative explanation of change for both FY 76/75 and for FY 77/76. Explanations should focus on the rationale for the change and not merely on the specifics of the change. The explanation of change must, at a minimum, occur at major object class level. It would be preferable for organizations to explain resource changes by major items within the object class. The explanation must also include the identification of manyears and positions by major personnel category, i.e., agents, investigators, attorneys, clerks, etc. Uncontrollable increases should be specified. Non-recurring costs should be identified. Program cost increases should be identified as specifically as possible, e.g., purchase of new equipment by type, increased manyears by grade and program activities, printing increases, increases for supplies, vehicles, rents for buildings, equipment rentals or leases, non-governmental and governmental service contracts.

- *Program Resource Requirements for Five Year Planning Period* - Certain program efforts which have relatively small first year start-up costs often lead to successively higher costs in the succeeding years. If any program has significant long range

cost escalation built into present decisions to proceed with the program effort, organizations should estimate such future year costs through at least the budget year plus four years, i.e., FY 77-81. Future year costs should be estimated for program efforts such as:

a. Large scale construction projects, i.e., $1,000,000 or greater per year;

b. Large scale modernization or rehabilitation of physical plants, i.e., $500,000 or greater per year;

c. Research and development projects, i.e., $250,000 or greater per year;

d. Large scale automated systems development and implementation projects, i.e., $250,000 or greater per year;

e. Large scale network communications system improvements, i.e., $250,000 or greater per year;

f. Large scale capital equipment purchases apart from normal replacement of obsolete capital equipment, i.e., $250,000 or greater per year;

g. Programs which are projected to have large increases in manpower, i.e., 10 percent per year over the five year period.

4. Program Objectives - Program objectives are specific statements of program activity that identify actual results a program manager should achieve and be accountable for during a given period of time. The program objectives are aimed at ensuring accomplishment of the program mission and aiding in the accomplishment of the organization's and the Department's overall mission. Program objectives will support the lowest level of the program activity structure just as the program objectives supported the lowest level mission element in the FY 76 submission.

- *Treatment of Objectives* - Unlike FY 76, the resources allocated to achieving program objectives for a given program *do not* have to reflect the total resource

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request for the program. For a given program there may be an objective or set of objectives which consume resources equal to the total resource requirements of a program, or the resources associated with an objective or set of objectives may consume less than 100% of a program's resources. Organization management may determine that certain programs have no objectives of Department management import.

When identifying program objectives, organizations should keep the following criteria in mind:

a. Every program objective must clearly support the program under which it is stated.

b. Program objectives may support more than one program but must be clearly identified under each of the programs which they support.

c. Program objectives should generally be achievable within the budget year.

d. Program objectives must clearly impact upon the program which they support. The impact should be quantifiable or otherwise be measurable in qualitative terms. The expenditure of funds or other resources is not an acceptable measure of a program objective's impact.

e. If qualitative measures of effectiveness are used to judge a program objective's impact, then the base standard of quality and the desired new standards of quality should be defined.

- *Programs Requiring Objectives* - Program objectives are required for a program when:

a. Attorney General policy guidelines indicate the requirement for a program objective to execute the policy guidelines;

b. An organization has been directed by the Department to submit a program objective;

c. A new program is being initiated;

d. A major new program effort within an existing program is being initiated;

e. A substantial change in program thrust occurs in an on-going program;

f. An increase of $1,000,000 or 15 percent is requested in FY 77 over FY 76; the lower of the two would generate the need for a program objective.

Program objectives need not be limited to these six requirements, i.e., they can and should reflect other on-going program efforts, especially when those programs are of high priority to the organization. Program objectives not only assist the manager in targeting his resources but also serve to inform Department management, organization personnel and the public of the directions the organization intends to take and the impact it intends to have. The decision to submit objectives should not be based solely on the amount of resources required for that program, i.e., program objectives are a good means of setting forth significant management improvement efforts even though relatively few program resources may be required.

Content and Format of Objective Statements - Each program objective except for multi-program objectives will be documented in the following order and format:

a. Program Objective Statement - This is a one sentence statement which clearly expresses the program objective.

b. Accountable Program Manager - Organizations should name the program manager who has direct responsibility for achievement of the program objective. The following information should be given: the program manager's name, position title, and organizational unit.

c. Program Objective Resource Requirements - The following information is required: manyears, positions, and total dollars.

d. Program Objective Description - This section includes a brief description of the objective's intended impact and the measure of effectiveness

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which will be used to determine the impact. In addition, the description should also include the assumptions upon which the program objective is based.

e. Key Milestones - Milestones are the major steps which constitute an action plan toward achieving the program objective. These will be listed in chronological order and will show the logical sequence of events that are planned toward the achievement of the objective. Milestones are to be output and not impact oriented; their accomplishment should be used by the organization as measures of performance and not as measures of effectiveness.

- *Content and Format of Multi-program Objective Statements* - Each multi-program objective will be documented in the following order and format:

a. Program Objective Statement - This is a one sentence statement which clearly expresses the program objective and must appear under each program supporting the objective.

b. Accountable Program Manager - Organizations should name the program manager who has direct responsibility for achievement of the program objective. The following information should be given: the program manager's name, position title, and organizational unit. Only one program manager should be identified for multi-program objectives.

c. Program Objective Resource Requirements - The following information is required: manyears, positions, and total dollars. The resource request to achieve the objective must be separated to reflect the activities of each contributing program and be described under each program.

d. Program Objective Description - The same instructions apply for multi-program objectives as for other program objectives with the exception that the description should be listed under the same program as is the accountable program manager.

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e. Key Milestones - The same instructions apply for multi-program objectives as for other program objectives with the exception that the milestones should be listed under the same program as is the accountable program manager.

G. ORGANIZATION OVERVIEW

The next three sections of the Spring Planning Submission require the organization to take an overall look at the individual resource requests and program plans presented in their submission. These sections are designed to assist the Department in integrating each organization's FY 77 requests.

1. Priority Rankings - There are three priority ranking requirements; each should be listed in descending order:

   - Priority ranking of programs within the program structure.
   - Priority ranking of all program objectives.
   - Priority ranking of all program increases.

   It is essential that these rankings reflect the decisions of each organization's senior management since these rankings offer a quick summary for the Attorney General of each organization's most important programs, objectives and increases. If the Department is again limited by resource constraints in FY 77, these priority rankings will become a critical factor in the Department's resource decisions. In the Department's review of these rankings, the important relationship will be the relative placement of programs, objectives, and increases and not their specific rank number.

   Unless otherwise stated in the program increase priority ranking, it will be assumed that an organization's uncontrollable increases for FY 77/76 has the highest priority over any program increase. *With continuing resource constraints, an organization is more likely to receive its highest priority program increases if it has absorbed as much of its uncontrollable increase as possible through the termination or curtailment of marginal program efforts.*

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The formats for the three sets of required rankings are:

- *Priority Ranking of Programs*

Program Title	Resource Summary		
	Manyears	Positions	Dollars
Totals	_____	_____	_____

- *Priority Ranking of Program Objectives*

Program Objective Statement	Program Objective Resources		
	Manyears	Positions	Dollars
(Also include the program title under which the program objective appears)			
Totals	_____	_____	_____

- *Priority Ranking of Program Increase*

Program Increases FY 77/76	Manyears	Positions	Dollars
Totals	_____	_____	_____

2. Assessment of Alternative Funding Levels - This portion of the Spring Planning Call should be undertaken after all other portions of the Call are complete. Regardless of the proposed resource requirements requested by an organization for FY 77, this section requires each organization's senior management to make two critical assessments:

   - Assume the organization receives a FY 77 dollar resource allocation which is ten percent greater than its FY 76 Congressional Budget dollar level; how would such an increase be accomplished and what would be the benefits of such an increase?

   - Assume the organization receives a FY 77 dollar resource allocation which is ten percent less than its FY 76 Congressional Budget dollar level; how would such a reduction be accomplished and what would be the consequences of such a reduction?

These two narrative responses should not exceed two single spaced pages each. They should also be consistent with the three priority rankings in Section G.1. The narrative assessments should be specific in terms of programs and program objectives which would be affected.

3. Major Changes to Current FY 76 Congressional Budget - Department management would like a concise, narrative discussion outlining major changes anticipated to the current FY 76 operating plan represented by the FY 76 Congressional Budget. The discussion should not exceed three single spaced typewritten pages and should cover the following topics:

- Budget Amendments;
- Supplementals;
- Major anticipated reprogramming or shifts in resources from current FY 76 Congressional Budget, including proposed inter-organization transfers not yet surfaced;
- New programs not examined during FY 76 program review process;
- Approved program objectives for FY 76 which will in all likelihood be dropped;
- New program objectives for FY 76 which were not addressed during the FY 76 Department MBO/Budget hearings.
- Legislation changes affecting FY 76 programs not yet presented to Department management.

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PART III

ADDITIONAL DATA REQUIRED FOR ANALYSIS

A. INTRODUCTION

Organizations are required to provide data on reimbursements, motor vehicles and aircraft as a part of the FY 77 Spring Planning Submission. These special analyses are required only if they are applicable to your organization.

B. SCHEDULE OF REIMBURSEMENTS

Appendix H contains a sample exhibit of the Schedule of Reimbursements. Organizations must complete the parts of the schedule which are applicable to their operation.

C. SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS TO OTHER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Appendix I contains a sample exhibit of the Schedule of Payments to other Federal government organizations. Organizations should complete parts of the schedule which are applicable to their operations.

D. SCHEDULE OF MOTOR VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS

Appendix J contains a sample exhibit of the motor vehicle special analysis. The analysis requires the development of an inventory of motor vehicles by categories. Explanation of the categories of vehicles are:

1. Limousine - Automobiles configured for executive use, e.g., Cadillac, Lincoln, and Chrysler Imperial.

2. Heavy Sedan - Full size automobiles, e.g., Buick, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Chrysler other than Imperial, Cadillacs, and Lincolns not in limousine configuration, Dodge, Mercury, Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth.

3. Medium Sedan - Mid-size automobiles, e.g., Ford Torino, Chevrolet Chevelle, Buick Special, Oldsmobile Cutlass, Pontiac Tempest/Le Mans, Mercury Montego, and AMC Matador.

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4. Compact Sedan - Automobiles such as the Plymouth Valiant, Dodge Dart, Ford Maverick, Mercury Comet, AMC Hornet, Chevrolet Nova, Buick Apollo, Pontiac Ventura, and Oldsmobile Omega.

5. Sub-Compact Sedan - Automobiles such as Ford Pinto, Chevrolet Vega, AMC Gremlin, AMC Pacer, Pontiac Astre, and Ford Mustang II.

6. Station Wagon - Any sedan converted to a light hauling vehicle.

7. Van - Vehicles such as the Ford Econoline, Chevy Van, and Dodge Tradesman.

8. Ambulance - Vehicles adapted to carry litter patients.

9. Bus - Vehicles configured to carry 12 or more passengers.

10. Special Purpose - 4-Wheel Drive - Vehicles such as the AMC Jeep, Ford Bronco, and Chevrolet Blazer.

11. Other Special Purpose - Vehicle totals for this category would include any vehicles not normally used in the civilian market, e.g., military unique armored vehicles, tracked vehicles or off-the-road heavy motorized equipment.

12. Trucks - Includes pick-up trucks and others which are used for medium and heavy hauling.

D. SCHEDULE OF AIRCRAFT REQUIREMENTS

Appendix K contains a sample exhibit of the aircraft special analysis. As with the motor vehicle special analysis, the aircraft special analysis is a means of developing an inventory of aircraft.

Organizations should furnish the manufacturer's nomenclature for the various types of aircraft, and indicate its status, i.e., owned or leased or planned for purchase or lease. The passenger capacity for each type of aircraft also should be specified.

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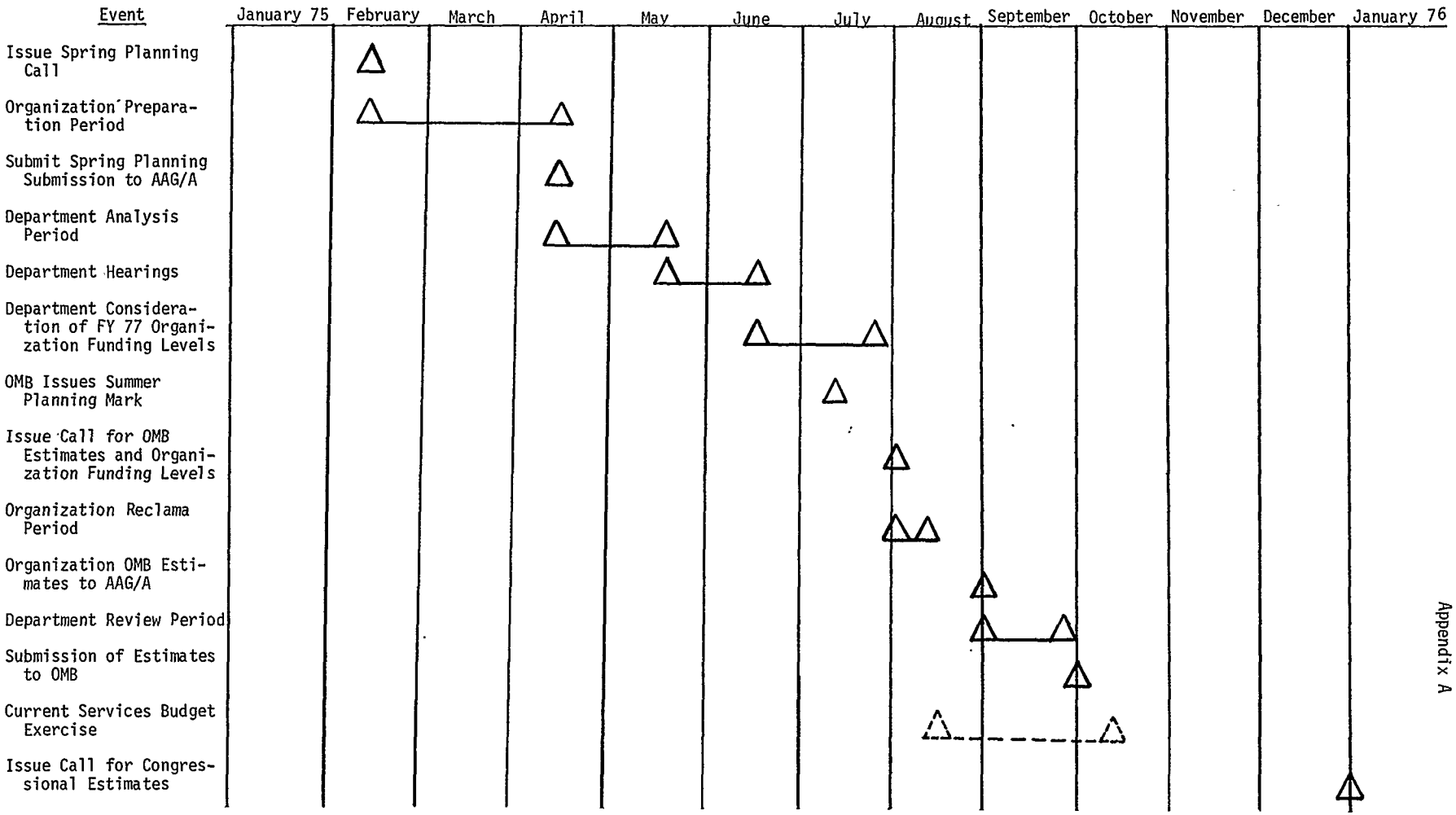
FY 77 Planning and Budget Cycle



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Department of Justice
Program Activity Structure

The activity structure to be used by all Department of Justice organizations in FY 77 will display program and budget data at a maximum of five levels of detail. The nomenclature used for these levels is as follows:

I. Category
  A. Sub-category
    1. Area
      a. Element
        (1) Sub-element

The highest level of aggregation in this activity structure is the category of which there are six proposed for FY 77. These categories were designed to mesh with the functional categories used by OMB and the Congress. The Departmental categories would be:

I. Enforcement of Federal Law and Investigations
II. Enforcement of Federal Law Through Litigation
III. Federal Corrections and Rehabilitation
IV. State and Local Assistance
V. Department Program Direction
VI. Organization Program Direction

Most organizations will display their program and budget data under at least two of the six categories. Where required, the activity structure which follows has definitions of activities and the names of contributing organizations which would report under a given level of activity.

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I. *ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL LAW AND INVESTIGATIONS*

A. *General Investigations*

1. *Civil Investigations*

FBI

2. *Applicant Investigations*

a. *Reimbursable Investigations*

FBI

b. *Non-Reimbursable Investigations*

FBI

3. *Organized Crime*

FBI

Legal Divisions and U.S. Attorneys: Grand jury and other pre-indictment investigative activities.

4. *White Collar Crime*

FBI: Program activities supporting investigations of frauds, embezzlements, bribery and conflicts of interest by individuals generally clothed in the air of respectability.

Legal Divisions and U.S. Attorneys: Grand jury and other pre-indictment investigative activities.

5. *General Crime*

a. *Interstate Crime*

FBI: Program activities directed toward investigation of those crimes where the FBI jurisdiction is a function of the interstate nature of the offense.

Legal Divisions and U.S. Attorneys: Grand jury and other pre-indictment investigative activities.

b. *Crimes Against the Government*

FBI: Program activities directed toward investigation of crimes committed on or against Government property or Government officials and employees.

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Legal Divisions and U.S. Attorneys: Grand jury and other pre-indictment investigative activities.

c. *Forcible Crimes Against Banking Institutions*

FBI: Program activities supporting investigations of robberies, burglaries and larcenies of banking institutions.

Legal Divisions and U.S. Attorneys: Grand jury and other pre-indictment investigative activities.

d. *Other Criminal Investigations*

FBI

Legal Divisions and U.S. Attorneys: Grand jury and other pre-indictment investigative activities.

6. *Civil Rights*

FBI: Program activities supporting investigations of violations of the Civil Rights statutes.

Legal Divisions and U.S. Attorneys: Grand jury and other preindictment investigative activities.

7. *Antitrust*

FBI: Program activities supporting the investigation of possible antitrust violations.

Legal Divisions and U.S. Attorneys: Grand jury and other pre-indictment investigative activities.

8. *Fugitive*

FBI: Program activities directed to locating and apprehending suspects and offenders fleeing from the purview of Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

9. *Internal Security*

FBI: Program activities supporting the investigation of criminal violations of terrorist and internal security statutes for the purpose of prosecution.

Legal Divisions and U.S. Attorneys: Grand jury and other pre-indictment investigative activities.

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10. *Counterespionage*

FBI: Program activities supporting the investigation of criminal violations of espionage and related statutes for the purpose of prosecution.

Legal Divisions and U.S. Attorneys: Grand jury and other pre-indictment investigative activities.

11. *Intelligence*

a. *Criminal*

(1) *Organized Crime*

FBI: Program activities supporting intelligence operations targeted against organized crime through the operation of informants. Includes payments made for information.

(2) *General Crimes*

FBI: Program activities supporting intelligence operations targeted against general crimes through the operation of informants. Includes payments made for information.

b. *Internal Security*

FBI: Program activities supporting intelligence operations targeted against threats to internal security through the operation of informants. Includes payments made for information.

c. *Counterespionage*

FBI: Program activities supporting counterespionage operations targeted against foreign intelligence services through the operation of informants. Includes payments made for information.

12. *Support Operations*

a. *Training*

FBI: All Federally provided and consumed law enforcement, intelligence, administrative, and management training of FBI employees and other Federal personnel. This includes all fixed operating costs of FBI training facilities and the portion of variable costs associated with the training of Federal employees.

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b. *Forensic Laboratories*

FBI: Forensic laboratory in support of Federal law enforcement.

c. *Fingerprint Identification*

FBI: Fingerprint program in support of Federal requirements both civil and criminal.

d. *Law Enforcement Information and Data Systems*

FBI: Treatment and employment of automated operational data and data access systems in support of Federal law enforcement.

e. *Maintenance of Criminal Statistics*

FBI: Efforts toward further development and the maintenance of current criminal justice statistical data systems.

f. *Legal Attaches*

FBI: Overseas liaison program.

g. *Maintenance of Investigative Records*

FBI: Program activities supporting the maintenance of investigative files and data.

B. *Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs*

1. *Immobilize and Deter Illicit Traffickers*

a. *Identify and Investigate Illicit Traffickers*

(1) *Conduct Investigations*

DEA

Legal Divisions and U.S. Attorneys: Grand jury and other pre-indictment investigative activities.

(2) *Support Investigations with Laboratory Analyses of Evidence*

DEA

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(3) *Conduct Research to Develop New Technical Equipment*

DEA

(4) *Train DEA Agents in Investigative Skills*

(5) *Coordinate with Other Federal Enforcement Agencies*

DEA

b. *Mobilize Foreign Governments to Suppress Illicit Trafficking*

(1) *Create Awareness of Part of Foreign Governments as to the Existence of the Drug Problem*

DEA

(2) *Assist Foreign Governments to Identify and Immobilize Illicit Traffickers*

DEA

(3) *Work with U.S. Missions to suppress Narcotics Related Activities within Foreign Countries*

DEA

(4) *Train DEA Agents for Service in Foreign Countries*

DEA

(5) *Train Foreign Police Officials*

DEA

c. *Conduct Research*

(1) *Develop and Monitor Indicators of Effectiveness*

DEA

(2) *Conduct Research to Identify and Monitor External Functions Influencing DEA's Effectiveness*

DEA

(3) *Conduct Research to Develop Methods for Identifying the Sources of Illicit Drugs*

DEA

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2. *Support Program to Immobolize and Deter Illicit Traffickers with Strategic, Operational, and Tactical Intelligence*

a. *Develop and Maintain a National Narcotics Intelligence Data Base*

(1) *Collect Tactical and Strategic Intelligence to Fill Gaps Not Closed by Investigative Reports*

DEA

(2) *Enhance Accessibility and Retrievability of all DEA Intelligence Information*

DEA

(3) *Maintain Effective Liaison with Other Intelligence Gathering Organizations*

DEA

b. *Support Investigations by Producing Finished Tactical and Operational Intelligence Products*

(1) *Produce Violator Profiles*

DEA

(2) *Produce Network Analyses*

DEA

(3) *Respond to Special Requests*

DEA

(4) *Demonstrate Relationship Among Cases through Laboratory Analyses of Evidence*

DEA

c. *Support Allocation and Planning Decisions by Producing Finished Strategic Intelligence Products*

(1) *Produce Profiles of States and Countries in which DEA Operates*

DEA

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(2) *Monitor Levels of Price and Availability of Drugs*

DEA

(3) *Identify Sources of Drugs through Combined Intelligence and Laboratory Analyses*

DEA

d. *Disseminate Intelligence Information to State and Local Officials*

DEA

e. *El Paso Intelligence Center - Experiment with New Operational Concepts*

DEA

3. *Reduce Diversion from Legitimate Sources*

a. *Schedule Drugs According to their Relative Abuse Potential and Establish Production Quotas*

(1) *Gauge Abuse Potential of Drugs*

DEA

(2) *Establish Production Quotas*

DEA

(3) *Promulgate Scheduling and Quota Decisions*

DEA

b. *Register Firms and Licensed Producers and Distributors*

(1) *Conduct Pre-Registrant Investigations*

DEA

(2) *Maintain Automated File of Registrants*

DEA

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c. *Conduct Regulatory Investigations of Licensed Firms to Determine Compliance with Provisions of CSA*

(1) *Monitor Inventories and Transactions of Scheduled Drugs*

DEA

(2) *Conduct Compliance Investigations and Apply Administrative Sanctions*

DEA

(3) *Train Compliance Investigators*

DEA

d. *Conduct Criminal Investigations of Licensed Firms to Gather Evidence of Illicit Sales*

(1) *Establish and Maintain Diversion Investigation Units*

DEA

(2) *Conduct Independent DEA Investigations*

DEA

e. *Encourage Voluntary Compliance of Legitimate Firms through a Program of Education and Consultation*

DEA

f. *Determine Effectiveness of Program to Control Diversion*

(1) *Gauge Volume and Sources of Diversion*

DEA

(2) *Evaluate Current Programs and Experiment with New Operational Concepts*

DEA

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C. *Immigration and Naturalization*

1. *Immigration Law Enforcement*

a. *Inspection Operations*

(1) *Primary Inspection*

I&NS: The initial fact finding interrogation of persons seeking to enter the United States to determine the identity and status of admissability of such a person.

(2) *Secondary Inspection*

I&NS: A more detailed examination of persons seeking to enter the United States with particular emphasis on identifying, detaining and apprehending unqualified applicants for admission.

(3) *Overseas Operations*

I&NS: Those activities maintained by the Service in the Bahamas, Mexico, Hong Kong, Japan, Philippines, Austria, Bermuda, Canada, Germany, Italy and Greece, e.g., preclearance, inquiries from field offices in U.S., depositions in naturalization matters, records checks, and waivers for non-immigrant visa.

b. *Illegal Alien Control Operations*

(1) *Border Patrol Program*

I&NS: Securing the Nation's borders by detecting, preventing or apprehending illegal entry of aliens and contraband.

(2) *Detention Program*

I&NS: Keeping violators of the Immigration and Nationality Act (I&N Act) or otherwise deportable aliens in custody until their removal from the United States can be accomplished.

(3) *Deportation Program*

I&NS: Removing from the United States all illegal aliens located in the U.S. for whom no administrative relief from deportation is available under the I&N Act.

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(4) *Investigations Program*

I&NS: Efforts directed toward investigating aliens' status within the U.S. with special emphasis on detecting violations of the I&N Act, i.e., subversive, criminal, immoral and narcotic; fraud, area-control-illegal status and general investigation.

2. *Intelligence*

a. *Immigration Intelligence Collection*

I&NS: Collection of intelligence information through the use of assigned assets of Immigration and Naturalization Service.

b. *Immigration Intelligence Analysis and Production*

I&NS: Production and dissemination of current tactical and strategic intelligence related to violations of I&N Act.

c. *El Paso Intelligence Center*

I&NS: Tactical, operational and strategic data collected, analyzed, evaluated and disseminated for better border security, i.e., illegal aliens, narcotics and dangerous drugs, or general contraband.

3. *Service to the Public*

a. *Adjudications Operation*

(1) *Alien Documentation Program*

I&NS: The implementation and continuance of a secure, machine readable alien documentation system.

(2) *Adjudicating Benefits Program*

I&NS: Administering the different types of applications and petitions for benefits received for service adjudication under the I&N Act.

(3) *Citizenship Identification Card Program*

I&NS: The process and issuance of official indicia which could be used by a citizen to facilitate recognition of his citizenship status (8 U.S.C. 1452).

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b. *Naturalization Operation*

(1) *Petition Examinations Processing Program*

I&NS: The examination of qualifications for citizenship of all candidates for naturalization and the consequent recommendation to the Federal District Courts.

(2) *Citizenship Education Program*

I&NS: The activities which foster instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities.

c. *Information Services*

(1) *Contact Representatives Program*

I&NS: Answering Immigration and Naturalization information inquiries from the public.

(2) *Congressional Inquiries Program*

I&NS: Responding to congressional inquiries for Immigration and Naturalization information.

4. *Support Operations*

a. *Training*

I&NS: All law enforcement, intelligence, administrative, and management training, for I&NS employees. This includes all fixed and variable operating costs of I&NS training facilities.

b. *Research and Development*

(1) *Immigration Enforcement*

I&NS: R&D in terms of pure research, systems, devices and techniques or hardware related to immigration law enforcement, e.g., illegal alien study, command and control systems for sensor network, digital radio systems, automated fingerprint analysis, and advance passenger manifests.

(2) *Immigration and Naturalization Service to Public*

I&NS: R&D in terms of research, systems, devices and techniques or hardware related to service to the public.

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(3) *Immigration Intelligence*

I&NS: R&D in terms of electronic devices and techniques, agent and informant aids, emplacement systems and communications related to intelligence, in furtherance of I&NS' mission.

c. *Information and Data Systems*

I&NS: Timely and accurate response to requests for specific information from immigration and naturalization records from officers in the field, other Federal agencies and the general public.

d. *Maintenance of Immigration Related Statistics*

I&NS: Efforts toward further development and the maintenance of information on violations of the I&N Act and other related criminal activities.

e. *Construction and Engineering*

I&NS: Construction and facilities operations cutting across program lines, i.e., new construction, modernization and repair of existing facilities, maintenance and operation of current facilities.

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II. *ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL LAW THROUGH LITIGATION*

A. *Appellate*

1. *Supreme Court*

Resources devoted to appellate efforts at the Supreme Court level including policy evaluation, determination of suitability of appeal, preparation and presentation of materials and all appearances before the Supreme Court.

a. *Civil*
b. *Antitrust*
c. *Civil Rights*
d. *General Criminal*
e. *Land and Natural Resources*
f. *Tax*
g. *Immigration*

2. *Circuit Court of Appeals*

Resources devoted to appellate efforts at the Circuit Courts of Appeals level including policy evaluation, determination of suitability of appeal, preparation and presentation of materials and all appearances before Circuit Courts.

a. *Civil*
b. *Antitrust*
c. *Civil Rights*
d. *General Criminal*
e. *Land and Natural Resources*
f. *Tax*
g. *Immigration*

3. *State Appellate Courts*

Resources devoted to state appellate court cases involving Federal interests, e.g., the applicability of state taxes to the Federal government and its lessees.

B. *Criminal Law Litigation*

Resources devoted to the enforcement of Federal criminal laws through litigation including policy evaluation, determination of suitability of litigation, preparation and presentation of materials, negotiation, and all appearances in court.

1. *Organized Crime*

2. *Labor-Management*

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3. *Fraud*

4. *Government Regulations*

5. *Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs*

6. *General Crimes*

7. *Internal Security*

8. *Civil Rights*

9. *Tax*

10. *Antitrust*

    a. *Private Interference with Free Market*
    b. *Consumer Protection*

11. *Land and Natural Resources*

12. *Special Litigation*

C. *Civil Litigation*

1. *Defense of Monetary Claims*

   Resources devoted to the defense of suits against the United States in which the litigant's primary objective is recovery of money, including counseling client agencies, policy evaluation, determination of suitability of litigation, preparation and presentation of materials, negotiation, and all appearances in court.

   a. *Tax Refund*
   b. *Foreign Litigation*
   c. *General Litigation*
   d. *Patent*
   e. *Admiralty and Shipping*
   f. *Court of Claims*
   g. *Torts*
   h. *Land and Natural Resources*
   i. *Environmental*
   j. *Indian Claims*

2. *Recovery of Money*

   Resources devoted to litigation by the United States to recover money owed to the Government, including counseling client agencies, policy evaluation, determination of suitability of litigation, preparation and presentation of materials, negotiation, and all appearances in court.

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a. *General Tax Litigation*
b. *Court of Claims*
c. *Admiralty and Shipping*
d. *General Claims*
e. *Judgment and Collections*
f. *Frauds*
g. *Land and Natural Resources*
h. *Environmental*
i. *Foreign Litigation*
j. *Economic Litigation*
k. *Torts*
l. *Antitrust*

(1) *Damages*
(2) *Consumer Protection*

3. *Enforcement of Federal Civil Programs*

Resources devoted to litigation in support of Federal programs and in defense of the integrity of Federal agency activities, including counseling client agencies, policy evaluation, determination of suitability of litigation, preparation and presentation of materials, negotiation, and all appearances in court.

a. *Civil Rights*

(1) *Housing*
(2) *Public Accommodations and Facilities*
(3) *Indian Rights*
(4) *Employment*
(5) *Federal Programs*
(6) *Voting*
(7) *Education*
(8) *Special Litigation*

b. *Patent*
c. *Admiralty and Shipping*
d. *Economic Litigation*
e. *General Litigation*
f. *Court of Claims*
g. *Land and Natural Resources*
h. *Environmental*
i. *Foreign Litigation*
j. *Customs*
k. *General Claims*
l. *Frauds*
m. *Alien Property*
n. *Antitrust*

(1) *Private Interference with Free Market*
(2) *Government Interference with Free Market*
(3) *Consumer Protection*

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D. *Support*

1. *Legislative Support*

Resources devoted to the drafting of legislation, legislative liaison and the analysis of the potential impact of proposed legislation.

2. *Research and Analysis*

Resources devoted to non-litigative research and analyses programs supporting the basic litigative responsibilities of an organization.

3. *Attorney Training*

4. *Support of Federal Judiciary*

a. *Execution of Process and court orders*

(1) *Civil Process*

USMS: Resources allocated to serving process and related work resulting from civil litigation.

(2) *Criminal Process*

USMS: Resources allocated to serving criminal process and related work resulting from criminal litigation.

(3) *Warrants*

USMS: Resources allocated to executing warrants and related work.

(4) *Major Injunctions*

USMS: Resources allocated to control civil disturbances and related work, particular Special Operations Group (SOG).

(5)) *Other*

USMS: Resources allocated to executing remaining court orders and writs not covered elsewhere.

b. *Handling of Federal Prisoners*

(1) *Receipt and Process*

USMS: Receipt and process - Resources allocated to receiving, processing, guarding and moving non-

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sentenced prisoners within district and related work. (Resources for maintaining prisoners are managed by BoP.)

(2) *Transport and Movement*

USMS: Resources allocated to transporting sentenced prisoners to and from confinement and related work.

c. *Security Support*

(1) *Technical Assistance, Court Facilities*

USMS: Resources allocated to provide technical assistance to make courtroom, courthouse and other Federal facilities secure.

(2) *Court room Security*

USMS: Resources allocated to protecting judges in court.

(3) *Personal Security*

USMS: Resources allocated to protecting judges, U.S. Attorneys and other court personnel from criminal intimidation.

(4) *Pilot Security Programs*

d. *Financial Support Services*

(1) *Collect and Disburse Funds*

USMS: Resources allocated to collecting fees and expenses and for disbursing funds under the several appropriations.

(2) *Perform Accounting Services*

USMS: Resources allocated to accounting for funds collected, for items seized, stored and sold, and payments made.

e. *Witness Security*

USMS: All USMS resources allocated to receiving, guarding, and relocating Government witnesses and related work, i.e., expenses not covered by the Fees and Expenses of Witnesses Appropriation.

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g. *Training of U.S. Marshals*

(1) *Basic*
(2) *Refresher*
(3) *Other*

5. *Intelligence*

Resources devoted to the analysis and dissemination of criminal intelligence by the litigative activities.

6. *Direct Expense of Witness*

a. *Protection of Witness*

Resources provided to USMS from the Fees and Expenses of Witnesses Appropriation for maintenance and travel of protected witnesses.

b. *Expert Witnesses*

Expenses paid expert witnesses from the Fees and Expenses of Witnesses or other appropriations.

c. *Fact Witnesses*

Expenses paid fact witnesses from the Fees and Expenses of Witnesses or other appropriations.

7. *Docketing*

Resources devoted to the control of incoming documents, briefs and other legal material.

8. *Crime Prevention*

Resources allocated to pilot security programs and other cooperative prevention programs, e.g., cargo theft, government contract fraud, etc.

E. *Special Prosecution*

All resources devoted to the Watergate Special Prosecution Force.

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III. *FEDERAL CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION*

A. *Facilities Construction and Maintenance*

1. *Planning and Site Acquisition*

BOP

2. *New Construction*

BOP

3. *Modernization and Repair of Existing Facilities*

BOP: Major renovation projects funded from Buildings and Facilities appropriation.

4. *Maintenance of Institutions*

BOP: That portion of the Salaries and Expenses appropriation line item which directly relates to the repair and maintenance of buildings and facilities, i.e., repair, maintenance, and replacement of equipment; utility costs; and related personnel costs.

B. *Institutional Inmate Support (Excludes Federal and Contract Community Treatment Centers and Metropolitan Correctional Centers)*

1. *Inmate Care Services*

a. *Food Services Services*

BOP

b. *Medical Services*

BOP

c. *Other Inmate Services*

BOP: Institutional clothing, commissary items, etc.

2. *Correctional Services*

a. *Correctional Officers*

b. *Correctional Counselors*

c. *General Educational Services*

BOP: Adult Basic Education (ABE), Adult Secondary Education (ASE) and Post Secondary Education (PSE).

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d. *Occupational Education Services*

BOP: Vocational training, exploratory training, on-the-job training, and apprentice training. Excludes vocational training funded from Federal Prison's Industries.

e. *Recreation Services*

BOP

f. *Legal Services*

BOP

g. *Religious Services*

BOP

h. *Case Management*

BOP: Caseworkers and associated costs.

i. *Narcotic Addict Treatment*

BOP: Specialized treatment during confinement.

j. *Mental Health Services*

BoP

k. *Release Clothing and Gratuities*

BoP

3. *Control*

a. *Security Posts*

BOP: Personnel costs directly related to posts which are of a strictly security nature, i.e., tower stations, control room.

b. *Security Equipment and Supplies*

BOP

4. *Institution Administration*

BoP: Wardens, Associate Wardens, and other institution executive staff and administrative personnel and support costs not directly associated with inmate care and correctional services.

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C. *Federal Prisons Industries*

1. *Administrative Expenses*

   BOP

2. *Vocational Training*

   BOP

3. *Industrial Fund*

   a. *Production Costs*

      BOP

   b. *Buildings and Improvements*

      BOP

   c. *Machinery and Equipment*

      BOP

   d. *Other Expenses*

      BOP

D. *Community Corrections*

1. *Community Treatment Centers*

   a. *Federal Community Treatment Centers*

      (1) *Inmate Care Services (includes items a-c under III B 1)*

      BOP

      (2) *Correctional Services (includes items a-h under III B 2)*

      BOP

      (3) *Inmate Control (includes items a and b under III B 3)*

      BOP

      (4) *Institution Administration*

   b. *Contract Community Treatment Centers*

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BOP

2. *Narcotic Addict Treatment*

BOP: Community-based after care treatment services and supervision.

3. *Other Communnity Services*

BOP

a. *Community Programs Officers*

BOP

E. *Pre/Post Adjudication Detention*

1. *Metropolitan Correctional Centers*

a. *Inmate Care Services (includes items a-c under III B 1)*

BOP

b. *Correctional Services (includes items a-h under III B 2)*

BOP

c. *Inmate Control (includes items a and b under III B 3)*

BOP

d. *Institution Administration*

BoP

2. *Contract Detention in State and Local Correctional Institutions*

BOP

F. *Regional Office Administration*

BOP: Regional office staff and support costs.

G. *Support Operations*

1. *Staff Training*

BOP: Staff training only; National Institute of Corrections programs included under State and Local Assistance.

H. *Parole*

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1. *Hearings and Related Decision-making*

2. *Supervision of Parolees and Mandatory Releasees*

3. *Research*

4. *Litigation Support Services*

5. *Policy-making, Evaluation, Revision, and Training*

I. *Pardon*

U.S. Pardon Attorney: Efforts undertaken in assisting the President in his exercise of the pardoning power.

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IV. *STATE AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE*

A. *Direct Assistance.* All Federal efforts which provide immediate resources to states and localities, whether these resources consist of funds or expertise.

1. *Block Grants.* Federal funds allocated to states and localities by formula as required by the Crime Control Act of 1973 and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

a. *Planning*

LEAA: Those funds allocated to State Planning Agencies (SPA) and Regional Planning Units (RPU) to develop and monitor the implementation of comprehensive plans for criminal justice improvement.

b. *Corrections*

LEAA: Those funds allocated to states and units of general local government to be used to develop and implement programs and projects for the improvement of correctional programs and practices.

c. *Juvenile Justice*

LEAA: Those funds allocated to states and units of general local governments to be used to improve and strengthen juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs and practices.

d. *Other Criminal Justice*

LEAA: Those funds allocated to states and units of general local government to be used to carry out programs and projects to improve and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice.

2. *Technical Assistance.* Special purpose advice to State Planning Agencies, Regional Planning Units and operating criminal justice agencies as required by them to manage their own programs efficiently and effectively. It has a management problem orientation and includes primarily, but is not limited to, those efforts supported with LEAA technical assistance funds.

a. *State Planning Agencies/Regional Planning Units*

b. *Police*

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c. *Courts*

d. *Corrections*

e. *Juvenile Justice*

3. *Technical Support.* Those programs which provide skills and services to states and localities as required.

a. *Training.* Programs supported with Federal funds where the instructional material and skills development are geared to the needs of the sponsoring agency. Usually, but not always, training concentrates on immediate improvement in skills required for the short-run job performance of the recipient.

(1) *Drug Law Enforcement*

LEAA
DEA

(2) *General Law Enforcement*

LEAA
FBI

(3) *Corrections*

LEAA
BoP

(4) *Courts*

LEAA

(5) *Criminal Intelligence*

LEAA
DEA

(6) *Mediation and Conciliation*

CRS: The provision of training to state/local human relations agencies charged with improving interracial relations.

b. *Education.* Programs where the instructional material and skills development are controlled by an academic institution separate from the sponsoring Federal

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agencies. In most cases, academic credit will be received by the attendee and often the focus of the course will be on long term development of the attendee's capabilities in areas not necessarily immediately related to current job tasks.

LEAA: Those efforts encompassed by, but not limited to, Manpower Development, i.e., the Law Enforcement Education Program.

c. *Information and Data Systems.*

(1) *Management and Statistical Data Assistance.*

LEAA: Those efforts which develop within agencies the ability to generate and use needed management information on crime, the criminal justice system as well as on action programs, e.g., State Grants Management Information Systems (GMIS), the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), victimization surveys and the various components of the Comprehensive Data Systems Program (CDS), etc.

FBI: Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

(2) *Law Enforcement Data Information Retrieval Systems.* Those Federal data systems accessed by state and local criminal justice agencies to gain information on persons and things and their criminal history.

FBI: National Crime Information Center (NCIC)
LEAA: National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), etc.

d. *Laboratories.* The analysis services given by Federally operated facilities to states and localities upon request.

(1) *Drug*

DEA

(2) *Forensic*

FBI

e. *Fingerprint Identification*

FBI: Those resources dedicated to assisting states or localities in identification through fingerprints.

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f. *Community Crises Resolution*

CRS: Those programs which assess the nature, causes, and potential for violence of specific interracial disputes and assist communities, either on request or on CRS initiative, in resolving these conflicts.

(1) *Conciliation*

(2) *Mediation*

(3) *Crisis Resolution*

g. *State and Local Drug Enforcement Units*

DEA: Those programs which directly assist state and local police in handling drug trafficking.

(1) *Task Force Program*

(2) *Joint Intelligence Program*

(3) *Coordination and Community Seminar Program*

B. *Collateral Assistance.* Federal programs which focus on criminal justice issues common to states and localities. It includes efforts intended to test the efficacy of strategies and assumptions currently in use or potentially of use to states and localities. Collateral Assistance specifically entails those LEAA programs, usually supported with discretionary and Institute funds, which constitute LEAA's "leadership" role.

1. *Client-Oriented Programs.* Those efforts in which the overriding focus is on affecting the behavior and/or attitudes of citizens, and adult and juvenile offenders.

a. *Non-Offender*

b. *Adult Offender*

c. *Juvenile Offender*

2. *Crime-Oriented Programs.* Those efforts in which the overriding focus is to impact on a specific crime or crimes.

3. *Systems Improvement Programs.* Those efforts in which the overriding focus is to impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of the operations and administration of the various components which comprise the criminal justice system.

a. *Police*

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b. *Courts*

c. *Corrections*

d. *Juvenile Justice System*

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V. *DEPARTMENT PROGRAM DIRECTION*

A. *Executive Direction and Control*

1. *Policy Development and Implementation*

All resources of the Offices of Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, and Office of Justice Policy and Planning

2. *External Affairs*

a. *Public Affairs*

All resources of Public Information Office

b. *Congressional Affairs*

All resources of Office of Legislative Affairs

3. *Legal Counsel*

All resources of Office of Legal Counsel

4. *Management*

a. *Office of the Assistant Attorney General for Administration*

Immediate office of the Assistant Attorney General for Administration

b. *Program Analysis, Program Evaluation and Budget*

All resources of Management Programs and Budget Staff

c. *Internal Audit*

All resources of Internal Audit Staff

5. *Administrative Review and Adjudication*

All resources of Board of Immigration Appeals

B. *Administrative Services*

1. *Policy Development*

a. *Information Processing and Exchange*

(1) *Automated Data Processing Policy*

Resources of Information Systems Staff

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(2) *Telecommunications Policy*

Resources of Information Systems Staff

(3) *Accounting Policy*

Resources of Information Systems Staff

(4) *Records and Directives Management Policy*

Resources of Information Systems Staff

b. *Personnel*

Resources of Personnel and Training Staff

c. *Training*

Resources of Personnel and Training Staff

d. *General Services*

All resources of Administrative Services Staff

2. *General Support Operations*

a. *Library*

Resources of Department Library

b. *Publications*

All resources of Justice Publication Service Facility

c. *Payroll*

All resources of Justice Payroll Center

d. *Automated Data Processing Operations*

All resources of Justice Data Center

e. *Telecommunications Operations*

All resources of Justice Telecommunications Center

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Treatment of Category VI

Category VI - *Organization Program Direction* is the one category under which almost all organizations will report. The following organizations would not require to report Organization Program Direction activities under Category VI because their activities will be completely described elsewhere:

Board of Immigration Appeals
U.S. Pardon Attorney
Office of Legal Counsel
Office of Legislative Affairs
Solicitor General
Public Information Office
Office of the Attorney General
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Office of Justice Policy and Planning
Office of Management and Finance (with the exception of the Operations Support Staff)

The following organizations would be required to report Organization Program Direction activities under Category VI to at least the *area* level:

Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys
Land and Natural Resources Division
Antitrust Division
Civil Division
Civil Rights Division
Criminal Division
Tax Division
Community Relations Service
Board of Parole

The following organizations would require to report Organization Program Direction activities under Category VI to at least the *element* level:

Bureau of Prisons
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Drug Enforcement Agency
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Marshals Service
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
OMF-Operations Support Staff

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VI. *ORGANIZATION PROGRAM DIRECTION*

A. *Executive Direction and Control*

1. *Policy Development and Implementation*

2. *External Affairs*

a. *Public Affairs*

b. *Congressional Affairs*

3. *Legal Counsel*

4. *Civil Rights Compliance*

5. *Management*

a. *Management Direction*

b. *Program Analysis, Program Evaluation and Budget*

c. *Internal Inspections*

d. *Equal Employment Opportunity*

B. *Administrative Services*

1. *Policy Development*

2. *General Support Operations*

a. *Human Resources Services*

(1) *Medical Services*

(2) *Personnel*

(3) *External Training*

(4) *Executive Development*

b. *General Services Support*

(1) *Procurement, Supply and Contract Administration*

(2) *Space Maintenance*

(3) *Records and Mail*

(4) *Printing Services*

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c. *Systems Support*

(1) *ADP - Management Support*

(2) *Management Analysis*

(3) *Accounting and Financial Analysis*

(4) *Network Communications*

d. *Standard Level Users Charge (SLUC)*

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DEFINITIONS OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE

A. NON-RECURRING ITEMS

Non-recurring items include decreases resulting from declining workloads, fewer paid days or the completion of program efforts in the previous year. It may also include the full amounts for construction, major equipment purchases, major systems development, etc. which have been expended in the prior year. It should also be noted that FY 77 has one less paid day than FY 76.

B. UNCONTROLLABLE INCREASES

The following are the only uncontrollable increases which will be considered by the Department during the spring review:

1. Annualization of Additional Positions Approved in FY 76 - The amount authorized may not exceed the annual salary rate and benefit cost for newly authorized positions less the amount included for the compensation and benefits for these positions in FY 76 Congressional action. In most cases, some continuing lapse should be projected, e.g., 4 percent.

2. Within Grade Step Increases - An increase of 1% in FY 77/FY 76 is acceptable for personnel compensation for full-time permanent positions. This increase applies only to GS employees and their equivalents.

3. Administrative Salary Increases - The successive annual pay increases provided to United States Attorneys are essentially the same as within grade step increases. Because these increases apply to only one appropriation and are not mandatory, they must be distinguished from within grade increases and justified separately. This justification should include a description of how the estimate was calculated and how increases granted for FY 75 for this item were expended.

4. Federal Telecommunication Services (FTS) - An estimate should be submitted for the incremental costs of FTS in FY 77 over FY 76. When the Department receives the bill for the actual FTS costs, these costs will be used in lieu of the estimates.

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5. GSA Space Rental and Services - Only those adjustments in SLUC charges that result from increases agreed to with GSA and which support on-going existing programs and personnel levels will be considered to be uncontrollable items.

6. Employee Accident Compensation - An estimate for employee accident compensation in FY 77 should be included. When the Department receives the bill for the actual compensation costs, these costs will be used in lieu of the estimates.

7. Increased Government Contribution to Law Enforcement Retirement Fund - P.L. 93-350 provides that law enforcement and firefighting personnel will be subject to mandatory retirement at age 55 in 1978. Beginning in January 1975, the rate of the Government's share of retirement contribution increased from 7% to 7 1/2%. Appropriate bureaus and offices will determine the number and types of employees subject to the increased contribution rates. Consideration should be given to the large volume of anticipated retirement actions due to this legislation. Some areas of concern are: (a) backfill of positions; (b) grade structure; (c) recruitment, training, and placement of new personnel; and (d) training, placement, and relocation of promoted personnel. Economies due to retirement at senior grade, promotion from mid-level grades, and hiring at lower grades are to be utilized to defray additional costs to the maximum extent possible.

8. Wage Board Pay Increases for Employees - The estimate for wage board salary increases should include increases in salary rates that were not reflected in the latest Congressional justification and anticipated salary increases for the current year.

9. Increased Retirement Contribution for Employees Under Social Security Coverage - This allowance is intended to provide for the annualization of certain increased costs for employees earning FICA. For FY 77 calculations, the compensation subjected to FICA has been increased from $12,600 to $14,100 and the rate applied against these earnings ceilings was raised from 4.85% to 5.85%.

10. Printing and Reproduction Cost Increases - Contract printing or other printing done under the control of the Government Printing Office (GPO) of a recurring nature is considered an uncontrollable cost. Since GPO determines the disposition of most printing requests, increased costs for printing services should be separately stated rather

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than being included with estimated costs of wage board or GS salary increases. An increase of 10% may be used where printing is a significant portion of the budget request. Significant cost increases resulting from increased printing workloads must be requested and justified as program increases.

11. Increased Government Contribution of Health Benefit Costs - The Government's share of the cost for most health benefit plans will grow in FY 77. This item was included in the regular listing of uncontrollables allowed for FY 76 and will be included in the final allowance for FY 77. Only increases necessary to maintain ongoing programs and staffing levels will be allowed.

C. INFLATIONARY RELATED COST INCREASES

For the FY 77 spring submission, organizations should identify items which have been particularly sensitive to inflation. The cost basis for these estimates is the FY 75 column of the FY 76 Congressional Estimate. The average FY 75 price level in effect shall be used to compute these estimates. All estimates must be supported with a copy of the calculations. The decision to consider these items in the FY 77 budget will be made at a later date. These estimates will allow the Department to assess the impact of cost escalation on organizational resources.

1. Gasoline and Other Vehicle Fuel Costs - Although the increased cost of gasoline is clearly recognized, it is anticipated that economies in operation can compensate for a portion of these costs. The balance of these increased costs should be identified.

2. Utility Rate Increase - Some organizations are required to pay for utility services; consequently, increased costs resulting from utility service rate increases may be justified as uncontrollable. Increased costs that result from increasing the units of consumption are not considered as uncontrollable. This entry is restricted to the Bureau of Prisons unless other organizations which pay their own utility bills can justify such increases as uncontrollable.

3. Building Materials - The increased cost of building materials has been dramatic and the shortage of basic commodities assures continual cost escalation. Uncontrollable increases will be considered to maintain

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existing facilities at the current level. This will permit replacement of plumbing supplies, lumber, wallboard, etc.

4. Food - An accurate estimate for the increasing cost of food is difficult to make, but there is strong evidence that the upward cost trend will continue. Uncontrollable increases will be considered for the salary and expense accounts of the Bureau of Prisons and Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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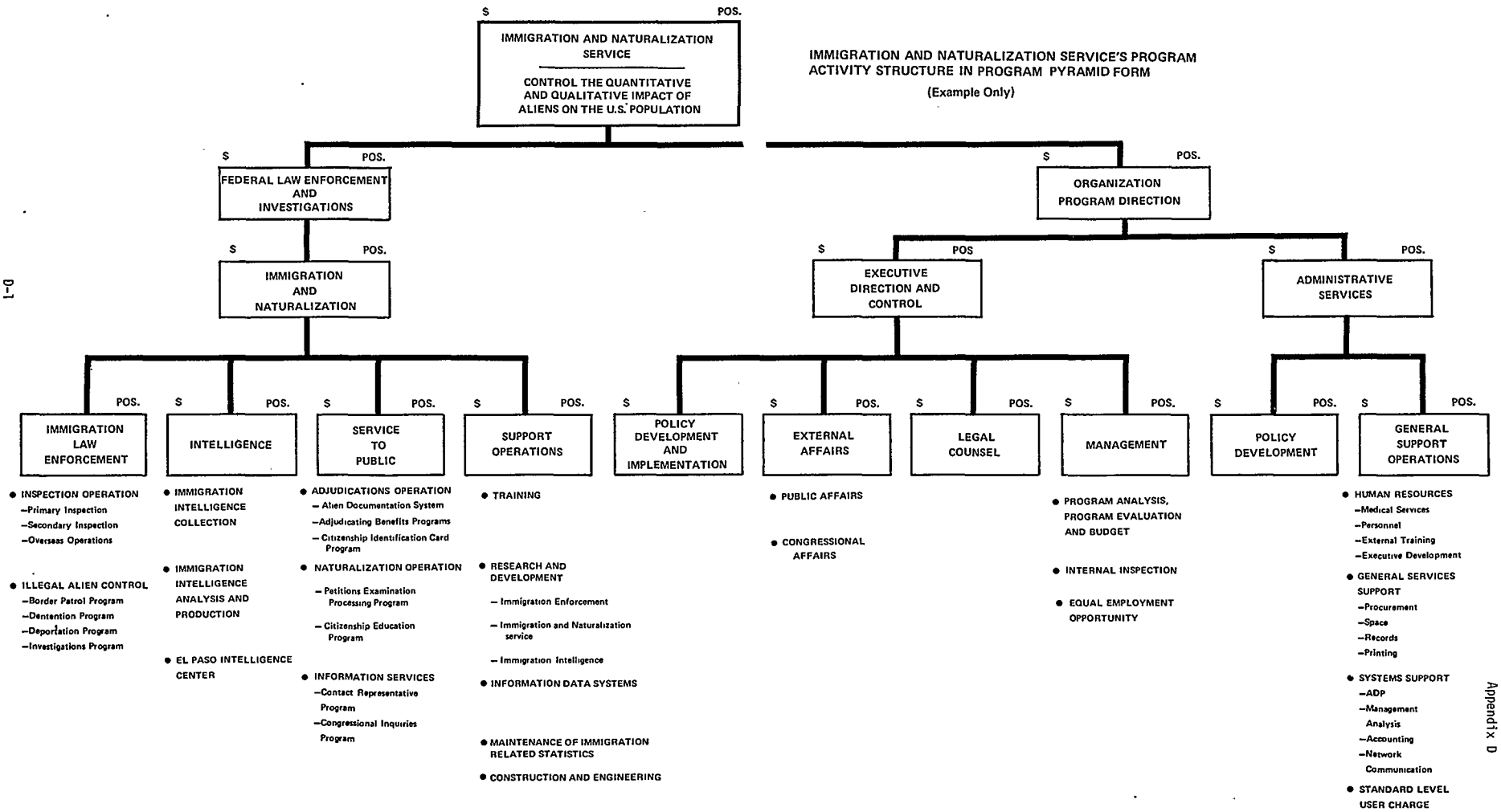
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE'S PROGRAM ACTIVITY STRUCTURE IN PROGRAM PYRAMID FORM

(Example Only)



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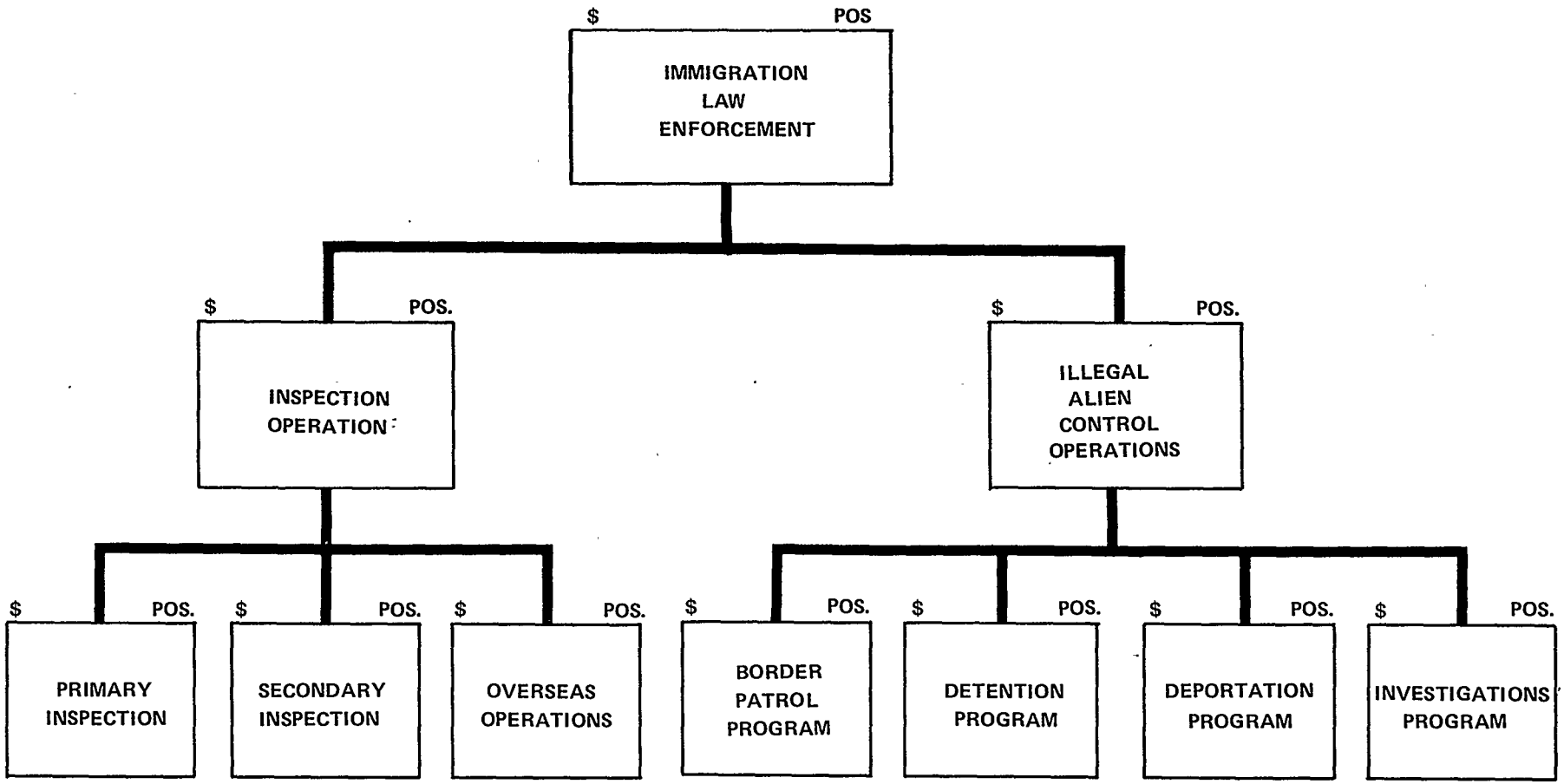

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Organization

Financial Analysis Summary
(dollars in thousands)

	Total			
	Pos.	MY	Budget Authority $	Obligations $
FY 75 Totals				
Decreases				
Program Decreases				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Non-Recurring Items				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Transfers Out				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Increases				
Uncontrollables				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Program Increases				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Transfers In				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
FY 76 Totals (Congressional Budget)				

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Organization

Financial Analysis Summary
(dollars in thousands)

	Pos.	MY	Total Budget Authority $	Obligations $
FY 76 Totals				
Decreases				
—Program Decreases				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Non-Recurring Items				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Transfers Out				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Increases				
Uncontrollables (7/1/76 - 9/30/76)				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Program Increases (7/1/76 - 9/30/76)				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Transfers In (7/1/76 - 9/30/76)				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Transition Budget Base Totals				

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Organization

Financial Analysis Summary
(dollars in thousands)

	Totals			
	Pos.	MY	Budget Authority $	Obligations $
Transition Budget Base Totals				
Decreases				
Program Decreases (7/1/76 - 9/30/76)				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Non-Recurring Items (7/1/76 - 9/30/76)				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Transfers Out (7/1/76 - 9/30/76)				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Increases				
Uncontrollables				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Program Increases				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
Transfers In				
Item 1				
Item 2				
.				
.				
FY 77 Totals				

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SAMPLE WORKLOAD EXHIBIT

Program Title:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Manyears)
72	Cases Processed	125	51
73	"	130	52
74	"	145	52
75	"	155	53
76	"	165	53
77	"	175	54
72	Matters Processed	257	10
73	"	325	10
74	"	400	11
75	"	475	11
76	"	550	12
77	"	600	12

Comments:

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SUMMARY PROGRAM RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
BY MAJOR OBJECT CLASS
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Manyears - Total					
Appropriated					
Reimbursable					
Other (specify)					
Positions - Total					
Appropriated					
Reimbursable					
Other (specify)					
Personnel Compensation:					
11.1 Permanent Positions	$	$	$	$	$
11.3 Positions Other Than Permanent					
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation					
11.8 Special Personnel Services Payments					
Total Personnel Compensation					
12.1 Personnel Benefits					
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel					
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons					
22.0 Transportation of Things					
23.0 Rent, Communications, and Utilities					
24.0 Printing & Reproduction					
25.0 Other Services					
26.0 Supplies & Materials					
31.0 Equipment					

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	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
32.0 Lands & Structures					
33.0 Investments & Loans					
41.0 Grants, Subsidies and Contributions					
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities					
43.0 Interest & Dividends					
44.0 Refunds					
91.0 Unvouchered					
93.0 Administrative Expenses					
94.0 Change In Selected Resources					
95.0 Quarters & Subsistence Charges					
Subtotal Budget Authority					
Advances & Reimbursements					
Carryover (No Year Funds)					
Total Obligations					

Comment:

For Commissary Funds and Federal Prison Industries, please show manyears and positions under the *Other* category. Make any nomenclature changes required to explain better the dollar totals.

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Organiz[illegible]n

Schedule of Reimbursements
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1975			FY 1976			Interim			FY 1977		
	MY	Pos.	$	MY	Pos.	$	MY	Pos.	$	MY	Pos.	$
Reimbursements from Other DOJ Organizations												
Organization / Service Rendered												
AAAAA / AAAAA												
AAAAA / AAAAA												
. / .												
. / .												
Subtotal												
Reimbursements from Other Government Agencies												
Agency / Service Rendered												
AAAAAA / AAAAAA												
AAAAAA / AAAAAA												
. / .												
. / .												
Subtotal												
Reimbursements from Private Industry												
Organization / Service Rendered												
AAAAA / AAAAA												
AAAAA / AAAAA												
. / .												
. / .												
Subtotal												
Total Reimbursements												

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Organization

Schedule of Payments to Other Federal Government Organizations
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations	FY 1976 Obligations	Interim Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations
Payments to Other DOJ Organizations				
Organization / Service Rendered				
AAAAA / AAAAA				
AAAAA / AAAAA				
. / .				
. / .				
Total				
Payments to Other Government Agencies				
Agency / Service Rendered				
AAAAAA / AAAAAA				
AAAAAA / AAAAAA				
. / .				
. / .				
Total				
Total Payments				

I-1

Appendix I

ORGANIZATION

SCHEDULE OF MOTOR VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS

Type	FY 1975				FY 1976				Interim FY				FY 1977				
	July 1 On Hand	Scheduled Purchase	Scheduled Disposal	June 30 On Hand	July 1 On Hand	Scheduled Purchase	Scheduled Disposal	June 30 On Hand	July 1 On Hand	Scheduled Purchase	Scheduled Disposal	September 30 On Hand	October 1 On Hand	Scheduled Purchase	Average Purchase Cost/Vehicle	Scheduled Disposal	September 30 On Hand
Limousine																	
Heavy Sedan																	
Medium Sedan																	
Compact Sedan																	
Sub-Compact Sedan																	
Station Wagon																	
Van																	
Ambulance																	
Bus																	
Special Purpose - 4 Wheel Drive																	
Other Special Purpose Trucks																	
Pickup																	
Other Under 12,500 Gr. Wt.																	
12,500 - 16,999 Gr. Wt.																	
Over 17,000 Gr. Wt.																	

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ORGANIZATION

SCHEDULE OF AIRCRAFT REQUIREMENTS

Type	FY 1975				FY 1976				Interim FY				FY 1977				
	July 1 On Hand	Scheduled Acquired*	Scheduled Disposal*	June 30 On Hand	July 1 On Hand	Scheduled Acquired*	Scheduled Disposal*	June 30 On Hand	July 1 On Hand	Scheduled Acquired*	Scheduled Disposal*	September 30 On Hand	October 1 On Hand	Scheduled Acquired*	Cost of Acquisition	Scheduled Disposal*	September 30 On Hand
Fixed Wing																	
Single Engine																	
Two Engine																	
Four Engine																	
Turboprop																	
Jet Engine																	
Helicopter																	

*After quantity of acquired/disposal indicate with a P if Government purchased aircraft; of L if aircraft is leased.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SPRING PLANNING CALL

FISCAL YEAR 1977

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

(See Appendix A, Page 2, and
Appendices B through G)

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*Reflecting Responses to DOJ comments, 6/3/75

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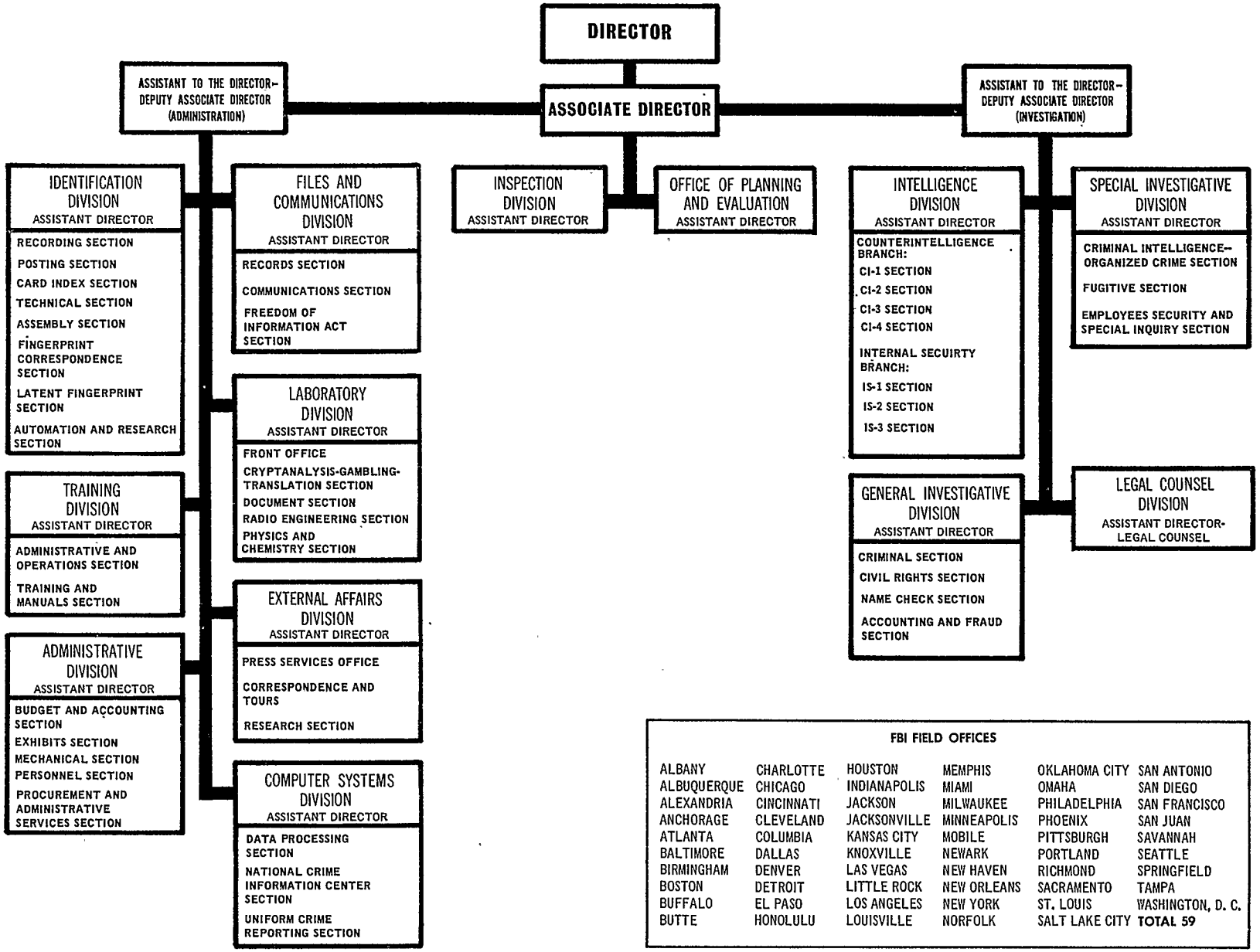
FBI ORGANIZATION CHART



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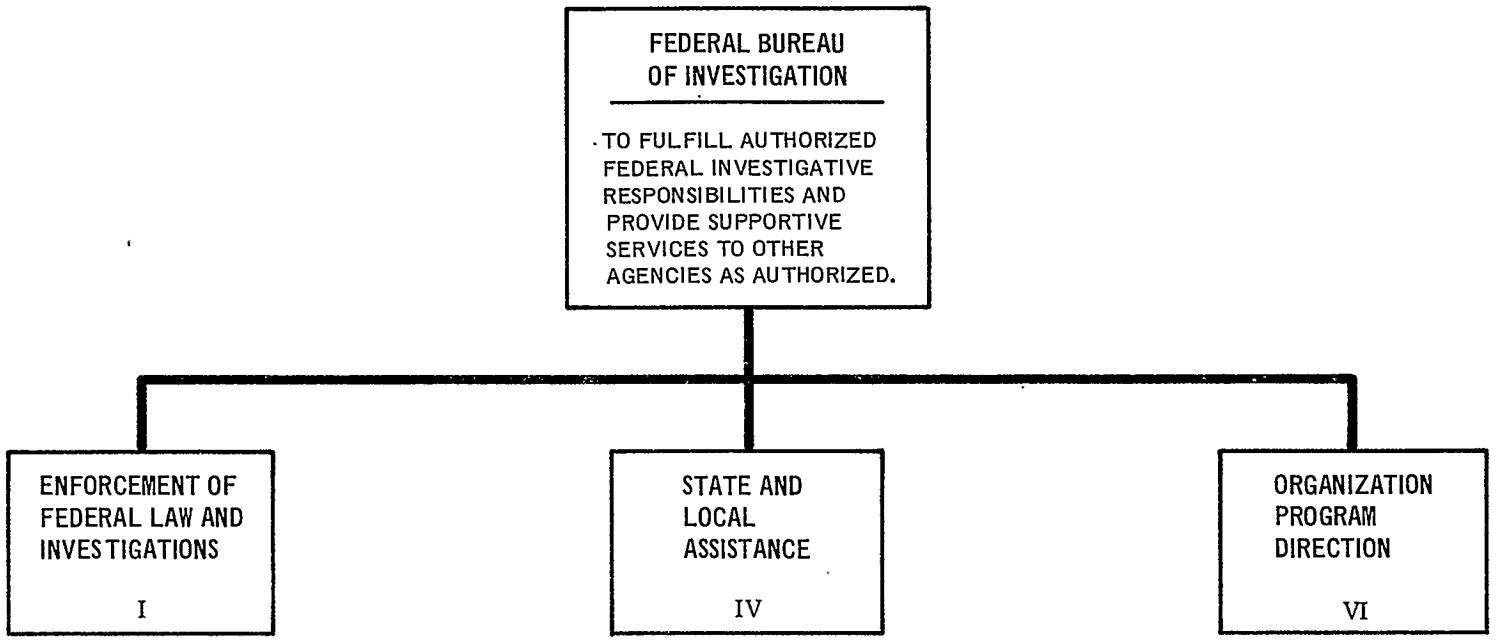
PROGRAM PYRAMID
FISCAL YEAR 1977



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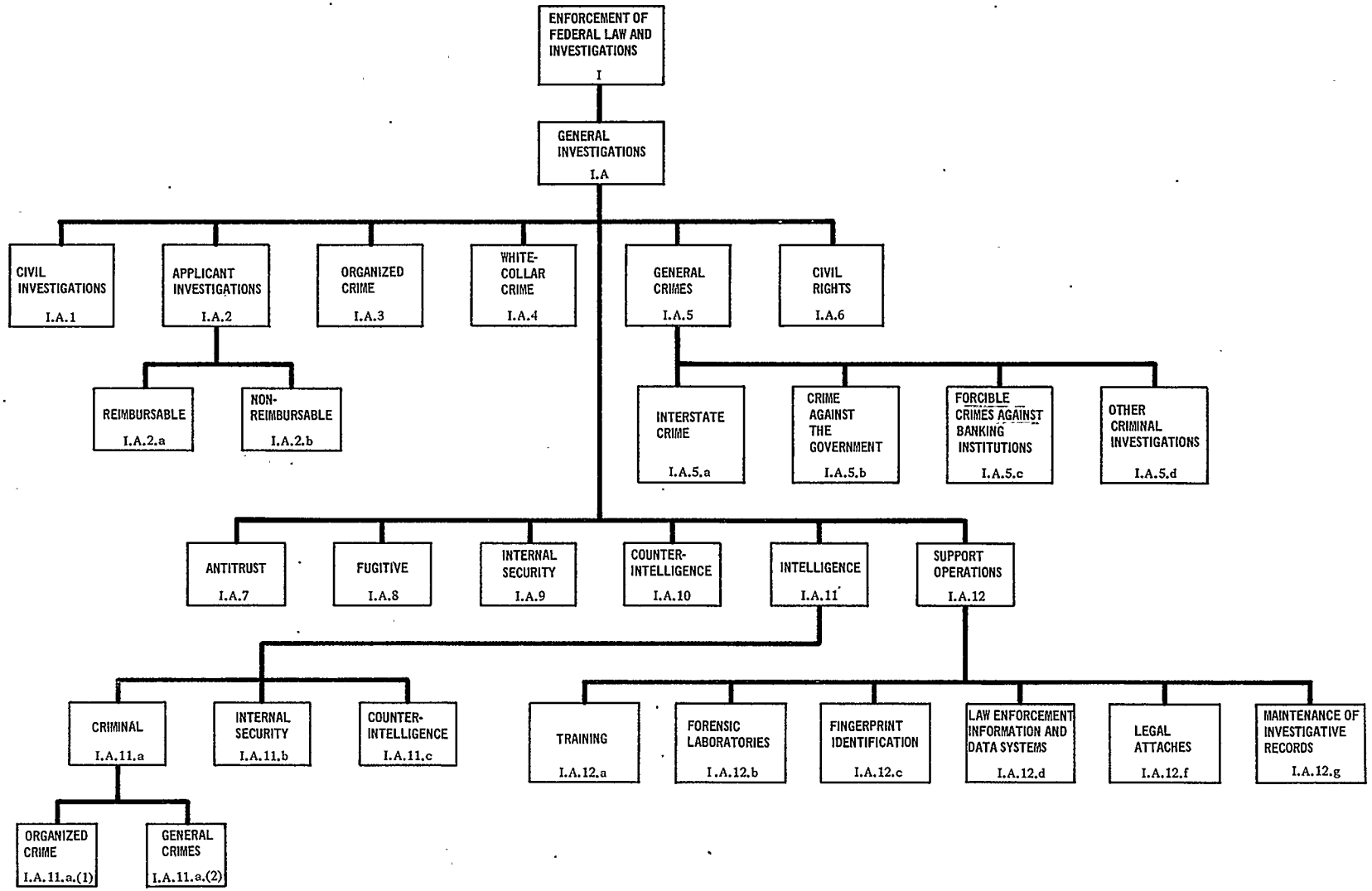
PROGRAM PYRAMID
FISCAL YEAR 1977



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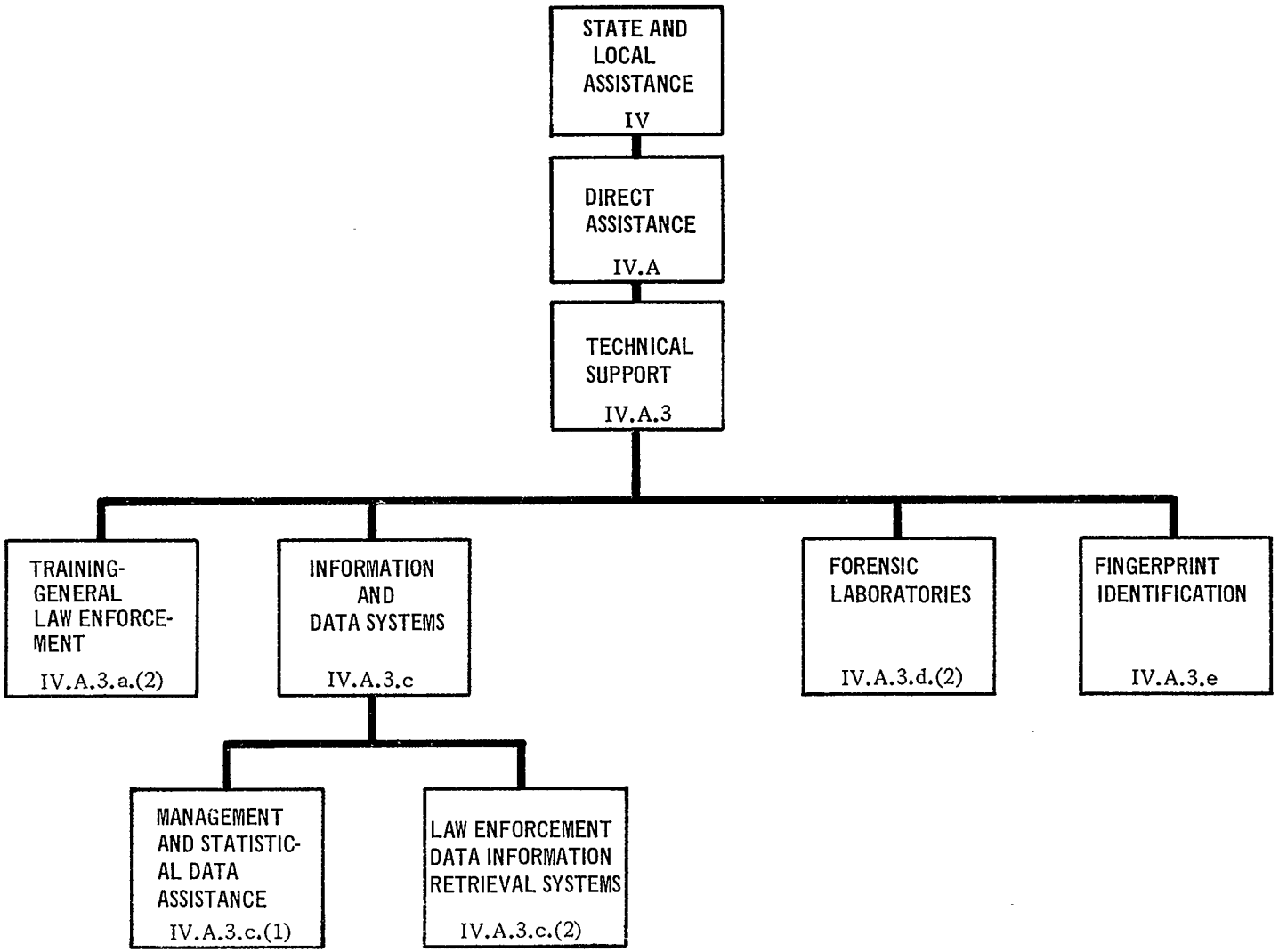
PROGRAM PYRAMID
FISCAL YEAR 1977



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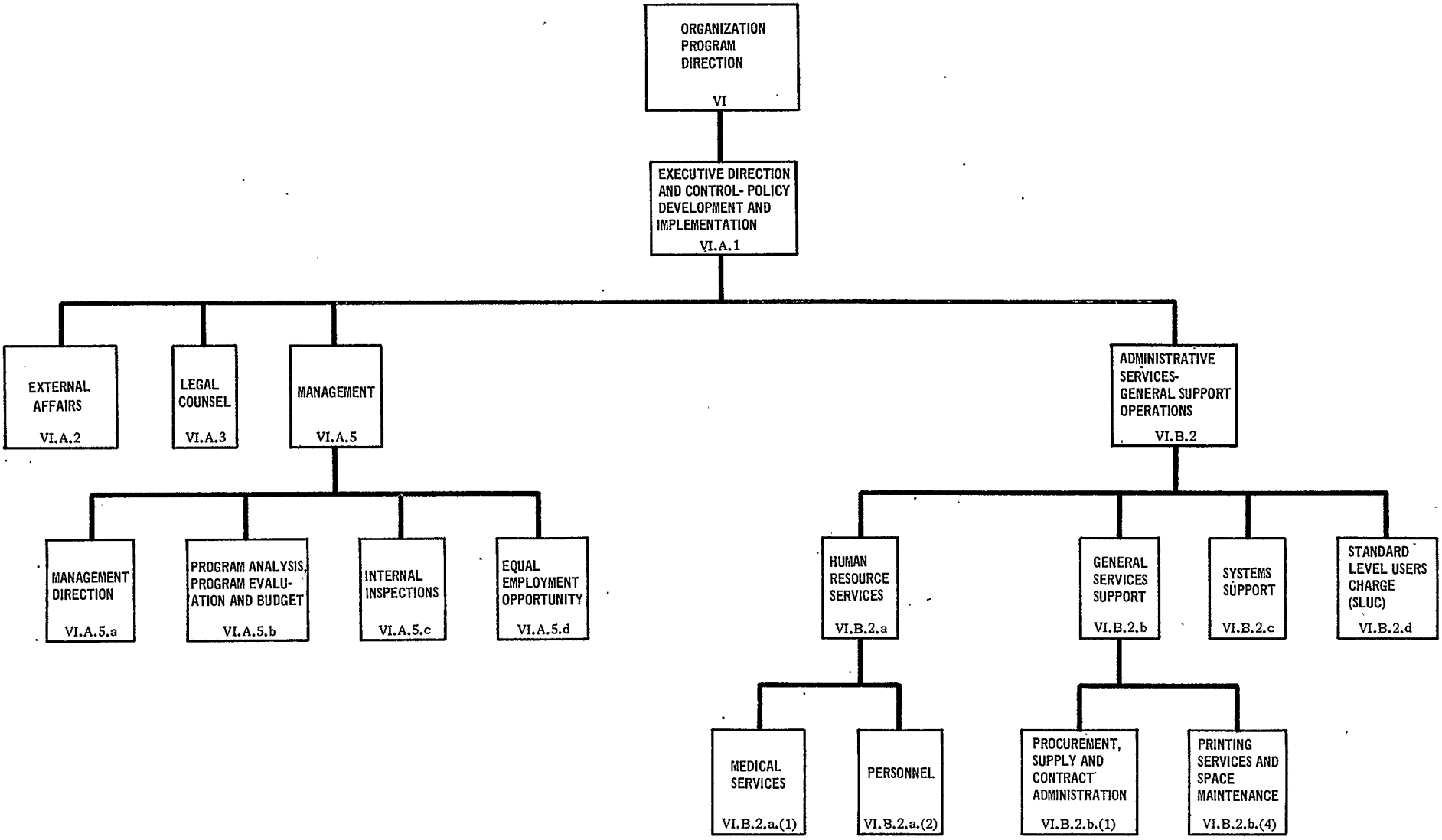
PROGRAM PYRAMID
FISCAL YEAR 1977



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SUMMARY PROGRAM NARRATIVE

In the fiscal year 1977, the FBI will continue to carry out its mandated investigative responsibilities and provide essential services to the criminal justice community. While these basic responsibilities are not expected to change substantially, the FBI's approach to carrying out these responsibilities will change in many instances when doing so will have a favorable impact. In this regard, several FBI field divisions have been engaged in a trial program whereby investigative emphasis has been directed away from lower priority areas to criminal and security matters having a greater overall impact on society. Consideration is now being given to a field-wide application of this approach as a matter of policy. This will not lessen the FBI's responsibilities but it will result in less of an increase in the number of investigative matters than would otherwise be expected.

There are several factors which will affect traditional workload indicators or measures of accomplishments; however, we expect that the quality of matters handled and the results obtained will be considerably improved. One of those factors which will not necessarily decrease investigative effort but will lessen the number of convictions obtained as the result of investigative activity is the Department's "Pretrial Diversion" program. Under this plan, certain accused are diverted, generally before indictment, into a structured rehabilitation program. If successful, charges are dropped. The Speedy Trial Act of 1974 will also have an impact on FBI investigative activities. This Act will ultimately require that over a four-year period, beginning July 1, 1975, that an individual arrested or served with a summons be indicted within 30 days, be arraigned within 10 days thereafter and brought to trial within 60 days following arraignment. This restriction on the prosecutive time allowed is certain to have an impact on the FBI's investigations; however, it is too early to assess the extent of the impact.

Among the areas which will receive increased emphasis in the fiscal year 1977 will be white-collar crime and organized crime, each of which costs the American public billions of dollars each year. Also, bank robberies, which frequently result in injury or death to innocent people as well as substantial monetary losses, are increasing at an alarming rate and will receive substantial investigative attention. In order to increase the effectiveness of FBI investigations, increased use will be made of the highly successful undercover technique of investigation.

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Notwithstanding any changes in emphasis of handling investigations of criminal matters, the FBI must continue its concentrated efforts in the counterintelligence and internal security areas to combat those organizations or individuals who are intent on subverting our form of government.

Not only does the FBI have a responsibility to investigate a myriad of Federal crimes but it also has a most important obligation to provide a variety of services to state, local and other Federal criminal justice agencies so that those agencies can carry out their responsibilities for the overall good of the American people. These service responsibilities are steadily increasing and will require a substantial effort on the FBI's part.

The amount requested for the fiscal year 1977 is $534,092,709, an increase of $68,325,709, 14.67%, over the amount of $465,767,000 for 1976 which is presently pending in the Congress. The 1977 request will provide for a staff of 21,600 full-year employees (9,321 agents and 12,279 clerks). This will be an increase of 2,547 full-year employees (821 agents and 1,726 clerks) above the 19,053 full-year employees to be provided for in the 1976 fiscal year. In order to partially correct the disproportionate ratio of field clerks to agents, an adjustment in estimated agent man-years will be made to provide for 102 additional field clerks in the 1976 fiscal year. Thus, the funds to be available for the fiscal year 1976 will provide for 19,053 full-year employees instead of 18,951 as contained in the FBI's fiscal year 1976 request.

Following is a summary of the increase of $68,325,709, along with an explanation of the items representing program increases.

Summary of increase of $68,325,709

Uncontrollable increases:

1.	Increase needed to maintain current program levels for travel, transfers, communications, supplies, equipment and other services based on actual rates being experienced during the 1975 fiscal year	$ 8,309,332
2.	Within-grade increases	3,578,190
3.	Increase in costs for space and services to be paid to the General Services Administration	1,857,562

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4.	Increase in contributions of the Government for the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program	$ 313,000
5.	Increase in postage costs	156,406
6.	Increase in payment to National Bureau of Standards for nuclear reactor facilities	20,000
7.	Increase in cost-of-living allowances and other allowances at foreign posts	18,165
8.	Holiday pay for one additional holiday in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area	13,001
9.	Increase in cost of tort claims against the FBI	8,000
10.	One less workday in the 1977 fiscal year	(-) 1,327,346
	Net uncontrollable increases	$12,946,310

Increase for FBI programs:

1.	Additional 2,547 full-year employees - 821 agents and 1,726 clerks	$36,153,882
2.	Increase in costs for equipment	6,549,952
3.	Capital additions and increased equipment and operational costs for the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia	4,829,480
4.	Increase needed to fund an increased level of transfers	2,472,615
5.	Increase in rental of automatic data processing equipment for the general index and general files, for the uniform crime reporting program, for investigative applications and for payroll and administrative matters	2,239,000

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6.	Funds needed to expand efforts in investigative undercover operations		$ 1,000,000
7.	Increased research and technical services needs of the FBI Laboratory		660,500
8.	Increase in rental of space and equipment		644,214
9.	Increased costs for the National Crime Information Center		544,000
10.	Costs for Terrorist Research and Management Staff, for which funds have been requested from LEAA for the 1976 fiscal year		330,000
11.	Communications line cost for the Criminalistics Laboratory Information System		195,120
12.	Refurbishing office and filing equipment and other costs		148,210
13.	Decrease in funding of automation of fingerprint operation	(-)	330,550
14.	Decrease in funds for cars and trucks	(-)	57,024
	Net increase for FBI programs		$55,379,399
	Net increase for fiscal year 1977		$68,325,709

Explanation of Program Increases

Additional 2,547 full-year employees	$36,153,882

Of the 2,547 additional full-year employees requested, 954 (97 agents and 857 clerks) are to restore personnel reduced in the fiscal year 1976 budget process because of the effects of a proposed rescission. A total of 477 full-year employees (23 agents and 454 clerks) were cut as a direct result of the rescission effects and another 477 full-year employees (74 agents and 403 clerks) were lost as the result of a duplication of funds cut because of the proposed rescission. It is essential that these employees be restored if the FBI is to fulfill its investigative and service

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responsibilities. As an example of the critical need for these personnel, the Identification Division, one of our major users of clerical personnel, is already 400 people below authorized strength and will lose at least 100 more before the end of fiscal year 1975. These personnel cannot be replaced because of the fiscal year 1976 cuts in personnel. As a result, the Division is in a severe state of delinquency with no prospect for a let-up in the foreseeable future. The response time to fingerprint receipts has slipped from three days to five days and substantial overtime work is now necessary to avoid a further delinquency. While the personnel complement has been and will be reduced, the work of the Identification Division has increased approximately 9.5 percent during the first nine months of fiscal year 1975. It is expected also that the Division's expungement workload will increase by 96 percent in the fiscal year 1975 and will continue to grow because of recent court decisions regarding "detention only" arrests. The State of California alone has indicated it will request up to two million expungements over the next two years. There is also substantially increased work because of the Division's support of the Computerized Criminal History program and the necessity to operate a dual fingerprint handling system in connection with the fingerprint automation effort.

An additional 638 full-year agents are to replace 1,035 agents who are subject to mandatory retirement as of January 1, 1978, under provision of Public Law 93-350. It is essential that these agents be brought onto the rolls and trained so that they will be productive by the time the retiring agents are separated from the rolls early in the fiscal year 1978. While these additional agents are shown in the individual program writeups as assigned to the field, they will be brought in and trained throughout the fiscal year and will, therefore, add little to the investigative output during the fiscal year.

An additional 135 clerks are needed to correct an imbalance existing in the field staff. The clerical staff in the field operations is well below required levels. In order to provide adequate support for the agent complement, a ratio of clerks to agents at the 61 percent level is required. These additional 135 clerks to achieve this ratio are exclusive of 281 clerks which we are requesting be restored because of a reduction in the fiscal year 1975 due to the effects of a proposed rescission.

A total of 105 full-year employees (11 agents and 94 clerks) are necessary to handle increased work brought about by the Freedom of Information Act.

The remaining 715 full-year employees (75 agents and 640 clerks) are needed to handle increased workloads throughout the FBI Headquarters divisions.

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Increase in costs for equipment $6,549,952

Approximately $3 million of the increase requested is for equipment to be used in field office operations as follows: The amount of $273,000 is for specialized weapons to be utilized in hijacking and hostage-type situations. Also, $111,000 is being requested to provide a total lighting system which will provide light sources from minimal intensity to one million candle power units with infrared and strobe capabilities. Purchase of this equipment is needed to provide maximum safety for our personnel. Presently, the Bureau does not have light systems with the exception of two-cell flashlights and the mileray lamp. Special operations require specialized equipment to accomplish the operational objective and to protect our personnel in a range of conditions from subdued light to total darkness. An increase of $77,000 is also requested for the purchase of firearms and related equipment. The sum of $50,000 is requested to begin a three-year program to provide concealable body armor to our field offices. Presently our field offices have ceramic body armor which is bulky and is worn on the outside of clothing. Approximately $1.5 million of the increase is for additional voice communications equipment, voice privacy systems, physical surveillance support systems and various other technical equipment needed to support the FBI's investigative functions. Also, an increase of $200,000 is requested to provide the funds needed for the New York Office to expand its photographic laboratory to provide a color processing capability to its current black and white capability. An increase of $500,000 is requested for crypto and associated equipment. The amount of $150,000 is needed for special communications security equipment required for the New York Office due to its impending move and reorganization. Also, an increase of $150,000 is requested for emergency communications facilities to replace the CW radio network which is being phased out.

Approximately $3.5 million of the equipment increase is for headquarters operations as follows: Approximately $1.8 million is for specialized laboratory equipment, including speech analysis and magnetic tape analysis equipment, covert modulation equipment and various spectrographic and analytical equipment. The amount of $1.5 million is requested for an automated document storage and retrieval system which is necessary to efficiently handle the constant expansion of records. This system is essential to the FBI's overall effort to automate its filing and record processing functions. Also, $70,000 is requested for 70 additional cars necessary for the Telelift system in the J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building. Additionally, $30,000 is also being requested for audio-visual equipment needed for training of the large number of people in the Files and Communications Division. An increase of $100,000 is needed for printing equipment.

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Capital additions and increased equipment and operational costs for the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia $4,829,480

Increased equipment costs comprise over $2.2 million of this increase. Funds are requested to purchase video tape viewing equipment, which will be applied to each field office, so that video tapes that will assist in training FBI personnel and state and local police can be prepared at the Academy and supplied to the field offices. The necessary equipment will cost $425,000. An increase of $80,000 is requested to buy electronic targets for one of the three practical pistol course ranges at the FBI Academy. The moving targets will permit the implementation of additional reaction courses which are vital in types of training involving life and death situations. Also, under present conditions, shooters spend one-third of their time scoring, pasting and refacing targets. The installation of electronic targets will reduce this time significantly, thus enabling the training of more students in the same amount of time. Funds to purchase electronic targets for the other two ranges will be requested in fiscal years 1978 and 1979.

An increase of $100,000 is requested to purchase ear protectors which are fitted with radio receivers. Under present conditions, shooters wear ear protection to dampen the sound of gunfire; however, this protection is considered inadequate. Further protection, including the use of ear plugs with ear protectors, will reduce the noise. To afford this protection, however, will make it almost impossible to hear instructions over the existing public address system. This could lead to a dangerous situation. Ear protectors fitted with radio receivers will allow instructions to be broadcast from the instructor's tower directly to each shooter, eliminating confusion in instructions from range to range.

The FBI has begun a program to provide specialized scientific aid and training for police laboratory development. The amount of $1,150,880 is requested to purchase the specialized laboratory equipment needed to provide this training. The sole benefit of this equipment will be to assist local and state police departments and their crime laboratories.

The FBI Laboratory is to begin specialized training at the FBI Academy, including training related to gambling matters for the Accounting In-Service and New Agents' training. The equipment needed to provide "hands on" training, which is essential to successful investigative usage, will cost $220,000.

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The increase also provides $1,834,000 for the addition of a fourth floor to the classroom building at the FBI Academy to provide adequate Laboratory training space and $235,000 for equipment and laboratory demonstration counters.

The increase provides $80,000 to replace existing asphalt walkways on the pratical pistol course ranges with concrete and to replace the grass areas with concrete between the seven-yard line and the target line. Existing asphalt walkways must be resurfaced every three to four years. This is costly and the ranges cannot be used while the work is being done. Concrete should last indefinitely and provide more secure footing.

The increase includes $100,000 for renovation of the rifle range. This includes replacing manually scored targets with an elecrically initiated self-scoring type. These funds also provide for radiant heating units to be installed in the ceiling over each shooting position.

Faculty development, publications and increased utilities costs make up the remainder of the increase in costs.

Increase needed to fund an increased level of transfers	$2,472,615

The needs of the FBI require that a large number of transfers take place each year. Developing crime trends in certain geographic areas, filling vacancies left by retirements, promotions and need for specialized skills all create a need for transfers to be made. Funds were provided in the pending fiscal year 1976 request for approximately 1,600 transfers, using the rates experienced in the 1974 fiscal year. Funds for 2,400 transfers have been requested for several years, that number being considered the necessary number to permit desired objectives to be accomplished. The requested increase for fiscal year 1977 was computed by applying the actual rates experienced in fiscal year 1974 to the increase of 800 transfers requested.

Increase in rental of automatic data processing equipment	$2,239,000

Exclusive of the rental of automatic data processing equipment for the National Crime Information Center, Computerized Criminal History program and the fingerprint automation effort, the increase in rental of automatic data processing equipment for fiscal year 1977 will be $2,239,000. These increased costs are necessary in connection with payroll preparation and distribution, voucher processing, the uniform crime reporting program, automatic data processing required for field office specials, automation of the files and general index as well as personnel and other administrative functions.

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Funds needed to expand efforts in investigative undercover operations $1,000,000

The FBI has become increasingly engaged in undercover operations in its investigative approach to organized crime and major theft matters. This concept requires agent personnel to penetrate gambling rings or establish small businesses for the purpose of exposing large shipments of stolen property, bribe payments to public officials and Federal wagering violations. Although the Bureau has been successful using this technique, it has been severely restricted in its use because of a lack of funds. The FBI believes that undercover operations, often involving the "store-front" approach, are a most effective weapon in combating both organized crime and major theft rings and their use should increase in the future. Therefore, an increase of $1,000,000 is requested to fund these operations.

Increased research and technical services needs of the FBI Laboratory $660,500

This increase provides $40,000 for research and development into indented and obliterated writing; $150,000 for research and development regarding speech analysis and speaker identification; $285,000 for research and development for secure closed-circuit television transmissions; and $55,000 for research and development into circuit miniaturization. The remaining $130,500 of the requested increase is needed for iodination service, anti-sera and funds to attend technical seminars.

Increase in rental of space and equipment $644,214

An increase of $644,214 is needed for the rental of special purpose space and equipment, other than that related to automatic data processing, at FBI Headquarters, in our foreign liaison offices and throughout our 59 field offices.

Increased costs for the National Crime Information Center $544,000

The increase provides $230,000 for the increased travel and per diem expenses for meetings of the NCIC Advisory Policy Board, the Security and Confidentiality Committee of the Board and meetings of participating agency representatives. The increase also provides $167,000 for increased communications lines costs and $147,000 for increased rental of automatic data processing equipment.

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Costs for Terrorist Research and Management Staff $330,000

The FBI is in the process of organizing a study-action team which will: a) initiate and correlate research and data gathering relative to factors involved in decision making during terrorist incidents; b) identify, catalogue and consult with, on a contractual basis, outside experts of the various disciplines concerning the dynamics of terrorism of interest to law enforcement; c) travel on-site as needed to offer assistance to FBI operational offices in dealing with terrorist negotiations; d) be available for consultation, without charge, at Quantico or on-site, to local and state law enforcement agencies relative to terrorist incidents; e) train Federal and local law enforcement personnel.

The estimated costs to proceed with this function, exclusive of salaries of FBI personnel, are as follows: a) academic consultants, $80,000; b) per diem for FBI personnel, $40,000; c) conferences, $60,000; d) use of personnel from other U. S. Government agencies, $50,000; e) miscellaneous expenses and computer time, $50,000; and f) publications, $50,000. This program will be initiated in the 1976 fiscal year and funds are being requested from LEAA to cover the costs, exclusive of the salaries of FBI personnel, for the first year.

Communications line cost for the Criminalistics Laboratory Information System $195,120

The Criminalistics Laboratory Information System will be a nationwide computerized laboratory information system. Forensic data will be identified, collected and stored at a central location accessible to nationwide telecommunications lines. Although a final decision has not been made as to where the data files will be housed, it is expected that the FBI will be chosen because the NCIC is operational with a successful on-line telecommunications network. It is expected the additional communications line cost will be $195,120.

Refurbishing office and filing equipment and other costs $148,210

This increase provides $100,000 for refurbishing office and filing equipment in the J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building; $28,210 to provide language training for 32 clerical personnel to free an equal number of agents for more complex investigative assignments; and $20,000 for the increased costs of Bureau publications.

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These program increase explanations are provided in lieu of narrative explanations for each program by object class under "Program Resource Requests." The time permitted to make this submission will not allow the more extensive explanations by object class within each program. Also, such explanations would be so voluminous (approximately 600 to 800 pages) that they would be of little or no value.

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DOJ comment 1, 6/3/75: There is no narrative of changes in resource requirements by program for FY 76/75 and FY 77/76. Which object class and which programs contain informant payments? What is the level of informant payments? Has the FBI changed the object class designation for informant payments since FY 76? For each program increase and uncontrollable increase items one and six in your submission detail the object classes affected and the programs affected unless the increase is spread by manpower. Each increase should be supported by an overall explanation of major items or services to be acquired by the increase and the reasons why they are needed.

INFORMANT PAYMENTS

I.A.11.a.(1).	Intelligence - Organized Crime
I.A.11.a.(2).	Intelligence - General Crimes
I.A.11.b.	Intelligence - Internal Security
I.A.11.c.	Intelligence - Counterintelligence

Informant payments for all periods are shown in object class 25 - Other Services and the above four activities contain all such payments.

The total estimated informant payments are as follows:

FY 1975	$3,874,302
FY 1976	4,072,710
Interim	1,018,178
FY 1977	4,274,662

In previous budget submissions informant payments have been shown in object class 21 - Travel and Transportation of Persons.

UNCONTROLLABLE INCREASES

Item I. Increase needed to maintain current program levels for travel, transfers, communications, supplies, equipment and other services based on actual rates being experienced during the 1975 fiscal year

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This item represents the increased costs being experienced in fiscal year 1975 as compared with the costs experienced in fiscal year 1974 for the same program. These increased funds will permit fiscal year 1977 activities at the same level as in fiscal year 1975. If this request were to be disallowed, major curtailments in programs would have to be effected in order to cut back to the fiscal year 1974 program level.

The composition of the increase is as follows:

Object Class #	Name	Description	Amount
12	Personnel Benefits	Transfer Allowance	$1,043,736
21	Travel and transportation of persons	Travel for transfers and other general travel	2,626,056
22	Transportation of things	Household goods for transfers and other freight and cartage	516,508
23	Rent, Communications and Utilities	Communications	693,152
24	Printing and Reproduction	Printing of forms, letterheads and other documents	874,877
25	Other Services	Automotive repairs, repairs and alterations and other services	803,960
26	Supplies & Materials	Supplies and materials	1,675,103
31	Equipment	General purpose other than automobiles	245,940
41	Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	Per diem and travel for police trainees	(170,000)
Total			$8,309,332

This increase would be reflected throughout all program activities.

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Item 6. Increase in payment to National Bureau of Standards for nuclear reactor facilities

The amount of $20,000 was placed in object class 25 - Other Services, and thereafter distributed to the following program activities based on estimated scientific examinations to be performed during the 1977 fiscal year.

I.A.12.b.	Forensic Laboratories	60%
IV.A.3.d.(2).	Forensic Laboratories	40%

Neutron activation analysis examinations are conducted for the most part to determine whether an individual recently fired a firearm. A paraffin cast of the web and forefinger of a suspect's hand is subjected to a nuclear reactor and bombarded with neutrons to activate the elements antimony and barium, present in the primer of most cartridges.

Since the FBI does not have its own reactor capability, it must secure this service from outside agencies through use of their reactors.

The increase in costs is occasioned by the increase in submissions of this type by local police departments and crime laboratories which are unable to conduct such a sophisticated examination. The increased level of requested examinations is reflected by a comparison of the July-April periods for fiscal years 1973, 1974 and 1975 as follows:

1973	1974	1975
1,250	1,610 (+29%)	2,533 (+57%)

The fiscal year 1976 budget request contains $30,000 for these examinations. Due to the increased demand for this sophisticated type of examination, a minimal increase of $20,000 is requested and recent experience indicates this amount may not be sufficient.

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INCREASE FOR FBI PROGRAMS:

Item 1. Additional 2,547 full-year employees

Exclusive of the personnel included in the program activity I.A.2.a., Applicant Investigations - Reimbursable, the total increase of personnel shown for all programs is 2,649. This total does not give effect to an adjustment in estimated agent man-years to provide for an additional 102 field clerks in the fiscal year 1976. The resultant mix by programs is 765 agents and 1,884 clerks. The total increase as shown by programs, therefore, is 102 more than the 2,547 additional employees requested which number gives effect to the adjustment to provide 102 additional field clerks.

The program activities I.A.12.c. and IV.A.3.e., Fingerprint Identification, show a total increase of 738 employees for fiscal year 1977. This increase is to compensate for the decrease in the fiscal year 1976 request of 233 man-years which resulted from the effect of the 1975 proposed rescission and realignment of program funds. The remaining 505 full-year employees are for the ever-increasing workloads and the backlog of work which is expected to continue to accumulate during fiscal year 1976.

The current pending fingerprint workload is approximately 80,000 fingerprint cards and fingerprint work delinquency has reached 30,000. The Fingerprint Correspondence and Automation and Research Sections are now relocated in the J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building and as predicted the moves and subsequent settling in the new building have caused delays in production and resultant increases in our delinquency. Between now and the end of June, the larger file sections are scheduled to move to the new Headquarters Building, which will continue to throw us behind. Obviously with the increased workload of fingerprints to be processed which are given priority, the FBI has found it necessary to let other areas of work go which has caused serious backlogs in such areas as name checks, processing of dispositions, and filing of both fingerprint and index cards. For example, as of May 8, 1975, more than 88,000 fingerprint cards were on hand to be filed. At the same time the Card Index Section had on hand to be filed more than 176,000 index cards. The backlog of disposition sheets has now reached 249,000 and is growing daily. With the tremendous current workload which has to be processed, the records management programs such as purging, file checking, and the like, are practically at a standstill because of the lack of personnel to do this work. A prime example of this is the program to purge and consolidate the civil fingerprint files. With the concurrence of the Attorney General, the Defense Department, the Civil Service Commission, Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Archivist of the

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United States, the FBI established a long-term project to consolidate and purge the civil file. Since 1970, personnel available for this work has fluctuated depending on budget limitations and heavy work responsibilities. The third phase of the original project, namely identification and consolidation of duplicate fingerprint cards of individuals remaining in file, keeping only one set of fingerprints and destroying all others on the same person, has not yet been started.

The move to the J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building, along with the continued growth of other Sections of the Identification Division, especially Automation and Research Section, require that premium floor space be conserved in the most effective manner and that utilization of the fingerprint files be made as efficient as possible. Completion of this most important fingerprint consolidation project at the earliest possible date will greatly enhance the realization of these goals. In order to obtain full benefits from this project as soon as possible, the FBI requested an additional 150 full-year clerks beginning with fiscal year 1975. The clerical employees needed have not been made available; therefore, this most important project has not been accomplished or even begun.

The fingerprint receipts through March 1975 show an increase of 242,270 fingerprint cards or 9.46% over the same period last year. Receipts of correspondence, forms and name checks for the first nine months of fiscal year 1975 are running 9.40% over the same period in fiscal year 1974.

An example of an unexpected increase in our workload, which necessitates a considerable expenditure of manpower, is the receipt of approximately 70,000 fingerprint cards of Vietnamese refugees. We are presently being called upon to process these fingerprints along with the normal influx of fingerprint cards.

It is estimated that the expungement workload will increase by 96% in fiscal year 1975 based on recent court decisions regarding "detention only" arrests, as well as a notice from California that over the next 24-month period they will request up to 2 million expungement records.

We are particularly concerned at this time about the FBI's automation timetable which is being delayed as a result of the lack of personnel to train and because backlogs are accruing by virtue of the fact that our data base has now exceeded one million arrest records, some of which require updating. So far we have continued to enter all "first offender" arrest records at the rate of 3,000 per day but a question arises as to the ability to continue to do so and still update those records which have already been entered. At present, there is a backlog of over 119,000 dispositions (included in the Division total of 249,089) in the Automation and Research Section. Thus, the FBI simply must take steps to post these dispositions to the existing arrest records. The fact that the FBI is operating dual systems - automated

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and manual - of necessity requires more personnel than operating a single system. On July 1, 1974, we discontinued disseminating to non-Federal applicant contributors arrest data over one year old unless accompanied by a disposition. The FBI does not want to put itself in a position of restricting dissemination because of its inability to process disposition data that has been submitted.

In addition to the above, the Identification Division is presently having to serve the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) program. The State of Michigan is entering the CCH program which will require some 80,000 computer printouts to be placed in the fingerprint files as flags.

The FBI must as soon as possible get more people on its rolls. In projecting attrition based on 1974 figures, the Identification Division expects to lose an additional 100 employees between now and June 30, 1975.

If this situation occurs, there will be no alternative but to cut down and possibly eliminate certain services and delay progress in the automation of our manual system. This will be most unfortunate as the FBI is committed to the expenditure of millions of dollars and presently has a team of Rockwell International System Specialists on hand who are designing its automated system in phases. If the FBI is unable to meet the proposed timetable, it will result in an extension of its program commitments which will result in additional expenditures of considerable sums of money.

The proposed resource requests for object class 11, Personnel Compensation, and 12, Personnel Benefits, were allocated to the program activities I.A.12.c. Fingerprint Identification (Federal) and IV.A.3.e. Fingerprint Identification based on the proportions of Federal and state and local fingerprint receipts, correspondence, miscellaneous forms, name checks, wanted notices and latent fingerprint cases received.

It is essential that in fiscal year 1977 there be a full restoration to the Identification Division of clerical employees previously cut and additional employees to accommodate the increasing service demands.

Category VI, except for VI.B.2.c., Systems Support, which will be addressed elsewhere, consists of the Director's Office, External Affairs Division, Legal Counsel Division, Administrative Division, Office of Planning and Evaluation and Inspection Division. These account for an increase of 20 agents and 103 clerks. The increased personnel are needed primarily to respond to the ever-increasing level of requests for information from the Department of Justice, the General Accounting Office, the General Services Administration, the Civil Service Commission, various Congressional Committees and FBI employees with respect to the 1974 Privacy Act. Also, the centralized personnel function of the FBI is to be increased

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one agent and 31 clerks to supply support services for the additional personnel requested for all other FBI programs. The program activity for VI.B.2.b.(4)., Printing Services and Space Maintenance shows an increase of one agent and 29 clerks. This increase, representing 19 percent, is generally consistent with the overall increase of those programs it supports and is responsive to the level of requests for information as indicated above. The costs for Personnel Compensation and Personnel Benefits were spread to the program activities based on present actual salaries.

Programs I.A.12.a. and IV.A.3.a.(2). deal with our training functions. The costs were allocated between Federal training and state and local training based on the field time devoted to each during fiscal year 1975 and by the estimated number and type of trainees at Quantico, Virginia, during fiscal years 1976 and 1977. For fiscal year 1977, an additional 120 full-year employees are requested which is consistent with the increase expected in instructional hours afforded Federal, state and local officers. Also, as detailed in our fiscal year 1977 submission, we anticipate training about 1,600 new agents during that fiscal year of which approximately 1,000 will be to replace those subject to mandatory retirement under Public Law 93-350.

Maintenance of Investigative Records, program I.A.12.g., shows an increase of 161 full-year employees of which 105 (11 agents and 94 clerks) are required for the handling of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. While FOIA activity became heavy during fiscal year 1975, the costs of staffing were not included in the FBI's budget request until fiscal year 1977. An amendment to the fiscal year 1976 pending request has been requested as these employees are now in place. The additional 56 full-year employees are to replace employees cut in the fiscal year 1976 request as explained on pages 12 and 13 of our submission. The costs for this program activity are in total those of the Files and Communications Division. It was therefore unnecessary to allocate the Division's costs to more than one program.

The costs for the additional full-year employees for those Headquarters personnel who supervise field investigative activities, have been allocated to the individual programs based on a survey of time spent on the respective programs. The total additional full-year employees for fiscal year 1977 is 46 (17 agents and 29 clerks) who are necessary to handle increased workloads related to the supervision of field investigative activities and to handle the spiraling increase in requests for data from other Government agencies and Congressional Committees.

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The category of Forensic Laboratories is split into those efforts for Federal and state and local examinations conducted. On this basis, 47 additional full-year employees are requested in fiscal year 1977 for program I. A. 12. b. and 32 for program IV. A. 3. d. (2). Of the 79 full-year employees, 17 are to replace personnel cut in fiscal year 1976 and 62 are necessary to handle the continuing increases in examinations requested and the expanded program of training state and local crime laboratory personnel.

Programs I. A. 12. d., Law Enforcement Information and Data Systems, IV. A. 3. c. (2)., Law Enforcement Data Information Retrieval Systems, IV. A. 3. c. (1)., Management and Statistical Data Assistance and VI. B. 2. c., Systems Support, represent the elements of the Computer Systems Division. These account for a request for an additional 142 full-year employees. The first 3 programs represent the NCIC/CCH and UCR activities. The personnel costs for NCIC/CCH were allocated between Federal and state and local based on the nature of the transactions experienced. As UCR is dedicated to state and local criminal statistical collecting, all costs for UCR remain in that program. The personnel costs for NCIC/CCH, UCR and Systems Support were projected based on the present organizational structure and future requirements. The additional personnel are required to service the increasing use of the data systems of the FBI by other agencies and internally for investigative and administrative matters.

The total Headquarters increase for fiscal year 1977 is 1,382 (86 agents and 1,296 clerks). This, added to the field personnel increase of 1,267 full-year employees (679 agents and 588 clerks), totals the increase of 2,649 full-year employees comprised of 765 agents and 1,884 clerks. The increase should be considered with the fact that an overall decrease of 704 full-year employees (60 agents increase and 764 clerks decrease) was experienced in fiscal year 1976 when compared with fiscal year 1975. The net result is an increase from fiscal year 1975 to 1977 of 1,945 full-year employees (825 agents and 1,120 clerks). The additional field personnel as detailed above are needed to replace the 1,035 agents subject to mandatory retirement and to restore the clerical force to the proper balance in support of the agent complement as set forth on page 13 of our submission.

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Item 2. Increase in costs for equipment

The increase in costs for equipment affects object class 31, Equipment. It excludes increases in equipment costs for the Fingerprint Identification programs and the Training programs, which increases are included in "Decrease in funding of automation of fingerprint operation" and "capital additions and increased equipment and operational costs for the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia."

Approximately $3 million of the increase requested is for equipment to be used in field office operations. This increase was spread to the investigative programs based upon the proportionate amount of time spent in each investigative program as reflected by the latest manpower utilization survey. The specific items or class of items which make up this increase are set forth under caption of "Explanation of Program Increase."

The remaining $3.5 million increase in equipment is for Headquarters operations. Approximately $1.8 million is for specialized laboratory equipment, of which 60 percent was applied to program I.A.12.b., Forensic Laboratories (FBI and Other Federal), and 40 percent to program IV. A.3.d.(2)., Forensic Laboratories (state and local assistance). This allocation was based on the number of scientific examinations conducted in the two respective areas.

An increase of approximately $1.6 million is requested for program I.A.12.g., Maintenance of Investigative Records. This increase will provide for an automated document storage and retrieval system, 70 additional cars for the Telelift System in the J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building, and audio-visual equipment needed for training the large number of people in the Files and Communications Division. An increase of approximately $100,000 is requested for printing equipment. Increases relating to the Administrative Division were allocated on personnel costs. Therefore, this increase was applied to several General Services Support programs and several Human Resources Services programs.

Item 3. Capital additions and increased equipment and operational costs for the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia

This increase affects three object classes as follows: Rent, Communications and Utilities (23), $262,900; Other Services (25), $2,355,700; and Equipment (31), $2,210,880. This increase was allocated to I.A.12.a., Training (Federal), and to IV.A.3.a. (2), Training - General Law Enforcement. For fiscal year 1977, the allocation between programs is 48 percent and 52 percent respectively. The allocation is based on occupancy rates at the FBI Academy.

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The $262,900 increase is needed because of the increased utility costs being experienced. In fiscal year 1974, when the 1976 fiscal year estimates were prepared, the rate for electricity was $10 per 1,000 kilowatt hours; in fiscal year 1975 the rate increased to $22 and is presently, at the end of fiscal year 1975, over $30 per 1,000 kilowatt hours.

The $2,355,700 increase will provide over $2 million for the addition of a fourth floor to the classroom building at the FBI Academy and for equipment needed for the additional space. The additional classroom space will provide for adequate Laboratory training space. Also, as set forth in the section, "Explanation of Program Increases," $80,000 is requested to provide concrete walkways on the practical pistol course ranges and $100,000 is requested for renovation of the rifle range.

The requested $2,210,880 increase for equipment is also explained in the section "Explanation of Program Increases." The increase will provide funds to purchase video tape viewing equipment; electronic targets for one of the three practical pistol ranges; ear protectors fitted with radio receivers; and specialized laboratory equipment for training purposes.

Item 4. Increase needed to fund an increased level of transfers

This amount was charged to the following object classes:

12 - Personnel Benefits	$ 975,000
21 - Travel and Transportation	896,800
22 - Transportation of Things	600,815
Total increase needed	$2,472,615

The vast majority of these amounts were allocated to Category I - "Enforcement of Federal Law and Investigations" and distributed to the various program activities based on the proportion of effort actually being expended in pursuit of the various investigative programs as determined by a recent survey of all field offices and support services actually being rendered.

A small portion of these amounts was allocated to Categories IV and VI on the basis of the personnel dedicated to these program activities.

A large number of transfers must take place every year in order to effectively fulfill our various investigative and service responsibilities. Providing investigative support in response to changing crime trends, filling vacancies left by retirements, promotions and the need for a variety of specialized skills all create a need for transfers. Funds for

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approximately 1,600 transfers were provided for in the fiscal year 1976 request. Funds for 2,400 transfers have been requested for several years and this is considered the minimum number required to efficiently meet our investigative and service objectives. In the fiscal year 1977, funds for 2,400 transfers are again being sought, an increase of 800 over the amount provided for in the 1976 request. The amounts were computed by applying the rates actually experienced in fiscal year 1974 to the increase of 800 transfers requested.

A sustained level of transfers significantly lower than the 2,400 target level could seriously impair the FBI's capability to effectively address its varied and changing responsibilities.

Item 5. Increase in rental of automatic data processing equipment

An increase of $2,239,000 is being requested for the rental of automatic data processing equipment. This increase is in addition to that requested for the National Crime Information Center, Computerized Criminal History and the fingerprint automation effort. The object class affected by this change is 23, Rent, Communications and Utilities. The programs affected and the amount of increase that applies to each program is as follows:

IV.A.3.c.(1).	- Management and Statistical Data Assistance	$ 30,451
VI.B.2.c.	- Systems Support	$2,208,549

Allocation of the above figures was originally made based on personnel costs incurred during the first nine months of fiscal year 1975 in the Computer Systems Division. The increase for this Division was originally subdivided into four program activities which were:

I.A.12.d. - Law Enforcement Information and Data Systems

IV.A.3.c.(1). - Management and Statistical Data Assistance

IV.A.3.c.(2). - Law Enforcement Data Information Retrieval Systems

VI.B.2.c. - Systems Support

The above increases are required in implementation of the ongoing "in-house" automotion projects and the ever-increasing workloads in other administrative and investigative support functions.

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Item 6. Funds needed to expand efforts in investigative undercover operations

This amount was placed in object class 25 - Other Services and thereafter spread to the various field investigative programs in Category I - Enforcement of Federal Law and Investigations based on the proportion of effort actually being expended in pursuit of these investigative programs as determined by a recent survey of all field offices.

In recent years the FBI has become increasingly engaged in undercover operations in its investigative approach to organized crime and major theft matters. This imaginative approach has utilized agent personnel to penetrate the underworld and to operate small businesses for the purposes of exposing Federal wagering violations, large shipments of stolen property and bribe payments to public officials.

Notable successes have been accomplished in the use of this technique although its application has been severely restricted because of a lack of funds. The technique can involve large outlays of front money and operating cash which is often not recoverable. The most costly of these ventures to date have been financed in conjunction with local and state law enforcement agencies utilizing their own funds or grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Cooperative ventures with state and local law enforcement agencies are worthwhile and will continue to be carried out where feasible. In past instances the great majority of funds for these efforts have been supplied by the state and local participants due to a critical shortage of available funding within the FBI. LEAA funds are not available to the FBI for its use in this technique since Federal law precludes the issuance of LEAA grants to other Federal agencies. If the FBI is to continue to utilize this valuable investigative technique, and to share a reasonably equitable portion of the costs, a financial resource capability must be developed.

If sufficient funds are made available this highly productive investigative approach could be used to combat other types of crime, such as white-collar crime, which are on the upswing.

The limited experience which has been obtained in this technique clearly shows its potential as a most effective weapon in combating certain types of crime on a selective basis. Therefore, an increase of $1,000,000 is needed at this time to fund such operations.

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Item 7. Increased research and technical services needs of the FBI Laboratory

This increase provides for the following costs, all included in object class 25 - Other Services: $40,000 for research and development for indented and obliterated writing, which would be a new project in fiscal year 1977; $150,000 for research and development regarding speech analysis and speaker identification which has received limited funding in previous years; $285,000 for research and development for secure closed-circuit television transmissions and new miniature camera equipment representing a new proposal; $55,000 for research and development into circuit miniaturization which has not been previously funded; $100,500 for initiation of iodination service and anti-sera which involves blood grouping for identification purposes; and $30,000 for funds to attend technical seminars.

These costs are included in program activities I.A.12.b. and IV.A.3.d.(2). Forensic Laboratories. Costs are allocated to these programs based on estimated scientific examinations to be conducted by the FBI Laboratory for both Federal and state and local agencies.

Item 8. Increase in rental of space and equipment

All of this increase is charged to object class 23 - Rent, Communications and Utilities as it all represents equipment and space rental other than through GSA. The major portion of this increase amounting to $565,333 is for rental equipment such as duplicating machines, magnetic card typewriters and specialized office equipment other than data processing. Miscellaneous equipment where no purchase order is used accounts for $7,500. The remaining $71,381 is composed of $64,881 for annual space rental other than from GSA such as remote radio relay installations and for temporary space amounting to $6,500 for conferences and the like. Substantially all of these costs are charged to the Laboratory, Files and Communications and Training Divisions from which they were allocated between Federal and state and local for program purposes on the same bases as other object classes.

Item 9. Increased costs for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC)

The increase of $544,000 for the NCIC falls into three general categories. The object class for travel and per diem expenses is 21 - Travel and Transportation of Persons and represents $230,000 of the above amount. The program activities affected by this increase are:

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I. A. 12. d. - Law Enforcement Information and Data Systems

IV. A. 3. c. (2). - Law Enforcement Data Information Retrieval Systems

The allocation of these funds was based on the percentage of travel cost of each Headquarters division which was in turn based on actual costs for fiscal year 1974.

The increase also provides $167,000 for communications lines costs. The object class for this increase is 23 - Rent, Communications and Utilities. An increase of $147,000 is requested for the rental of automatic data processing equipment. This is also covered in object class 23. The program activities for each of these increases is as stated above for Travel and Transportation of Persons.

These increases are based on the increased use of the NCIC system.

Item 10. Costs for Terrorist Research and Management Staff

This increase will provide funding for a Terrorist Research and Management Staff (TRAMS), a study action team, to do research on terrorism. The costs, which are exclusive of salaries of FBI personnel, are distributed by object class as follows: (a) academic consultants, $80,000, object class 25 - Other Services; (b) per diem for FBI personnel, $40,000, object class 21 - Travel and Transportation of Persons; (c) conferences, $60,000, object class 25 - Other Services; (d) use of personnel from other U. S. Government agencies, $50,000, object class 25 - Other Services; (e) miscellaneous expenses and computer time, $50,000, object class 25 - Other Services; and (f) publications, $50,000, object class 24 - Printing and Reproduction.

These costs are included in program activities I. A. 12. a. - Training and IV. A. 3. a. (2). - Training - General Law Enforcement. The costs are allocated to these programs based on estimated occupancy rates at the FBI Academy for Federal and state and local participants and actual field experience during fiscal year 1975.

The FBI is in the process of organizing TRAMS which will be initiated in the fiscal year 1976. Funds are being requested from LEAA to cover the costs, exclusive of the salaries of FBI personnel, for the first year.

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TRAMS is being organized to: a) initiate and correlate research and data gathering relative to factors involved in decision making during terrorist incidents; b) identify, catalogue and consult with, on a contractual basis, outside experts of various disciplines concerning the dynamics of terrorism of interest to law enforcement; c) travel on-site as needed to offer assistance to FBI operational offices in dealing with terrorist negotiations; d) be available for consultation, without charge, at Quantico or on-site, to local and state law enforcement agencies relative to terrorist incidents; and e) train Federal and local law enforcement personnel.

Item 11. Communications line cost for Criminalistics Laboratory Information System (CLIS)

The increase for this item is $195,120. The object class covering this increase is 23 - Rent, Communications and Utilities. The program activity affected by this increase is IV. A.3.c.(2). - Law Enforcement Data Information Retrieval Systems. This increase is to cover communications line cost for the new system which will be in operation during fiscal year 1977. The purpose of the system will be to collect, identify, and store forensic data at a central location accessible to law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation.

Item 12. Refurbishing office and filing equipment and other costs

This increase provides $100,000 for refurbishing office and filing equipment in the J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building in lieu of purchasing new equipment. It is included in object class 25 - Other Services. The costs are included in program activity I.A.12.g. - Maintenance of Investigative Records and are based on estimates of actual cost.

The increase provides $28,210 for foreign language training for 32 clerical personnel to free an equal number of agents for more complex investigative assignments. This is a new proposal for fiscal year 1977. The costs are included in object class 25 - Other Services and are included in program activity I.A.12.a. - Training. The 32 positions are based on a survey which indicated that of the Bureau's language requirements of 101 positions, 32 could be handled by non-agent personnel. Costs are allocated to the program based on training costs per student week provided by the Defense Language Institute.

The increase provides $20,000 for increased costs of Bureau Publications. It is included in object class 24 - Printing and Reproduction and is included in program activity VI.B.2.b.(4). Printing Services and Space Maintenance.

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Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Financial Analysis Summary
(dollars in thousands)

	Total			
	Positions	Man-years	Budget Authority	Obligations
FY 1975 Totals	20,325	19,655	$449,546	$449,546
Decreases				
Program Decreases				
Item 1. Rescission as applied to 1976 request.	...	-477	-5,300	-5,300
Item 2. Program realignment.	-309	-477	-4,854	-4,854
Non-recurring Items				
Item 1. Non-recurring items related to move to the J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building	...	...	-4,802	-4,802
Item 2. Non-recurring administrative equipment.	...	...	-311	-311
Item 3. Non-recurring fingerprint reader equipment.	...	...	-689	-689
Item 4. Non-recurring renovation of firearms ranges at FBI Academy.	...	...	-254	-254
Item 5. Non-recurring investigative equipment and purchase of less automobiles for replacement purposes.	...	...	-279	-279

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	Total			
	Positions	Man-years	Budget Authority	Obligations
Increases				
Uncontrollables				
Item 1. Within-grade step increases.	...	...	$ 1,447	$ 1,447
Item 2. Compensation above stated annual rates to fund cost of one additional paid day in 1976.	...	...	1,369	1,369
Item 3. Space and services provided by General Services Administration (PL 92-313).	...	...	3,305	3,305
Item 4. Accident compensation to provide medical services and other benefits to employees injured while in the performance of duty (PL 89-554).	...	...	174	174
Item 5. Health Benefits Act amendment increasing Federal Government Contribution (PL 93-246).	...	...	1,058	1,058
Item 6. Law enforcement and fire-fighting personnel retirement contribution increase (PL 93-350).	...	...	1,737	1,737
Item 7. Fair Labor Standards Act amendment providing increased overtime costs (PL 93-259).	...	...	264	264
Item 8. Annualization of pay increase effective October 13, 1974.	...	...	5,549	5,549
Program Increases				
Item 1. Additional employees.	250	250	4,393	4,393
Item 2. Increased operational costs for FBI Academy.	...	...	283	283

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	Total			
	Positions	Man-years	Budget Authority	Obligations
Item 3. Costs of operation of the National Bomb Data Center previously reimbursed by LEAA.	...	...	$ 310	$ 310
Item 4. Increase in rental of ADP equipment, exclusive of that for the fingerprint automation effort.	...	...	510	510
Item 5. Additional cars and trucks, exclusive of those for new agents.	...	...	1,447	1,447
Item 6. Increase in costs of replacement of Laboratory and technical field equipment.	...	...	4,740	4,740
Item 7. Increased printing, reproduction and publication costs of law enforcement publications and other costs.	...	...	200	200
Item 8. Additional communications lines costs for NCIC and travel and per diem costs of NCIC Policy Board members previously funded by LEAA.	...	...	195	195
Item 9. Increase in automation of fingerprint effort.	...	...	805	805
Item 10. Increase in personnel-related expenditures to maintain current program levels.	...	...	4,854	4,854
Item 11. Increased cost-of-living and other allowances at foreign posts.	...	...	70	70
Transfers In	...	...	...	...
FY 1976 Totals (Congressional Budget)	20,266	18,951	$465,767	$465,767

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	Total			
	Positions	Man-years	Budget Authority	Obligations
FY 1976 Totals (Congressional Budget)	20,266	18,951	$465,767*	$465,767*
Adjustment to correct disproportionate agent/clerk ratio in field. Agent man-years will be used to provide for 102 additional field clerks.	...	102	...	...
Decreases				
Program Decreases	...	...	...	...
Non-recurring items				
Item 1. One less workday in 1977 FY.	...	...	-1,327	-1,327
Item 2. Decrease in funding of automation of fingerprint operation.	...	...	-331	-331
Item 3. Decrease in funds required for purchase of cars and trucks.	...	...	-57	-57
Transfers out	...	...	...	...
Increases				
Uncontrollables				
Item 1. Increase needed to maintain current program levels based on actual rates being experienced in the 1975 fiscal year.	...	...	8,309	8,309
Item 2. Within-grade increases.	...	...	3,578	3,578
Item 3. Increase in costs to be paid to the General Services Administration for space and services.	...	...	1,858	1,858

*Base for transition period same as for 1976.

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	Total			
	Positions	Man-years	Budget Authority	Obligations
Item 4. Increase in Government's Contribution to the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Fund.	...	...	$ 313	$ 313
Item 5. Increase in postage costs.	...	...	156	156
Item 6. Increase in payment to National Bureau of Standards for use of nuclear reactor facilities.	...	...	20	20
Item 7. Increase in cost-of-living and other allowances at foreign posts.	...	...	18	18
Item 8. Holiday pay due to one additional holiday in Washington, D. C., metropolitan area.	...	...	13	13
Item 9. Increase in cost of tort claims against the FBI.	...	...	8	8
Program Increases				
Item 1. Additional employees.	2,944	2,547	36,154	36,154
Item 2. Increase in equipment costs.	...	...	6,550	6,550
Item 3. Capital additions and increased equipment and operational costs for the FBI Academy.	...	...	4,830	4,830
Item 4. Increase needed to fund an increased level of transfers.	...	...	2,473	2,473
Item 5. Increase in rental of ADP equipment.	...	...	2,239	2,239
Item 6. Funds needed to expand efforts in investigative undercover operations.	...	...	1,000	1,000
Item 7. Increased research and techincal services for FBI Laboratory.	...	...	661	661

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	Total			
	Positions	Man-years	Budget Authority	Obligations
Item 8. Increase in rental of space and equipment, exclusive of that acquired by GSA.	...	...	$ 644	$ 644
Item 9. Increased costs for NCIC.	...	...	544	544
Item 10. Costs for a Terrorist Research and Management Staff, for which 1976 funds have been requested from LEAA.	...	...	330	330
Item 11. Communications line cost for the Criminalistics Laboratory Information System.	...	...	195	195
Item 12. Refurbishing office and filing equipment and other costs.	...	...	148	148
Transfers In	...	...	...	...
FY 1977 Totals	23,210	21,600	$534,093	$534,093

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I. A. 1. CIVIL INVESTIGATIONS

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to provide the Department of Justice (the Department) with investigative and accounting support in order to protect the interest of the U. S. Government in connection with civil matters in which the Government is a party of interest.

The planned impact of this program is to provide investigative support for the defense of these cases and to insure that the Government pays only its just debts. Conversely, in cases where the Government is the plaintiff, this program will provide the investigative support to insure that the Government receives full value for funds expended.

During fiscal year 1974, the FBI provided investigative support to civil cases which when settled, resulted in a recovery and/or savings to the Government of $179 million.

In order to provide investigative and accounting support to the Department and to insure that FBI accounting reports are of the highest integrity, each Special Agent Accountant (SAA) receives periodic training by our Certified Public Accountants and lecturers from the private sector to provide them with the latest accounting and auditing practices.

Because this program is responsive to the Department's specific request and is not self generated within the FBI, no alternatives have been considered.

There are no known risks or uncertainties which may affect the success of this program.

The success of both the FBI and the Department's civil programs are totally dependent on the interaction of both agencies. To foster this coordination, SAAs attend seminars and lectures by various officials of the Department relative to civil matters and U. S. Attorneys attend similar sessions with FBI personnel.

There are no programs or activities within the programs which are being terminated or curtailed and no new program initiatives are planned for fiscal year 1977.

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Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The results of our investigative and accounting efforts are furnished to the various Divisions of the Department which have cognizance over civil matters and to virtually every U.S. Attorney. The direct client served is the U.S. Government and indirectly the American taxpayer.

Program Justification:

This program is in support of the FBI's mission to conduct assigned civil investigations at the specific request of the Department or U.S. Attorneys.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

There are no known legislative matters pending which would affect the program and no changes to existing legislation required.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recent formal evaluation of the FBI's civil investigation was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division, the results of which are contained in that Division's report dated 2/24/75, to the Associate Director. Additionally, the effectiveness and impact of the program has been followed and reported to the Department in bimonthly progress reports for Management by Objective, program objective No. 1. The latest report was dated 5/7/75.

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I. A. 1. CIVIL INVESTIGATIONS

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	3,757	70
76	Investigative Matters Received	3,844	68
77	Investigative Matters Received	4,227	75

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I. A. 1. CIVIL INVESTIGATIONS

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	44	44	12	47	3
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	44	44	12	47	3
Clerks:					
Appropriated	26	24	6	28	4
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	26	24	6	28	4
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	70	68	18	75	7
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	70	68	18	75	7
11 Personnel Compensation	$1,350	$1,376	$366	$1,483	$107
12 Personnel Benefits	133	147	39	177	30
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	40	40	11	61	21
22 Transportation of Things	12	12	3	24	12
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	20	20	5	27	7
24 Printing & Reproduction	1	2	1	4	2
25 Other Services	11	11	3	40	29
26 Supplies & Materials	10	10	3	17	7
31 Equipment	48	62	14	96	34
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	1	1	-	-	(1)
Subtotal Budget Authority	$1,626	$1,681	$445	$1,929	$248
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$1,626	$1,681	$445	$1,929	$248

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I. A. 2. a. APPLICANT INVESTIGATIONS - REIMBURSABLE

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to render assistance to other Federal agencies by conducting applicant-type investigations concerning individuals under consideration for sensitive and high-level appointments.

There is no direct impact on public problems through this program. However, indirect effects may be reflected in areas such as public confidence in Government through the knowledge that persons who occupy important and sensitive positions are afforded an investigation designed to discover those individuals whose employment would not be in the public interest.

During the first eight months of fiscal year 1975, 1,945 reimbursable applicant-type cases have been referred to the FBI for investigation.

Procedures have been established to insure that a comprehensive background investigation is conducted on each applicant. Close scrutiny is afforded each investigation to insure that it is thorough and complete.

Since this program exists to examine each applicant's suitability for Government employment, there is no viable alternative to a full inquiry into his background.

At the present time, the issue of privacy and the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act raise uncertainties as to the future of this program. More restrictive legislation could limit the amount of information which could be developed and reported and, if access to investigative results is granted to subjects of investigation, less candid information may be provided and some sources could discontinue cooperation completely.

These investigations are conducted at the request of other agencies and the results are forwarded to them. Liaison is maintained with these agencies and every effort is made to maintain an even flow of investigative requests to assure that this program will effectively and efficiently fulfill its purpose as well as to provide more expedite processing when necessary.

No termination or curtailment of this program is anticipated and no new program initiatives are contemplated for fiscal year 1977.

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Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

Outputs in this program consist of completed applicant background investigations, the results of which are forwarded to the requesting agencies. Principal sources of these cases include the Energy Research and Development Administration, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and the Department of State, as well as other Federal agencies.

Program Justification:

These investigations are conducted pursuant to statutory requirements such as the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, Executive Order, and authorization of the Attorney General.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislative changes which would increase the probability of program success are anticipated. However, there are currently pending in Congress a number of privacy bills (such as House Resolution 550, dealing with access to bank records) which, if enacted, could adversely affect FBI investigations in this field.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

A bimonthly progress report was submitted on May 7, 1975, evaluating the progress to date in fiscal year 1975 of Program Objective Number 13 (Applicant Investigations). These investigations are also regularly reviewed during the course of FBI field office and Headquarters inspections.

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I. A. 2. a. APPLICANT INVESTIGATIONS - REIMBURSABLE

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	19,714	180
76	Investigative Matters Received	21,463	155
77	Investigative Matters Received	22,963	180

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I. A. 2. a. APPLICANT INVESTIGATIONS - REIMBURSABLE

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursable	110	105	26	115	10
	110	105	26	115	10
Clerks:					
Appropriated	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursable	70	50	12	65	15
	70	50	12	65	15
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursable	180	155	38	180	25
	180	155	38	180	25
11 Personnel Compensation	$3,538	$3,304	$812	$3,661	$357
12 Personnel Benefits	324	264	65	383	119
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	346	282	69	368	86
22 Transportation of Things	31	18	4	48	30
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	46	44	11	50	6
24 Printing & Reproduction	5	2	1	6	4
25 Other Services	26	25	6	28	3
26 Supplies & Materials	29	16	4	37	21
31 Equipment	426	387	2	396	9
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursements	$4,771	$4,342	$974	$4,977	$635
Total Obligations	$4,771	$4,342	$974	$4,977	$635

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I. A. 2. b. APPLICANT INVESTIGATIONS - NON-REIMBURSABLE

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to render assistance to other Federal agencies and certain congressional committees by conducting applicant-type investigations concerning individuals under consideration for sensitive and high-level appointments. This program also services the FBI's own needs with respect to employment.

There is no direct impact on public problems through this program. However, indirect effects may be reflected in areas such as public confidence in Government through the knowledge that persons who occupy important and sensitive positions are afforded an investigation designed to discover those individuals whose employment would not be in the public interest.

In addition to those investigations concerning FBI employment, 2,506 non-reimbursable applicant-type cases have been referred to the FBI for investigation during the first eight months of fiscal year 1975. The most extensive special inquiry ever conducted was completed during this period - the investigation of Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller which commenced on August 20, 1974, and ran practically continuously until his confirmation on December 19, 1974. Further, since February 11, 1975, the FBI has received on an expedite basis 68 investigations for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

Procedures have been established to insure that a comprehensive background investigation is conducted on each applicant as appropriate. Close scrutiny is afforded each investigation to insure it is thorough and complete.

Since this program exists to examine the suitability for Government employment of each person for whom an FBI applicant-type investigation is requested or warranted, there is no viable alternative to a full inquiry into his background.

At the present time, the issue of privacy and the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act raise uncertainties as to the future of this program. More restrictive legislation could limit the amount of information which could be developed and reported and, if access to investigative results is granted to subjects of investigation, less candid information may be provided and some sources could

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discontinue cooperation completely. Concerning the FBI's internal needs, the risks and uncertainties are the availability of candidates to meet the general and specialized requirements of this Bureau.

For those investigations which are conducted at the request of other agencies, the results are forwarded to them. Liaison is maintained with these agencies and every effort is made to maintain an even flow of investigative requests to assure that this program will effectively and efficiently fulfill its purpose as well as to provide more expedite processing when necessary. The portion of this program which addresses the internal needs of the FBI requires no coordination with other Department organizations or other government agencies.

No termination or curtailment of this program is anticipated. As noted in "I. A. 12. a. TRAINING", about 1,600 new agents are to be trained during fiscal year 1977, which will cause increased activity in this program. Also, additional applicant-type investigations for clerical employees will be required.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

Outputs in this program consist of completed applicant background investigations, the results of which are forwarded to the requesting agencies, or evaluated internally for employment purposes. Principal sources of these cases include The White House, Department of Justice, National Security Council, Civil Service Commission, several congressional committees and the FBI itself.

Program Justification:

Investigations for other agencies are conducted pursuant to Executive Order, public laws, Departmental Order 175-59, authorization of the Attorney General, and agreement with The White House. Chapter 33, Title 28, U.S. Code. 28 CFR 0.137 authorizes the Director of the FBI to exercise the power and authority vested in the Attorney General to take final action in matters pertaining to employment with certain exceptions.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislative changes which would increase the probability of program success are anticipated. There are currently, however, pending in Congress a number of privacy bills (such as House Resolution 550, dealing with access to bank records) which, if enacted, could directly affect FBI investigations in this program.

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Evaluation of On-going Programs:

A bimonthly progress report was submitted in May 1975, evaluating the progress to date in fiscal year 1975 of Program Objective Number 13 (Applicant Investigations). These investigations are also regularly reviewed during the course of field and Headquarters inspections.

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I. A. 2. b. APPLICANT INVESTIGATIONS - NONREIMBURSABLE

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	43,490	355
76	Investigative Matters Received	45,657	344
77	Investigative Matters Received	67,657	381

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I. A. 2. b. APPLICANT INVESTIGATIONS - NON-REIMBURSABLE

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	221	221	59	240	19
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	221	221	59	240	19
Clerks:					
Appropriated	134	123	33	141	18
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	134	123	33	141	18
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	355	344	92	381	37
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	355	344	92	381	37
11 Personnel Compensation	$6,845	$6,979	$1,856	$7,522	$ 543
12 Personnel Benefits	675	747	199	896	149
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	205	202	54	310	108
22 Transportation of Things	62	62	16	121	59
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	102	101	27	137	36
24 Printing & Reproduction	7	10	3	20	10
25 Other Services	55	54	14	204	150
26 Supplies & Materials	51	52	14	86	34
31 Equipment	241	314	73	486	172
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	2	2	-	2	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$8,245	$8,523	$2,256	$9,784	$1,261
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$8,245	$8,523	$2,256	$9,784	$1,261

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I. A. 3. ORGANIZED CRIME

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to reduce the impact of organized crime on the American public through a sustained effort aimed at educating the general public; training local, state, and Federal officers; and developing investigations with the highest potential for cutting off hoodlum funds, breaking up major underworld syndicates, and successfully prosecuting top racket figures.

It is anticipated that investigative efforts in the field of organized crime will impact on public problem areas by reducing the amount of economic resources being lost to the gambling element; by promoting the safety and welfare of individual citizens through the prosecution of vicious loan sharks, labor racketeers, and the like; and, indirectly, by reducing the incidence of spin-off crimes (such as burglaries, robberies, muggings, and shopliftings) being committed by gamblers and other organized crime victims seeking to support their illicit habits.

By way of program impacts to date, FBI investigations of organized criminal groups during the past ten years have resulted in approximately 6,200 convictions and the confiscation of cash, property, weapons, and wagering paraphernalia valued at more than $17 million. In addition, there are currently some 1,900 other organized crime subjects in various stages of prosecution in FBI cases. Among those arrested, indicted, or convicted during that period were the heads of criminal syndicate operations in New York City, New Jersey, New England, Philadelphia, Buffalo, northern Pennsylvania, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans, and Los Angeles. Other major accomplishments include several major bookmakers who allege that FBI efforts have driven them out of business; three ranking hoodlum figures who fled the country but were ultimately deported back to the United States when FBI investigations established their whereabouts (Joe Bonanno from Canada, Meyer Lansky from Israel, and Sam Giancana from Mexico); and the disruptive influence of revolts by younger mobs--such as the Black Mafia--which feel that Federal prosecutive efforts have substantially weakened the older, more experienced gangs.

Primarily the FBI has geared itself to the "target" approach in its fight against organized crime. This means that, through informants and other investigative techniques, key underworld figures are being

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identified, their chains of command determined, and their sources of illicit revenue being pinpointed so that investigative personnel can most effectively be concentrated on these major operations.

As part of this "target" approach, the FBI carefully considered the advisability of instituting an alternate procedure somewhat similar to the Drug Enforcement Administration's GDEP (Geo-Drug Enforcement Program), which establishes a geographical and priority system of selectivity in enforcing Federal narcotics laws. It was felt, however--partly because the FBI has more than 150 wide-ranging statutes to enforce, compared with DEA's more restrictive responsibilities in the drug field, and partly because small organized crime cases often lead to bigger ones--that the FBI should not attempt to be selective in the sense that it would ignore certain minor violations in order to get at the bigger ones. Under the "target" concept, primary investigative efforts are directed at key operators, but no violations are knowingly passed over simply because of size.

The "target" approach was selected after more than ten years' experience enforcing the Federal gambling laws passed in 1961 and showed that convictions of major operators and the breaking up of their widespread rings had a greater effect on the underworld than did the broader, less concentrated forms of investigative activities. At the same time, however, this system does not ignore lesser offenses which come to the Bureau's attention during the course of its organized crime investigations. It simply places a higher priority on the more important cases.

No program alternatives have been considered.

Although there is a slight risk that Agents concentrating on "target" cases may overlook an equally important--but less well known--operation elsewhere, it is felt that good informant coverage of the underworld will reduce this likelihood to an absolute minimum.

As regards uncertainties, the largest is the difficulty encountered over the years in assessing actual results in organized crime cases. Is the conviction of a Syndicate leader in a small midwestern state the same as a similar leader in New York City? Since the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice reported in 1967 that there "is no accurate way of ascertaining organized crime's gross revenue from gambling in the United States," how can a scale be drawn up to determine whether such revenue is rising or declining at any given time? Although the disruptive consequences of prosecu-

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tions, informant penetrations, abdications by leaders, and rival incursions resulting from power vacuums are known to be seriously handicapping major racket operations at the present time, it is difficult to evaluate this disruption and its advantages to the country as a whole.

Where a given city has a Federal Strike Force, the local FBI office works closely with this Strike Force in applying the "target" concept to its organized crime investigations. Where there is no Strike Force, the coordination is conducted through the United States Attorney's office. Extensive liaison is also maintained with the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Internal Revenue Service; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; the United States Secret Service; and other Federal investigative agencies having responsbilities in the field of organized crime.

There are no activities in the FBI's organized crime program which are being terminated or curtailed, nor does the FBI have any new organized crime program initiatives planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The principal outputs under the FBI's organized crime program results in prosecutive action against hoodlum, gambling, and vice figures, the training in organized crime matters of police executives and officers attending the FBI National Academy, and the education of the general public regarding the organized crime menace through articles, speeches, and press releases. There are no clients, as such, served directly under this program.

Program Justification:

FBI investigations of organized crime operations are carried out under a series of statutes aimed primarily at large-scale gambling, hoodlum loan-sharking, extortion, labor-racketeering, prostitution, certain forms of bribery, and criminal infiltration of legitimate industry.

In addition, at least two Presidents (Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon) and the 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice have stressed the need for a major Federal effort directed against the forces of organized crime.

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Legislation Affecting the Program:

There are currently no changes planned to existing legislation or proposals for new legislation which would increase the probability of success in the organized crime program. There are currently pending in Congress a number of privacy bills (such as House Resolution 550, dealing with access to bank records) which, if enacted, could directly inhibit FBI investigation in the field of Organized Crime.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

On May 7, 1975, a bimonthly progress report was submitted by the FBI evaluating the effectiveness to date in fiscal year 1975 of Program Objective No. 2 (Organized Crime). In addition, the Bureau's inspection staff regularly examines and evaluates the organized crime program, both at FBI Headquarters in Washington and in each of the 59 field offices.

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I. A. 3. ORGANIZED CRIME

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	27,748	1,246
76	Investigative Matters Received	28,696	1,209
77	Investigative Matters Received	29,046	1,339

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I. A. 3. ORGANIZED CRIME

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	776	776	206	843	67
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	776	776	206	843	67
Clerks:					
Appropriated	470	433	115	496	63
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	470	433	115	496	63
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	1,246	1,209	321	1,339	130
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1,246	1,209	321	1,339	130
11 Personnel Compensation	$24,057	$24,531	$6,525	$26,437	$1,906
12 Personnel Benefits	2,373	2,629	699	3,149	520
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	720	709	189	1,089	380
22 Transportation of Things	218	217	58	426	209
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	358	355	94	482	127
24 Printing & Reproduction	26	34	9	69	35
25 Other Services	193	188	50	718	530
26 Supplies & Materials	180	182	48	302	120
31 Equipment	848	1,106	257	1,709	603
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	6	6	2	7	1
Subtotal Budget Authority	$28,979	$29,957	$7,931	$34,388	$4,431
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$28,979	$29,957	$7,931	$34,388	$4,431

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I. A. 4. WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to curtail White-Collar Crime (WCC) involving the fraud, embezzlement, bribery, and conflict of interest by individuals clothed in an air of respectability in Government, labor, and business.

WCC is estimated to have cost the public over $40 billion annually. The increased emphasis on WCC has resulted in an increase of 14 per cent in the convictions in this category during fiscal year 1974 and it is expected that the program will have a greater impact during fiscal year 1977.

A four-phased program of research, training, intensified investigation, and increased public awareness has been developed in order to attain the program's stated goals.

No viable alternative programs appear to exist.

There are no known risks or uncertainties which may affect the success of the program.

This program will interface with the Department of Justice's WCC program in providing research and training seminars to the various U.S. Attorneys as well as intensified investigative support for the prosecution of these crimes.

There are no programs or activities within the programs which are being terminated or curtailed and there are no new program initiatives planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

Investigative reports are made available to the Department and U.S. Attorneys to support various WCC prosecutions. U.S. Attorneys and Departmental Attorneys participate in the Bureau's WCC seminars on a regional basis as well as at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia.

Program Justification:

To combat the staggering loss due to WCC, the Department as well as the Director of the FBI have designated WCC as an area targeted for intensified investigation and prosecution on a nationwide basis throughout the coming decade. Violations are investigated under existing statutes.

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Legislation Affecting the Program:

There are no known pieces of existing or proposed legislation which would increase the probability of the program's success. However, there are several pieces of pending legislation dealing with the confidentiality of bank records, for example, House Bill No. HR 1005, which, if passed, would effectively strangle the FBI's investigation of WCC in the Bank Fraud and Embezzlement areas.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recently completed formal evaluation of the WCC program was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division, the results of which are contained in that Division's report dated 2/24/75, to the Associate Director. Additionally, the effectiveness and impact of this program has been continually monitored in bimonthly progress reports submitted to the Department in the Management by Objective program. The last report submitted was dated 5/7/75.

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I. A. 4. WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	77,598	1,837
76	Investigative Matters Received	86,189	1,782
77	Investigative Matters Received	92,789	1,974

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I. A. 4. WHITE - COLLAR CRIME

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	1,145	1,143	304	1,244	101
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1,145	1,143	304	1,244	101
Clerks:					
Appropriated	692	639	173	730	91
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	692	639	173	730	91
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	1,837	1,782	477	1,974	192
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1,837	1,782	477	1,974	192
11 Personnel Compensation	$35,447	$36,153	$9,611	$38,951	$2,798
12 Personnel Benefits	3,496	3,877	1,031	4,639	762
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	1,059	1,043	276	1,603	560
22 Transportation of Things	321	316	84	629	313
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	530	525	138	713	188
24 Printing & Reproduction	40	50	17	105	55
25 Other Services	285	278	74	1,063	785
26 Supplies & Materials	266	267	72	445	178
31 Equipment	1,249	1,631	379	2,518	887
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	8	9	5	9	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$42,701	$44,149	$11,687	$50,675	$6,526
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$42,701	$44,149	$11,687	$50,675	$6,526

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PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

I. A. 4. WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

Program Objective:

To provide investigative support to the Department in combating White-Collar Crime (WCC).

Accountable Program Manager:

Robert E. Gebhardt, Assistant Director

Program Objective Resource Requirements:

Man-Years -	1,974
Total Dollars (in thousands) -	$50,675

Program Objective Description:

A two-phased program of training and intensified investigation has been developed in order to attain program's stated goals. In order to insure that there is a clear understanding between the FBI investigator and the Departmental prosecutor, seminars on both a regional and national level are being developed to acquaint the various U. S. Attorneys with accounting documentation and theories necessary to substantiate WCC prosecutions. Concurrently, with this action, the FBI is revising its report writing procedures to more clearly portray to the prosecutor the results of the investigation contained therein. Because of the ever-increasing complexity of the schemes utilized by the WCC criminal, including the use of computers to perfect his crimes, the FBI has embarked in a specialized training program for each of its accountants. These training lectures conducted by our certified public accountants insure that each accountant agent is cognizant of the latest accounting practices and theories relative to the investigation of WCC.

Additionally, regional conferences with representatives of the States Attorneys General offices will be held so that WCC may be attacked from a state and Federal level simultaneously.

Certain fraud and embezzlement categories are being targeted for intensified investigation and a nationwide public awareness program has been established in order to encourage the reporting of WCC activities. It is expected that these coordinated approaches will have a significant impact on the incidence of WCC. Since it is almost

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impossible to measure the exact impact of the program, statistical information relative to the number of cases investigated by the FBI will be monitored in an effort to determine the impact of the program.

Key Milestones:

August 1976 - Initiation of regional conferences with representatives of the States Attorneys General relative to the combating of WCC.

December 1976 - Evaluate the specialized computer course being afforded senior special agent accountants, as it affects the FBI's investigation of bank fraud and embezzlement matters.

Evaluate the results of the program objective through the monitoring of statistical data.

March 1977 - Review the increased public awareness program to determine its effectiveness in encouraging the reporting of WCC.

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I. A. 5. a. GENERAL CRIME - INTERSTATE

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to supplement investigative efforts of local and state law enforcement which are inhibited by state and other political subdivisions in pursuit of criminal offenders crossing state lines.

In fiscal year 1974, investigation in this area resulted in 4,704 convictions in which subjects received actual sentences in excess of 8,304 years, but not including suspended and probationary sentences. Fines in the amount of $1,018,581 and savings of $8,180,492 were recorded, as well as recovery of $99,584,838. During these investigations, 3,175 fugitives were located. A greater impact during fiscal year 1977 is anticipated expressed in terms of the above statistics.

The program will continue through liaison, investigation and careful supervision to be implemented. An alternate program to Federal involvement is not considered feasible since only the Federal Government may effectively work across the myriad of political subdivisions and respective law enforcement agencies to combat interstate crime. There are no known risks or uncertainties which may affect previous success of this program.

Coordination is required between the Bureau and the United States Attorneys' Offices for successful prosecution. No programs or activities are being terminated or curtailed. The same program initiatives will be pursued in fiscal year 1977 unless new legislation should preclude it.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The major outputs of this program involve criminal investigation to identify perpetrators of crimes against property, as well as the recovery of the property and arrest of those responsible. To a lesser amount though, no less in importance is the removal from society of persons who commit crimes against persons, i.e., Kidnaping, White Slave Traffic Act and Interstate Obscene or Harassing Telephone Calls. The general populace, as well as the transportation industry, are served by investigations of interstate crimes.

Program Justification:

Justification for these investigations is to be found in the various titles and sections of the U.S. Code which designate investigative jurisdiction to the FBI.

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Legislation Affecting the Program:

There are currently no changes planned to existing legislation or proposals for new legislation which will constructively alter this program.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

This program is regularly scrutinized and evaluated by the Inspection Division of the FBI in order to insure maximum operating effectiveness.

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I. A. 5. a. GENERAL CRIME - INTERSTATE

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	130,395	1,818
76	Investigative Matters Received	122,696	1,764
77	Investigative Matters Received	113,679	1,954

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I. A. 5. a. GENERAL CRIME - INTERSTATE

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	1,133	1,132	301	1,231	99
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1,133	1,132	301	1,231	99
Clerks:					
Appropriated	685	632	168	723	91
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	685	632	168	723	91
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	1,818	1,764	469	1,954	190
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1,818	1,764	469	1,954	190
11 Personnel Compensation	$35,101	$35,795	$9,521	$38,573	$2,778
12 Personnel Benefits	3,462	3,836	1,020	4,595	759
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	1,051	1,034	275	1,588	554
22 Transportation of Things	319	316	84	622	306
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	523	517	138	704	187
24 Printing & Reproduction	37	49	13	101	52
25 Other Services	282	275	73	1,048	773
26 Supplies & Materials	262	265	71	441	176
31 Equipment	1,237	1,614	375	2,493	879
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	9	9	2	10	1
Subtotal Budget Authority	$42,283	$43,710	$11,572	$50,175	$6,465
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$42,283	$43,710	$11,572	$50,175	$6,465

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PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

I. A. 5. a. INTERSTATE CRIME

Program Objective:

To reduce investigative activity in areas of concurrent jurisdiction with local-state authorities through Federal-State Law Enforcement Committees.

Accountable Program Manager:

Robert E. Gebhardt, Assistant Director

Program Objective Resource Requirements:

Man-Years -	1
Total Dollars (in thousands) -	$37

Program Objective Description:

This objective is designed to lessen investigative activity concerning minor cases and to permit greater concentration of efforts on more complex, farther reaching interstate crime. Active participation in conferences involving state and district attorneys, U. S. Attorneys and Federal and state law enforcement agencies to clarify areas of responsibility and insure that cooperation maximizing effective law enforcement reaction will continue. Active liaison with the Department concerning this objective has been and will continue to be maintained.

A measure of effectiveness will be the conviction rates for interstate crime as related to the more serious type offenders. This should determine the impact of the Federal-State Law Enforcement Committees whose objective is to reduce investigative activity in minor cases in areas of concurrent jurisdiction.

Key Milestones:

October 1976 and quarterly thereafter - Will evaluate the impact on FBI investigative activity in areas of concurrent jurisdiction brought about through liaison and participation in Federal-state Law Enforcement Committees.

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I. A. 5. b. CRIMES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

Program Description:

The bulk of the FBI's work in the area of Crimes Against the Government (exclusive of Fraud Against the Government and Crimes on Government Reservations which are covered elsewhere) consists of violations of the following statutes: (1) Theft, Embezzlement, Robbery, Illegal Possession of, or Destruction of Government Property; (2) Assaulting or Killing a Federal Officer; (3) Impersonation (of Federal officials or employees); (4) Illegal Wearing of the (military) Uniform; and (5) Irregularities in Federal Penal Institutions.

The purpose of this program is to insure prompt FBI response to all violations of pertinent statutes. Also, to insure that our Agents are qualified to conduct the very best investigations possible in order that perpetrators are swiftly identified, arrested, and prosecuted. The training of Agents to accomplish these goals is paramount. Close supervision of investigations by field and Headquarters personnel is considered essential.

As in the past, the FBI will, in fiscal year 1977 put forth every effort to achieve the above goals. This should result in decreases in losses of public property, declines in injuries and deaths inflicted upon Federal personnel, etc. Program plans will therefore be achieved. There are no apparent alternatives whereby program goals may be reached.

For the five investigative classifications involved in this program in fiscal year 1973, there was a total of 1,026 convictions. This figure for fiscal year 1974 was 1,200 and in the first nine months of fiscal year 1975, there was a total of 1,175 convictions. These statistics illustrate that this program is producing a steadily increasing number of statistical accomplishments.

There are no apparent risks or uncertainties to this program.

In conducting this program there is continued, substantial coordination with other government agencies. For example, in investigating Thefts of Government Property, the FBI frequently works closely with other investigative agencies such as the Naval Investigative Service, the Office of Special Investigations (United States Air Force), and the Criminal Investigations Division (United States Army). In investigating violations of the Impersonation or Illegal Wearing of the Uniform Statutes, close liaison with the appropriate civilian governmental or appropriate military agency is maintained.

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There are no programs or initiatives within the Crimes Against the Government program which are being terminated or curtailed and there are no new initiatives planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The major outputs of this program consist of the solution of the various violations; apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators; and the recovery of property involved. Clients served may be inferred from a reading of statutes such as those listed under Program Description, above. They include the many government agencies which suffer losses by theft, embezzlement, etc.; Federal Government employees who may be exposed to assault; the various military agencies involved; et al.

Program Justification:

This program is justified by the various Titles and Sections of the United States Code which rest investigative jurisdiction upon the FBI.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

At present, there are no changes in legislation pending which would affect the workings of this program.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

Activities under this program are regularly scrutinized and evaluated by the Inspection Division of the FBI. The purpose is to insure that the program is operating with maximum effectiveness.

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I. A. 5. b. CRIMES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	26,421	305
76	Investigative Matters Received	27,028	296
77	Investigative Matters Received	27,142	329

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I. A. 5. b. CRIMES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	190	190	51	207	17
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	190	190	51	207	17
Clerks:					
Appropriated	115	106	28	122	16
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	115	106	28	122	16
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	305	296	79	329	33
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	305	296	79	329	33
11 Personnel Compensation	$5,901	$6,018	$1,601	$6,484	$ 466
12 Personnel Benefits	582	644	172	773	129
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	177	174	46	267	93
22 Transportation of Things	54	53	14	105	52
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	88	87	23	118	31
24 Printing & Reproduction	6	8	2	17	9
25 Other Services	47	46	12	176	130
26 Supplies & Materials	44	45	12	74	29
31 Equipment	208	272	63	419	147
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	1	1	-	2	1
Subtotal Budget Authority	$7,108	$7,348	$1,945	$8,435	$1,087
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$7,108	$7,348	$1,945	$8,435	$1,087

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I. A. 5. c. FORCIBLE CRIMES AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to institute immediate investigations of violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute as they occur with the objective of identifying subjects and developing evidence for prosecution of those subjects in Federal court. This is fostered by training FBI Agents to investigate violations of this Statute, supervision of the Agent's activities, and continuous evaluation of the results of our investigations.

During fiscal year 1977 it is anticipated that this program will impact on possible problems stemming from crimes of violence associated with Bank Robberies, Burglaries, and Larcenies, a loss of money from financial institutions and other property and the removal of the perpetrators of these crimes from the streets. In fiscal year 1974 there were more Federal convictions recorded of individuals prosecuted for forcible crimes against banking institutions than in the previous year.

Program Impacts to Date:

Program plans will be achieved by our continued immediate response to to violations of this classification as they occur. There are no viable alternatives available which accomplish the desired ends of this program.

The risks and uncertainties which may affect the success of this program depend upon the early identification of subjects along with the accumulation of sufficient evidence on which to base successful prosecution of those subjects in Federal courts.

Continual coordination is effected with local police and other appropriate agencies to assure program success. There are no activities within the FBI's program which are being terminated or curtailed nor does the FBI have any new initiatives in this field for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The major outputs of this program involve the solution of violations of this investigative classification, conviction in Federal court of the perpetrators and the recovery of loot whenever possible.

The banking industry may be observed as the direct client served by this program, however, the U. S. Government as the insurer of many of these institutions and the public at large are also served.

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Major Justification:

The fundamental authority for the investigation of the above activities by the FBI is located in Section 2113 of Title 18, U.S. Code.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

There are currently no known changes being considered to existing legislation or proposals for new legislation which would increase the probability of success in the Forcible Crimes Against Banking Institutions Program.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

This program is regularly examined and evaluated by the Bureau's inspection staff to insure that it is operating with optimum effectiveness.

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I. A. 5. c. FORCIBLE CRIMES AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	54,497	1,271
76	Investigative Matters Received	56,518	1,234
77	Investigative Matters Received	59,741	1,367

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I. A. 5. c. FORCIBLE CRIMES AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	792	792	211	861	69
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	792	792	211	861	69
Clerks:					
Appropriated	479	442	117	506	64
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	479	442	117	506	64
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	1,271	1,234	328	1,367	133
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1,271	1,234	328	1,367	133
11 Personnel Compensation	$24,557	$25,042	$6,661	$26,987	$1,945
12 Personnel Benefits	2,422	2,684	714	3,215	531
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	735	724	193	1,111	387
22 Transportation of Things	223	221	59	435	214
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	366	362	96	492	130
24 Printing & Reproduction	26	34	9	71	37
25 Other Services	197	192	51	733	541
26 Supplies & Materials	184	186	49	308	122
31 Equipment	865	1,129	262	1,744	615
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	6	6	2	7	1
Subtotal Budget Authority	$29,581	$30,580	$8,096	$35,103	$4,523
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$29,581	$30,580	$8,096	$35,103	$4,523

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I. A. 5. d. GENERAL CRIME - OTHER CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Program Description:

The program's purpose is to promptly solve violations of the Federal law within this program, to gather and carefully preserve evidence obtained during each investigation and ultimately the prosecution of the perpetrators.

The planned fiscal year 1977 impact on the national crime problem posed by violations of these laws is the significant reduction of the volume and scope of these offenses and the judicial handling of each violator. This impact on this particular public problem will serve to act as a shield for victims, both individuals and organizations, of these Federal crimes and convictions of crime perpetrators in U.S. District Courts also register program impacts.

Program plans are achieved by setting as work product objectives the successful early solution of violations, the proper collection of substantive evidence, both as to guilt and innocence, and the professional preservation and presentation to duly constituted officials of such evidence.

No program alternatives have been considered.

No curtailment of present programs is planned and no new program activities are anticipated.

At the differing stages of each investigation, a certain amount of coordination and joint planning with other departments or organizations is required. Risks and uncertainties exist only so far as our ability to solve cases, arrest perpetrators and secure convictions through weight of evidence.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

Outputs are measured by the solution of violations and the rates of conviction of violators. This, however, must be constantly followed and evaluated, both from a qualitative as well as quantitative standpoint, inasmuch as the seriousness and magnitude of violations can differ markedly. Clients served, as they relate to FBI activities and operations, are both individual and organizational victims.

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Program Justification:

The justification for FBI operations and activities is specifically set out in statute law, investigative jurisdiction of which has been specifically assigned to the FBI. Additional justification is found in executive orders, Department of Justice orders, and the FBI's definite responsibility to closely cooperate with legitimate law enforcement officials at other levels of government.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

There are no known legislative changes at present that will affect this program.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

A review of the work product is regularly evaluated by the FBI Inspection Division.

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I. A. 5. d. GENERAL CRIME - OTHER CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	37,212	570
76	Investigative Matters Received	36,419	553
77	Investigative Matters Received	36,499	612

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I. A. 5. d. GENERAL CRIME - OTHER CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	355	355	94	385	30
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	355	355	94	385	30
Clerks:					
Appropriated	215	198	53	227	29
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	215	198	53	227	29
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	570	553	147	612	59
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	570	553	147	612	59
11 Personnel Compensation	$11,002	$11,220	$2,984	$12,090	$ 870
12 Personnel Benefits	1,085	1,202	320	1,440	238
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	329	324	86	498	174
22 Transportation of Things	100	99	26	195	96
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	164	162	43	221	59
24 Printing & Reproduction	12	15	4	32	17
25 Other Services	88	86	23	329	243
26 Supplies & Materials	82	83	22	138	55
31 Equipment	388	506	117	781	275
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	3	3	1	3	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$13,253	$13,700	$3,626	$15,727	$2,027
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$13,253	$13,700	$3,626	$15,727	$2,027

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I. A. 6. CIVIL RIGHTS

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to continue to improve the potential for citizens to obtain and maintain their Civil Rights as a result of our Civil Rights investigations supported by a continuous program of instruction in these matters during FBI training courses, regional conferences as required, and during training sessions afforded other law enforcement personnel.

This program should continue to have a favorable impact in fiscal year 1977 on public interests, such as discrimination in housing, employment, public education, public facilities, and public accommodations, as well as in voting and areas relating to due process and equal protection of the laws of the United States.

This program is in support of our investigative activities in the field of Civil Rights which has had dramatic impact and to a great extent has substantially altered the social, educational and governmental fabric as it previously existed in this country.

The program has been and will continue to be implemented through training of personnel and careful supervision of cases in these categories. It is not felt any alternate program would increase the potential for desired results. Within the framework of our investigative jurisdiction, the careful execution of investigative expertise, training and supervision in these matters have the best potential for achieving the desired ends with little or no risk or uncertainties which could affect the program which at all times will be closely monitored.

These matters are closely coordinated with the Civil Rights Division of the Department, which formulates basic policy, to insure that they are handled in accordance with those policies. No program activities are being terminated or curtailed and no new program initiatives are planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The major program outputs cover expeditious and thorough investigative activity, as well as training courses which continue to be implemented based on continued increase of cases handled in this category over the past years. The program serves the public by improving their potential for securing their Civil Rights and serves

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the Department which reviews results of investigation and makes the determination as to whether prosecutive action should be taken.

Program Justification:

The primary authority for the FBI's activities in this field is mandated by, among others, the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960, 1964, 1968, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as well as other legislation in the Civil Rights and Election Laws field.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

Hearings are currently being held on extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 which will terminate in August, 1975, if not extended. New provisions being considered will include coverage of Spanish-speaking Americans. There is additional election law legislation under consideration which could increase the workload in this area and this program will enable us to effectively meet any additional workload resulting therefrom.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recently completed formal evaluation of this program is set forth in the MBO bimonthly progress report dated 5/7/75.

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I. A. 6. CIVIL RIGHTS

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	13,709	302
76	Investigative Matters Received	14,863	293
77	Investigative Matters Received	15,834	325

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I. A. 6. CIVIL RIGHTS

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	188	188	50	205	17
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	188	188	50	205	17
Clerks:					
Appropriated	114	105	28	120	15
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	114	105	28	120	15
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	302	293	78	325	32
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	302	293	78	325	32
11 Personnel Compensation	$5,837	$5,952	$1,583	$6,414	$ 462
12 Personnel Benefits	576	638	170	764	126
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	174	172	46	264	92
22 Transportation of Things	53	53	14	103	50
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	87	86	23	117	31
24 Printing & Reproduction	6	8	2	17	9
25 Other Services	47	46	12	174	128
26 Supplies & Materials	44	44	12	73	29
31 Equipment	206	268	62	415	147
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	1	1	-	2	1
Subtotal Budget Authority	$7,031	$7,268	$1,924	$8,343	$1,075
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$7,031	$7,268	$1,924	$8,343	$1,075

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I. A. 7. ANTITRUST

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to provide the Antitrust Division of the Department with investigative and accounting support in its prosecution of criminal and civil Antitrust actions.

The investigative and accounting support provided by the FBI coupled with the Department's intensified prosecution of Antitrust violations are expected to curtail anticompetitive activities which are presently costing our nation's economy many millions of dollars annually.

During fiscal year 1974 our investigations in these matters resulted in 128 convictions, fines imposed amounting to $1,706,200, and recoveries in the amount of $88,566,000. During the first three quarters of fiscal year 1975, as of 3/31/75, our investigations in these matters resulted in 68 convictions, $1,256,000 in fines imposed and $649,534 in recoveries.

In order to achieve the program's plan, our Special Agent Accountants must be fully cognizant of and responsive to the Department's intensification program. Therefore, each Special Agent Accountant is participating in seminars which include lectures by officials of the Antitrust Division during the course of the FBI's In-Service training program. In addition to the Antitrust aspect this program affords our Special Agent Accountants up-to-date training in computer methodology and the latest accounting theories and practices. No program alternatives have been considered.

There are no known risks or uncertainties which may affect the success of this program.

There are no programs or activities within the programs which are being terminated or curtailed and no new program initiatives are planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

Investigative reports are submitted to the Department in response to specific requests for criminal and/or civil Antitrust investigation. The Antitrust Division of the Department is the direct client served in addition to the American consumer.

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Program Justification:

This program is in support of the FBI's mission to assist the Department in securing the interest of the U. S. Government in Antitrust matters.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

In December, 1974, the Congress revised the Sherman Antitrust Act through Public Law 93-528 which increased maximum jail sentences from one to three years and fines up to $100,000 for individuals and $1,000,000 for corporations. This legislation is expected to give added importance to the intensification of the Antitrust program and may well have a deterrent effect on prospective violators.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recently completed formal evaluation of the Antitrust program was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division, the results of which are contained in that Division's report dated 2/24/75, to the Associate Director.

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I. A. 7. ANTITRUST

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	435	18
76	Investigative Matters Received	450	17
77	Investigative Matters Received	450	19

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I. A. 7. ANTITRUST

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	11	11	3	12	1
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	11	11	3	12	1
Clerks:					
Appropriated	7	6	2	7	1
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	7	6	2	7	1
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	18	17	5	19	2
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	18	17	5	19	2
11 Personnel Compensation	$352	$359	$95	$387	$28
12 Personnel Benefits	35	38	10	46	8
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	11	10	3	16	6
22 Transportation of Things	3	3	1	6	3
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	5	5	1	7	2
24 Printing & Reproduction	-	1	-	1	-
25 Other Services	3	3	1	11	8
26 Supplies & Materials	3	3	1	4	1
31 Equipment	12	16	4	25	9
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$424	$438	$116	$503	$65
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$424	$438	$116	$503	$65

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I. A. 8. FUGITIVE

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to afford assistance to Federal, state and local agencies through the location of fugitives such as unlawful flight fugitives, deserters, bond default subjects, parole and probation violators, escaped Federal prisoners and individuals sought for violating provisions of the Selective Service Act.

It is anticipated that investigative efforts resulting in the location of Federal fugitives sought in the above categories will impact on public problem areas by confining individuals who are in fugitive status and thus prone to commit additional crimes. These individuals, including unlawful flight subjects who, of course, are charged with state crimes, have been involved in criminal acts which cover the whole spectrum of crime. The speedy location of such individuals, thus insuring prompt justice, may serve to reduce those instances of recidivism.

To illustrate the program impacts to date, FBI investigations resulted in the location of 30,286 individuals during fiscal year 1973 who were being sought in the aforementioned categories. As a further example, in fiscal year 1974, 30,904 such individuals were located.

Program plans will hopefully be achieved in the above categories by emphasizing to FBI investigative personnel the importance of these investigations and the need for imaginative and aggressive investigative effort. No program alternatives have been considered.

With regard to the uncertainties which may affect the success of the program, the Presidential clemency program announced in September, 1974, has drastically reduced the number of Selective Service and deserter fugitives being sought. FBI investigations were suspended on all individuals eligible for amnesty. The Presidential amnesty period concluded on 3/31/75 and the military services are now reviewing their records so that the FBI will be requested to assist in locating a number of the deserters who did not apply for amnesty. With regard to the Selective Service category, the case load has continued to drop because of the amnesty proclamation and in addition, on 4/1/75, the 30-day registration provision under the Selective Service Act for 18-year-olds was terminated by Presidential proclamation pending new guidelines.

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Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The principal outputs under the FBI's fugitive program include speedy location of fugitives in the categories outlined above and the development of the necessary evidence for prosecution in the bond default and escaped Federal prisoner categories. In addition, of course, the Unlawful Flight Statute is cooperative in nature and affords the FBI an opportunity to assist state authorities in the location of felons who have fled across state lines to avoid prosecution, custody or confinement. Clients served under this program include Federal, state and local agencies for which fugitives are located.

Program Justification:

FBI fugitive investigations in the above categories are carried out under Federal statutes, Department of Justice directives, or in the case of military deserters, by agreement with the Department of Defense.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

There are currently no changes planned to existing legislation or proposals for new legislation which would increase the probability of our success in the fugitive program.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

On 5/7/75 a bimonthly progress report was submitted by the FBI evaluating the effectiveness to date in fiscal year 1975 of Program Objective No. 11 (Fugitive Program). In addition, the FBI's Inspection Staff regularly examines and evaluates the fugitive program both at FBIHQ in Washington and in each of the 59 field offices.

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I. A. 8. FUGITIVE

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	112,716	1,151
76	Investigative Matters Received	115,300	1,116
77	Investigative Matters Received	117,400	1,237

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I. A. 8. FUGITIVE

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	717	716	190	779	63
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	717	716	190	779	63
Clerks:					
Appropriated	434	400	106	458	58
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	434	400	106	458	58
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	1,151	1,116	296	1,237	121
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1,151	1,116	296	1,237	121
11 Personnel Compensation	$22,209	$22,649	$6,024	$24,406	$1,757
12 Personnel Benefits	2,191	2,427	646	2,908	481
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	665	655	174	1,005	350
22 Transportation of Things	202	200	53	394	194
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	331	327	87	445	118
24 Printing & Reproduction	24	31	8	64	33
25 Other Services	178	174	46	663	489
26 Supplies & Materials	166	168	45	279	111
31 Equipment	783	1,021	237	1,577	556
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	5	5	1	6	1
Subtotal Budget Authority	$26,754	$27,657	$7,321	$31,747	$4,090
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$26,754	$27,657	$7,321	$31,747	$4,090

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I. A. 11. a. (1). INTELLIGENCE - ORGANIZED CRIME

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to support the nationwide drive against organized crime through the development of a corps of carefully selected, high-level informants familiar with the leadership, structure, operations, associates, and revenue sources of the organized underworld.

Since this program is in support of Program I. A. 3 (Organized Crime), its impacts to date and those planned for fiscal year 1977 will be the same as those listed under the Organized Crime Program.

Supervised at FBI Headquarters in Washington is a campaign aimed at developing informants capable of producing quality information about the operations of the racket element throughout the United States. Each FBI field office is charged with the responsibility of pinpointing individuals in a position to supply the desired information and then developing a sustained approach to obtain their eventual cooperation on a continuing basis. Each target selected for inclusion in this program must be approved at the Headquarters level, and his progress is followed at all times to insure that he is receiving proper guidance and that maximum use is being made of his capabilities.

The only feasible alternative to this informant program would be a broader use of electronic surveillances under the provisions of Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Such an approach, however, would have a number of drawbacks. To begin with, Title III installations may only be utilized for brief specified periods of time, whereas a good informant may be operated in place for several years without jeopardizing his safety. Secondly, the 1968 statute requires the establishment of probable cause to believe a person is engaged in a Federal violation before authorization can be obtained to install coverage under Title III, and most of this probable cause is supplied by live informants. Thirdly, informants report on a whole range of crimes--including local, state, and Federal violations--and countless dozens of subjects, while a Title III surveillance is generally limited to one operation and the spin-offs stemming therefrom. And fourthly, an informant may be asked to explain an unclear remark, get additional details from his contacts, or canvass the underworld for information regarding specific hoodlums and their activities or associates.

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In dealing with criminal informants, particularly those reporting on the operations of organized crime, the primary risks and uncertainties involve: (1) the safety of the informant, if his cooperation with law enforcement becomes known; (2) the possibility that he may be arrested by another agency for some criminal violation in which he has become involved; (3) the possibility that the operating agency will discover the informant is involved in some activity for which he will have to be arrested by that agency; and (4) the possibility that the informant may manufacture information in order to enhance his own position, obtain more money, or seek revenge against rivals and/or enemies. (The best protection against the last contingency is adequate coverage by other sources, so that regular cross-checks for accuracy can be maintained.)

Although the FBI has no jurisdiction in the field of illicit drugs and narcotics, considerable attention is given in the development of informants--as well as the debriefing of subjects in FBI cases--to the solicitation of data relating to drug offenses for dissemination to local, state and Federal agencies. In addition, information from FBI sources is of major assistance to Federal Strike Force attorneys throughout the country in their coordinated fight against organized crime.

There are no activities within the FBI's Criminal Intelligence - Organized Crime Program which are being terminated or curtailed, nor does the FBI have any new initiatives planned in this field for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

Since this program is primarily in support of Program I. A. 3 (Organized Crime), its outputs are the same as those listed under the Organized Crime Program. There are no clients, as such, served under either program, but the American public benefits from both.

Program Justification:

All criminal intelligence operations carried out by the FBI in the field of organized crime are directed ultimately at developing prosecutive data against racket figures under local, state, or Federal statutes. Organized crime laws falling within the jurisdiction of the FBI are aimed primarily at large-scale gambling, hoodlum loan-sharking, extortion, labor-racketeering, prostitution, certain forms of bribery, and criminal infiltration of legitimate industry.

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Legislation Affecting the Program:

There are currently no changes planned to existing legislation or proposals for new legislation which would increase the probability of success in the Criminal Intelligence - Organized Crime Program.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

On May 7, 1975, a bimonthly progress report was submitted by the FBI evaluating the effectiveness to date in Fiscal Year 1975 of Program Objective No. 2 (Organized Crime), which the Criminal Intelligence - Organized Crime Program primarily supports. In addition, the Bureau's inspection staff regularly examines and evaluates both programs, on the Headquarters level as well as at all 59 field offices.

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I. A. 11. a. (1). INTELLIGENCE - ORGANIZED CRIME

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	5,866	131
76	Investigative Matters Received	6,743	127
77	Investigative Matters Received	6,820	141

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I. A. 11. a. (1). INTELLIGENCE-ORGANIZED CRIME

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	82	81	22	89	8
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	82	81	22	89	8
Clerks:					
Appropriated	49	46	12	52	6
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	49	46	12	52	6
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	131	127	34	141	14
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	131	127	34	141	14
11 Personnel Compensation	$2,526	$2,576	$685	$2,775	$199
12 Personnel Benefits	249	276	73	331	55
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	76	74	20	114	40
22 Transportation of Things	23	23	6	45	22
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	37	37	10	51	14
24 Printing & Reproduction	3	3	1	7	4
25 Other Services	426	467	124	567	100
26 Supplies & Materials	19	19	5	32	13
31 Equipment	89	116	27	179	63
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	1	1	-	1	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$3,449	$3,592	$951	$4,102	$510
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$3,449	$3,592	$951	$4,102	$510

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PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

I. A. 11. a. (1). INTELLIGENCE - ORGANIZED CRIME

Program Objective:

Provide an intelligence analysis on organized crime for dissemination to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice and other concerned enforcement agencies.

Accountable Program Manager:

William V. Cleveland, Assistant Director

Program Objective Resource Requirements:

Man-Years -	141
Total Dollars (in thousands) -	$4,102

Program Objective Description:

Inasmuch as organized crime operates on a nation-wide basis, without regard to jurisdictional boundaries, it is essential that law enforcement agencies freely exchange information which they develop during the course of their hoodlum investigations. The FBI participation in this exchange is achieved through dissemination of its investigative reports to Federal Strike Forces stationed around the country and to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice for inclusion in its electronic data bank code-named "Racketeer Profile"; through dissemination of criminal intelligence data to other Federal, state, and local agencies; through assistance rendered to the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) by an FBI representative serving on the IACP's Organized Crime Committee; and through maintenance of public-source organized crime data at the FBI's Learning Resource Center in Quantico, Virginia.

Key Milestones:

July 1976 - Analyze the dissemination of information to Federal Strike Forces and to the Criminal Division's "Racketeer Profile."

September 1976 - Analyze the dissemination of criminal intelligence information to other Federal, state, and local agencies.

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November 1976 - Analyze the cooperation with the IACP through participation on its Organized Crime Committee.

January 1977 - Analyze the dissemination of information to Federal Strike Forces and to the Criminal Division's "Racketeer Profile."

March 1977 - Analyze the dissemination of criminal intelligence information to other Federal, state and local agencies.

May 1977 - Analyze the cooperation with the IACP through participation on its Organized Crime Committee.

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I. A. 11. a. (2). INTELLIGENCE - GENERAL CRIMES

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to support the investigation of general crimes within the jurisdiction of the FBI--and to impact on the investigations of other Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies--through the obtaining of information, the development of legally admissible evidence for use in court, the location of witnesses, and the apprehension of fugitives and other subjects of criminal prosecution.

During fiscal year 1977 it is anticipated that this program will impact on public problems stemming from crimes of violence, the dangers of air travel attributable to bombers and hijackers, the rising costs of merchandise and insurance due to theft rates, and the removal of vicious fugitives from the streets.

During fiscal year 1974 and the first eight months of fiscal year 1975, information developed by FBI sources led to 11,223 arrests in FBI cases and 11,505 arrests by other Federal, state, and local agencies. In addition, these sources also made possible the recovery by FBI Agents of $102,985,483 worth of stolen property and the recovery by other Federal, state, and local agencies of $70,929,149 worth of stolen property and $41,061,074 worth of illicit drugs and narcotics.

The achievement of plans, alternatives considered, justification, risks, and uncertainties for this program are basically the same as those set forth in Program I. A. 11. a. (1) under the caption "Criminal Intelligence - Organized Crime".

Although there is no joint planning with other agencies, as such, regarding the operations of these informants, much of the information they develop is disseminated to these other agencies, and specific inquiries from other agencies regarding criminal activities are forwarded to the informants by the Bureau Agents handling them.

There are no activities within the FBI's Criminal Intelligence - General Crimes Program which are being terminated or curtailed, nor does the FBI have any new initiatives planned in this field for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The major outputs of this program involve the criminal intelligence developed, the fugitives located, and the stolen property or contraband recovered. There are no clients, as such, served by this program; however, the American public in general benefits.

Program Justification:

All intelligence operations carried out by the FBI in the general criminal field are directed ultimately at developing prosecutive data under local, state, or Federal statutes. Among the more than 150 criminal statutes enforced by the FBI are those dealing with bank robberies, thefts from interstate shipments, interstate transportation of stolen property, kidnapings, crimes on Government reservations, and white-collar crimes.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

There are currently no changes planned to existing legislation or proposals for new legislation which would increase the probability of success in the Criminal Intelligence - General Crimes Program.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

This program is regularly examined and evaluated by the Bureau's inspection staff to insure that it is operating with optimum effectiveness.

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I. A. 11. a. (2). INTELLIGENCE - GENERAL CRIMES

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	13,058	295
76	Investigative Matters Received	15,007	287
77	Investigative Matters Received	15,180	318

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I. A. 11. a. (2). INTELLIGENCE-GENERAL CRIMES

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	184	184	49	200	16
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	184	184	49	200	16
Clerks:					
Appropriated	111	103	27	118	15
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	111	103	27	118	15
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	295	287	76	318	31
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	295	287	76	318	31
11 Personnel Compensation	$5,710	$5,823	$1,549	$6,275	$ 452
12 Personnel Benefits	563	624	166	748	124
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	171	168	45	258	90
22 Transportation of Things	52	52	14	101	49
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	85	84	22	114	30
24 Printing & Reproduction	6	7	2	16	9
25 Other Services	994	1,088	289	1,317	229
26 Supplies & Materials	43	43	12	72	29
31 Equipment	201	263	61	406	143
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	1	1	-	2	1
Subtotal Budget Authority	$7,826	$8,153	$2,160	$9,309	$1,156
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$7,826	$8,153	$2,160	$9,309	$1,156

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I. A. 12. a. TRAINING

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to indoctrinate, train, and counsel New Agents and to provide refresher and additional skill training for experienced Agents and non-Agent personnel. The New Agent program is 15 weeks in length and its terminal objective is to develop recruits into professional investigators. Specialized courses for experienced Agents and non-Agents run from one to four weeks. The objectives of these courses are to reinforce certain skill areas taught during New Agents training and to develop needed specialized skills. This program directly supports the FBI's primary investigative and intelligence objectives by providing trained investigators.

This program will insure that the FBI has a sufficient number of trained investigators to fulfill its primary mission. As a supportive function, there are no planned impacts involving public problems in fiscal year 1977 which are capable of being measured quantitatively.

The program impact to date can only be viewed from the fact that the FBI is generally recognized as the most efficient investigative agency in the world.

Program plans will be achieved by allocating the necessary instructor manpower and other physical facilities required to accommodate the trainee.

Due to the nature of the FBI's broad responsibilities, it is axiomatic that a training program is required as there is no available supply of highly trained investigators who can be recruited outside the organization.

In conducting this program, the FBI utilizes the most modern teaching methods available including the use of student response systems, visual aids, and closed circuit television.

The risks and uncertainties affecting the success of this program pertain to budgetary constraints and the ability to recruit candidates meeting the high standards for the Agent position.

Since this program relates directly to the responsibilities of the FBI, there is no need for coordination and joint planning with other organizations outside the FBI.

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As a result of the influx of New Agents to be trained in fiscal year 1977, there may have to be a curtailment of refresher training offered to more experienced Agents.

There are no new program initiatives planned for fiscal year 1977, except as noted below under "Legislation Affecting the Program".

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

During fiscal year 1977, the objective is to train between 800 and 1,000 New Agents for replacement of retiring investigators. Additionally, some 2,000 experienced investigators and approximately 500 non-Agent personnel will attend specialized training.

Program Justification:

Authority to train employees of the FBI to better enable them to fulfill their responsibilities is found in 28 CFR, Section 0.137 and 0.153.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislative changes are required. It is noted that Public Law 93-350 will have a substantial impact on this program. During fiscal year 1977, we anticipate the training of approximately 1,600 New Agents of which about 1,000 will be required to replace those subject to mandatory retirement under Public Law 93-350.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The Office of Planning and Evaluation recently conducted a study on the training of investigative personnel. The overall objective of this study is to determine if the training programs for investigative personnel are valid and prepare the Agent to perform his functions to the optimum. The conclusions and recommendations of this study are presently being reviewed by the Training Division.

In addition, the programs are studied each year by the Inspection Division, the most recent of which was concluded on 4/2/75.

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I. A. 12. a. TRAINING

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Instructional Hours - Quantico	26,304	103
76	Instructional Hours - Quantico	37,800	142
77	Instructional Hours - Quantico	48,720	183

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Instructional Hours - Field	14,420	62
76	Instructional Hours - Field	14,420	60
77	Instructional Hours - Field	16,100	67

Note: Field Instructional hours as stated above do not include the hours of instructional training given to FBI personnel in the Field.

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I. A. 12. a. TRAINING

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	110	126	34	142	16
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	110	126	34	142	16
Clerks:					
Appropriated	123	142	38	181	39
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	123	142	38	181	39
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	233	268	72	323	55
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	233	268	72	323	55
11 Personnel Compensation	$4,228	$5,002	$1,330	$ 5,651	$ 649
12 Personnel Benefits	422	566	150	674	108
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	190	236	63	372	136
22 Transportation of Things	57	59	16	103	44
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	101	136	36	319	183
24 Printing & Reproduction	7	18	5	55	37
25 Other Services	250	457	122	1,522	1,065
26 Supplies & Materials	254	350	93	629	279
31 Equipment	620	703	183	1,419	716
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	518	729	194	696	(33)
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	1	1	-	1	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$6,648	$8,257	$2,192	$11,441	$3,184
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$6,648	$8,257	$2,192	$11,441	$3,184

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PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

I. A. 12. a. TRAINING

Program Objective:

This objective is designed to accommodate the proper training of those Special Agents to replace retiring law enforcement personnel of the FBI in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 93-350, i.e., the 1974 amendment to the Law Enforcement Retirement System.

Accountable Program Manager:

William M. Mooney, Assistant Director

Program Objective Resource Requirements:

Man-Years -	77
Total Dollars (in thousands) -	$1,495

Program Objective Description:

It is expected that during fiscal year 1977, it will be necessary to train approximately 1,000 new agents for replacement of retiring investigators. This is in addition to the other on-going training activities planned which are not related to Public Law 93-350.

Key Milestones:

(1) December 31, 1976 - Reach 25% of quota for scheduled training activities.

(2) March 31, 1977 - Reach 50% of quota for scheduled training activities.

(3) June 30, 1977 - Determine areas of needed training for fiscal year 1978. Reach 75% of training quota.

(4) September 30, 1977 - Complete evaluation of courses offered during fiscal year. Reach 100% of training quota.

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I. A. 12. b. FORENSIC LABORATORIES

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to provide and improve scientific support to our own organization and forensic services to other authorized Federal agencies in both criminal and civil matters.

The impact of such scientific services increases with each passing year--prompted by the development of new and/or the refinement of existing techniques, for the examination of evidentiary materials, and the growing realization within the criminal justice system of the importance of crime laboratory findings. FBI Laboratory services are invaluable for the investigative information they provide to Federal law enforcement officers working on reported offenses and to U. S. Attorneys who must make maximum use of the probative value of laboratory expert testimony.

There are no viable alternatives for the forensic services provided by the FBI Laboratory to its own organization and to other Federal agencies and as such there are no plans for the curtailment or termination of these services.

New program initiatives for fiscal year 1977 involve the improvement of existing services through research efforts to produce new techniques for the scientific examination of evidence.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The program outputs are the scientific examination of evidentiary materials for the FBI (417,866 examinations in fiscal year 1974) and for other Federal agencies (17,879 such examinations in fiscal year 1974 for approximately 40 different agencies).

Program Justification:

The fundamental authority for the activities of the FBI is contained in Chapter 33 of Title 28, U. S. Code which inherently includes the activities of a forensic laboratory.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislation changes are required.

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Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recently completed formal evaluation of this program was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division, the results of which are contained in that Division's report dated 8/14/74 to the Associate Director.

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I. A. 12. b. FORENSIC LABORATORIES

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Scientific Examinations	348,000	154
76	Scientific Examinations	363,000	148
77	Scientific Examinations	378,000	177

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I. A. 12. b. FORENSIC LABORATORIES

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	98	98	26	107	9
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	98	98	26	107	9
Clerks:					
Appropriated	149	139	37	177	38
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	149	139	37	177	38
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	247	237	63	284	47
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	247	237	63	284	47
11 Personnel Compensation	$4,741	$4,805	$1,278	$5,323	$518
12 Personnel Benefits	449	487	130	540	53
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	216	216	58	311	95
22 Transportation of Things	67	52	14	62	10
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	367	367	98	422	55
24 Printing & Reproduction	8	9	2	15	6
25 Other Services	220	174	46	497	323
26 Supplies & Materials	75	75	20	127	52
31 Equipment	1,482	2,314	615	1,988	(326)
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$7,625	$8,499	$2,261	$9,285	$786
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$7,625	$8,499	$2,261	$9,285	$786

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PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

I. A. 12. b. FORENSIC LABORATORIES

Program Objective:

To develop, through scientific research, additional dried blood grouping procedures and techniques for use in forensic laboratories.

Accountable Program Manager:

Jay Cochran, Jr., Assistant Director

Program Objective Resource Requirements:

Man-Years -	7
Total Dollars (in thousands) -	$276

Program Objective Description:

Forensic laboratories currently use the ABO, MN and Rh systems in grouping bloodstains immunologically. Through techniques now in existence, scientists can determine whether blood is probably or in fact present; the animal class or order from which the blood originated; and, if human, the ABO blood group. Further MN and Rh sub-groupings allow a consecutively more selective classification narrowing down the number of possible sources. A measure of the effectiveness of this research will be the increase in probability toward identifying the source of a dried bloodstain.

The research being conducted under this program is concerned with the electrophoretic identification of genetically expressed enzymes and proteins in blood.

As electrolytes, enzymes migrate in an electrical field. Positively charged molecules migrate to the cathode, negatively charged to the anode. The greater the net charge, the faster a molecule will move. A mixture of proteins with different net charges, such as isoenzymes, can therefore be fractionated or separated by electrophoresis. Specific staining techniques may then be applied in order to visualize particular isoenzyme patterns.

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The multiplicity of enzymes present in each human being and the variety possible in their physico-chemical properties, which may be determined in dried bloodstains, offer great potential for additional classification systems and a great advance toward the individualization of blood.

Key Milestones:

October 1976 - Complete an evaluation of the enzyme systems, in the light of presently known and established procedures.

May 1977 - Complete development of some of these systems into workable, reproducible and relatively simple procedures.

August 1977 - Disseminate these procedures to FBI Laboratory personnel conducting serology examinations and to other Federal and state and local crime laboratory personnel through publication of these techniques and through specialized scientific training sessions at the FBI Academy.

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I. A. 12.c. FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to provide identification and related services to Federal criminal justice agencies and Government; and to improve this service through research and development, and implementation of automated and computerized procedures.

The FBI's Identification Division serves as the central repository for identification data and as such receives, processes and maintains fingerprint records which are submitted by Federal, state and local criminal justice agencies and government; and disseminates corresponding identification records. It is anticipated that fingerprint receipts for fiscal year 1977 will total 6.34 million. Thus far in fiscal year 1975, 2.2 million fingerprint records have been received from Federal criminal justice agencies.

The program plans will be achieved by maintaining appropriate contact and liaison with contributing criminal justice agencies as well as adequate staffing and training in the Identification Division to accomplish the job to be done.

The Identification Division also provides assistance to authorized agencies and entities in the resolution of investigative matters through latent fingerprint examinations, training and instruction in latent fingerprint matters, and by providing assistance in the identification of unknown deceased, including disaster victims.

During fiscal year 1977, approximately 41,000 cases will be received for latent fingerprint examinations. Approximately 70 advanced latent fingerprint schools and five administrative advanced latent fingerprint schools will be conducted for criminal justice agencies, as well as the training of new FBI Agents in this area. The FBI Disaster Squad will furnish assistance as needed during fiscal year 1977. Latent fingerprint examinations received during fiscal year 1975 totaled 35,011 through April.

This program has impact on the entire investigative mission of the FBI. The program furnishes assistance to Federal law enforcement agencies and other authorized agencies by providing them with a centralized point where they can determine a person's true identity and/or ascertain whether or not a person has a record of arrest involving a serious offense anywhere in the Nation.

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The FBI has for several years funded research and development projects for the purpose of adapting advanced electronic data processing technology to its fingerprint card processing operations.

One prototype fingerprint reader system known as FINDER is presently operational in the Identification Division. A contract has been let with an outside firm for fabrication of five production models which will be known as FINDER II. This equipment supported by data processing and storage systems is destined to eventually assume the major portion of the highly technical work now performed by approximately 1,300 fingerprint technicians.

In view of the fact that development of such technology and equipment is most difficult to schedule, risks and uncertainties which may affect the success of the program are inevitable. Since the work in this phase of operation is in large measure performed by private contractors, the FBI is dependent on those organizations for its successful accomplishment.

With regard to the research, development, automation and the necessary equipment, a certain amount of coordination and joint planning is being made with the National Bureau of Standards, which is providing technical advice and assistance in this project. This program is also supportive of the National Crime Information Center's Computerized Criminal History program, a joint Federal - state system for the computerized exchange of criminal history information for criminal justice purposes.

There are no viable alternatives available which accomplish the desired ends of this program.

There are no program activities being curtailed and no new program initiatives are being planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

Of the 6.34 million fingerprint cards received at the Identification Division in fiscal year 1977, approximately 29 per cent will be submitted by other governmental agencies and bodies; approximately 1 per cent submitted by the FBI. Approximately 70 per cent of the latent fingerprint cases will be in connection with FBI investigative matters; and about 3 per cent will be cases submitted by Federal agencies other than the FBI.

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Another ancillary service provided by the Identification Division is the processing of name checks and miscellaneous correspondence, many of which are submitted by governmental agencies and bodies. It is anticipated that during fiscal year 1977, requests for these services will total approximately 5.78 million name checks and processing of miscellaneous correspondence. Thus far in fiscal year 1975, one million miscellaneous correspondence inquiries in forms and name checks have been submitted by Federal criminal justice agencies.

Program Justification:

The fundamental authority for the activities of the FBI is contained in Chapter 33 of Title 28, United States Code, which inherently includes the functions of this program activity. In addition, Section 534 of that Title authorizes the Attorney General to acquire, collect, classify and preserve identification, criminal identification, crime and other records and exchange these records with and for the official use of authorized officials of the Federal Government, the states, cities, penal and other institutions. The Attorney General has delegated his authority under this statute to the Director of the FBI.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislative changes are required and none are pending.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recently completed formal evaluation of the fingerprint identification function was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division, the results of which are contained in that Division's report dated 12/20/74 to the Associate Director.

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I. A. 12. c. FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Fingerprint Receipts	2,200,000	985
76	Fingerprint Receipts	2,300,000	916
77	Fingerprint Receipts	2,400,000	1,133

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Correspondence, Miscellaneous Forms and Name Checks	1,000,000	81
76	Correspondence, Miscellaneous Forms and Name Checks	1,100,000	76
77	Correspondence, Miscellaneous Forms and Name Checks	1,150,000	93

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Posted and Canceled Wanted Notices	85,886	34
76	Posted and Canceled Wanted Notices	88,000	32
77	Posted and Canceled Wanted Notices	88,000	39

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Latent Fingerprint Cases Received	29,006	134
76	Latent Fingerprint Cases Received	29,520	125
77	Latent Fingerprint Cases Received	29,520	154

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I. A. 12. c. FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	7	7	2	7	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	7	7	2	7	-
Clerks:					
Appropriated	1,227	1,142	304	1,412	270
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1,227	1,142	304	1,412	270
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	1,234	1,149	306	1,419	270
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1,234	1,149	306	1,419	270
11 Personnel Compensation	$11,186	$11,293	$3,004	$12,901	$1,608
12 Personnel Benefits	1,047	1,117	297	1,277	160
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	50	50	13	77	27
22 Transportation of Things	81	8	2	5	(3)
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	2,062	2,277	606	2,030	(247)
24 Printing & Reproduction	59	62	16	166	104
25 Other Services	662	620	165	928	308
26 Supplies & Materials	100	100	27	169	69
31 Equipment	1,818	1,564	416	1,766	202
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$17,065	$17,091	$4,546	$19,319	$2,228
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$17,065	$17,091	$4,546	$19,319	$2,228

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DOJ comment 3., 6/3/75: There are no program resource requirements for five year planning. The FBI has several programs which should meet this criterion, i.e., AIDS, FINDER and the automation of the general index.

I.A.12.c. FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

Program Resource Requirements for Five-Year Planning Period:

In 1924 the FBI established its Identification Division to act as a centralized national clearinghouse and repository of fingerprint identification and arrest records. The FBI was entrusted with this mission since many states lacked the resources to satisfy their own identification needs and because, even where states had sufficient resources, they were unable to deal with the increasing mobility of the population. This mobility posed a requirement that a central point be established where a single inquiry could be made to determine whether a person was known to any part of law enforcement throughout the United States, rather than necessitating the initiation of 48 or more such inquiries to determine this information. The need for a centralized clearinghouse for identification information remains today as a continuing requirement of the fingerprint identification function since there is presently no nationwide system available to perform this vital function.

Starting with a base of just over 810,000 fingerprint cards, the files of the Identification Division have, over the past 50 years, grown to approximately 161 million cards representing approximately 60 million different individuals, 21 million of whom were fingerprinted as a result of criminal arrest action by law enforcement.

The Division began as a manual operation and through the intervening years to date still is a manually operated process. Presently the Division is staffed by approximately 3,000 employees, of which about 1,300 are engaged in the complex and exacting science of fingerprint identification by actually searching the incoming fingerprint cards, which daily average about 23,000, against the massive file of criminal arrestee cards retained therein. The 1,700 other employees are engaged in performing the ancillary functions of recordkeeping and management associated with fingerprint identification. The staffing of this large force of highly trained and skilled employees has presented and continues to present a major problem to the FBI. The Identification Division is vital to this Nation's society, as it acts as a "service bureau" to provide without charge identification and arrest information to Federal, state and local law enforcement and other authorized officials, for the purpose of crime control and humanitarian needs.

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The FBI for many years pursued the possibility of harnessing the speed and accuracy of computer technology to the task of duplicating insofar as possible the human fingerprint technician's visual and mental processes and identifying criminals by their fingerprints using a specially constructed computer to perform this task. In 1967 the FBI, with the technical assistance of the National Bureau of Standards, launched a concerted program of research and development with the purpose of advancing the state of development of computer technology to a point where automatic fingerprint identification would become a reality and computerized systems would someday in the future replace the vast numbers of human fingerprint technicians required in the Identification Division. This was an ambitious goal because the fingerprint technician is the very heart of the identification function. In 1967, the FBI awarded a contract to Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc. to construct a prototype fingerprint-reader system. In September 1972, after over 5 1/2 years of research and development effort and an expenditure of $1.25 million, the FBI received delivery of the system which is called "FINDER." FINDER is capable of electronically scanning inked fingerprint cards and locating and recording identifying characteristics found in fingerprints, very much like a human would do it. The scanned fingerprint data can then be entered into a computer and compared with a large file of fingerprint data, again a procedure paralleling the capability of a human fingerprint technician.

Following the delivery of FINDER, it underwent extensive tests to evaluate and perfect its capabilities. FINDER lived up to all expectations, and in 1974 the FBI, under Government competitive bidding practices, contracted with Autonetics Division, Rockwell International Corporation, to construct five production model FINDER systems at a cost of $4,715,000. The first of these FINDER II systems is presently scheduled for delivery on 11/1/75. It is felt that with the receipt of these five FINDER II systems and the one FINDER prototype system, they will be adequate to handle the workload of the FBI's Identification Division. Therefore, there are no plans to expend funds for the purchase of additional FINDER systems.

The FBI is presently pursuing a comprehensive plan for the automation of the fingerprint card processing and related activities carried on at the Identification Division. The complete system, which will be implemented over the next several years, is known as the "Automated Identification Division System (AIDS)." AIDS will eventually provide for automatic fingerprint searching (the FINDER systems), computerized name searching of the criminal name indices, computer storage and retrieval of arrest record data and the capability to gather criminal statistics and overall system performance data.

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The AIDS system will require the following known general kinds of equipment: (a) FINDER systems (previously described); (b) data output processors; (c) CRT key-to-disk terminals; (d) mini-computers; (e) large general-purpose computer; (f) a mass memory system; (g) special-purpose high-speed matching processors; (h) CRT verifying terminal devices; (i) buffers and control devices; (j) microfilm cameras, image retrieval equipment and display devices; and (k) semiautomatic reader devices. There may also be a need for remote terminal mini-FINDER systems to be developed. The above is not all inclusive but does give an idea of the major equipment needed for the full development of AIDS.

Set forth on the following pages is a projected budget estimate for the development of the AIDS system during the five-year period from fiscal years 1977 through 1981:

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SUMMARY OF BUDGETS FOR AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION DIVISION SYSTEM FISCAL YEARS 1977-1981

FY 1977

R&D	$1,400,000
Equipment	8,234,000
Total	$9,634,000

FY 1978

R&D	$1,450,000
Equipment	7,632,000
Total	$9,082,000

FY 1979

R&D	$1,225,000
Equipment	6,865,000
Total	$8,090,000

FY 1980

R&D	$ 750,000
Equipment	4,162,000
Total	$4,912,000

FY 1981

R&D	$ 550,000
Equipment	4,174,000
Total	$4,724,000

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DETAILED BUDGETS FOR AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION DIVISION SYSTEM FISCAL YEARS 1977-1981

FY 1977

1. R&D

   a. Systems studies and special projects $500,000

   b. Special equipment development projects including remote fingerprint terminal 700,000

   c. Reimbursement to NBS for technical assistance 200,000

   Total for R&D $1,400,000

2. Equipment to Implement and Support Fingerprint Automation

   a. Computer equipment rental and purchase $4,234,000

   b. Purchase of up to five high-speed fingerprint classification processors, microimage units, mass memory units and related equipment 4,000,000

   Total for Equipment 8,234,000

   GRAND TOTAL..... $9,634,000

FY 1978

1. R&D

   a. Systems studies and special projects $550,000

   b. Special equipment development projects 700,000

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c. Reimbursement to NBS for technical assistance 200,000

Total for R&D $1,450,000

2. Equipment to Implement and Support Fingerprint Automation

a. Computer equipment rental and purchase $4,132,000

b. Purchase of additional semi-automatic fingerprint readers, micro-image units, fingerprint data storage devices and related equipment 3,500,000

Total for Equipment 7,632,000

GRAND TOTAL..... $9,082,000

FY 1979

1. R&D

a. Systems studies and special projects $550,000

b. Special equipment development projects 500,000

c. Reimbursement to NBS for technical assistance 175,000

Total for R&D $1,225,000

2. Equipment to Implement and Support Fingerprint Automation

a. Computer equipment rental and purchase $3,865,000

b. Purchase of additional semi-automatic fingerprint readers, micro-image units, fingerprint data storage devices and related equipment 3,000,000

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Total for Equipment		$6,865,000
GRAND TOTAL....		$8,090,000

FY 1980

1. R&D

a. Systems studies and special projects	$400,000	
b. Special equipment development projects	200,000	
c. Reimbursement to NBS for technical assistance	150,000	
Total for R&D		$750,000

2. Equipment to Implement and Support Fingerprint Automation

a. Computer equipment rental and purchase	$3,662,000	
b. Purchase of automated latent fingerprint searching equipment	500,000	
Total for Equipment		4,162,000
GRAND TOTAL		$4,912,000

FY 1981

1. R&D

a. Systems studies and special projects	$200,000	
b. Special equipment development projects	200,000	
c. Reimbursement to NBS for technical assistance	150,000	
Total R&D		$550,000

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2. Equipment to Implement and Support Fingerprint Automation

a. Computer equipment rental and purchase	$3,674,000	
b. Purchase of automated fingerprint verification system	500,000	
Total for Equipment		$4,174,000
GRAND TOTAL ...		$4,724,000

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PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

I. A. 12.c. FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

Program Objective:

The FBI is pursuing a comprehensive plan for the automation of the fingerprint card processing and related activities carried on at the Identification Division, which functions as the national repository for fingerprints.

Accountable Program Manager:

Richard H. Ash, Assistant Director

Program Objective Resource Requirements:

Man-Years -	538
Total Dollars (in thousands) -	$15,827

Program Objective Description:

The program's objective description might be stated as the development of a complete automated system that will provide: (a) automatic fingerprint searching, which includes automatic reading, registration, classification and matching of the unique identifying characteristics of a fingerprint known as minutiae and ridge direction, (b) computerized name searching of the criminal name indices, (c) computer storage and retrieval of arrest record data and (d) the capability to gather criminal statistics and system performance data. The complete system is known as Automated Identification Division System (AIDS). When AIDS is fully developed it will provide the capability of drastically reducing the amount of time and manpower presently expended in manually processing fingerprint inquiries. Evolving from this development will be several potentials that will be made available to all law enforcement be it local, state or Federal. One such potential is the possibility of searching latent fingerprints (i.e., fingerprints found at the scene of a crime) against a vast computerized fingerprint file and establishing an identification. This capability is not feasible in a 10-finger manual fingerprint card file of any significant size let alone the national repository with 21 million subjects' arrest records. This will permit all of law enforcement to identify criminals who have heretofore gone undetected. A second potential is the possible use of automatic fingerprint reader equipment as a means for transmitting fingerprint data over long distances

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in computer readable format and at computer speeds. This will drastically speed up one of the slowest processes in fingerprint identification which is the transmitting of fingerprint cards via the United States mail service. This suggests that with advancement of the state-of-the-art of computer technology it may be possible for distant law enforcement agencies to possess remote fingerprint reader terminals which would extract the needed characteristics from the subject's fingers and reduce that data to digital form for transmitting them to the FBI Identification Division over the National Crime Information Center's communications network or from a remote area within a state to the State Identification Bureau, for on-line searches of the computerized fingerprint data base file. This would permit positive identification of a criminal subject or suspect in a matter of seconds or minutes and would result in immeasurable benefits to all of law enforcement and to other governmental agencies who rely on such information as well.

Key Milestones:

There are major milestones to be achieved in the development of AIDS program. These milestones are, however, dependent upon file conversion from the massive manual files of the national repository to those of automated files. By fiscal year 1977 the conversion of the criminal fingerprint card file which is presently in excess of 21 million subjects will be started. During fiscal year 1978 the automated name search will be implemented and in fiscal year 1980 the automated fingerprint search will become operational.

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I. A. 12. d. LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION AND DATA SYSTEMS

Program Description:

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) is a nation-wide computerized information system established as a service to criminal justice agencies -- local, state and Federal. Its purpose is to improve the effectiveness of criminal justice through the more efficient handling and exchange of documented criminal justice information. The NCIC makes available, through the use of computers and a communications network, documented information on serialized stolen property, wanted persons for whom an arrest warrant is outstanding, and criminal histories on individuals arrested and fingerprinted for serious or significant offenses.

Since its inception,NCIC has had the following impact on crime prevention and detection: (1) It has increased the risk of detection and improved the overall solution rate of crime; (2) It has rapidly accelerated the growth of state and metropolitan computerized criminal justice systems; (3) It has established discipline, standards, and accuracy in the exchange of criminal justice information between criminal justice agencies; and (4) It has combatted the highly mobile career criminal by furnishing accurate and timely information. The increasing participation of criminal justice agencies assures that the NCIC will continue to impact on crime prevention and detection during fiscal year 1977. There is no practical alternative which would serve the purpose of the program. No curtailment of the program is anticipated and no new programs are currently planned for fiscal year 1977.

The new Missing Persons File, which will be a locator type file for missing persons meeting the entry criteria as defined by the NCIC, will become operational during 1975. It will have no connection with the criminal data stored in the computer and should be fully operational during fiscal year 1977. Continual coordination and joint planning with all criminal justice agencies are required to assure program success.

The establishment in 1971 of the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) File as part of the operating NCIC system was a major step forward in making this system of optimum value to all agencies involved in the administration of criminal justice. There is an area of uncertainty in regard to the development of the CCH File caused

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by pending Federal legislation and regulations regarding security and privacy. The legislation reflects the concern of Congress and the general public with computerized personal information data banks and their effect on the right of individual privacy. It is imperative that such legislation and regulations be carefully drafted in order to properly balance privacy considerations with the legitimate needs of law enforcement for information vital to their mission. Unless such a balance is achieved, the usefulness of CCH and other criminal justice information systems could be jeopardized.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The NCIC makes available to criminal justice agencies documented information on serialized stolen property, wanted persons for whom an arrest warrant is outstanding, and criminal histories on individuals arrested and fingerprinted for serious or significant offenses.

Program Justification:

The fundamental authority for the activities of the FBI is contained in Chapter 33 of Title 28, United States Code, which inherently includes the functions of this program activity. In addition, Section 534 of that Title authorizes the Attorney General to acquire, collect, classify and preserve identification, criminal identification, crime and other records and exchange these records with and for the official use of authorized officials of the Federal Government, the states, cities, penal and other institutions. The Attorney General has delegated his authority under this statute to the Director of the FBI.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislative changes are required nor are any pending other than indicated above.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

Comptroller General's Report to the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, dated August 19, 1974, entitled, "How Criminal Justice Agencies Use Criminal History Information," B-171019.

A formal evaluation of the NCIC was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division. The results of this evaluation are contained in that Division's report dated April 26, 1974.

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I. A. 12. d. LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION AND DATA SYSTEMS

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Transactions	3,100,000	6
76	Transactions	3,700,000	6
77	Transactions	4,300,000	7

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I. A. 12. d. LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION AND DATA SYSTEMS

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	1	1	-	1	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	-	1	-
Clerks:					
Appropriated	5	5	1	6	1
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	5	5	1	6	1
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	6	6	1	7	1
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	6	6	1	7	1
11 Personnel Compensation	$63	$64	$17	$ 73	$ 9
12 Personnel Benefits	6	6	2	7	1
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	1	1	-	1	-
22 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-	-
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	56	55	15	78	23
24 Printing & Reproduction	1	1	-	4	3
25 Other Services	12	14	4	1	(13)
26 Supplies & Materials	1	1	-	1	-
31 Equipment	-	-	-	1	1
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$140	$142	$38	$166	$24
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$140	$142	$38	$166	$24

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PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

I. A. 12. d. - LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION AND DATA SYSTEMS
IV. A. 3. c. (2). - LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS

Program Objective:

To develop and implement rules and regulations to insure the security and privacy of information on individuals are protected in Federal criminal justice information systems operated or funded by the Department of Justice.

Accountable Program Manager:

Andrew J. Decker, Jr., Assistant Director

Program Objective Resource Requirements:

Man-Years -	2
Total Dollars (in thousands) -	$49

Program Objective Description:

Existing NCIC policies set forth in the NCIC Computerized Criminal History (CCH) Program Background, Concept and Policy Paper dated June 11, 1974, sets forth stringent rules to provide security for the CCH File and the privacy of records therein. Specific rules for dissemination are also included in the Policy Paper. These rules provide for dissemination to criminal justice agencies for criminal justice purposes except as provided by Federal or state statutes and Executive Orders.

On August 27, 1973, the Attorney General directed the FBI to cooperate with Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in drafting joint regulations on the security and confidentiality of criminal history record information. This project was to be coordinated by the Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) in the Department of Justice (DOJ). Proposed regulations, promulgated by the Attorney General and the Administrator, LEAA, were published in the Federal Register on February 14, 1974. The Attorney General directed the OLC, DOJ, to coordinate FBI and LEAA participation in the commenting process and the preparation of final regulations. Public hearings began in March and were concluded on May 2, 1974. After reviewing the various comments, a task force composed of representatives of LEAA, FBI and OLC redrafted the proposed regulations.

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The proposed regulations will govern the dissemination of criminal history record information. The purpose of these regulations will be to afford greater protection to information which may be included in the records of the FBI, criminal justice agencies receiving funds directly or indirectly from the LEAA, and state and local criminal justice agencies exchanging records interstate with the FBI or these federally-funded systems. At the same time, these regulations preserve legitimate law enforcement needs for access to such records.

The regulations will require that each state prepare a detailed and specific plan establishing a method of developing and maintaining criminal history record information for serious offenders and for keeping all such information complete, accurate and current. Also, each state must certify that it will comply to the maximum extent feasible with the procedures set forth in its plan. The last part of the regulations will deal with the Federal system and interstate exchange of criminal history record information.

This program objective will be to define: (1) the responsibilities of the FBI; (2) the offenses includable in the records; (3) the acceptable limits of dissemination of criminal history record information; (4) an individual's right to access criminal history record information for purposes of accuracy or completeness; (5) the purpose and make-up of the NCIC Advisory Policy Board (APB); (6) the rules for participation in the CCH Program and (7) the responsibilities for maintenance of data in the CCH File of NCIC.

The proposed regulations reflect the Federal Government's concern with privacy implications incident to the exchange, dissemination and use of criminal justice information. The regulations will provide guidelines to the states in the development of their systems thereby insuring security and privacy of criminal history record information.

Key Milestones:

September 1977 - All procedures in the approved state plans to be implemented and fully operational.

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I. A. 12. f. LEGAL ATTACHES

Program Description:

The purpose of the FBI overseas liaison program is to insure a constant and prompt exchange of information and assistance with foreign law enforcement and security agencies. This is accomplished by FBI Agents, known as Legal Attaches, posted abroad in 16 locations covering over 80 countries.

The program has had, and has, planned impact on the international nature of crime and subversion by facilitating coordination vital to the needs in these areas of public concern. During recent fiscal years (1973 and 1974) 2,188 FBI fugitives were located abroad, as were 177 fugitives of other Federal, state, and local agencies. The value of recoveries abroad for the period totaled $8,623,555 and 242 automobiles stolen in the United States were located in foreign countries. It is expected similar impacts will be experienced during fiscal year 1977.

Alternatives to having FBI Agents assigned to certain Embassies are (1) having other Embassy personnel handle FBI responsibilities; (2) have FBI work handled by other U. S. Government agencies with personnel abroad, such as DEA, INS, U. S. Customs Service, etc.; or (3) conduct all FBI business, having foreign ramifications, by mail, or other communication, directly with the foreign government. These possibilities are considered to be grossly inadequate to the needs of the FBI because they either involve having the FBI work done by personnel with no experience in law enforcement, or by law enforcement personnel who do not have the training or experience with the broad scope of investigative responsibilities of the FBI, or would involve long delays in communication, with possible serious security risk involved.

The success of the program could be seriously damaged by budgetary requirements necessitating a cutback in funds essential for personnel and material to adequately service the program.

Prior to posting FBI personnel overseas, the concurrence of the U. S. State Department, the appropriate U. S. Ambassador and the Foreign Ministry of the host government must be obtained. The U. S. State Department provides office space and other administrative support of the program on a cost sharing basis.

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The Beirut Office was closed February 26, 1975, in the interest of efficiency and economy, and it is expected that the Singapore Office will be closed soon for the same reasons.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The program outputs are the regular reports of the Legal Attaches which are usually disseminated to the U. S. Department of Justice and other appropriate government agencies. The Legal Attache also relays, with his recommendations, requests of foreign police agencies for investigation in the United States.

Program Justification:

The fundamental authority for the activities of the FBI is contained in Title 28, U. S. Code, Section 533, which inherently includes broad authority for the methods of fulfilling the responsibilities and the activities authorized.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislation changes are required.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

FBI personnel stationed overseas are very closely supervised by the Intelligence Division of FBI Headquarters. The most recently completed formal evaluation of the overseas liaison program was conducted by the FBI Inspection Division during late March and early April, 1975. During the history of the program there have been a considerable number of openings and closings of offices overseas, concomitant with the change in the needs of the FBI.

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I. A. 12. f. LEGAL ATTACHES

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	38	34	9	34	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	38	34	9	34	-
Clerks:					
Appropriated	45	43	11	43	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	45	43	11	43	-
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	83	77	20	77	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	83	77	20	77	-
11 Personnel Compensation	$2,081	$2,187	$583	$2,511	$324
12 Personnel Benefits	515	542	144	622	80
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	418	440	117	505	65
22 Transportation of Things	90	95	25	109	14
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	785	824	219	946	122
24 Printing & Reproduction	1	1	-	1	-
25 Other Services	47	49	13	56	7
26 Supplies & Materials	8	8	2	10	2
31 Equipment	23	24	6	27	3
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$3,968	$4,170	$1,109	$4,787	$617
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$3,968	$4,170	$1,109	$4,787	$617

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I. A. 12. g. MAINTENANCE OF INVESTIGATIVE RECORDS

Program Description:

The primary purpose of the program is the maintenance and servicing of all of the FBI's investigative, administrative, and personnel files in support of its overall mission to investigate crimes within its jurisdiction as set forth in the various criminal statutes and the overall internal security of the United States.

This program has impacts upon public problems in the areas of Right of Privacy issues and overall government information systems as they relate to records on individuals and information dissemination. Also, this Division handles the myriad of requests received under the Freedom of Information Act.

The records system is operated by a trained staff of clerical employees and, depending on the urgency, file searches, if necessary, can be handled immediately.

No program alternatives have been considered.

Uncertainties which may affect the success of the program are changing legislation and Archival regulations governing destruction or non-destruction of records, or additional investigative jurisdiction which may result in a substantial increase in stored data.

No program activities are presently being terminated or curtailed.

New program initiatives in the records keeping function which are being implemented are related to automation to increase efficiency and significantly reduce manual clerical costs by eliminating considerable repetitive work inherent in a large manual records system.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The major outputs of the system are the servicing of all divisions of the FBI with records to ensure the successful performance of their missions; the servicing of other governmental agencies and departments with appropriate information on a need and right to know basis, and where an official reason exists for such dissemination and the response to all inquiries relating to the Freedom of Information Act.

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Program Justification:

The FBI is under obligation to act as a clearinghouse for information which affects the internal security of the United States. This includes the National Security Act of 1947 and Executive Order 10450 regarding the Security of Government Employees. Additionally, FBI records are made available to individuals in accordance with Title 5, USC 552, the Freedom of Information Act and Department of Justice order number 502-73 and number 528-73.

Regulations of the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, which are based on Title 44, Chapter 33, Sections 3301 and 3302, U.S. Code also govern the records keeping program.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislation changes are required and none are pending.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recently completed formal evaluation of the records maintenance program was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division, the results of which are contained in that Division's report dated 3/20/74 to the Associate Director. The inspection period was 2/11/74 - 2/22/74.

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I. A. 12. g. MAINTENANCE OF INVESTIGATIVE RECORDS

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Mail Received	2,557,945	211
76	Mail Received	2,390,911	290
77	Mail Received	2,234,785	290

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Name Checks	2,149,181	288
76	Name Checks	2,149,181	288
77	Name Checks	2,149,181	288

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Abstracts Filed	1,261,516	12
76	Abstracts Filed	1,261,516	9
77	Abstracts Filed	1,261,516	9

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Files Requested	799,349	254
76	Files Requested	761,220	222
77	Files Requested	724,909	222

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I. A. 12. g. MAINTENANCE OF INVESTIGATIVE RECORDS (Continued)

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Service Unit Requests	202,021	20
76	Service Unit Requests	202,021	20
77	Service Unit Requests	202,021	20

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Index Cards Filed	1,105,461	52
76	Index Cards Filed	1,034,711	52
77	Index Cards Filed	968,489	52

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Mail Dispatched	3,503,883	14
76	Mail Dispatched	3,503,883	14
77	Mail Dispatched	3,503,883	14

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I. A. 12. g. MAINTENANCE OF INVESTIGATIVE RECORDS

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	9	12	3	21	9
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	9	12	3	21	9
Clerks:					
Appropriated	1,270	1,187	316	1,339	152
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1,270	1,187	316	1,339	152
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	1,279	1,199	319	1,360	161
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1,279	1,199	319	1,360	161
11 Personnel Compensation	$11,408	$11,826	$3,145	$12,755	$ 929
12 Personnel Benefits	1,110	1,207	321	1,303	96
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	11	11	3	19	8
22 Transportation of Things	84	1	-	1	-
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	760	1,289	343	1,514	225
24 Printing & Reproduction	36	36	10	74	38
25 Other Services	2,010	973	259	320	(653)
26 Supplies & Materials	90	90	24	152	62
31 Equipment	571	93	25	1,944	1,851
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$16,080	$15,526	$4,130	$18,082	$2,556
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$16,080	$15,526	$4,130	$18,082	$2,556

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DOJ comment 3., 6/3/75: There are no program resource requirements for five year planning. The FBI has several programs which should meet this criterion, i.e., AIDS, FINDER and the automation of the general index.

I.A.12.g. MAINTENANCE OF INVESTIGATIVE RECORDS

Program Resource Requirements for Five-Year Planning Period:

Automation of the general index is described in the program objective which immediately follows. Most of these costs are attributable to data processing equipment rental. The five-year projection is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Dollars in Thousands
1977	$1,167
1978	$1,511
1979	$1,800
1980	$1,856
1981	$2,080

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PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

I. A. 12. g. MAINTENANCE OF INVESTIGATIVE RECORDS

Program Objective:

The effective implementation of the Automated Records Management System which will result in increased efficiency and significantly reduce manual clerical costs by eliminating considerable repetitive work inherent in the current manual records system.

Accountable Program Manager:

John J. McDermott, Assistant Director

Program Objective Resource Requirements:

Man-Years-	20
Total Dollars (in thousands) -	$2,057

Program Objective Description:

An analysis of our manual records system indicates that automation can be effectively applied from a records management point of view to certain basic areas; i.e., (1) the files, (2) index to the files, and (3) processing of mail. These are the functions that utilize the majority of personnel and the most significant benefits and cost savings will result in the automation of the basic records system because of the volume of material, the frequency of use, the considerable duplication of records and effort, and the number of employees utilized to service and maintain the current manual system for both field and Headquarters.

The key to the location of information contained in our files is the general index consisting of index cards primarily listing individuals' names, but also including information by subject matter. The general index is used in processing intra-Bureau communications, name check requests received principally from other government agencies and requests from supervisory personnel. A pilot study concluded that a fully automated system for searching the general index is feasible and would be of significant benefit to the large volume of transactions processed through the general index both in increased efficiency and accuracy. Plans for the immediate future call for the collection of new index information in machine readable form while simultaneously

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converting information already manually indexed. Long-range plans include the incorporation of the separate indexes from all field offices into the general index at FBI Headquarters thereby eliminating duplication. Field offices will be able to secure, in a matter of minutes, any information indexed.

The Personnel Automated Records System (PARS), has a computerized record for each active employee of the FBI. This system uses cathode-ray tube inquiry devices on-line to the computer and in response to a file request, this system automatically provides information regarding the availability, location and up-to-date status of a file.

Current planning provides for the application of the PARS concept to the 6.5 million investigative and administrative files in a system to be known as the File Automated Control System (FACS). This system will provide for automatic file control, status of files requested and necessary statistical data on file usage for the purpose of removing inactive records from prime storage space. An automated procedure for serializing incoming material for the files, and for maintaining an up-to-date accounting for material in the files is also planned. This system will be known as Automation of Incoming Mail Serialization (AIMS) and will be implemented with the FACS system.

The automated systems, when merged together, will provide capabilities in the utilization of data not possible in the existing manual system, and will provide for new concepts in record-keeping and record-processing functions. Secure lines will allow for comprehensive source entry concepts and will automatically provide necessary management information. Because of the magnitude of the records system, automation must proceed on a phased implementation basis. When fully implemented, the system will yield increased efficiency and substantial savings in personnel.

Due to the continuing growth of file material, an automated, cost effective, on-line high density storage and retrieval system, with remote input access together with printout capability applicable to Bureau files, is a desirable goal. Such a system is not available in today's market; however, relevant exploitable technology exists and research will be directed toward an intensified analysis of the file storage problem to meet future needs.

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Key Milestones:

October 1976 -

(a) Complete detailed analysis of current manual records system and its application to automation, up-to-date status of accomplishments with savings and an overview employing source data entry concepts.

(b) Complete implementation of the FACS/AIMS system.

(c) Complete implementation of data capture of new incoming index information in machine readable format.

(d) Initiation of conversion of manual index.

(e) Analysis of projected conversion schedule.

(f) Complete analysis of source data entry concepts and their specific application to the New York Field Office.

(g) Complete initial analysis for a high-density mass memory system applicable to text file data.

April 1977 - Begin implementation of automation of New York indices employing on-line source data entry concepts.

August 1977 -

(a) Complete analysis for on-line data entry procedures with proposed timetable for phased implementation of other field offices.

(b) Completion of a significant portion of index conversion.

(c) Complete detailed analysis for effective implementation of automated search procedures in the portion of the index which has been converted.

(d) Complete detailed analysis for a high-density mass memory system, progress on development efforts and projected implementation schedules.

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IV. A. 3. a. (2). TRAINING - GENERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to increase the effectiveness of local, regional, and state law enforcement agencies through training and educational assistance.

Much of the impact of this program will be geared toward the common problems encountered by law enforcement agencies on a community and regional level. Much of the impact will be directed toward terrorist and other national groups whose aim may be bent on disruption or other criminal acts which may cause embarrassment to the U. S. Government. Such incidents have been occurring throughout the world with increasing frequency. Future events such as the 1976 Olympics in Montreal and the Bicentennial celebration in the U. S. would serve as excellent vehicles for such activity.

The cooperative training assistance provided by the FBI in response to requests from Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies included 343,104 officers who attended 11,103 training schools in localities throughout the Nation during the 1974 fiscal year. Instruction was provided in such critical areas as organized crime, kidnapings, white-collar crime, terrorist extremism, police-community relations, bombing investigations, hostage negotiations, Anti-Sniper and Survival Training, and various legal subjects. Members of the FBI Academy staff also conducted advanced specialized field schools in criminology, police management and instructor development.

In response to the recent increase in kidnapings and crimes involving hostages, the FBI, in 1974, conducted a nationwide series of conferences on the topic "Kidnapings and Hostage Situations". These conferences were designed to provide forums at which representatives from the entire law enforcement community would discuss protective measures and planned responses to these crimes. A total of 275 conferences, attended by 25,966 individuals representing 6,949 different criminal justice agencies, were conducted during the year.

Appropriate plans will be achieved by maintaining communication with the respective Special Agents in Charge of each field office to determine training needs and problems. It will also be necessary to insure that the appropriate number of instructors are trained and available. It will also require continuing research to insure topical areas are relevant to current and future needs.

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Alternatives considered were: discontinuing all training assistance to those outside the FBI; providing only field training for local law enforcement agencies; and, providing highly specialized training at the FBI Academy, however, these alternatives were rejected as inadequate.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

This program will be accomplished by participation of Special Agent instructors in over 10,000 field schools with 87,000 hours of instruction being contributed. The FBI National Academy will invite 1,000 members from the Criminal Justice System to attend its 11-week course. This will bring the number of National Academy graduates at the conclusion of this fiscal year to 11,100, of which over 7,500 law enforcement officers are expected to remain active. In addition, at least 2,000 individuals will be invited to attend a series of specialized courses of one to four weeks in duration. By receiving this professional training, these individuals will be better equipped to cope with the nationwide problem of crime causation, detection, and apprehension.

Program Justification:

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Public Law 90-351, is the basic authority for rendering training assistance to members of the Criminal Justice System. The Department of Justice has repeatedly gone on record in support of this program as have numerous members of Congress. No legislative changes are pending or required.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The formal evaluation process for the field police training is accomplished during the recurring inspection of the field offices by the FBI's Inspection Division.

A variety of evaluation measures are used in regard to the National Academy program. These include reaction, post and peer evaluations. The entire program at Headquarters is subject to the scrutiny of the Inspection Division, the last inspection concluding on 4/2/75.

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IV. A. 3. a. (2). TRAINING - GENERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Instructional Hours - Quantico	55,896	221
76	Instructional Hours - Quantico	46,200	173
77	Instructional Hours - Quantico	52,780	200

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Instructional Hours - Field	88,580	373
76	Instructional Hours - Field	88,580	362
77	Instructional Hours - Field	98,900	400

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IV. A. 3. a. (2). TRAINING - GENERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	295	286	76	312	26
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	295	286	76	312	26
Clerks:					
Appropriated	299	249	66	288	39
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	299	249	66	288	39
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	594	535	142	600	65
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	594	535	142	600	65
11 Personnel Compensation	$10,859	$10,331	$2,749	$11,048	$ 717
12 Personnel Benefits	1,081	1,143	304	1,317	174
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	461	411	109	606	195
22 Transportation of Things	139	110	29	191	81
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	242	227	60	436	209
24 Printing & Reproduction	16	28	8	73	45
25 Other Services	545	591	157	1,783	1,192
26 Supplies & Materials	554	459	122	737	278
31 Equipment	1,383	1,049	268	1,856	807
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	1,102	891	237	754	(137)
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	2	2	-	2	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$16,384	$15,242	$4,043	$18,803	$3,561
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$16,384	$15,242	$4,043	$18,803	$3,561

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IV. A. 3. c. (1). MANAGEMENT AND STATISTICAL DATA ASSISTANCE

Program Description:

The purpose of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is to collect crime statistics, to provide them to law enforcement agencies, and to publish these statistics for public consumption. Collecting and publishing the statistics have an impact on crime prevention programs. To date the program has aided law enforcement agencies in planning their activities and legislators in devising crime prevention legislation. There is no alternative which would serve the purpose of the program and there are no risks or uncertainties which would affect this program. No curtailment of the program is anticipated and no new programs are planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The major products of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are the publications entitled: "Crime in the United States," and "Law Enforcement Officers Killed Summary".

The publications serve all law enforcement agencies, legislative bodies, and judicial systems. They also aid agencies such as the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in allocating Federal funds to local and state law enforcement agencies.

Program Justification:

The fundamental authority for the activities of the FBI is contained in Chapter 33 of Title 28, United States Code, which inherently includes the functions of this program activity. In addition, Section 534 of that Title authorizes the Attorney General to acquire, collect, classify and preserve identification, criminal identification, crime and other records and exchange these records with and for the official use of authorized officials of the Federal Government, the states, cities, penal and other institutions. The Attorney General has delegated his authority under this statute to the Director of the FBI.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislative changes are required for the program and none are pending.

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Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The FBI manages the Uniform Crime Reporting Program under the auspices of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and National Sheriffs Association. A committee made up of representatives from each of these organizations acts as advisors to the FBI and constantly evaluates the program.

A formal evaluation of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division in 1974. The results of this evaluation are contained in that Division's report dated April 26, 1974.

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IV. A. 3. c. (1). MANAGEMENT AND STATISTICAL DATA ASSISTANCE

Workload and Man-Year Data:

Uniform Crime Reporting Program

In this statistical program, quantitative workload indicators are difficult to assess and would be misleading. This is because the incidence of crimes reported are actually inputs into the various report outputs as indicated below.

On a monthly basis, this program collects raw crime statistical data from over 10,000 individual law enforcement agencies nationwide. This information is collected via the receipt of approximately 740,000 reports annually. The various reports differ substantially as to their complexity and the time required to process and collate them. The data is analyzed and published in several formats as follows:

(1) Quarterly releases indicating crime trend information in each of seven categories of crime.

(2) Annual publication of "Crime in the United States."

(3) Annual publication of "Assaults on Federal Officers."

(4) Annual, semiannual, and monthly releases concerning bombing incidents in the U. S.

(5) Annual and monthly releases on law enforcement officers killed.

Since 1967, personnel of the UCR Section have been working closely with state agencies in the planning, development, and implementation of 31 state UCR programs. An additional nine state programs are currently being developed each of which will require an extensive amount of technical assistance and training of state program personnel, field representatives, and records personnel in state, county, and local law enforcement agencies.

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IV. A. 3. c. (1). MANAGEMENT AND STATISTICAL DATA ASSISTANCE

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	10	10	3	13	3
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	10	10	3	13	3
Clerks:					
Appropriated	74	68	18	84	16
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	74	68	18	84	16
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	84	78	21	97	19
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	84	78	21	97	19
11 Personnel Compensation	$ 989	$1,002	$267	$1,159	$157
12 Personnel Benefits	93	94	25	109	15
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	8	16	4	13	(3)
22 Transportation of Things	7	2	1	4	2
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	893	869	231	1,229	360
24 Printing & Reproduction	20	20	5	58	38
25 Other Services	190	225	60	21	(204)
26 Supplies & Materials	11	11	3	19	8
31 Equipment	6	6	1	15	9
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$2,217	$2,245	$597	$2,627	$382
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$2,217	$2,245	$597	$2,627	$382

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IV. A. 3. c. (2). LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS

Program Description:

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) is a nation-wide computerized information system established as a service to criminal justice agencies -- local, state and Federal. Its purpose is to improve the effectiveness of criminal justice through the more efficient handling and exchange of documented criminal justice information. The NCIC makes available, through the use of computers and a communications network, documented information on serialized stolen property, wanted persons for whom an arrest warrant is outstanding, and criminal histories on individuals arrested and fingerprinted for serious or significant offenses.

Since its inception, NCIC has had the following impact on crime prevention and detection: (1) It has increased the risk of detection and improved the overall solution rate of crime; (2) It has rapidly accelerated the growth of state and metropolitan computerized criminal justice systems; (3) It has established discipline, standards, and accuracy in the exchange of criminal justice information between criminal justice agencies; and (4) It has combatted the highly mobile career criminal by furnishing accurate and timely information. The increasing participation of criminal justice agencies assures that the NCIC will continue to impact on crime prevention and detection during fiscal year 1977. There is no practical alternative which would serve the purpose of the program. No curtailment of the program is anticipated and no new programs are currently planned for fiscal year 1977.

The new Missing Persons File, which will be a locator type file for missing persons meeting the entry criteria as defined by the NCIC, will become operational during 1975. It will have no connection with the criminal data stored in the computer and should be fully operational during fiscal year 1977. Continual coordination and joint planning with all criminal justice agencies are required to assure program success.

The establishment in 1971 of the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) File as part of the operating NCIC system was a major step forward in making this system of optimum value to all agencies involved in the administration of criminal justice. There is an area of uncertainty in regard to the development of the CCH File caused by pending Federal legislation and regulations regarding security

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and privacy. The legislation reflects the concern of Congress and the general public with computerized personal information data banks and their effect on the right of individual privacy. It is imperative that such legislation and regulations be carefully drafted in order to properly balance privacy considerations with the legitimate needs of law enforcement for information vital to their mission. Unless such a balance is achieved, the usefulness of CCH and other criminal justice information systems could be jeopardized.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The NCIC makes available to criminal justice agencies documented information on serialized stolen property, wanted persons for whom an arrest warrant is outstanding, and criminal histories on individuals arrested and fingerprinted for serious or significant offenses.

Program Justification:

The fundamental authority for the activities of the FBI is contained in Chapter 33 of Title 28, United States Code, which inherently includes the functions of this program activity. In addition, Section 534 of that Title authorizes the Attorney General to acquire, collect, classify and preserve identification, criminal identification, crime and other records and exchange these records with and for the official use of authorized officials of the Federal Government, the states, cities, penal and other institutions. The Attorney General has delegated his authority under this statute to the Director of the FBI.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislative changes are required nor are any pending except as set forth above.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

Comptroller General's Report to the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, dated August 19, 1974, entitled, "How Criminal Justice Agencies Use Criminal History Information," B-171019.

A formal evaluation of the NCIC was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division. The results of this evaluation are contained in that Division's report dated April 26, 1974.

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IV. A. 3. c. (2). LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Transactions	58,900,000	108
76	Transactions	70,300,000	102
77	Transactions	81,700,000	127

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IV. A. 3. c. (2). LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	12	12	3	15	3
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	12	12	3	15	3
Clerks:					
Appropriated	96	90	24	112	22
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	96	90	24	112	22
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	108	102	27	127	25
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	108	102	27	127	25
11 Personnel Compensation	$1,189	$1,203	$320	$1,392	$189
12 Personnel Benefits	111	113	30	131	18
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	10	20	5	16	(4)
22 Transportation of Things	8	3	1	5	2
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	1,073	1,044	278	1,476	432
24 Printing & Reproduction	24	24	6	70	46
25 Other Services	228	270	72	25	(245)
26 Supplies & Materials	14	14	4	23	9
31 Equipment	7	7	2	19	12
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$2,664	$2,698	$718	$3,157	$459
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$2,664	$2,698	$718	$3,157	$459

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IV. A. 3. d. (2). FORENSIC LABORATORIES

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to provide and improve the forensic services rendered in criminal matters to authorized state and local law enforcement agencies, and to provide specialized scientific training for personnel of state and local crime laboratories.

This program has had considerable impact within the criminal justice system in the past and this impact will be increased during fiscal year 1977. These forensic services are invaluable for the investigative information they provide to state and local law enforcement officers working on reported offenses and to prosecuting attorneys who must make maximum use of the probative value of laboratory expert testimony.

The training in specialized scientific matters for personnel of state and local crime laboratories, initiated in April, 1974, is aimed at upgrading the capabilities of these laboratories. It is believed that the training accomplished to date has impacted on the criminal justice system, and that this impact will be even greater in fiscal year 1977.

Since every state and local law enforcement agency does not have forensic services of a state or local crime laboratory available to them, there would appear to be no viable alternative to the continuation of this program. As to the training phase of this program, it was instituted at the request of state and local crime laboratory directors. There would appear to be no viable alternative to this type training as, according to those directors, it is not available anywhere else.

This program will be achieved through utilization of existing resources at the FBI Academy and by a special effort on the part of FBI Laboratory scientific personnel to organize their analytical procedures in lecture form and share their expertise through lectures and demonstrations.

This program, particularly as it pertains to the referral of evidentiary materials from state and local crime laboratories to the FBI Laboratory for examination and the specialized training provided personnel of those laboratories, is closely coordinated through the "American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors".

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No facets of this program are presently being considered for curtailment or termination. New initiatives in this program planned for fiscal year 1977, are the application of new techniques now being researched, to the examination of evidence, and the dissemination of information concerning these techniques to the state and local crime laboratories.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The program outputs are the scientific examinations of evidentiary materials for authorized state and local law enforcement agencies and specialized scientific training for personnel of state and local crime laboratories. In fiscal year 1974, 121,709 such examinations were conducted for these agencies, which represented all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands and the trust territories of Guam and Saipan.

As of 6/30/75, approximately 1,000 employees of state and local laboratories, again representing virtually every state in the U.S., will have received the specialized scientific training at the FBI Academy.

Program Justification:

The fundamental authority of the FBI is contained in Chapter 33 of Title 28, U.S. Code. Additional authority pertaining to the training aspect of this program is contained in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Section 404 (a) codified at Section 3744 (a) (1) of Title 42, U.S. Code.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislative changes are required and none are now pending.

Evaluation of On-Going Programs:

The most recently completed formal evaluation of this program was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division, the results of which are contained in that Division's report dated 8/14/74 to the Associate Director.

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IV. A. 3. d. (2). FORENSIC LABORATORIES

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Scientific Examinations	232,000	103
76	Scientific Examinations	242,000	99
77	Scientific Examinations	252,000	119

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IV. A. 3. d. (2). FORENSIC LABORATORIES

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	65	65	17	72	7
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	65	65	17	72	7
Clerks:					
Appropriated	100	93	25	118	25
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	100	93	25	118	25
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	165	158	42	190	32
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	165	158	42	190	32
11 Personnel Compensation	$3,161	$3,203	$852	$3,547	$344
12 Personnel Benefits	299	325	86	360	35
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	144	144	38	208	64
22 Transportation of Things	45	35	9	41	6
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	245	245	65	282	37
24 Printing & Reproduction	5	6	2	10	4
25 Other Services	147	116	31	331	215
26 Supplies & Materials	50	50	13	85	35
31 Equipment	988	1,542	411	1,326	(216)
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$5,084	$5,666	$1,507	$6,190	$524
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$5,084	$5,666	$1,507	$6,190	$524

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IV. A. 3. e. FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to provide identification and related services to state and local criminal justice agencies, and to other authorized agencies and entities; and to improve this service through research and development, and implementation of automated and computerized procedures.

The FBI's Identification Division serves as the central respository for identification data and as such receives, processes and maintains fingerprint records which are submitted by Federal, state and local criminal justice agencies and government; and disseminates corresponding identification records. It is anticipated that fingerprint receipts for fiscal year 1977 will total 6.34 million. Thus far in fiscal year 1975, 3.6 million fingerprint records have been submitted by state and local criminal justice agencies.

The Identification Division also provides assistance to authorized agencies and entities in the resolution of investigative matters through latent fingerprint examinations, training and instruction in latent fingerprint matters, and by providing assistance in the identification of unknown deceased, including disaster victims.

The program plans will be achieved by maintaining appropriate contact and liaison with contributing criminal justice agencies as well as adequate staffing and training in the Identification Division to accomplish the job to be done.

During fiscal year 1977, approximately 41,000 cases will be received for latent fingerprint examinations. Approximately 70 advanced latent fingerprint schools and five administrative advanced latent fingerprint schools will be conducted for criminal justice agencies. The FBI Disaster Squad will furnish assistance as needed during fiscal year 1977. A total of 35,011 cases have been received during fiscal year 1975 for latent fingerprint examinations.

The Identification Division also expunges arrest data by returning fingerprints to the arresting agency upon request or as the result of a court order. The return of the fingerprints results in the automatic and complete expunction of arrest data from FBI files.

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An additional aspect of this program provides a procedure whereby a private citizen may obtain a copy of his identification record from the Identification Division. Departmental Order 556-73 sets forth this procedure. It is expected that this procedure will continue in effect with possible minor revisions to include review and appeal procedures. This does not constitute a new program objective, however, an increase of unknown size is expected due to increased awareness on the part of arresting agencies and private citizens who will be making expungement requests.

This program has impact on the entire investigative mission of the FBI. The program furnishes assistance to state and local law enforcement and governmental agencies, and other authorized agencies by providing them with a centralized point where they can determine a person's true identity and/or ascertain whether or not a person has a prior record of arrest involving a serious offense anywhere in the nation. Due to the extensive travel and mobility of the criminal, this program provides an infallible means of identification of the wanted criminal who uses state and national boundaries and fictitious identities to avoid apprehension.

Presently this work is performed manually by a staff of more than 3,000 employees. The fingerprint cards are manually searched through the massive name card indices and fingerprint card files. However, the FBI has for several years funded research and development projects for the purpose of adapting advanced electronic data processing technology to its fingerprint card processing operations.

One prototype fingerprint reader system known as FINDER is presently operational in the Identification Division. A contract has been let with an outside firm for fabrication of five production models which will be known as FINDER II. This equipment supported by data processing and storage systems is destined to eventually assume the major portion of the highly technical work now performed by approximately 1,300 fingerprint technicians.

In view of the fact that development of such technology and equipment is most difficult to schedule, risks and uncertainties which may affect the success of the program are inevitable. Since the work in this phase of operation is in large measure performed by private contractors, the FBI is dependent on those organizations for its successful accomplishment.

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With regard to the research, development, automation and the necessary equipment, a certain amount of coordination and joint planning is being done with the National Bureau of Standards, which is providing technical advice and assistance in this project. This program is also supportive of the National Crime Information Center's Computerized Criminal History program, a joint Federal - state system for the computerized exchange of criminal history information for criminal justice purposes.

There are no viable alternatives available which accomplish the desired ends of this program.

There are no program activities being curtailed and no new program initiatives are being planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

Of the 6.34 million fingerprint cards received at the Identification Division in fiscal year 1977, approximately 70 per cent will be submitted by state and local criminal justice agencies. Approximately 27 per cent of the latent fingerprint cases will be received from state and local criminal justice agencies.

Other ancillary services which are provided, utilizing the fingerprint files, include the processing of name checks and miscellaneous correspondence, identification and location of wanted persons and the location of missing persons. It is anticipated that during fiscal year 1977, requests for these services will total approximately 5.78 million name checks and processing of miscellaneous correspondence; 220,000 requests to post or cancel wanted notices which will result in the identification of 36,500 fugitives; and 1,500 requests will be received to place stops to assist in locating missing persons. Thus far in fiscal year 1975, 4.2 million inquiries in the form of miscellaneous forms and name checks have been submitted by local and state criminal justice agencies, as well as 128,830 requests to post or cancel wanted notices.

Program Justification:

The fundamental authority for the activities of the FBI is contained in Chapter 33 of Title 28, U.S. Code, which inherently includes functions of the Identification Division. This program supports the FBI's missions to "provide and improve scientific and technical support services"; "increase effectiveness of criminal justice system through education and training"; "afford aid to other criminal justice and military agencies through location of fugitives"; and "assist other criminal justice

agencies by dissemination of criminal intelligence information within their investigative purview".

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislative changes are required and none are pending.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recently completed formal evaluation of the fingerprint identification function was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division, the results of which are contained in that Division's report dated 12/20/74 to the Associate Director.

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IV. A. 3. e. FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Fingerprint Receipts	3,600,000	1,725
76	Fingerprint Receipts	3,800,000	1,606
77	Fingerprint Receipts	3,900,000	1,981

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Correspondence, Miscellaneous Forms and Name Checks	4,000,000	325
76	Correspondence, Miscellaneous Forms and Name Checks	4,400,000	303
77	Correspondence, Miscellaneous Forms and Name Checks	4,620,000	374

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Posted and Canceled Wanted Notices	128,830	51
76	Posted and Canceled Wanted Notices	132,000	47
77	Posted and Canceled Wanted Notices	132,000	58

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Latent Fingerprint Cases Received	11,280	52
76	Latent Fingerprint Cases Received	11,480	49
77	Latent Fingerprint Cases Received	11,480	60

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IV. A. 3. e. FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	13	13	3	12	(1)
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	13	13	3	12	(1)
Clerks:					
Appropriated	2,140	1,992	530	2,461	469
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	2,140	1,992	530	2,461	469
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	2,153	2,005	533	2,473	468
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	2,153	2,005	533	2,473	468
11 Personnel Compensation	$19,503	$19,689	$5,237	$22,493	$2,804
12 Personnel Benefits	1,825	1,948	518	2,226	278
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	88	88	23	134	46
22 Transportation of Things	142	14	4	9	(5)
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	3,594	3,969	1,056	3,539	(430)
24 Printing & Reproduction	102	108	29	289	181
25 Other Services	1,155	1,081	288	1,619	538
26 Supplies & Materials	174	174	46	295	121
31 Equipment	3,170	2,728	725	3,079	351
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$29,753	$29,799	$7,926	$33,683	$3,884
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$29,753	$29,799	$7,926	$33,683	$3,884

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VI. A. 1. EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND CONTROL - POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to develop and encourage creative, innovative and viable changes within the FBI and to enable this organization to discharge its mandated responsibilities in a truly professional, competent manner.

The impacts on public problems are indirect and will be brought about by the increased level of efficiency envisioned by this program, not only in the FBI but law enforcement in general, and will substantially reduce the opportunities for crime.

Impacts to date can be found in probative studies now being conducted on the effectiveness of investigations, use of advanced technology, career development and crime prevention.

Programs will be achieved through management development and training of all personnel to insure proper motivation as well as recognition and achievement of the goals of this agency.

No program alternatives have been considered and none are believed to exist.

There are no risks or uncertainties which could affect the success of this program. Lack of innovation brings stagnation; lack of response to contemporary change is a disservice to the public.

While there is coordination and joint planning with the Department as well as other agencies within the Executive Branch of Government, this program is self-initiated for the most part to meet the specific needs of this Bureau.

This program is ongoing and is expected to continue with the same thrust and emphasis as described above with no specific programs or iniatives contemplated for termination or curtailment.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

This program is designed to provide a highly trained professional and competent agency. The principal clients directly served are the employees of the FBI and those indirectly served are branches of Federal Government, state and local law enforcement, and the public at large.

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Program Justification:

Program justification would be statutory authority as set forth in Chapter 33, Title 28, U. S. Code, which sets forth the authority for the Director to administer those activities within the FBI.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

There is no known legislation pending which would affect this program.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

While there is no formal evaluation of this program, the activities of this agency are monitored internally by the Inspection Division as well as the Office of Planning and Evaluation, and externally by the Department of Justice, OMB and Congressional Appropriations and Oversight Committees.

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VI. A. 1. EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND CONTROL - POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	5	5	1	7	2
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	5	5	1	7	2
Clerks:					
Appropriated	15	15	4	17	2
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	15	15	4	17	2
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	20	20	5	24	4
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	20	20	5	24	4
11 Personnel Compensation	$497	$517	$138	$601	$ 84
12 Personnel Benefits	48	51	14	59	8
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	22	22	6	38	16
22 Transportation of Things	3	2	-	5	3
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	52	52	14	56	4
24 Printing & Reproduction	-	-	-	-	-
25 Other Services	3	3	1	5	2
26 Supplies & Materials	1	2	-	3	1
31 Equipment	5	5	1	3	(2)
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$631	$654	$174	$770	$116
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$631	$654	$174	$770	$116

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VI. A. 2. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Program Description:

The purpose of this program, employing all available communications media, is to increase public awareness of the responsibilities and services of the FBI and to alert the public to the criminal and subversive dangers threatening society, thereby encouraging citizen cooperation in combating those elements which constitute critical and costly problems to each member of society. In addition, liaison is maintained with congressional committees having oversight responsibilities or a legislative interest in matters affecting the FBI.

The planned fiscal year 1977 impacts are improved public assistance and expanded support and training services to law enforcement agencies on all levels. Program impacts to date are reflected by statistically demonstrated expanded accomplishments in cited areas.

Program plans will be achieved through issuance of press releases, fugitive alerts, news interviews, feature articles, publications, taped and "live" radio and television announcements and network and local radio and television programs and through a continuous review of new and pending legislation and consultation with the Department and congressional committees. Other achievement means are: meaningful responses to voluminous mail inquiries; daily public tours of FBI Headquarters; similar tours of some field offices; speeches before civic and school groups; dissemination of reprints on such topics as civil rights, organized crime, internal security, police training, scientific laboratory examinations, fingerprint identification and computerized criminal records.

There are no known program alternatives more suitable or appropriate than those currently employed.

Program success, though subject to influence by social and economic pressures, can be solidly anticipated by virtue of the inherent qualified and dedicated input, plus recorded experience.

Cooperation between law enforcement agencies on all levels is a basic necessity in assuring program success and is an elementary concept avidly pursued by the FBI. Congressional liaison is coordinated with the Department's Office of Legislative Affairs.

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No programs or program activities are being terminated or curtailed and no new program initiatives are planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

Program outputs include the varied correspondence and reprint items disseminated; public and press inquiries handled; press releases and statements issued; speeches delivered; tour visitors accommodated; publications prepared and distributed; articles written; and radio and television announcements delivered or recorded. The American public comprises the clients served. The major program output of its congressional liaison effort is its continuing review of new and pending legislation. The FBI itself is its direct client.

Program Justification:

Chapter 33 of Title 28, U. S. Code, provides fundamental authority for FBI activities and inherently requires the public accountability and responsiveness supplied by this program.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislative changes required nor are any pending.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

Comprehensive annual Inspection Division report, dated January 3, 1975, offers the most recent formal evaluation of this program's effectiveness and impact.

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VI. A. 2. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	33	33	9	36	3
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	33	33	9	36	3
Clerks:					
Appropriated	103	96	26	114	18
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	103	96	26	114	18
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	136	129	35	150	21
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	136	129	35	150	21
11 Personnel Compensation	$2,195	$2,167	$576	$2,374	$207
12 Personnel Benefits	196	215	57	233	18
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	14	14	4	19	5
22 Transportation of Things	13	3	1	5	2
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	232	233	62	273	40
24 Printing & Reproduction	193	260	69	310	50
25 Other Services	12	12	3	42	30
26 Supplies & Materials	7	7	2	11	4
31 Equipment	6	6	2	25	19
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$2,868	$2,917	$776	$3,292	$375
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$2,868	$2,917	$776	$3,292	$375

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VI. A. 3. LEGAL COUNSEL

Program Description:

The Legal Counsel Division provides legal advice to the Director and others within the Bureau, exercises supervision of legal instruction matters within the FBI, conducts research on legal problems affecting the FBI, follows new developments in the law and provides a continuing program of training for FBI personnel. This includes general training for new Agents and those receiving In-Service training and specialized training for legal instructors assigned to each field office. Law trained Special Agents provide legal instruction for law enforcement officers attending sessions at the FBI Academy.

Impacts for fiscal year 1977 and to date are internal and not subject to quantitative measurement.

This program will be achieved by continuously performing legal research and providing instruction for law enforcement. No alternative programs have been considered. Budgetary restrictions in not making available necessary personnel could affect the success of the program. No program activities are being curtailed and no new initiatives are planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

Outputs of this Division include the instruction given to FBI Agents and local law enforcement officers. The clients served are all FBI Agents, state and local law enforcement officers, as well as the public.

Program Justification:

The justification for this program is in support of the total mission of the FBI. The law as it relates to law enforcement is constantly changing and it is imperative that continuous research and instruction be conducted to insure Agents and others are aware of the changes.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislative changes are required.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recently completed formal evaluation was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division, the results of which are contained in that

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Division's report dated August 16, 1974, to the Associate Director. Our continuing research and review of legal matters encompasses all facets of FBI activity and is designed to insure our investigative operations comply with all legal requirements. There has been no outside evaluation.

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VI. A. 3. LEGAL COUNSEL

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	10	7	2	14	7
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	10	7	2	14	7
Clerks:					
Appropriated	11	10	3	9	(1)
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	11	10	3	9	1
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	21	17	5	23	6
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	21	17	5	23	6
11 Personnel Compensation	$430	$284	$76	$565	$281
12 Personnel Benefits	56	47	13	86	39
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	8	8	2	10	2
22 Transportation of Things	9	7	2	6	(1)
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	16	16	4	35	19
24 Printing & Reproduction	-	-	-	-	-
25 Other Services	-	-	-	15	15
26 Supplies & Materials	1	1	-	2	1
31 Equipment	4	4	1	5	1
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$524	$367	$98	$724	$357
Reimbursements	-	-		-	-
Total Obligations	$524	$367	$98	$724	$357

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VI. A. 5. a. MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to develop and implement management procedures based upon the views of the Director to enable the investigative and service personnel to accomplish the specific and overall missions of the FBI in the most efficient and competent fashion possible adhering to the applicable laws and regulations affecting the operation of the FBI.

As to impacts on public problems, there are the subtle effects of the FBI successfully fulfilling its missions while expending the lowest amount of taxpayers' dollars possible because of the application of its management direction.

Impacts to date may be expressed in terms of general statistical accomplishments. The FBI in the fiscal year 1974 was responsible for fines, savings and recoveries totaling in excess of $489 million and for the location of more fugitives and criminals convicted than in any preceding fiscal year.

No program alternatives have been considered and none are believed to exist.

There are no risks or uncertainties that could affect the success of this program if these management procedures which have evolved over the years based on experience and judgement remain in effect. This is not to preclude improvement in procedures where circumstances indicate.

A considerable amount of planning and coordination is accomplished on a day-to-day basis with the Department of Justice and its various operating arms, as well as sundry other interested agencies of the Federal Government in order to assure the success of the FBI's management direction program. The very nature of overall administrative duties in the FBI requires a substantial amount of coordination and planning with individuals and groups, both in the Government and the private sector.

No material changes in administrative activities are planned during the 1977 fiscal year, but it is recognized that the various activities may require varying amounts of attention depending on external events which are beyond the immediate control of FBI management.

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No specific new program initiatives relating to management direction are planned for the 1977 fiscal year. Continuous efforts are made to improve in this area of FBI activities.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

As alluded to earlier, this program is designed to support the accomplishment of the overall investigative and service missions of the FBI, and to do so in the most economical method possible. Accordingly, program outputs as such are inherently nebulous in nature and direct clients (outside of operating Divisions within the FBI) are difficult to identify. In a larger sense, all Americans are clients as they derive indirect benefits from the on-going investigative and service programs of the FBI which are being pursued in an effective and responsive manner.

Program Justification:

Chapter 33, Title 28, United States Code contains the fundamental authority for the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which carries with it the authority to administer those activities in an efficient and proper manner.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

At the present time, there is no known legislation pending which would affect the overall management direction of the FBI. Similarly no new legislation appears needed.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The Administrative Division of the FBI, of which this program is a part, is regularly subjected to a detailed and thorough inspection by the FBI's Inspection Division. The last such inspection was performed in late 1974 and the results of this inspection are contained in the Inspection Division's report dated 11/1/74 to the Associate Director.

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VI. A. 5. a. MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	4	4	1	4	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	4	4	1	4	-
Clerks:					
Appropriated	9	8	2	10	2
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	9	8	2	10	2
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	13	12	3	14	2
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	13	12	3	14	2
11 Personnel Compensation	$260	$261	$70	$280	$19
12 Personnel Benefits	40	50	13	51	1
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	4	4	1	6	2
22 Transportation of Things	4	3	1	4	1
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	53	53	15	54	1
24 Printing & Reproduction	1	1	-	3	2
25 Other Services	20	20	5	28	8
26 Supplies & Materials	16	16	4	27	11
31 Equipment	43	8	2	16	8
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$441	$416	$111	$469	$53
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$441	$416	$111	$469	$53

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VI. A. 5. b. PROGRAM ANALYSIS, PROGRAM EVALUATION AND BUDGET

(Program Analysis and Program Evaluation)

Program Description:

Serving in an advisory capacity to the Director, the Office of Planning and Evaluation (OPE) handles special assignments and conducts comprehensive studies of various FBI policies, procedures and general operations, making recommendations regarding policy changes and long-range planning geared to strengthening the capabilities of the organization to perform its assigned functions. The task includes the constant evaluation of FBI programs and procedures to determine which are working well and should be retained, which procedures may be outdated, or not performing effectively, and accordingly should be modified or eliminated, and what alternative approaches are needed.

In developing the necessary data on the above, extensive surveys and studies are undertaken involving analysis, research and the tapping of the resources and opinion of not only FBI personnel but other sectors of Government, industry and law enforcement as well.

Operating on the premise that law enforcement must progress faster than the element it is combatting, OPE endeavors to anticipate needs and plan accordingly. Since change is symptomatic of progress not only in business and industry but also in law enforcement, changes suggested by the continuing inquiries of this Office are attempted to be brought about in the most orderly fashion possible.

No alternatives have been considered and there are no known risks or uncertainties which may affect the success of the program. As this program is internal by nature, little, if any, coordination and joint planning with other Departmental organizations or other government agencies is required. No program activities are being terminated or curtailed and no new initiatives are planned.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The major results of this program activity are represented in internal recommendations for various policy and procedural changes resulting from OPE conducted studies and program analyses. The only client served is the FBI itself including its employees.

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Program Justification:

The Office of Planning and Evaluation was established within the organizational structure of the FBI in 1972 to serve in an advisory capacity to the Director and to conduct comprehensive studies and analyses of various FBI policies, procedures and general operations, making recommendations regarding policy changes and long-range planning geared to strengthening the capabilities of the organization to perform its assigned functions. This mandate continues as the justification for this program activity.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

There are no known existing legislative proposals that would affect this program activity and none are believed needed.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recent formal evaluation of this program activity is entitled: "The Office of Planning and Evaluation: A Review of Its Organization, Management and Operations: A Report to Clarence M. Kelley, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation," by Frank J. Leahy, Jr., Management Consultant.

(Budget)

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to formulate and justify a proposed budget reflecting the fiscal needs for the budget year and future budget years for presentation to the Department of Justice, the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress and thereafter, the control and accounting for the execution of approved funds.

The nature of this program itself is such that there are no significant past or planned impacts on public problems; however, the effects of this activity are realized in the other program activities which directly impact on public problems.

Budget formulation and justification is achieved through coordination with all Divisions through their respective Assistant Directors (Program Managers) to collect the necessary data with respect to anticipated fiscal needs and the justification thereof. The control and accounting for the execution of approved funds are achieved through sound accounting procedures and management reporting. There are no viable alternatives available which accomplish the desired ends of this program.

Due to the nature of the FBI's investigative responsibilities, there are situations over which little control can be exercised such as new legislation increasing or decreasing these responsibilities or activity necessitating fast moving extensive investigations which could not be reasonably anticipated.

It is necessary to coordinate the budget formulation process with representatives of the Office of Management and Finance of the Department of Justice, the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office in varying degrees as problems arise. No programs or program activities are being terminated or curtailed and no new program initiatives are planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The program outputs are the budget submissions to the Department of Justice and other agencies and bodies and the internal and external fiscal reports. The budget function, internal in nature serves the operational activities of the FBI and those agencies and bodies charged with the authorization and monitoring of the funding of those activities.

Program Justification:

The fundamental authority for the activities of the FBI is contained in Chapter 33 of Title 28, U.S. Code which inherently includes the budget function for the activities authorized.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislative changes are required and none are currently pending.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recently completed formal evaluation of the budget function was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division, the results of which are contained in that Division's report dated 11/1/74 to the Associate Director.

The FBI is currently engaged in an intensive effort to modernize and strengthen its accounting system in order that it will fully comply with principles and standards established by the General Accounting Office. This review encompasses all facets of the FBI's financial activities, including accounting and budgeting functions.

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VI. A. 5. b. PROGRAM ANALYSIS, PROGRAM EVALUATION AND BUDGET

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	18	18	5	24	6
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	18	18	5	24	6
Clerks:					
Appropriated	15	15	4	18	3
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	15	15	4	18	3
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	33	33	9	42	9
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	33	33	9	42	9
11 Personnel Compensation	$784	$796	$212	$ 954	$158
12 Personnel Benefits	96	111	30	127	16
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	18	18	5	26	8
22 Transportation of Things	8	6	2	8	2
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	81	81	22	88	7
24 Printing & Reproduction	2	2	-	4	2
25 Other Services	25	25	6	38	13
26 Supplies & Materials	19	19	5	33	14
31 Equipment	55	13	3	22	9
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$1,088	$1,071	$285	$1,300	$229
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$1,088	$1,071	$285	$1,300	$229

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PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

VI. A. 5. b. PROGRAM ANALYSIS, PROGRAM EVALUATION AND BUDGET

Program Objective:

To design and implement a case weighing system to allow a more precise estimate of manpower requirements.

Accountable Program Manager:

Richard J. Gallagher, Assistant Director

Program Objective Resource Requirements:

Man-Years -	3
Total Dollars (in thousands) -	$86

Program Objective Description:

To operate effectively and within available manpower limitations, an organization must recognize and engage in some type of overall task evaluation and manpower assignment. In order to achieve the stated objective, the Office of Planning and Evaluation will determine, through analysis of existing procedures, the need to design a case weighing system in order to devise a more precise method of determining manpower assignments and requirements. In the event procedural changes are warranted, new systems will be designed and introduced. A determination will be made thereafter of their impact.

Key Milestones:

(1) October 1, 1976 - Will identify and analyze current procedures followed to determine manpower requirements and assignments within the organization.

(2) January 1, 1977 - Will determine need for a more precise method of determining manpower requirements and assignments.

(3) September 30, 1977 - An evaluation will be made of any procedural changes introduced to develop a more precise method of determining manpower requirements and assignments.

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VI. A. 5. c. INTERNAL INSPECTIONS

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to determine through systematic reviews and evaluations if applicable laws, rules and regulations are being complied with; to insure that resources are being used in an economical and efficient manner; that desired results are being achieved effectively; to recognize merit and to seek ways and means of constructively improving operations.

Program impacts have resulted in reductions in manpower and equipment requests and other economies in our operations. It is not possible to foresee program impacts for fiscal year 1977, but it can be anticipated, based on past history, that economies in our operations will continue to be realized.

The program will be achieved through periodic inspections of each field office, Headquarters division and foreign office. No program alternatives have been considered.

The program is under constant evaluation throughout the FBI with a view toward constructive improvement. Risks and uncertainties which may affect the success of the program are budget constraints. No coordination or joint planning with Department organizations or other government agencies is necessary to assure success of the program. No activities within the program are being terminated or curtailed and no new program initiatives are planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

Major outputs are inspection reports and summaries which are made available to the Director through the Associate Director and to each entity inspected. Each pertinent Headquarters division is furnished those portions of field inspection reports applicable to the particular division for information and any action indicated. Inspection reports have an impact on budget requests for manpower, equipment and resources. The FBI itself is the direct client.

Program Justification:

Although not required by statute, the FBI has traditionally conducted inspections to insure that investigative and administrative operations are carried out properly. Federal Management Circular (FMC) 73-2

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issued 9/27/73 by the General Services Administration required FBI implementation which has been accomplished through internal inspections.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

None.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recent formal evaluation of this program was undertaken by the Department's Office of Internal Audit in October, 1974, to determine, among other things, whether our audits and inspections were in compliance with GAO and GSA audit standards and to assess the need for future internal audits of FBI activities. The evaluation has been completed but a report of the results has not been received.

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VI. A. 5. c. INTERNAL INSPECTIONS

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Inspections	70*	34
76	Inspections	86	42
77	Inspections	86	42

*Inspections completed in fiscal year 1975 will not equal the number completed in past years due to the budget restrictions on travel imposed in January, 1975 and the specials handled by the Inspection Division.

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Special Surveys, Audits and Miscellaneous Inquiries	470	15
76	Special Surveys, Audits and Miscellaneous Inquiries	375	7
77	Special Surveys, Audits and Miscellaneous Inquiries	375	7

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VI. A. 5. c. INTERNAL INSPECTIONS

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	46	46	12	46	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	46	46	12	46	-
Clerks:					
Appropriated	4	4	1	4	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	4	4	1	4	-
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	50	50	13	50	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	50	50	13	50	-
11 Personnel Compensation	$1,602	$1,651	$440	$1,574	$ (77)
12 Personnel Benefits	141	148	39	141	(7)
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	328	328	88	481	153
22 Transportation of Things	3	1	-	-	(1)
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	17	17	4	18	1
24 Printing & Reproduction	-	-	-	-	-
25 Other Services	1	1	-	10	9
26 Supplies & Materials	1	1	-	1	-
31 Equipment	1	1	-	7	6
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$2,094	$2,148	$571	$2,232	$ 84
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$2,094	$2,148	$571	$2,232	$ 84

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VI. A. 5. d. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to continue and build upon an effective affirmative program for equal opportunity in employment and personnel operations in the FBI without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin or age and to provide an avenue through which complaints of discrimination based on the foregoing factors filed by employees or applicants for employment will be efficiently and effectively handled.

The nature of this program is such that there is no significant past or planned impact on public problems. The effects of the affirmative program for equal opportunity,however, are realized internally in the effectiveness and dispatch with which certain investigations are conducted.

Program impacts to date are wholly internal and,in terms of affirmative programs, must be measured through an examination of progress in minority recruitment. Such recruitment in the clerical area has been excellent. Progress in attracting minority individuals for the Agent position has been significantly less successful.

There are no program alternatives.

The risks and uncertainties which may affect the success of the program are matters beyond this Bureau's control such as fiscal restraints imposed by Congress and OMB and the availability of qualified individuals from whom selection can be made. No programs or activities concerned with equal opportunity are being terminated or curtailed and there are no new program initiatives for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The program outputs are submissions of reports to the Director on minority recruiting results and status of discrimination complaints, similar reports to the Department of Justice, Equal Employment Opportunity Plans of Action and reports on the Spanish Speaking and Federal Women's Programs which programs are an integral part of the overall equal opportunity effort. In the general sense, the client served is the FBI itself.

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Program Justification:

Justification for the Equal Employment Opportunity Program is set forth in 5 CFR, Section 713, which contains the general program provisions, and in Executive Order 11478 dated August 1969, Public Law 92-261 and Department of Justice Order 1713.4.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

The FBI has set the maximum age limit for entry into the Special Agent position at 35 years, based on the provisions of Public Law 93-350, the retirement legislation applicable to Federal law enforcement officers and firefighters, and is currently awaiting a decision by the Civil Service Commission.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recently completed formal evaluation of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division which results are contained in that Division's report to the Associate Director dated 11/1/74.

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VI. A. 5. d. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	2	2	1	2	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	2	2	1	2	-
Clerks:					
Appropriated	2	2	-	2	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	2	2	-	2	-
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	4	4	1	4	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	4	4	1	4	-
11 Personnel Compensation	$86	$87	$23	$ 93	$ 6
12 Personnel Benefits	13	17	4	17	-
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	1	1	-	2	1
22 Transportation of Things	1	1	-	1	-
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	18	18	5	18	-
24 Printing & Reproduction	1	-	-	1	1
25 Other Services	7	6	2	9	3
26 Supplies & Materials	5	5	1	9	4
31 Equipment	14	3	1	5	2
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$146	$138	$36	$155	$17
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$146	$138	$36	$155	$17

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VI. B. 2. a. (1). MEDICAL SERVICES

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to (1) provide emergency attention or treatment of illness or injuries; (2) referral of employees to private physicians or hospitals when necessary; (3) initiate or work in conjunction with other agencies in preventative programs relating to health and safety, striving toward achieving maximum health and safe working conditions for all FBI employees.

There is no direct impact on public problems but healthier employees who are utilizing less sick leave hours serve to promote higher morale thereby more efficiently and economically serving the public.

The program impacts to date have been a minimum of work-related injuries and through the preventative health programs a savings in untold hours of sick leave utilized by employees.

Program plans will be achieved through continued implementation of existing medical facilities and developing in each employee a keen awareness of the benefits derived in availing themselves of preventative programs offered.

There does not appear to be any alternative program which might be substituted for a program of this type. Budgetary curtailments are the only risks and uncertainties which may affect the success of this program.

This program's success is enhanced by almost daily coordination and consultation with Public Health Service, Department of Justice, Civil Service Commission, and various government medical examining facilities throughout the country. There are no programs being terminated or curtailed nor new programs planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

Program outputs are medical services provided for employees of the FBI.

Program Justification:

Program is justified by Public Law 658 of the 79th Congress enacted August 8, 1946.

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Legislation Affecting the Program:

No known legislative changes are contemplated nor is any legislative change required at this time.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The FBI Inspection Staff examined the operations of the Health Service Unit in October, 1974, and noted 124,656 various health type services were rendered to FBI employees during the previous year. It was noted these services rendered effected a saving of employee's sick leave and benefits the government by obviating absences.

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VI. B. 2. a. (1). MEDICAL SERVICES

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	#of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Health Services Rendered	127,167	15
76	Health Services Rendered	139,884	16
77	Health Services Rendered	146,878	19

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VI. B. 2. a. (1). MEDICAL SERVICES

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks:					
Appropriated	15	16	4	19	3
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	15	16	4	19	3
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	15	16	4	19	3
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	15	16	4	19	3
11 Personnel Compensation	$164	$164	$44	$176	$12
12 Personnel Benefits	25	32	9	32	-
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	2	2	1	4	2
22 Transportation of Things	2	2	-	2	-
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	33	33	9	34	1
24 Printing & Reproduction	1	1	-	2	1
25 Other Services	13	12	3	17	5
26 Supplies & Materials	10	10	3	17	7
31 Equipment	27	5	1	10	5
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$277	$261	$70	$294	$33
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$277	$261	$70	$294	$33

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VI. B. 2. a. (2). PERSONNEL

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to provide administrative support to the FBI Headquarters, FBI field offices, and FBI Legal Attaches through a centralized personnel management system operated by the Personnel Section at FBI Headquarters. For the purpose of this report, the term personnel includes all human resources administrative functions with the exception of Office of Equal Employment Opportunity Affairs, and the FBI Health Service. The noted exceptions are being set forth separately.

This program essentially is responsive to the operational requirements of the FBI, and as such it has no direct impact on public problems.

Bureau personnel program planning is achieved through coordination with all divisions through Assistant Directors and Special Agents in Charge to gather and analyze information related to anticipated personnel matters.

The desired objectives of this program are to meet the human resources needs of the FBI provided these needs are justified, and fall within budget limitations. There are no alternatives for this program.

Risks and uncertainties which could affect the success of the personnel program would include fluctuations of the FBI's investigative responsibilities caused by new legislation, major extensive unanticipated investigations, or unanticipated budget limitations. The FBI maintains Congressional liaison to stay abreast of pertinent legislation and its possible effect on Bureau operations.

Similarly, coordination is maintained with the Department on matters of mutual concern relating to personnel planning and programs. Select contact is maintained with the Civil Service Commission, Veterans Administration, and other government agencies on personnel matters of interest. No program activities are being terminated or curtailed and no new program initiatives are planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Output and Clients Served:

The program is internal in nature and serves the personnel needs

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of the FBI. Its purpose is to provide direction and monitor personnel matters such as recruiting, placement, all forms of compensation, work assignment, grade classification, and all related administrative functions through separation and/or retirement.

Program Justification:

The fundamental authority for the activities of the FBI is contained in Chapter 33, Title 28, U. S. Code. 28 CFR 0.137 authorizes the Director of the FBI to exercise the power and authority vested in the Attorney General by law to take final action in matters pertaining to the employment, direction, and general administration of FBI personnel. (Except the positions of Associate Director, Assistant to the Director, and Assistant Director.)

Legislation Affecting the Program:

HR 550, a bill concerning the confidentiality of financial records, if enacted, would require the FBI to obtain an additional release from applicants for employment so that financial records of the applicant could be reviewed.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recently completed formal evaluation of the personnel program function was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division. Results of this evaluation are contained in that Division's report dated 11/1/74, to the Associate Director.

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VI. B. 2. a. (2). PERSONNEL

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	18	18	5	19	1
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	18	18	5	19	1
Clerks:					
Appropriated	156	143	38	174	31
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	156	143	38	174	31
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	174	161	43	193	32
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	174	161	43	193	32
11 Personnel Compensation	$2,179	$2,186	$581	$2,349	$163
12 Personnel Benefits	334	420	112	428	8
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	32	32	8	49	17
22 Transportation of Things	30	21	6	23	2
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	446	446	118	455	9
24 Printing & Reproduction	10	12	3	29	17
25 Other Services	166	164	44	230	66
26 Supplies & Materials	132	132	35	224	92
31 Equipment	361	70	19	133	63
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$3,690	$3,483	$926	$3,920	$437
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$3,690	$3,483	$926	$3,920	$437

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VI. B. 2. b. (1). PROCUREMENT, SUPPLY AND CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to supply the needs of the FBI as effectively as possible with supplies and/or equipment and also contracting when necessary. There are no fiscal year 1977 planned impacts on public problems addressed by the program since this is a service function. The program impact to date cannot be measured in quantity terms.

The program plans will be effected by ascertaining the needs of the Headquarters and field divisions and fulfilling these needs abiding by all existing Government regulations.

There are no program alternatives which have been considered since this is a support operation and there is no justification for the selection of any program alternative. The only risks and constraints which may affect the success of this program would be budgetary constraints.

Coordination is necessary with the Department of Justice, General Services Administration, Government Printing Office, and the General Accounting Office, since procurements are handled in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Federal Procurement Regulations, Federal Register, Federal Property Management Regulations, Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, Decisions of the Comptroller General, Department of Justice Memorandum No. 750 dated May 7, 1971, Presidential Executive Orders, General Accounting Office Manuals, etc.

There are no programs or activities which will be terminated or curtailed and there are no program initiatives planned for fiscal year 1977 since existing rules and regulations must be complied with in performing these operations.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

Our major program outputs are the services, supplies and equipment furnished to Headquarters and field divisions which are the clients served.

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Program Justification:

The program justification are those rules and regulations as set forth in Program Description.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

Constant changes in existing regulations will affect the operation of this program. No legislative changes are required.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The Inspection Division has conducted its reviews, the latest of which was reported to the Associate Director 11/1/74.

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VI. B. 2. b. (1). PROCUREMENT, SUPPLY AND CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	1	1	-	1	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	-	1	-
Clerks:					
Appropriated	84	79	21	95	16
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	84	79	21	95	16
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	85	80	21	96	16
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	85	80	21	96	16
11 Personnel Compensation	$884	$887	$236	$ 953	$ 66
12 Personnel Benefits	135	170	45	173	3
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	13	13	4	20	7
22 Transportation of Things	12	9	2	9	-
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	181	181	48	185	4
24 Printing & Reproduction	4	5	1	12	7
25 Other Services	67	67	18	94	27
26 Supplies & Materials	54	54	14	91	37
31 Equipment	147	28	8	54	26
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$1,497	$1,414	$376	$1,591	$177
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$1,497	$1,414	$376	$1,591	$177

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VI. B. 2. b. (4). PRINTING SERVICES AND SPACE MAINTENANCE

Program Description:

This program is responsible for designing, preparation, printing or reproduction of charts, graphs, flyers, instructional and policy material, and other items relating to investigative and administrative FBI operations, in addition to the efficient management of space. Much of the information and material processed is of delicate and confidential nature which precludes releasing to commercial or outside concerns for processing. The efficient management of space is essential to provide adequate but not excessive facilities for the various FBI Headquarters and field operations.

The nature of this program itself is such that there are no significant past or planned direct impacts on public problems; however, the effects of this activity are realized in the other program activities which directly impact on public problems. Program goals are achieved by responding as requested for authorized services and providing for necessary space.

There is a degree of coordination and joint planning with the Government Printing Office through the Department of Justice concerning printing matters not performed as a part of this program activity. Space matters are coordinated with the General Services Administration.

The only apparent risks and uncertainties are those relative to budgetary constraints.

No program activities are being terminated or curtailed and no new initiatives are planned.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The program outputs are the finished materials and adequate space necessary to the investigative and administrative FBI operations. The printing and space management functions are internal in nature and serve the operational activities of the FBI both at Headquarters and in the field.

Program Justification:

Effective June 30, 1974, the Joint Committee on Printing approved the operation of the FBI printing operation as a satellite of the Department of Justice Publication Services Facility. The justification for space maintenance is inherent in the basic statutory authority for the FBI, Chapter 30 of Title 28, United States Code.

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Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislative changes are required.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recent evaluation of the printing function was conducted in the submission of the annual report to Joint Committee on Printing by the Department which incorporated the results of the FBI printing program. The entire program is subject to continuous evaluation by the FBI's Inspection Division both at FBI Headquarters and throughout its field offices.

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VI. B. 2. b. (4). PRINTING SERVICES AND SPACE MAINTENANCE

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	9	9	2	10	1
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	9	9	2	10	1
Clerks:					
Appropriated	144	133	35	162	29
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	144	133	35	162	29
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	153	142	37	172	30
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	153	142	37	172	30
11 Personnel Compensation	$2,168	$2,175	$579	$2,338	$163
12 Personnel Benefits	332	418	111	425	7
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	32	32	8	48	16
22 Transportation of Things	30	21	6	23	2
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	444	443	118	453	10
24 Printing & Reproduction	10	12	3	29	17
25 Other Services	165	163	43	229	66
26 Supplies & Materials	132	132	35	223	91
31 Equipment	359	70	19	133	63
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$3,672	$3,466	$922	$3,901	$435
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$3,672	$3,466	$922	$3,901	$435

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VI. B. 2. c. SYSTEMS SUPPORT

Program Description:

Administrative systems support services are provided by the FBI's Data Processing Section (DPS). The purpose of these support services is to provide FBI management all pertinent information accurately, in a logical fashion and on a timely basis to enable sound managerial decisions. Systems support for administrative services covers such functions as personnel, payroll. accounting, budgets, training, investigative accomplishments, statistics, and mailing lists.

No public problems are directly addressed by the DPS systems support program for administrative services.

Program plans are achieved by responding to the needs for this service.

The systems support programs are all "on-going" systems. They were started when the FBI first acquired its computers and the plan is to continue them in the future. To date, systems support programs have accomplished their objectives.

No program alternatives have been considered.

There are no risks or uncertainties involved that would materially affect the administrative systems support provided by the DPS, notwithstanding budgetary constraints. Very little coordination with other Department organizations or government agencies is required for the support systems.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The major output of the administrative systems support program is in the form of computer produced reports, tabulations or computer generated messages on Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) terminals. All FBI Divisions and field offices are served by the DPS systems support programs.

Program Justification:

The system support programs originated internally and have all been approved by FBI management. The systems support provided through the computer could not possibly be obtained as economically, as efficiently, or as timely on a manual basis.

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Legislation Affecting the Program:

No legislation changes are required.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The DPS constantly explores new methods and equipment to better accomplish systems support objectives. The most recently completed formal evaluation of the DPS's system support program was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division, the results of which are contained in that Division's report dated April 26, 1974.

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VI. B. 2. c. SYSTEMS SUPPORT

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	14	14	4	18	4
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	14	14	4	18	4
Clerks:					
Appropriated	429	400	106	493	93
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	429	400	106	493	93
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	443	414	110	511	97
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	443	414	110	511	97
11 Personnel Compensation	$5,035	$5,096	$1,355	$5,897	$ 801
12 Personnel Benefits	472	480	128	556	76
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	41	84	22	67	(17)
22 Transportation of Things	34	12	3	20	8
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	4,546	4,420	1,176	6,251	1,831
24 Printing & Reproduction	101	101	27	295	194
25 Other Services	965	1,146	305	107	(1,039)
26 Supplies & Materials	57	57	15	97	40
31 Equipment	29	29	8	79	50
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$11,280	$11,425	$3,039	$13,369	$1,944
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$11,280	$11,425	$3,039	$13,369	$1,944

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VI. B. 2. d. STANDARD LEVEL USERS CHARGE (SLUC)

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to review, verify, challenge, resolve and approve the charges (SLUC) levied by the General Services Administration (GSA) for space and services provided for the FBI. This program is administered from FBI Headquarters as a component of the space management function whose objective is the maximum and efficient utilization of space occupied by the FBI.

The program has no significant impact upon public problems; however, it does affect other FBI programs which do have an impact upon public problems.

This is an on-going, field-wide program which is centrally coordinated with the assistance of the Assistant Directors of FBI Headquarters divisions and the Special Agents in Charge of the field offices. There are no alternative programs which would accomplish the objectives of this program on a timely basis.

The administration of the SLUC program is subject to procedures and guidelines promulgated by GSA. Since the SLUC system became effective at the beginning of the 1975 fiscal year, changes can be expected for several years until efficient procedures can be firmed up.

Other Government organizations dealt with in connection with the SLUC program mainly include the Department of Justice and local, regional and Headquarters levels of GSA. No significant new program initiatives are planned for the 1977 fiscal year.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The resolution and approval of the four quarterly billings and adjustments thereto for the some 575 locations throughout the country occupied by the FBI are the principal outputs of this program.

Program Justification and Legislation Affecting the Program:

The SLUC program implements the applicable provisions of the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-313). Regulations governing SLUC are set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 41, Chapter 101, Part 101-21. No legislative changes are anticipated.

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Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The SLUC program was implemented on July 1, 1974. An evaluation of the program within the FBI was made by the Inspection Division during the annual inspection of the Administrative Division, the results of which were reported to the Associate Director, November 1, 1974.

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VI. B. 2. d. STANDARD LEVEL USERS CHARGE (SLUC)

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks:					
Appropriated	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
11 Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-	-
12 Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	-	-	-	-	-
22 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-	-
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	$23,237	$26,542	$7,060	$28,400	$1,858
24 Printing & Reproduction	-	-	-	-	-
25 Other Services	-	-	-	-	-
26 Supplies & Materials	-	-	-	-	-
31 Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$23,237	$26,542	$7,060	$28,400	$1,858
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$23,237	$26,542	$7,060	$28,400	$1,858

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PRIORITY RANKING OF PROGRAM INCREASES

Uncontrollable increases		$12,946,310
Program increases:		
1.	Additional 2,547 full-year employees - 821 agents and 1,726 clerks	$36,153,882
2.	Increase needed to fund an increased level of transfers	2,472,615
3.	Increase in costs for equipment	6,549,952
4.	Funds needed to expand efforts in investigative undercover operations	1,000,000
5.	Increase in rental of automatic data processing equipment for the general index and general files, for the uniform crime reporting program, for investigative applications and for payroll and administrative matters	2,239,000
6.	Capital additions and increased equipment and operational costs for the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia	4,829,480
7.	Increased research and technical services needs of the FBI Laboratory	660,500
8.	Increase in rental of space and equipment	644,214
9.	Increased costs for the National Crime Information Center	544,000
10.	Costs for Terrorist Research and Management Staff, for which funds have been requested from LEAA for the 1976 fiscal year	330,000
11.	Communications line cost for the Criminalistics Laboratory Information System	195,120

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12.	Refurbishing office and filing equipment and other costs	$ 148,210
13.	Decrease in funding of automation of fingerprint operation	(-) 330,550
14.	Decrease in funds for cars and trucks	(-) 57,024
	Net increase for FBI programs	$55,379,399
	Net increase for fiscal year 1977	$68,325,709

ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE FUNDING LEVELS

If the FBI were to receive a fiscal year 1977 dollar resource allocation which is ten percent greater than the fiscal year 1976 Congressional Budget dollar level, the increase would be accomplished in substantially the same proportion as the increases are being requested for the fiscal year 1977. The increase would help to alleviate some of the work delinquencies now being experienced if programs were to be maintained at the present levels. It would not provide for any new program initiatives.

If the FBI were to receive a fiscal year 1977 dollar allowance of ten percent less than the fiscal year 1976 Congressional Budget dollar level, it would have a devastating effect on the Bureau's operations. Such a reduction could only be accomplished by reducing the level of personnel, which is already much too low for an efficient operation, inasmuch as almost 90 percent of the FBI's funds are devoted to personnel cost and such fixed costs as rent, communications and utilities.

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DOJ comment 6., 6/3/75: There is no substantive discussion of the impact of a ten percent reduction in the FY77 allocation.

As set forth on page 190, a ten percent reduction in the fiscal year 1977 dollar allowance would have a devastating effect on the FBI's operations. There is no single program, activity or type of expense in which such a reduction could be absorbed and it would therefore have to be on the basis of an across-the-board reduction. Almost 90 percent of the FBI's funds are devoted to personnel costs and such fixed costs as rents, communications and utilities. There is no way such a reduction could be taken without further reducing the level of personnel which was reduced for fiscal year 1976 to the point of adversely affecting the FBI's efficient operation. The amount representing the ten percent in excess of the personnel and fixed costs includes such items as laboratory equipment, field investigative equipment, costs of various automation efforts and other necessary support costs. We have been forced year after year to absorb within this small area of funding any increases in operating costs which were not specifically caused by statute. Because of the spiraling inflation in recent years particularly, we have had to defer normal equipment replacement and forego the modernization of equipment in order to pay the increased costs. We simply cannot continue to do this and expect to remain a viable and effective law enforcement agency.

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MAJOR CHANGES TO CURRENT FY76 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET

Budget Amendments:

By memorandum dated April 21, 1975, addressed to the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, the Director of the FBI requested that the 1976 fiscal year and the transition period requests be amended by $7,355,000 and $1,851,000 respectively. These amendments would be comprised of the following:

	1976 Request	Transition Period
Restoration of the $5.3 million cut from the 1976 fiscal year request due to the then pending rescission of 1975 funds. PL94-14 cancelled the 1975 pending rescission.	$5,300,000	$1,345,400
Increased cost of Government's contributions to Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance from 13.75 to 17.75 cents per thousand per bi-weekly pay period effective first pay period after February 28, 1975.	313,000	78,000
Increased utility costs at the FBI Academy	242,000	61,500
Increase in workload under Freedom of Information Act requires additional employees (11 agents 94 clerks) and funding therefor	1,500,000	366,100

Supplementals:

No supplementals have been requested thus far. Supplemental funds will, however, be needed to pay for the pay increase for General Schedule employees. Request for such funds will be submitted at the appropriate time as will requests for additional funds which might be required as the result of future legislation.

There are no major anticipated reprogramming or shifts in resources from current FY76 Congressional Budget.

For FY76 there are no new programs not examined during the review process; no approved program objectives to be dropped; no new program objectives not addressed during the MBO/Budget hearings, and no legislation changes affecting FY76 programs not yet presented to Department management.

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Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Schedule of Reimbursements
(dollars in thousands)

		FY 1975			FY 1976			Interim			FY 1977		
Reimbursements from other DOJ Organizations		MY	Pos.	$	MY	Pos.	$	MY	Pos.	$	MY	Pos.	$
Organization	Service Rendered												
Administrative Office - U. S. Courts	Investigations and Name Checks	35	35	842	22	22	513	6	6	128	36	36	900
	Subtotal	35	35	842	22	22	513	6	6	128	36	36	900
Reimbursements from Other Government Agencies													
Agency	Service Rendered												
Atomic Energy Commission	Investigations	88	88	2,007	88	88	1,971	19	19	471			
Energy Research and Development Administration	Investigations										68	68	1,598
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Investigations										33	33	799
Civil Service Commission	Investigations and Name Checks	4	4	81	3	3	77	1	1	20	2	2	35
Library of Congress	Investigations	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration Appointees	Investigations	7	7	195	8	8	192	2	2	48	17	17	406
Department of Labor	Name Searches	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of the Treasury	Name Searches	6	6	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Agriculture	Name Checks and Fingerprint Searches	9	9	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Appropriations Committee	Loan of Personnel	31	31	1,094	34	34	1,210	9	9	307	24	24	860
	Subtotal	145	145	3,516	133	133	3,450	31	31	846	144	144	3,698
Proceeds from Sale of Cars		-	-	413	-	-	379	-	-	-	-	-	379
Total Reimbursements		180	180	4,771	155	155	4,342	37	37	974	180	180	4,977

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SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS TO OTHER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

The FBI makes no reimbursements to other Department of Justice organizations or other Government agencies.

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Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Schedule of Motor Vehicle Requirements

Type	FY 1975 July 1 On Hand	FY 1975 Scheduled Purchase	FY 1975 Scheduled Disposal	FY 1975 June 30 On Hand	FY 1976 July 1 On Hand	FY 1976 Scheduled Purchase	FY 1976 Scheduled Disposal	FY 1976 June 30 On Hand	Interim FY July 1 On Hand	Interim FY September 30 On Hand	FY 1977 October 1 On Hand	FY 1977 Scheduled Purchase	FY 1977 Average Purchase Cost/Vehicle	FY 1977 Scheduled Disposal	FY 1977 September 30 On Hand
Armored Cars	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	4
Heavy Sedan*	4,515	785	1,159	4,141	4,141	909	975	4,075	4,075	4,075	4,075	880	3,793	880	4,075
Medium Sedan	86	277	-	363	363	321	85	599	599	599	599	310	3,639	310	599
Compact Sedan	51	73	-	124	124	85	29	180	180	180	180	82	3,348	82	180
Sub-Compact Sedan	-	24	-	24	24	27	6	45	45	45	45	26	3,685	26	45
Station Wagon	112	20	20	112	112	23	27	108	108	108	108	23	4,200	23	108
Van	31	9	4	36	36	14	10	40	40	40	40	14	5,561	7	47
Ambulance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	2
Special Purpose - 4 Wheel Drive	13	6	3	16	16	6	4	18	18	18	18	6	5,561	3	21
Other Special Purpose Trucks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickup	-	3	-	3	3	2	-	5	5	5	5	2	5,561	-	7
Under 12,500 Gross Wt.	120	6	-	126	126	50	34	142	142	142	142	49	5,561	23	168
12,500 - 16,999 Gross Wt.	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	3
Over 17,000 Gross Wt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,937	1,203	1,186	4,954	4,954	1,437	1,170	5,221	5,221	5,221	5,221	1,372		1,354	5,239

*All automobiles included in this category are full-size standard models which comprise the basic fleet of the FBI. They are Plymouths, Chevrolets, Fords and American Motors products. Under standardized GSA specifications KKK-A-811M, these automobiles would be described as "regular sedans." The FBI purchases no "heavy sedans" or "medium sedans" as set forth in GSA specifications.

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Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Schedule of Aircraft Requirements

	FY 1975				FY 1976				Interim FY				FY 1977				
		Scheduled				Scheduled				Scheduled				Scheduled		Scheduled	
Type	July 1 On Hand	Acquired	Disposal	June 30 On Hand	July 1 On Hand	Acquired	Disposal	June 30 On Hand	July 1 On Hand	Acquired	Disposal	September 30 On Hand	October 1 On Hand	Acquired	Cost of Acquisition	Disposal	September 30 On Hand
Fixed Wing																	
Single Engine*	2	--	--	2	2	--	--	2	2	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	2

*YO-3A, capacity - 2.

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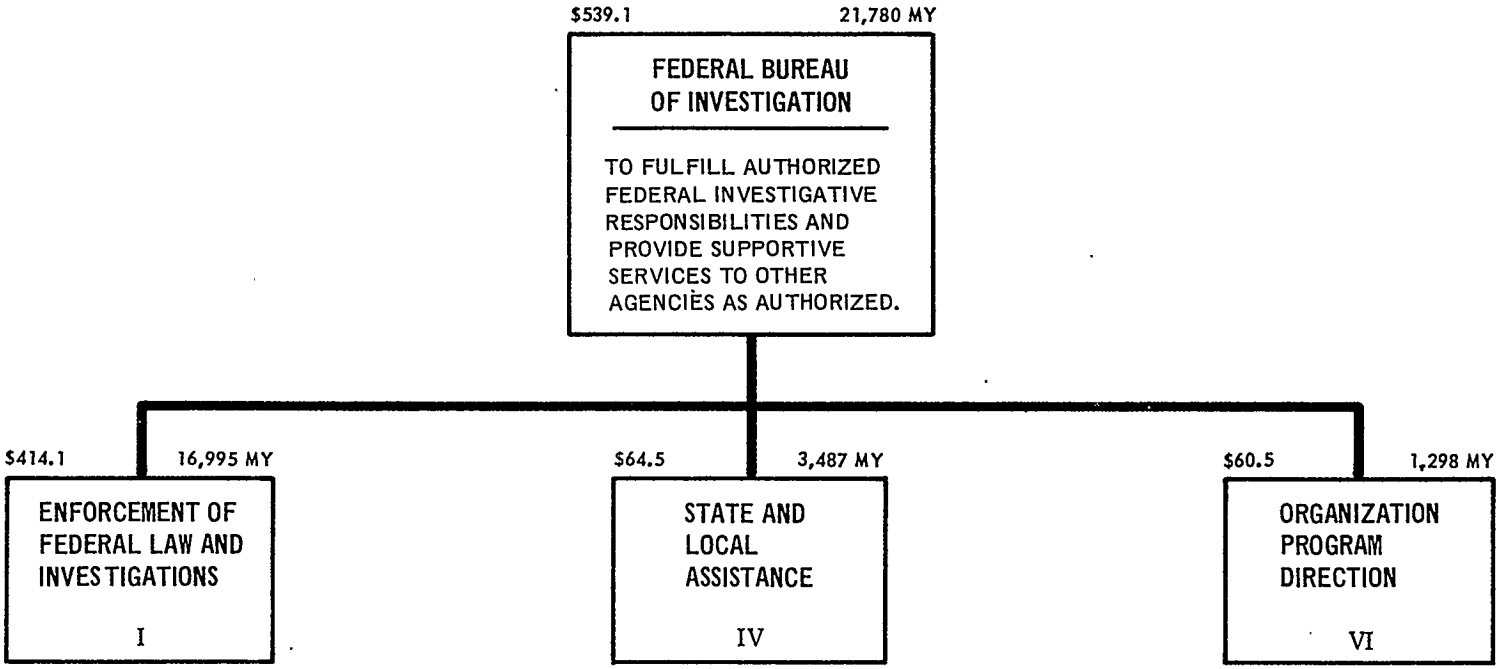
PROGRAM PYRAMID
FISCAL YEAR 1977

(FUNDING IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



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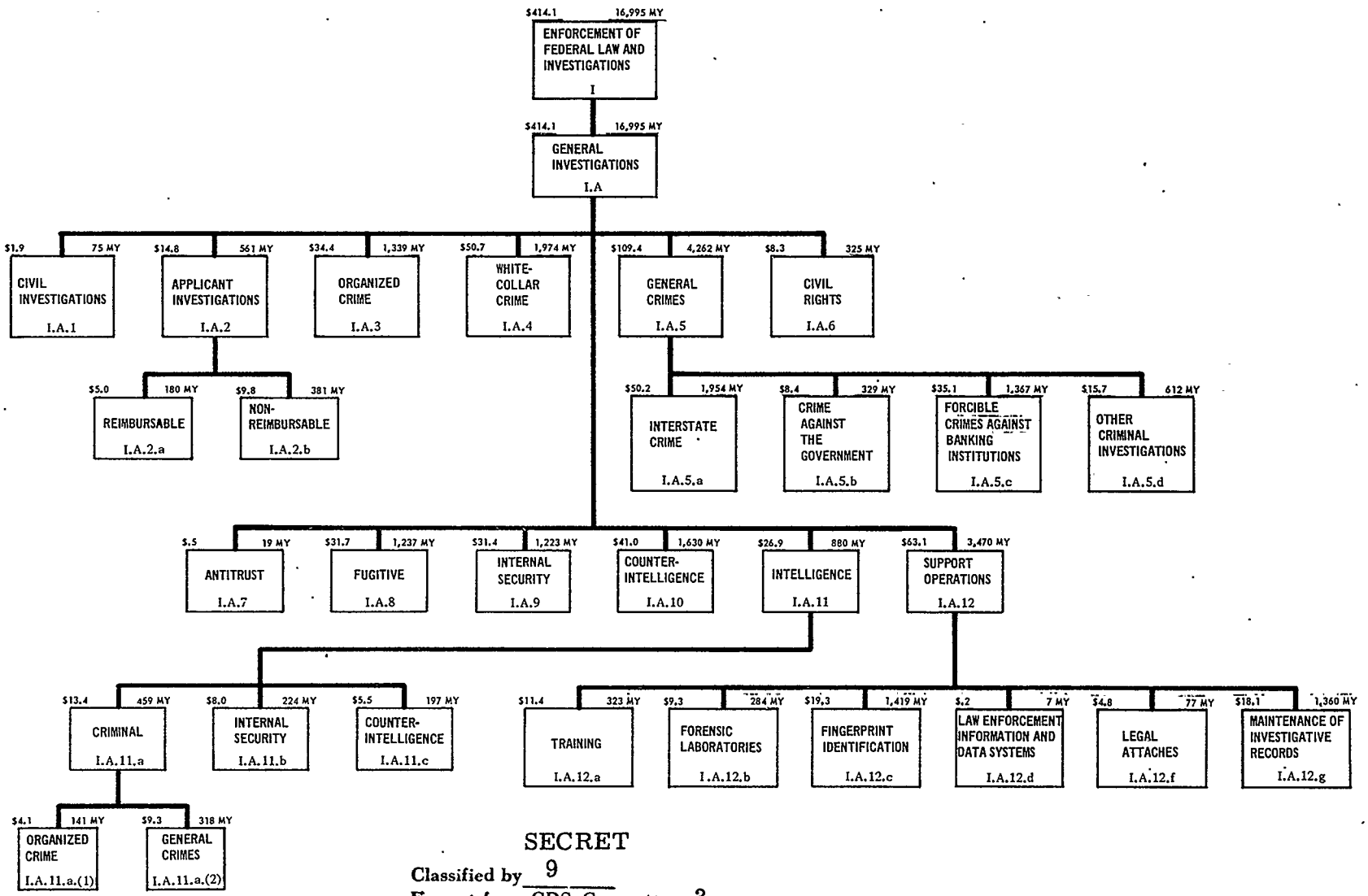
APPENDIX A

2

SECRET

PROGRAM PYRAMID
FISCAL YEAR 1977

(FUNDING IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

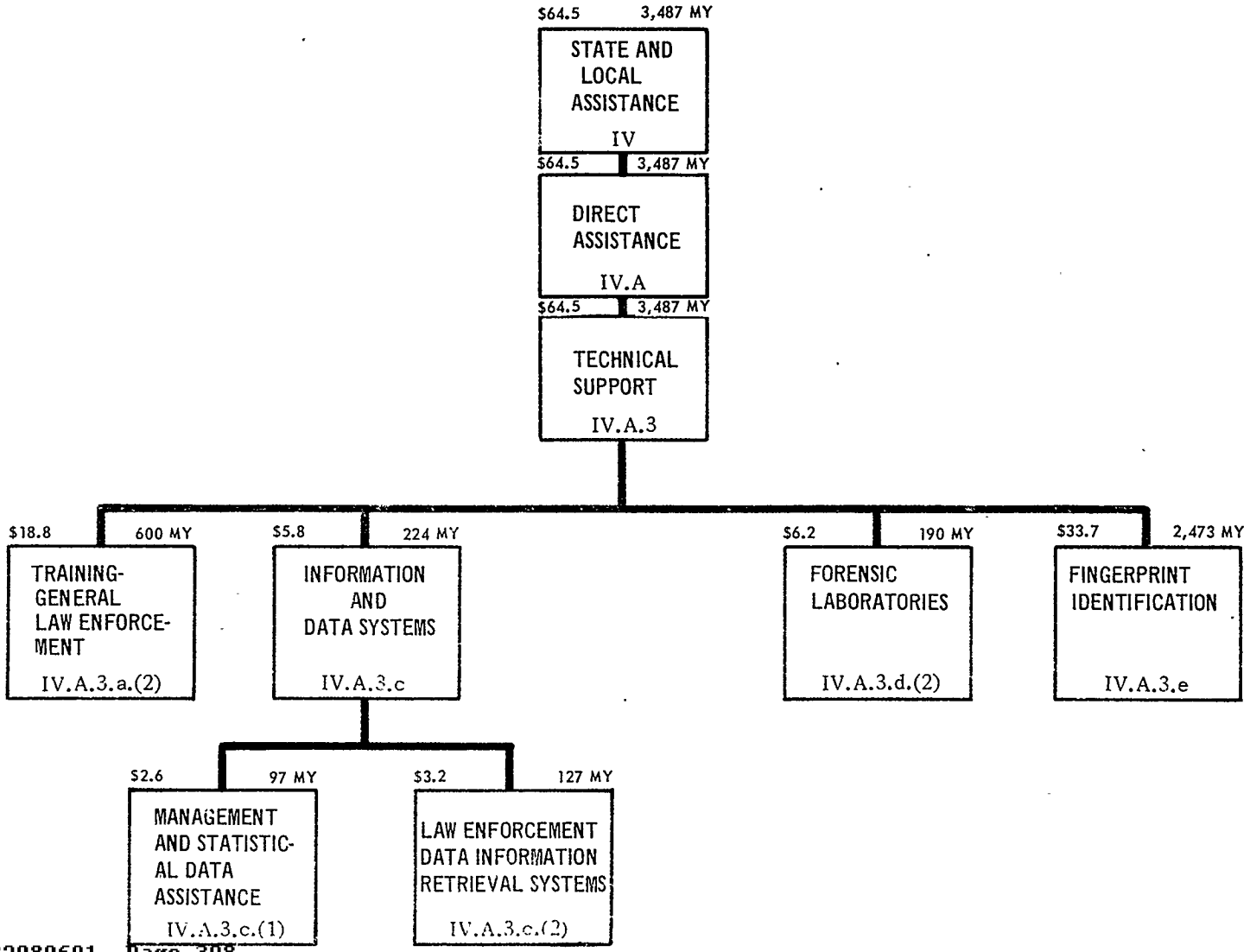


SECRET

Classified by 9
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

PROGRAM PYRAMID
FISCAL YEAR 1977

(FUNDING IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



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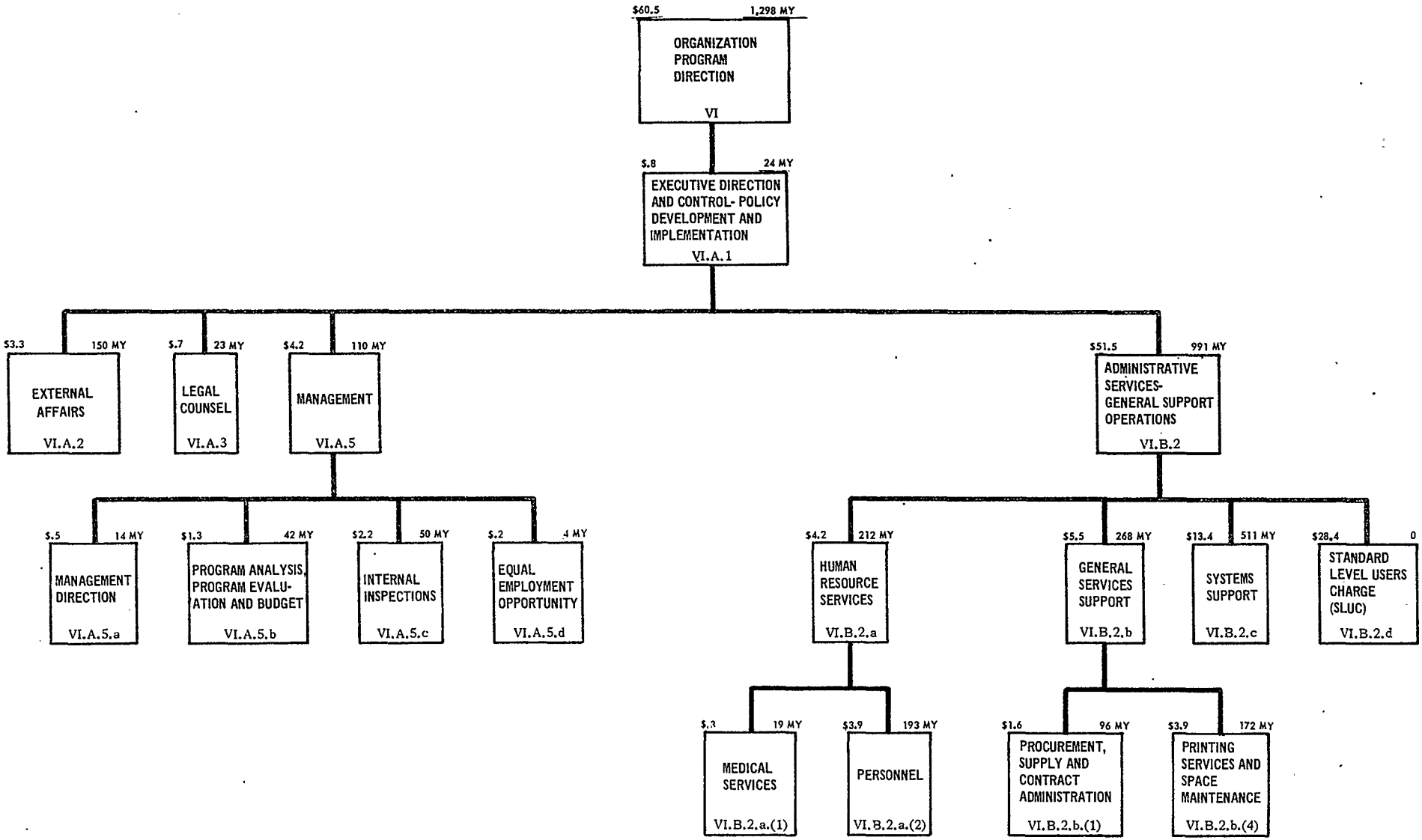
PROGRAM PYRAMID
FISCAL YEAR 1977

(FUNDING IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



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I. A. 9. INTERNAL SECURITY

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to identify organizations and individuals engaged in activities relating to (1) subversion, overthrow and destruction of governments within the United States; (2) the deprivation of constitutional and civil rights, in order to detect whether or not their activities involve violations of Federal statutes; (3) and foreign terrorism and supporters of same which activity would be detrimental to the conduct of foreign affairs.

The planned fiscal year 1977's impact on public problems is not quantitatively measurable; however, the problems addressed by the program involved the curtailment of subversion, alleviation of deprivation of civil rights and the lowering of instances of violence.

The program impact to date is similarly not measurable in a quantitative sense; however, the program is believed to have had a mitigating effect on subversion, violence, and the deprivation of rights, resulting in a measure of domestic tranquility and a reduction in international terrorism and the lowering of instances of violence.

Efforts employed to accomplish this program include active investigation to identify organizations and individuals whose aims and purposes and overt acts are in furtherance of activities to overthrow and/or destroy governments within the United States, deprive citizens of their constitutional or civil rights and to target such organizations and individuals for investigative attention including those individuals and organizations engaged in terrorist activities detrimental to the conduct of foreign affairs.

There are no program alternatives since our responsibilities are mandated by statutory requirements.

The risk and uncertainties which may affect the success of this program are involved in budget limitations, limiting of resources of manpower and material and adverse legislation.

The amount of coordination necessary involves close and continual liaison with other Department organizations as well as other government agencies including membership on various intelligence community committees.

Classified by 9
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 and 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

No major programs or activities are being terminated or curtailed nor are there any new program initiatives planned for fiscal year 1977 other than the continuation and maintenance of the on-going program to accomplish our objectives.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The course of action undertaken to fulfill these responsibilities is necessary since there is no other branch of the Government charged with these responsibilities. The success of these undertakings lies in the aggressive fulfillment of our objectives as set forth above. These responsibilities include appropriate dissemination of information developed to appropriate Government agencies in the Executive Branch, as required by Executive Order and officially approved agreements with those agencies.

To combat the widespread use of false identification commonly employed by those engaged in revolutionary and terrorist tactics in this country, the FBI was a motivating force which led to the recent establishment by the Department of the Federal Advisory Committee of False Identification. Purpose of this Committee is to determine the full scope of the false identification problems and to recommend methods to resolve these problems, which would be of assistance in many areas of Federal, state and local government operations. Additionally, in the field of terrorism the FBI is a member of the Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism which was established by the President and chaired by the Secretary of State. In this field the FBI cooperates with foreign intelligence agencies as terrorism is an international problem.

Program Justification:

The fundamental authority for internal security investigations is derived from various Federal statutes including rebellion and insurrection (Title 18 U.S. Code Section 2383), seditious conspiracy (Title 18 U.S. Code Section 2384), advocating the overthrow of the Government (Title 18 U.S. Code Section 2385), civil rights (Title 18 U.S. Code Section 241), and other statutes involving riots, civil disorders, protection of foreign officials and official guests, and possession and use of illegal explosives and incendiary devices.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

There is currently under study by a number of congressional committees the intelligence gathering activities of the FBI which could lead to new legislation affecting our overall responsibilities in these areas.

SECRET

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recent formal evaluation of on-going programs in this area was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division between the dates 3/11/75 - 4/4/75 which will be contained in the Inspection Division's report to the Associate Director. All on-going programs in these areas are reevaluated on a continual basis to assure that we are adequately fulfilling our responsibilities in these areas and that our investigations are being conducted in strict adherence to all guidelines governing such investigations.

SECRET

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I. A. 9. INTERNAL SECURITY

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	59,264	1,138
76	Investigative Matters Received	59,527	1,105
77	Investigative Matters Received	59,103	1,223

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I. A. 9. INTERNAL SECURITY

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	709	709	189	770	61
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	709	709	189	770	61
Clerks:					
Appropriated	429	396	105	453	57
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	429	396	105	453	57
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	1,138	1,105	294	1,223	118
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1,138	1,105	294	1,223	118
11 Personnel Compensation	$21,974	$22,409	$5,960	$24,148	$1,739
12 Personnel Benefits	2,167	2,401	639	2,877	476
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	658	648	172	994	346
22 Transportation of Things	199	198	53	389	191
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	328	324	86	441	117
24 Printing & Reproduction	23	31	8	63	32
25 Other Services	176	172	46	656	484
26 Supplies & Materials	164	166	44	276	110
31 Equipment	775	1,010	235	1,561	551
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	6	5	1	6	1
Subtotal Budget Authority	$26,470	$27,364	$7,244	$31,411	$4,047
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$26,470	$27,364	$7,244	$31,411	$4,047

I. A. 10. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to conduct investigations to counter intelligence operations of hostile foreign intelligence services within the United States. Efforts employed to accomplish program objectives include (1) training to upgrade personnel in counterintelligence expertise; (2) analysis and correlation of information developed to identify foreign intelligence officers and/or agents dispatched to the United States under legal or illegal cover; (3) neutralization of overt and covert intelligence gathering activities targeted against the United States through disinformation, controlled double agent operations, exposure of unwitting sources of information, and arrest and prosecution of witting agents; (4) penetration of foreign intelligence services through recruitment of their personnel and compromise of their communication channels.

Program impacts to date cannot be quantitatively measured; however, the accomplishment of objectives has contributed to the internal security of the United States and the conduct of foreign policy. Planned fiscal year 1977 impacts on public problems likewise cannot be quantitatively measured, although national foreign policy initiatives in regard to increased contacts with foreign governments can be expected to result in a concomitant increase in the presence of hostile foreign intelligence personnel in the United States.

The course of action undertaken to accomplish objectives is necessary and there are no alternatives, since no other branch of the United States Government has been mandated these specific responsibilities and statutory imperatives. The continuing nature of the program does not lend itself to termination and/or curtailment of techniques utilized, and the existing program will be continued in fiscal year 1977.

Daily liaison is maintained with other government agencies to insure prompt receipt and dissemination of information vital to the program. While primarily national in scope, the operating environment may be international on occasion and therefore coordination and planning is sometimes effected with friendly foreign intelligence services.

Classified by 9
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 and 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

The success of this program is largely dependent upon the support and cooperation of the general public. Adverse legislation as well as budgetary and statutory limitations on resources are inherent risks and uncertainties that can have a negative affect on this program.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The program outputs are the timely and pertinent disseminations of information developed to appropriate Government agencies in the Executive Branch and friendly foreign intelligence services. In the field of counterintelligence the FBI is a member of the U. S. Intelligence Board and other inter-agency committees addressing problems or questions affecting the internal security of the United States.

Program Justification:

The jurisdiction and authority in counterespionage, or the broader term of counterintelligence, is based on Presidential Directives and statutes, e.g., Espionage 18 U.S.C. 792-799 and 783; Atomic Energy Act, 42 U.S.C. 2077, 2122, 2131, 2138, 2165, 2274-2278B; Registration Acts, 18 U.S.C. 951, 22 U.S.C. 611-621, 50 U.S.C. 851-858, 18 U.S.C. 2386; Sabotage, 18 U.S.C. 2152-2156, 50 U.S.C. 797; Sedition, 18 U.S.C. 2387-2390; Treason, 18 U.S.C. 2381, 2382.

Surveillance of foreign intelligence personnel to monitor their activities is generally provided for by 28 U.S.C. 533, which authorizes the Attorney General to investigate matters of interest to the Department of State; is conducted under the inherent power of the Government to protect itself against foreign powers; and is conducted to determine if any foreign intelligence activities are in violation of the above statutes.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

There is currently under study by a number of various congressional committees the intelligence gathering activities of the FBI which could lead to new legislation affecting our overall responsibilities in these areas.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recent formal evaluation of on-going programs in counter-intelligence and counterespionage was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division between the dates 3/11/75 - 4/4/75, the results of which will be contained in the Inspection Division's report to the Associate Director. All on-going programs in these areas are reevaluated on a continual basis to assure that responsibilities are adequately fulfilled and investigations are conducted in strict adherence to all governing guidelines.

I. A. 10. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	73,440	1,423
76	Investigative Matters Received	76,042	1,483
77	Investigative Matters Received	77,587	1,630

I. A. 10. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	887	949	252	1,026	77
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	887	949	252	1,026	77
Clerks:					
Appropriated	536	534	142	604	70
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	536	534	142	604	70
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	1,423	1,483	394	1,630	147
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	1,423	1,483	394	1,630	147
11 Personnel Compensation	$27,481	$29,392	$7,817	$31,606	$2,214
12 Personnel Benefits	2,711	3,146	836	3,743	597
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	823	879	234	1,344	465
22 Transportation of Things	249	268	71	522	254
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	410	405	108	551	146
24 Printing & Reproduction	29	42	11	87	45
25 Other Services	220	236	63	849	613
26 Supplies & Materials	206	231	62	373	142
31 Equipment	968	1,394	328	1,965	571
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	7	7	2	8	1
Subtotal Budget Authority	$33,104	$36,000	$9,532	$41,048	$5,048
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$33,104	$36,000	$9,532	$41,048	$5,048

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

I. A. 10. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE
I. A. 11. c. INTELLIGENCE - COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

Program Objective:

To conduct investigations to counter within the United States the hostile operations of foreign intelligence services.

Accountable Program Manager:

W. Raymond Wannall, Assistant Director

Program Objective Resource Requirements:

Counterintelligence:	Man-Years -	1,630
	Total Dollars (in thousands) -	$41,048
Intelligence - Counterintelligence:	Man-Years -	197
	Total Dollars (in thousands) -	$ 5,483

Program Objective Description:

Conduct investigations to identify, neutralize, disrupt and penetrate hostile operations of foreign intelligence services. Conduct training to upgrade, as yet to be determined, personnel in counterintelligence expertise. Analyze and correlate information developed to insure the exploitation of targets of opportunity.

Maintain close liaison with United States and friendly foreign intelligence services to insure receipt of information vital to the program objective.

While primarily national in scope, on occasion the operating environment may be international.

In connection with testimony in support of FBI Budget for fiscal year 1976, Director Clarence M. Kelley specifically cited the increasing numbers of Soviet-bloc officials present in the U. S. which offer additional opportunity for clandestine intelligence collection. Recently established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China (PRC) add to this potential.

In 1960 there were 588 Soviet-bloc officials in the United States; in 1970 this presence had increased to 1,129 and by 3/31/75 there were 1,948 Soviet-bloc officials assigned at diplomatic establishments of those countries in the United States. FBI investigative experience has consistently shown that 35 - 40 percent of Soviet-bloc officials have intelligence assignments. Defector sources and friendly foreign intelligence services have advised that on occasion this number may be as high as 75 - 80 percent of the total complement.

For the first three quarters of fiscal year 1975, over 7,000 Soviet-bloc nationals visited the United States under exchange agreements or for commercial purposes. Director Kelley is assigning additional personnel to counterintelligence operations, as the need arises, as a means of insuring program objective.

Key Milestones:

December, 1976

(1) Endeavor to identify, neutralize, disrupt and penetrate hostile operations of foreign intelligence services to maximum degree possible.

(2) Complete the training of agents, number as yet to be determined, in specialized fields of counterintelligence work.

(3) Analyze and correlate information developed to insure maximum exploitation.

(4) Continue close liaison with United States and friendly foreign intelligence services.

January, 1977

Complete annual review, correlation and analysis of the hostile operations of foreign intelligence services and FBI counterintelligence investigations to detect trends and new developments for operational and training purposes.

June, 1977

(1) Endeavor to identify, neutralize, disrupt and penetrate hostile operations of foreign intelligence services to maximum degree possible.

(2) Complete the training of agents, number as yet to be determined, in specialized fields of counterintelligence work.

(3) Analyze and correlate information developed to insure maximum exploitation.

(4) Continue close liaison with United States and friendly foreign intelligence services.

I. A. 11. b. INTELLIGENCE - INTERNAL SECURITY

Program Description:

The purpose of operation of informants under this program is to identify organizations and individuals engaged in (1) subversion, overthrow and destruction of governments within the United States; (2) the deprivation of constitutional and civil rights, in order to detect whether or not their activities involve violations of Federal statutes; (3) and foreign terrorism and supporters of same which activity would be detrimental to the conduct of foreign affairs.

The planned fiscal year 1977's impact on public problems is not quantitatively measurable; however, it is anticipated the utilization of informants for purposes stated above will significantly curtail acts of subversion, alleviate deprivation of civil rights and eliminate acts of foreign terrorism in this country.

The program impact to date is similarly not measurable in a quantitative sense; however, the operation of informants under this program is believed to have had a mitigating effect on subversion, deprivation of civil rights and acts of foreign terrorism detrimental to this country's conduct of foreign affairs, and has resulted in a measure of domestic tranquility and a lessening of instances of violence.

Efforts employed to accomplish program objectives through the operation of informants include their targeting against individuals and organizations whose aims, purposes and overt acts are in furtherance of activities outlined above.

Extensive consideration has been afforded alternatives, other than use of informants, as a means of accomplishing goals stated above, including the need for additional investigative manpower and increased use of physical surveillances. Additionally, consideration has been given to new legislation which would increase investigative techniques currently available to the FBI.

Utilization of informants to accomplish program objectives is justified as thorough study has determined that utilization of carefully selected informants is the most certain and quickest means of achieving program goals, as well as being, in the long run, the least expensive means available.

Classified by 9
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 and 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Risks and uncertainties in use of informants are not unique to this program, but are common to all investigations where this technique is utilized. Beside the obvious danger of physical harm befalling the informant should he be compromised, the FBI also encounters the risks of informant furnishing false or misleading information, budgetary limitations and adverse legislation.

Unless a specific need arises, the FBI handles informants used in this program on a strict need to know basis, both within the Bureau itself, as well as with other government agencies. When the need arises for coordination of informant operation, channels do exist between involved agencies to accomplish this end. Informant information received of interest to other government agencies is, as a matter of policy, promptly disseminated to the interested agencies.

No programs or activities affecting the use of informants under this program are being curtailed or eliminated.

No new program initiatives affecting the use of informants under this program are currently planned for fiscal year 1977. This Bureau's informant program is under continual evaluation, and necessary changes or implementations are promptly initiated as the occasion arises.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The course of action undertaken to fulfill these responsibilities is necessary since there is no other branch of Government charged with these responsibilities. The success of these undertakings lays in the aggressive fulfillment of our objectives as set forth above. These responsibilities include appropriate dissemination of information developed to appropriate Government agencies in the Executive Branch, as required by Executive Order and officially approved agreements with those agencies.

Program Justification:

The fundamental authority for internal security investigation accomplished through the use of informants is derived from various Federal statutes including rebellion and insurrection (Title 18 U.S. Code Section 2383), seditious conspiracy (Title 18 U.S. Code Section 2384), advocating the overthrow of the Government (Title 18 U.S. Code Section 2385), civil rights (Title 18 U.S. Code Section 241), and other statutes involving riots, civil disorders, protection of foreign officials and official guests, and possession and use of illegal explosives and incendiary devices.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

There is currently under study by a number of congressional committees the intelligence gathering activities of the FBI which could lead to new legislation affecting our overall responsibilities in these areas.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recent formal evaluation of on-going programs in this area was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division between the dates 3/11/75 - 4/4/75 which will be contained in the Inspection Division's report to the Associate Director. All ongoing programs in these areas are re-evaluated on a continual basis to assure that we are adequately fulfilling our responsibilities in these areas and that our investigations are being conducted in strict adherence to all guidelines governing such investigations.

I. A. 11. b. INTELLIGENCE - INTERNAL SECURITY

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	3,552	209
76	Investigative Matters Received	4,030	203
77	Investigative Matters Received	4,017	224

I. A. 11. b. INTELLIGENCE-INTERNAL SECURITY

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	130	130	35	141	11
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	130	130	35	141	11
Clerks:					
Appropriated	79	73	19	83	10
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	79	73	19	83	10
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	209	203	54	224	21
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	209	203	54	224	21
11 Personnel Compensation	$4,031	$4,111	$1,094	$4,431	$320
12 Personnel Benefits	398	441	117	528	87
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	121	119	32	182	63
22 Transportation of Things	37	36	10	71	35
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	60	59	16	81	22
24 Printing & Reproduction	4	6	1	12	6
25 Other Services	2,145	2,198	584	2,331	133
26 Supplies & Materials	30	30	8	51	21
31 Equipment	142	185	43	286	101
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	1	1	-	1	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$6,969	$7,186	$1,905	$7,974	$788
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$6,969	$7,186	$1,905	$7,974	$788

SECRET

JFK Act 6 (1)(B)

SECRET

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Exempt from GDS, Category 2 and 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

APPENDIX E

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branches, etc., to insure that maximum utlization of assets are being properly channeled and operated in the overall best interest of the U. S. Government.

There are no programs or activities within the above program which are being curtailed or terminated and no new programs are being planned for fiscal year 1977.

Major Program Outputs and Clients Served:

The course of action undertaken to fulfill the above-mentioned program is necessary since no other branch of the United States Government is charged with these specific responsibilities. All pertinent information developed is disseminated on a timely basis to other appropriate Governmental agencies and in some instances to friendly foreign intelligence services. The FBI further fulfills its intelligence disseminating responsibilities through its membership on the United States Intelligence Board and other inter-agency committees.

Program Justification:

The jurisdication and authority for counterintelligence investigations, accomplished through the use of assets, is derived from various Federal statutes including Espionage 18 U.S.C. 792-799 and 783; Atomic Energy Act, 42 U.S.C. 2077, 2122, 2131, 2138, 2165, 2274-2278B; Registration Acts, 18 U.S.C. 951, 22 U.S.C. 611-621, 50 U.S.C. 851-858, 18 U.S.C. 2386; Sabotage, 18 U.S.C. 2152-2156, 50 U.S.C. 797; Sedition, 18 U.S.C. 2387-2390; Treason, 18 U.S.C. 2381, 2382, and Presidential Directives.

Legislation Affecting the Program:

There is currently under study by a number of various congressional committees the intelligence gathering activities of the FBI which could lead to new legislation affecting our overall responsibilities in these areas.

Evaluation of On-going Programs:

The most recent formal evaluation of on-going programs in counterintelligence and counterespionage was conducted by the FBI's Inspection Division between the dates 3/11/75 - 4/4/75, the results of which will be contained in the Inspection Division's report to the Associate Director. All on-going programs in these areas are reevaluated on a continual basis to assure that responsibilities are adequately fulfilled and investigations are conducted in strict adherence to all governing guidelines.

I. A. 11. c. INTELLIGENCE - COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

Workload and Man-Year Data:

FY	Type of Output	# of Outputs	Personnel Required (Man-Years)
75	Investigative Matters Received	2,922	183
76	Investigative Matters Received	2,958	178
77	Investigative Matters Received	2,958	197

I. A. 11. c. INTELLIGENCE - COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

Program Resource Requests (dollars in thousands):

Man-years:	FY 75	FY 76	Interim	FY 77	Changes FY 77/76
Agents:					
Appropriated	114	114	30	124	10
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	114	114	30	124	10
Clerks:					
Appropriated	69	64	17	73	9
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	69	64	17	73	9
Total Man-years:					
Appropriated	183	178	47	197	19
Reimbursable	-	-	-	-	-
	183	178	47	197	19
11 Personnel Compensation	$3,539	$3,608	$960	$3,889	$281
12 Personnel Benefits	349	387	103	463	76
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons	106	105	28	160	55
22 Transportation of Things	32	32	9	63	31
23 Rent, Communications & Utilities	52	52	14	71	19
24 Printing & Reproduction	4	5	1	10	5
25 Other Services	436	444	118	531	87
26 Supplies & Materials	26	27	7	44	17
31 Equipment	125	163	38	251	88
41 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
42 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	1	1	-	1	-
Subtotal Budget Authority	$4,670	$4,824	$1,278	$5,483	$659
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	$4,670	$4,824	$1,278	$5,483	$659

PRIORITY RANKING OF PROGRAMS

Category VI "Organization Program Direction" has not been prioritized as it is from this category that the operational programs have received their rankings. The latter cannot exist without the former.

Categories I and IV have been considered where like activities exist as that activity must be considered as one effort. To illustrate, categories I. A. 12. c. "Fingerprint Identification" has been merged with IV. A. 3. e. "Fingerprint Identification." Similarly, I. A. 11. a. (1). "Intelligence-Organized Crime" has been added to I. A. 3. "Organized Crime" and so on.

At a meeting held by Associate Director Nicholas P. Callahan with the Assistants to the Director and all Assistant Directors, a full discussion was had as to the priority rankings of FBI programs and program objectives. It was unanimously agreed that programs and objectives would be ranked in accordance with the level of funding being committed to each program. These priorities will be subject to change as the year progresses inasmuch as the FBI is responsive to changing conditions and in accordance with existing needs must re-order its priorities. The resultant activities are prioritized as follows:

	Resource Summary	
Program Title	Man-years	Dollars (in thousands)
White-Collar Crime	2,058	$53,132
Fingerprint Identification	3,892	53,002
General Crime-Interstate	2,037	52,605
Counterintelligence	1,827	46,531
Internal Security	1,447	39,385
Organized Crime	1,480	38,490
Forcible Crimes Against Banking Institutions	1,425	36,807

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Program Title	Resource Summary Man-years	Dollars (in thousands)
Fugitive	1,290	$33,292
Training	923	30,244
Maintenance of Investigative Records	1,360	18,082
General Crime - Other Criminal Investigations	638	16,490
Forensic Laboratories	474	15,475
Applicant Investigations - Non-Reimbursable	381	9,784
Crimes Against the Government	343	8,845
Civil Rights	325	8,343
Law Enforcement Information and Data Systems	231	5,950
Applicant Investigations - Reimbursable	180	4,977
Legal Attaches	77	4,787
Civil Investigations	75	1,929
Antitrust	19	503

PRIORITY RANKING OF PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Program Title and Program Objective Statement	Program Objective Resources: Man-years	Program Objective Resources: Dollars (in thousands)
White-Collar Crime - To provide investigative support to the Department in combating White-Collar Crime.	1,974	$50,675
Fingerprint Identification - The automation of the fingerprint card processing and related activities carried on at the Identification Division, which functions as the national repository for fingerprints.	538	15,827
Interstate Crime - To reduce investigative activity in areas of concurrent jurisdiction with local-state authorities through Federal-State Law Enforcement Committees.	1	37
Counterintelligence and Intelligence - Counterintelligence - To conduct investigations to counter within the United States the hostile operations of foreign intelligence services.	1,827	46,531
Intelligence - Organized Crime - To provide an intelligence analysis on organized crime for dissemination to the Criminal Division of the Department and other concerned enforcement agencies.	141	4,102
Training - To accommodate the proper training of those Special Agents to replace retiring law enforcement personnel of the FBI in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 93-350, i.e., the 1974 amendment to the Law Enforcement Retirement System.	77	1,495

Classified by 9
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Program Title and Program Objective Statement	Program Objective Resources: Man-years	Program Objective Resources: Dollars (in thousands)
Forensic Laboratories - To develop through scientific research, additional dried blood grouping procedures and techniques for use in forensic laboratories.	7	$ 276
Law Enforcement Information and Data Systems and Law Enforcement Data Information Retrieval Systems - To develop and implement rules and regulations to insure the security and privacy of information on individuals are protected in Federal criminal justice information systems operated or funded by the Department of Justice.	2	49
Program Analysis, Program Evaluation and Budget - To design and implement a case weighing system to allow a more precise estimate of manpower requirements.	3	86